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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

1 VOCABULARY CHALLENGE

1. television
2. channel
3. remote control
4. on demand
5. talent show
6. audience
7. performer
8. prize
9. magazine
10. article
11. headline
12. review
13. school trip
14. boarding school
15. nature walk
16. museum
17. aquarium
18. amusement park

- Match the words with the pictures.



A


B


C


B


E


F


G



H



I



J



K


L


M


N


O


P


Q

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UNITS 17–19

2 SPELLING RACE

How many points can you get?

A MISSING LETTERS

1 point each

Write the missing letters.

1 c_noeing 
2 m_gaz_ne 
3 aq_ari_m 
4 r_m_te c_ntrol 
5 t_lent sh_w 
6 p_rf_rmer 

7 b_arding sch_ol 
8 n_ture w_lk 
9 amus_ment p_rk 
10 _rticl_ 
11 h_adline 
12 r_view 

B UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS

1 point each

Unscramble the letters to make correct words.

1 leviteision _____
2 ondmaden _____
3 uidacene _____
4 rizpe _____
5 gnialsi _____
6 muesme _____

7 d·aorbing holcos _____
8 klaw ertuan _____
9 muesnetam park _____
10 gnitca _____
11 owhs tnalet _____
12 rcoedr cnlehan _____

C DICTATION

2 points each

Listen to your teacher and write the words.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

D ODD ONE OUT

1 point each

Circle the word that is different.

1 magazine | article | headline | fish
2 canoeing | sailing | nature walk | cooking on a fire
3 amusement park | museum | aquarium | library
4 performer | actor | singer | remote control
5 have to | must | need | because
6 homework | project | exercise | cinema



TOTAL POINTS / 22

Try your best and be the winner!

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

3 VOCABULARY QUIZ

A CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

1 point each

Circle the correct option.

1 We watch TV on different _____.
a) magazines b) channels c) websites

2 You can watch your favourite shows "_____".
a) on demand b) in person c) in touch

3 The _____ of the talent show was amazing.
a) audience b) performer c) judge

4 The singer is a very famous _____.
a) actor b) performer c) visitor

5 The winner got a big _____.
a) magazine b) prize c) review

6 We read the _____ of the new film online.
a) article b) book c) story

B MATCH

1 point each

Match the words with their meanings.

1	boarding school	a	doing work at home
2	nature walk	b	a place with lots of rides and games
3	museum	c	the most important title in a news story
4	aquarium	d	words that go together naturally
5	amusement park	e	a school where students live and study
6	collocation	f	a place where we can see fish and sea animals
7	homework	g	a place where we can see old things and history
8	headline	h	a walk in the countryside and enjoy plants and trees

C COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1 point each

Complete with the correct word from the box.

talent show	article	remote control	school trip
on demand	magazine	aquarium	audience

1 I read an interesting _____ about space.

2 There's a new movie _____ on the website.

3 We used the _____ to change the channel.

4 The _____ was so big and excited.

5 Our class went on a _____ to the zoo.

6 She wants to be in a _____ next year.

7 My brother collects football _____ every month.

8 We visited an _____ in Dubai last summer.

HOW DID YOU DO?

- 18–24 Excellent!
- 10–17 Good job!
- 0–9 Keep practicing!

Remember!

- ✓ Check new words in a dictionary.
- ✓ Use them in your own sentences.

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

4 GRAMMAR FOCUS

UNITS 17–19

GOING TO

Plans for the Future

We use **be + going to + base verb** to talk about plans or intentions that we have decided to do in the future.

Time expressions

- tomorrow
- next week / month / year
- tonight
- this weekend
- next summer
- in the future



POSITIVE

Subject + be (am / is / are) + going to + verb (base form)

- I **am going to watch** a movie.
- He **is going to visit** his grandparents.
- She **is going to study** hard for the test.
- We **are going to go** on a school trip.
- They **are going to play** basketball.



NEGATIVE

Subject + be (am / is / are) + not + going to + verb

- I **am not going to watch** TV tonight.
- He **isn't going to play** football.
- She **isn't going to travel** next summer.
- We **aren't going to be** late.
- They **aren't going to study** tonight.



QUESTIONS

Yes / No Questions

Be (am / is / are) + subject + going to + verb ?

- **Are** you going to watch the match? — Yes, I am.
- **Is** she going to visit London? — No, she isn't.
- **Are** they going to come to the party? — Yes, they are.

Wh- Questions

Wh- word + be (am / is / are) + subject + going to + verb ?

- **What** are you going to do this weekend?
- **Where** is he going to go next summer?
- **When** are they going to start the project?

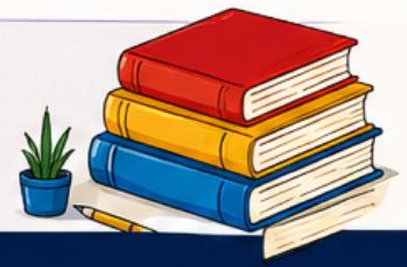


Remember!

- Only the verb be changes.
- going to does not change.
- The main verb stays in the base form.

Examples:

I **am going to play** tennis. (not I **am going to plays**)
She **isn't going to watch** TV. (not She **isn't going to watching**)
Are they **going to study** tonight? (not Are they **going to studies**)



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UNITS 17–19

5 GOING TO PRACTICE



Complete, choose and correct. Use be (am / is / are) + going to + verb.

A COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. I *am going to visit* (visit) my grandparents this weekend.
2. She _____ (study) for the exam tonight.
3. They _____ (go) on a school trip next month.
4. He _____ (watch) the football match tomorrow.
5. We _____ (have) a party on Saturday.
6. It _____ (rain) this evening.
7. You _____ (not / come) to the meeting.
8. I _____ (not / forget) your birthday!



B CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. I **am** / **is** going to read a magazine tonight.
2. She **is** / **are** going to visit her aunt tomorrow.
3. They **are** / **is** going to play basketball this afternoon.
4. He **am** / **is** not going to watch TV.
5. We **are not** / **isn't** going to be late.
6. **Are** / **Is** you going to go to the mall?
7. **Is** / **Are** he going to do his homework later?
8. **Are** / **Is** they going to travel next summer?





C CORRECT THE MISTAKES

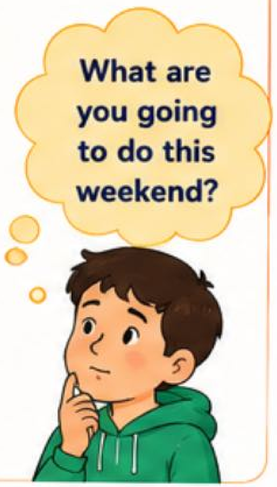
1. I is going to go to the cinema. → *I am going to go to the cinema.*
2. She are going to buy a new phone. → _____
3. They isn't going to study tonight. → _____
4. Is he going to visited London? → _____
5. We not going to have breakfast. → _____
6. Are they going to plays tennis? → _____

Remember!
Only the verb be changes.
going to + verb never changes.

D MAKE SENTENCES

Write sentences using going to.

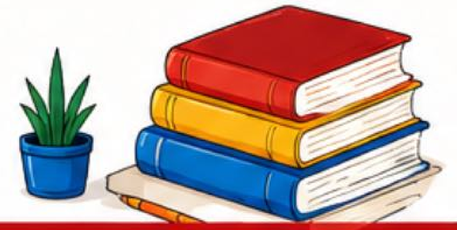
1. I / visit / my cousins / next weekend.
   → *I am going to visit my cousins next weekend.*
2. She / not / watch / that movie. → _____
3. They / go / to the museum / on Sunday. → _____
4. He / study / English / next year. → _____
5. We / not / eat / fast food / tonight. → _____
6. it / rain / tomorrow morning. → _____



Common Mistakes

- ✗ I is going to... → I am going to...
- ✗ She are going to... → She is going to...
- ✗ They isn't going to... → They aren't going to...

Plans + Going to = Our Future!



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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

6 MAKING SUGGESTIONS

We use special expressions to give suggestions or make offers.
Let's look at the most common ones!

Let's ...

We use Let's to suggest doing something together.

Examples:

- Let's go to the cinema.
- Let's have a pizza.
- Let's study for the test.



Shall we ...?

We use Shall we ...? to suggest doing something together and ask for agreement.

Examples:

- Shall we go for a walk?
- Shall we order something to eat?
- Shall we start now?



Why don't we ...?

We use Why don't we ...? to give a suggestion.

Examples:

- Why don't we watch a movie?
- Why don't we go to the park?
- Why don't we take a break?



Why not ...?

We use Why not ...? to give a suggestion.

Examples:

- Why not try this new restaurant?
- Why not ask your teacher?
- Why not come with us?



QUICK COMPARISON

Let's ...	Let's + base verb. Strong suggestion. (We are included.)
Shall we ... ?	Shall we + base verb? Polite suggestion + ask for agreement.
Why don't we ... ?	Why don't we + base verb? Suggestion.
Why not ... ?	Why not + base verb? Suggestion.

USEFUL TIPS

- Use Let's when you are sure about the plan.
- Use Shall we when you want to be polite.
- Use Why don't we and Why not to give ideas.
- The main verb is always in base form.

Practice makes perfect!
Use these expressions every day.

Make a suggestion to your partner using each expression.

Example:

Let's study English together.
Shall we go to the museum?
Why don't we watch a comedy?
Why not try that new game?

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UNITS 17–19

7 SUGGESTIONS PRACTICE

Use **Let's ...**, **Shall we ...?**, **Why don't we ...?** or **Why not ...?** to make suggestions.

A COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS

Choose the best suggestion to complete each conversation.

1. A: We're bored.
   B: _____ go to the cinema?
   • Let's • Shall we • Why not



2. A: It's a beautiful day.
   B: _____ go for a bike ride?
   • Why don't we • Let's • Shall we



3. A: I don't feel like cooking.
   B: _____ order some pizza?
   • Shall we • Why don't we • Let's



4. A: The weekend is coming.
   B: _____ go camping?
   • Let's • Why not • Shall we



5. A: We have a lot of homework.
   B: _____ start now?
   • Why don't we • Let's • Why not



B CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

Choose the best option to make a suggestion.

1. **Let's** / **Why not** go to the amusement park this Friday.
2. **Why don't we** / **Shall we** watch a movie tonight?
3. **Shall we** / **Why don't we** study together for the test?
4. **Why not** / **Let's** have a picnic in the park?
5. **Let's** / **Why don't we** try that new restaurant?
6. **Shall we** / **Why not** ask our teacher for help?



C MAKE YOUR OWN SUGGESTIONS

Look at the situations and write a suggestion using one of the expressions.

1. It's very hot today. → _____
2. Your friend is sad. → _____
3. You want to do something fun after class. → _____
4. You and your family are at home on Saturday. → _____
5. Your class needs a class party. → _____

Use:
- ✓ Let's ...
- ✓ Shall we ...?
- ✓ Why don't we ...?
- ✓ Why not ...?

D PAIR WORK CHALLENGE

Work with your partner. Take turns and make suggestions. Your partner responds.

Student A: Make a suggestion.		Student B: Respond.
• Let's ...	⟷	• Yes, great idea!
• Shall we ...?	⟷	• Good idea!
• Why don't we ...?		• I'm not sure.
• Why not ...?		• No, I don't think so.



CHALLENGE!

Can you use all four expressions in one conversation?

Practice together • Speak confidently • Make great suggestions! ★

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UNITS 17–19

8 HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

We use **have to** when something is necessary.
We use **don't have to** when something is not necessary.

OBLIGATION	NO OBLIGATION
Something is necessary.	Something is not necessary.
• I **have to** study today. = It's necessary for me.	• I **don't have to** study today. = It's not necessary for me.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
have to	**don't have to**
I **have to** go to school.	I **don't have to** go.
You **have to** be quiet.	You **don't have to** be quiet.

QUESTIONS

Do / Does + have to
Do I have to go?
Does he have to go?
Why do I have to go?

✓ **Have to** (Obligation)

- I have to wear a uniform at school.
- We have to finish our homework.

✗ **Don't Have to** (No Obligation)

- I don't have to wear a uniform on weekends.
- They don't have to take the bus.

EXAMPLES

Have to	Don't have to
• I **have to** wake up early.	• I **don't have to** go to school on Saturday.
• We **have to** study for the test.	• You **don't have to** bring your book.
• He **has to** wear a seat belt.	• They **don't have to** come if they are busy.

PRACTICE

A. Complete the sentences with have to or don't have to.

1. I _____ study English every day.
2. We _____ wear a school uniform.
3. You _____ be late for class.
4. My brother _____ help with the dishes.
5. They _____ go to school on Sunday.

B. Choose the correct option.

1. I **have to** / **don't have to** finish my homework tonight.
2. Do you **have to** / **don't have to** wear a uniform at school?
3. We **have to** / **don't have to** be quiet in the library.
4. She **has to** / **doesn't have to** go to bed early.

Remember!
Use **have to** for necessity.
Use **don't have to** if there is no necessity.

Key Words
have to • don't have to • obligation • permission • necessity

Practice today for success tomorrow!

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

9 HAVE TO PRACTICE



Use **have to / don't have to** to talk about obligation or no obligation.

A COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Choose have to or don't have to.



1. I _____ get up early on school days.
2. You _____ wear a school uniform.
3. We _____ do our homework every day.
4. They _____ clean their rooms.
5. She _____ bring anything for the trip.
6. He _____ finish the project today.
7. You _____ talk loudly in the library.
8. I _____ study for the test because I know a lot.

B CORRECT THE MISTAKES

Find and correct the mistakes.

1. I don't has to go to bed late. → _____
2. She have to doesn't eat junk food. → _____
3. Do we don't have to wear a uniform? → _____
4. They has to aren't at school today. → _____
5. He don't have to studying tonight. → _____
6. You have to not use your phone in class. → _____

C CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. We _____ be quiet in the classroom.
   a) have to b) don't have to
2. I _____ water the plants. It rained yesterday.
   a) have to b) don't have to
3. Do they _____ bring their books tomorrow?
   a) have to b) don't have to
4. She _____ see a doctor. She feels fine now.
   a) have to b) don't have to
5. You _____ pay to enter the museum.
   a) have to b) don't have to
6. He _____ study hard to pass the exam.
   a) have to b) don't have to

D WRITE SENTENCES

Look at the situations and write sentences using *have to* or *don't have to*.



1. It's Sunday. I don't need to go to school.
   I don't have to go to school.
2. You want to stay healthy.
   _____
3. There is an important English test tomorrow.
   _____
4. We are on holiday.
   _____
5. The classroom is dirty.

TALKING POINT

Talk with your partner.

- What do you have to do every day?
- What don't you have to do?
- Do you have to wear a uniform? Do you like it?

QUICK REMINDER

- **have to** = obligation (you must do it)
- **don't have to** = no obligation (it is not necessary)
- Use **do / does** in questions.

CHALLENGE!

Write **5** sentences about your life. Use **have to** or **don't have to** in each sentence.

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10 MIXED PRACTICE

Let's practice everything! **Suggestions**, **obligation** and **no obligation**.

A CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Let's _____ go to the science museum.
   a) have b) go c) going
2. Why don't we _____ outside for a while?
   a) to go b) go c) going
3. You _____ finish your homework before dinner.
   a) have to b) don't have to c) having to
4. She _____ wear a helmet when she rides her bike.
   a) have to b) don't have to c) has to
5. Why not _____ a cup of tea?
   a) have b) having c) to have



B COMPLETE THE CONVERSATION

A: I'm so tired today.

B: Why don't we _____ (take) a break?

A: Good idea! What shall we _____ (do)?

B: Let's _____ (watch) a funny movie.

A: I _____ (have) to study after the movie.

B: OK. You _____ (don't have to) study all night!



C READ AND ANSWER

Tom and his friends are planning a weekend.
Tom: Let's go hiking in the mountains.
Lily: Why don't we invite Max, too?
Sam: Good idea! But we have to leave early.
Max: Do we have to take food with us?
Tom: Yes, we have to. We don't have to take tents.
Lily: Great! I think we will have a lot of fun.



1. Where are they going? _____
2. Do they have to leave early? _____
3. Do they have to take food? _____
4. Do they have to take tents? _____

D PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER

1. go / cinema / the / Let's / to /.
   _____
2. together / study / Shall / we / ?
   _____
3. wear / to / a coat / She / has / in winter /.
   _____
4. have / don't / We / to / late / stay /.
   _____
5. not / Why / try / that new restaurant / don't / we / ?
   _____

Remember punctuation!
. ? !



You can do it!
Review • Practice • Succeed!

Try to use these expressions every day in English.

REMEMBER

- **Let's ... / Shall we ...?** = make suggestions
- **Why don't we ...? / Why not ...?** = give suggestions
- **have to** = obligation (you must do it)
- **don't have to** = no obligation (it is not necessary)

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

11 EXAM STYLE PRACTICE

Practice makes perfect! Do your best in each part.

A MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the correct option.

1. I _____ visit my grandma this weekend.
   a) am going to b) is going to c) are going to
2. Why don't we _____ something to eat?
   a) have b) having c) to have
3. You _____ finish your homework before dinner.
   a) have to b) don't have to c) hasn't to
4. There _____ a post office near my house last year.
   a) was b) were c) are
5. We _____ go to the beach yesterday.
   a) didn't have to b) don't have to c) haven't to

B GAP FILL

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs (be going to / have to / don't have to).

1. It looks cloudy. It _____ rain later.
2. We _____ wear our school uniform on Fridays.
3. I _____ study for the test tomorrow.
4. Why _____ we go to the park?
5. She _____ take medicine. She is healthy.

C REWRITE THE SENTENCES

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. I am going to watch a movie tonight.
   (not) _____
2. We have to be quiet in the library.
   (don't have to) _____
3. There was a big tree in the yard.
   (There were) _____
4. Why don't we ask our teacher for help?
   (Let's) _____
5. He is going to buy a new bicycle.
   (not) _____

D COMPLETE THE CONVERSATION

Complete the conversation with the missing parts.

A: We're really tired today.
B: Let's _____ **(1)** a break.
A: Good idea! What shall we _____ **(2)** ?
B: I don't know. How about _____ **(3)** a movie?
A: I can't. I _____ **(4)** study for my exam.
B: OK. You _____ **(5)** stay home then.
A: Thanks!



Remember!

- **be going to** = plans / future ideas
- **have to** = obligation (you must do it)
- **don't have to** = no obligation (it's not necessary)
- **There was / were** = past existence

E READ AND CHOOSE

Read the paragraph and choose the best answer to each question.

Last summer, my family and I went to a small village near the sea. There was a lovely beach and clean water. We stayed in a little hotel. Every morning, we had breakfast at 8 o'clock. Then we went swimming. In the evening, we walked in the village and ate local food. It was a great holiday!

1. Where did they go last summer?
   a) To a city b) To a village c) To a mountain
2. What time did they have breakfast?
   a) At 7 o'clock b) At 8 o'clock c) At 9 o'clock
3. What did they do in the morning?
   a) They went shopping. b) They went swimming. c) They went to school.
4. How was their holiday?
   a) Boring b) Terrible c) Great

Believe in yourself. • Try your best. • You will succeed!

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

UNITS 17–19

12 YOU'VE GOT THIS!



Great job reviewing! Keep practicing and you will succeed! ☺

★ WHAT WE STUDIED ★

UNIT 17 — *be going to* (plans / future)

- I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow.
- They are going to travel next week.



UNIT 18 — *There was / There were* (past)

- There was a big tree in the yard.
- There were many students in the class.



UNIT 19 — *have to / don't have to* (obligation)

- I have to study for the test.
- We don't have to wear a uniform today.



★ GRAMMAR QUICK CHECK ★

be going to
Use it for plans or future intentions.
I **am going to** study English.

There was / There were
Use it for past existence.
There were lots of people at the party.

have to / don't have to
Use **have to** for obligation.
Use **don't have to** for no obligation.
You **don't have to** be late.

★ VOCABULARY HIGHLIGHTS

Future & Plans



plan, visit, travel, weekend, tomorrow

Past & Places



tree, yard, post office, village, last year

Obligation



study, uniform, clean, finish, rules

General



quiet, break, take, ask, help, movie

★ MY GOALS ★

After this review, I will...

- ★ understand the grammar.
- ★ use the new words.
- ★ do my best in the exam!

Believe in yourself and all that you are!



EXAM TIPS

- Read the questions carefully.
- Check your answers.
- Manage your time.
- Stay calm and confident!

Keep going!
Everything you've learned will help you shine!

CHALLENGE!

Write 3 sentences using:
1) be going to 2) There was / There were
3) have to / don't have to



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1

BECAUSE or AS?

Both give a reason.

because

→ I stayed home **because** I was sick.



as

→ **As** I was sick, I stayed home.



Question

- Do these sentences have the same meaning?
- Which one sounds more natural?



Let's discuss!

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WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Both give a reason.

BECAUSE



Everyday English

I was tired **because** I studied all night.

She was happy **because** she passed the exam.

AS



Used more in stories, books and reviews

As I studied all night, I was tired.

As she passed the exam, she was happy.



REMEMBER!
Meaning = the same.
Only the **style** is different.



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SENTENCE PATTERN

3

Look at the position of **because** and **as** in the sentences.

BECAUSE

Main idea + because + reason

She was happy (main idea) **because** (connector) she won. (reason)

We stayed inside (main idea) **because** (connector) it was raining. (reason)



Because comes in the **middle** of the sentence.

AS

As + reason + main idea

As (connector) she won, (reason) she was happy. (main idea)

As (connector) it was raining, (reason) we stayed inside. (main idea)



As comes at the **beginning** of the sentence.

REMEMBER! The meaning is the same.
We just change the **style** and the **position**.



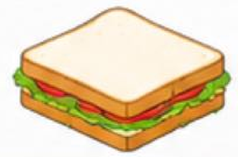
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CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

4

Choose the correct word: **because** or **as**.

1 I was hungry, _____ I made a sandwich.



a because b as

2 _____ it was raining, we stayed inside.



a because b as

3 She was happy _____ she passed the test.



a because b as

4 _____ I was tired, I went to bed early.



a because b as

5 I missed the bus _____ I woke up late.



a because b as

6 _____ he worked hard, he got the job.



a because b as

7 The movie was exciting _____ we watched it twice.



a because b as

8 _____ it was getting dark, we decided to go home.



a because b as

Tip! Use **because** in everyday conversations.
Use **as** more in stories and written reviews.