



Language structures & conventions

GRADE 7

Name & Surname: _____

Grade 7: _____

Grade 7 English First Additional Language

Grammar Revision Booklet

1. Proper Nouns

Explanatory Note:

Proper nouns are the specific names of people, places, or things. They always start with a capital letter. Examples: Johannesburg, Thabo, Table Mountain.

Worksheet:

1. Identify the proper nouns: Sipho visited Cape Town last December.
 2. Rewrite with correct capitalisation: the drakensberg mountains are beautiful.
 3. Write three proper nouns for South African cities.
 4. Underline the proper nouns: Mandela Day is celebrated in July.
 5. Correct the sentence: I live in durban, near the indian ocean.
 6. Write a sentence using the proper noun Nelson Mandela.
 7. Identify the proper nouns: SABC is a South African broadcasting channel.
 8. Circle the proper noun: We travelled to Kruger National Park.
 9. Provide a proper noun for: a school name.
 10. Provide a proper noun for: a South African holiday.
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2. Gender

Explanatory Note:

Gender in English can be masculine (boy, father), feminine (girl, mother), common (teacher, student), or neuter (table, book).

Worksheet:

1. Identify the gender: queen
2. Convert to feminine: actor
3. Convert to masculine: bride
4. Choose the correct gender word: The ____ laid eggs. (rooster/hen)
5. Identify the common gender noun: doctor, lion, prince
6. List two neuter gender nouns.
7. Rewrite changing gender: The king and his sons ruled the kingdom.
8. Identify the gender: waitress
9. Convert to masculine: duchess
10. Provide a common gender noun for: someone who studies in school.

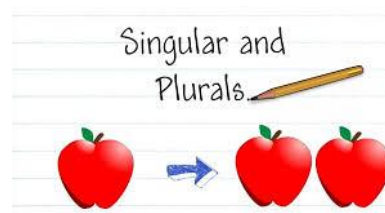
3. Singular and Plural

Explanatory Note:

Singular means one, and plural means more than one. Some plurals are regular (adding -s or -es), while others are irregular (changing the word form).

Worksheet:

1. Write the plural of "child."
2. Change to singular: "wolves."
3. Write the plural of "box."
4. Identify the plural: "books, pen, chair"
5. Write the singular of "geese."
6. Change to plural: "loaf."
7. Choose the correct plural: "(leafs/leaves)"
8. Change to singular: "mice."
9. Provide the plural of "man."
10. Correct the plural form: "She has two babys."



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
day	days	house	houses
bee	bees	cow	cows
eye	eyes	kite	kites
face	faces	lake	lakes
rose	roses	shop	shops
game	games	lion	lions
balloon	balloons	horse	horses
doll	dolls	prince	princes
shoe	shoes	slate	slates
toe	toes	tongue	tongues
umbrella	umbrellas	uncle	uncles
pencil	pencils	desk	desks
bottle	bottles	cup	cups
boat	boats	cat	cats

4. Adjectives: Demonstrative and Relative

Explanatory Note:

- **Demonstrative adjectives** point out specific nouns (this, that, these, those). Example: This book is interesting.
- **Relative adjectives** introduce relative clauses (whose, which, what). Example: The student whose work was neat won the prize.



DEMONSTRATIVES

- Demonstratives are words that show which person or thing is being referred to.
- The demonstratives in English are:
THIS - THAT - THESE - THOSE



A demonstrative adjective modifies a noun:

- Example: This apple is good. I like those houses. (This modifies 'apple' and those modifies 'houses')

A demonstrative pronoun stands on its own, replacing rather than modifying a noun:

- Example: This is good. I like those. (This and those don't modify any nouns they stand alone and replace other nouns)

"This" modifies or refers to singular nouns that are near to the speaker.

"That" modifies or refers to singular nouns that are far from the speaker.

"These" modifies or refers to plural nouns that are near to the speaker.

"Those" modifies or refers to plural nouns that are far from the speaker.

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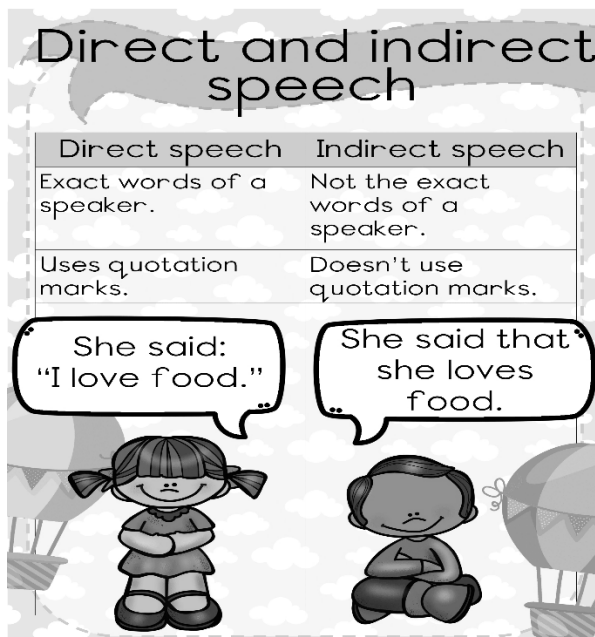
Worksheet:

1. Identify the demonstrative adjective: "That house is big."
2. Fill in the blank: "____ shoes are mine. (This/That)"
3. Choose the correct relative adjective: "The car ____ colour is red belongs to me. (whose/which)"
4. Rewrite using "these": "That flower is pretty."
5. Identify the demonstrative adjective: "I like those books."
6. Use "which" in a sentence.
7. Fill in the blank: "The girl ____ dress is blue is my sister."
8. Identify the relative adjective: "What subject do you like best?"
9. Rewrite using "those": "This cake is delicious."
10. Choose the correct word: "I don't know ____ bag this is. (whose/which)"

5. Direct and Indirect Speech

Explanatory Note:

Direct speech quotes the exact words spoken using quotation marks (" "). Indirect speech reports what someone said without quotation marks, often changing pronouns and verb tenses.



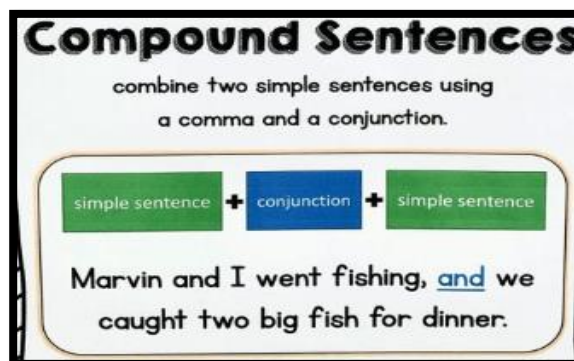
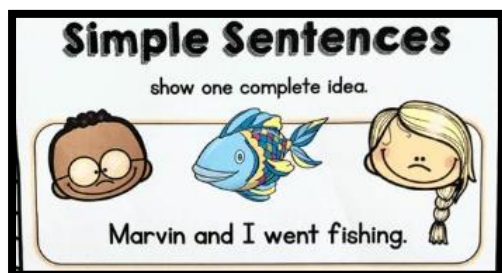
Worksheet:

1. Convert to indirect speech: "She said, 'I love reading.'"
2. Convert to direct speech: He said that he was tired.
3. Identify the indirect speech: "She mentioned that she had finished her work."
4. Rewrite in indirect speech: "'We will go to Durban next week,' said Thabo."
5. Rewrite in direct speech: The teacher told us to complete our homework.
6. Identify the reporting verb: "She asked if she could join."
7. Change to indirect speech: "'I can swim fast,' said the boy."
8. Change to direct speech: He said he had lost his keys.
9. Convert to indirect speech: "'My mother is cooking dinner,' said Sipho."
10. Convert to direct speech: She informed us that the exam was postponed.

6. Simple and Compound Sentences

Explanatory Note:

- **Simple sentences** have one subject and one verb (e.g., "I like soccer.")
- **Compound sentences** join two independent clauses with conjunctions like "and, but, or" (e.g., "I like soccer, and I play every weekend.")



Worksheet:

1. Identify the simple sentence: "She runs every morning."
 2. Identify the compound sentence: "I was tired, but I finished my homework."
 3. Rewrite as a compound sentence: "The dog barked. The cat ran away."
 4. Complete the compound sentence: "I wanted to buy the book, but _____."
 5. Choose the simple sentence: a) "We went to the market and bought apples." b) "The sun is shining."
 6. Convert to a simple sentence: "She likes coffee, and she drinks it every day."
 7. Identify the conjunction: "We wanted to stay longer, but we had to leave."
 8. Rewrite with "or": "You can take the bus. You can walk."
 9. Correct the sentence: "He played soccer he was tired."
 10. Identify the type: "I cooked dinner, and my brother washed the dishes."
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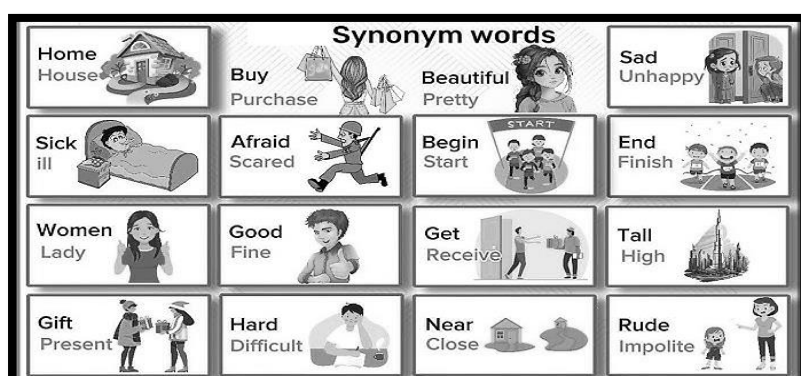
7. Synonyms and Antonyms

Explanatory Note:

- **Synonyms** are words with the same or similar meanings (e.g., happy - joyful).
- **Antonyms** are words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot - cold).

Worksheet:

1. Find a synonym for "big."
2. Find an antonym for "fast."
3. Match: happy - (sad/excited)
4. Write a sentence using a synonym for "angry."
5. Identify the synonym: "The elderly man walked slowly."
6. Find the antonym for "soft."
7. Choose the correct synonym: "The meal was (tasty/dull)."
8. Write a synonym for "tired."
9. Find the antonym for "empty."
10. Use an antonym for "dark" in a sentence.

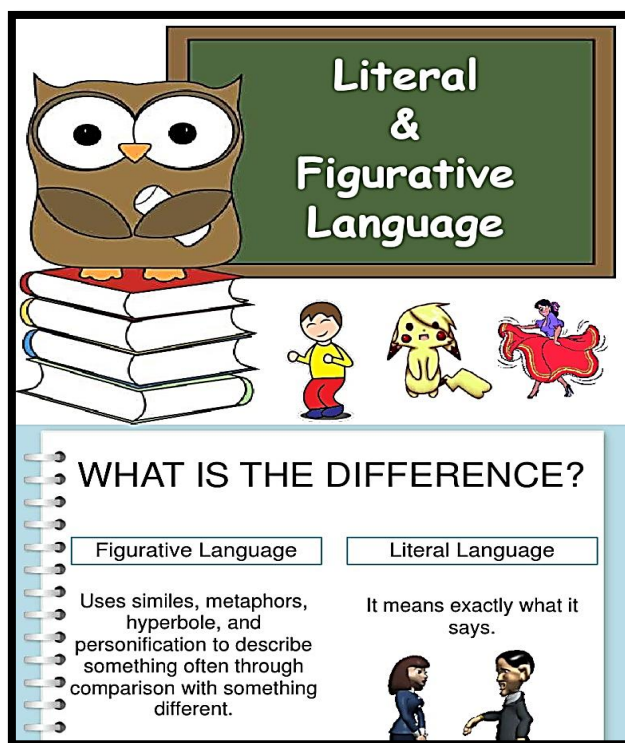


ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH					
bad	good	old	young	qualified	unqualified
beautiful	ugly	on	off	quiet	loud
before	after	opposite	same	raise	lower
begin	end	optimist	pessimist	rapid	slow
bent	straight	over	under	rare	common
best	worst	past	present	real	fake
big	little	patient	impatient	regular	irregular
bitter	sweet	permanent	temporary	rich	poor
black	white	plentiful	scarce	right	left
blame	praise	plural	singular	right	wrong

8. Literal and Figurative Meaning

Explanatory Note:

- **Literal meaning** is the actual meaning of words (e.g., "She spilled the beans" means she dropped beans).
- **Figurative meaning** is when words express a different idea than their literal meaning (e.g., "She spilled the beans" means she revealed a secret).



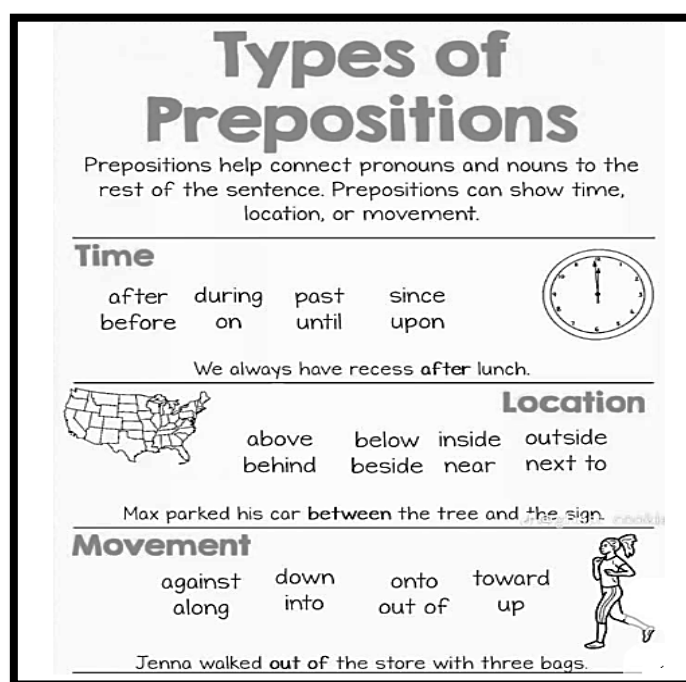
Worksheet:

1. Identify if the sentence is literal or figurative: "The exam was a piece of cake."
2. Explain the figurative meaning of: "He has a heart of gold."
3. Write a sentence using "cold feet" in a figurative way.
4. Identify the literal meaning: "The sun sets in the west."
5. Choose the figurative sentence: a) "She runs like the wind." b) "She runs every morning."
6. Explain the meaning: "The ball is in your court."
7. Rewrite this sentence literally: "She has butterflies in her stomach."
8. Find a figurative expression for "very happy."
9. Explain: "He hit the nail on the head."
10. Write your own figurative sentence.

9. Adverbs and Prepositions

Explanatory Note:

- **Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They tell us how, when, or where something happens. (e.g., "She speaks loudly.")
- **Prepositions** show the relationship between a noun and another word.
 - **Prepositions of time** (e.g., in, on, at – "She arrives at 5 PM.")
 - **Prepositions of place** (e.g., under, next to – "The bag is under the table.")
 - **Prepositions of manner** (e.g., with, like – "He speaks with confidence.")



Worksheet:

1. Identify the adverb: "He walked quickly."
2. Fill in the blank with a preposition of time: "We will meet ____ Monday."
3. Choose the correct preposition of place: "The book is ____ the table. (on/at)"
4. Identify the preposition of manner: "She sings with joy."
5. Write a sentence using an adverb of time.
6. Find the adverb: "The dog barked loudly."
7. Choose the correct preposition: "We sat ____ the shade. (in/under)"
8. Identify the type of preposition: "He arrived after lunch."
9. Complete the sentence: "The baby slept ____ the night. (during/above)"
10. Write a sentence using an adverb of manner.

10. Active and Passive Voice

Explanatory Note:

- **Active voice:** The subject performs the action (e.g., "The cat chased the mouse.").
- **Passive voice:** The object becomes the subject (e.g., "The mouse was chased by the cat.").

Worksheet:

1. Identify if the sentence is active or passive: "The ball was kicked by Sam."
 2. Rewrite in active voice: "The cake was baked by my mom."
 3. Change to passive: "The teacher explained the lesson."
 4. Identify the subject in the active sentence: "John wrote the letter."
 5. Convert to active: "The door was opened by the guard."
 6. Change to passive: "She painted the picture."
 7. Identify the object: "The cat caught the mouse."
 8. Rewrite in passive: "They cleaned the classroom."
 9. Rewrite in active: "A prize was won by the student."
 10. Correct the passive sentence: "By the chef, the food was cooked."
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11. Idioms and Proverbs

Explanatory Note:

- **Idioms** are expressions that do not mean what they literally say (e.g., "Break a leg" means "Good luck!").
- **Proverbs** are traditional sayings with life lessons (e.g., "A stitch in time saves nine" means fixing problems early prevents bigger issues).

Worksheet:

1. Explain the meaning: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."
2. Find the idiom: "He let the cat out of the bag."
3. Complete the proverb: "Where there's a will, there's a ____."
4. Use "raining cats and dogs" in a sentence.
5. Explain: "A penny for your thoughts."
6. Identify the idiom: "She was over the moon."
7. Write a proverb about hard work.
8. Find the idiom: "She hit the nail on the head."
9. Explain: "Actions speak louder than words."

10. Use "a blessing in disguise" in a sentence.



English Proverb

Practice makes perfect.
The more you practice, the better you will become.

Rome wasn't built in a day.
Big and important things take time to complete.

Strike while the iron is hot.
Take advantage of a good opportunity while it lasts.

The early bird catches the worm.
People who start something early have a better chance of success.

The grass is always greener on the other side.
People often think others have it better, even if that's not true.

Time is money.
Time is valuable, and wasting it costs you opportunities.

Too many cooks spoil the broth.
Too many people trying to do the same job can ruin it.

12. Punctuation

Explanatory Note:

Punctuation marks help make sentences clear.

- **Hyphen (-)** joins words (e.g., "mother-in-law").
- **Apostrophe (')** shows possession (e.g., "Thabo's book") or contractions ("don't").
- **Question mark (?)** is for questions.
- **Ellipsis (...)** shows missing words or a pause.
- **Capitalisation** is used for proper nouns and sentence beginnings.

Worksheet:

1. Add the missing punctuation: Where are you going
 2. Correct the contraction: Im happy today.
 3. Identify the correct capitalisation: nelson mandela was a great leader.
 4. Insert a hyphen: well known author.
 5. Correct the sentence: She said I love reading books
 6. Choose the correct punctuation: What time is it (.) (?)
 7. Rewrite with an apostrophe: The books of the students were missing.
 8. Identify the error: Lets go to the park.
 9. Rewrite using an ellipsis: I don't know I just feel strange.
 10. Write a sentence using a hyphen.
-

13. Abbreviations

Explanatory Note:

- **Initialism:** The first letters of words pronounced separately (e.g., "FNB" – First National Bank).
- **Acronym:** The first letters pronounced as a word (e.g., "SASSA" – South African Social Security Agency).
- **Clipped truncation:** Shortened words (e.g., "phone" from "telephone").

Worksheet:

1. Identify the type: "UNICEF."
2. Match: "ATM – Automatic Teller Machine."
3. Identify the initialism: "SABC."
4. Write a clipped word for "advertisement."
5. Find the acronym: "NASA is an American space agency."
6. Write the full form: "ID."
7. Identify the clipped word: "Exam (examination or experiment?)."
8. Choose the correct abbreviation type: "HIV."
9. Write an acronym for a South African organisation.
10. Use an initialism in a sentence.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

Latin abbreviations

A.D = In the year of our Lord
A.M = Before midday
C.V = Curriculum Vitae
E.G. = For example
ETC. = And other things
I.E. = In other words/That is
P.M = After midday

Abbreviations Related to Names

Dr. = Doctor
Hon. = Honorable
Mr. = Mister
Mrs. = Mistress
Ms. = Miss
Prof. = Professor
Sr. / Jr. = Senior/Junior

General Abbreviations

Ave. = Avenue
Dept. = Department
Est. = Established
Fig. = Figure
Hrs. = Hours
No. = Number
Vs = Versus

Abbreviations of Grammar

Abbr. = Abbreviation
Adj. = Adjective
Adv. = Adverb
Obj. = Objective
Prep. = Preposition
Pl. = Plural
Sing. = Singular

General Acronyms

ATM = Automated Teller Machine
BPO = Business Process Outsourcing
DNA = Deoxyribonucleic Acid
HR = Human Resources
PC = Personal Computer
VIP = Very Important Person
WWW = World Wide Web

Acronyms of Name

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations
FIFA = Federation Internationale de Football Association
NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration
UNICEF = United Nations Children's Education Fund

Acronyms of Education

B.A = Bachelor of Arts
B.Sc = Bachelor of Science
M.A = Master of Arts
M.B.A = Master of Business Administration
MD = Medicinae Doctor
PhD = Philosophiae Doctor

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1. Proper Nouns

1. Sipho, Cape Town, December
2. The Drakensberg Mountains are beautiful.
3. Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town
4. Mandela Day, July
5. I live in Durban, near the Indian Ocean.
6. Nelson Mandela was the first democratically elected president of South Africa.
7. SABC, South African
8. Kruger National Park
9. Example: Parktown High School
10. Example: Heritage Day

2. Gender

1. Feminine
2. Actress
3. Groom
4. Hen
5. Doctor
6. Table, book
7. The queen and her daughters ruled the kingdom.
8. Feminine
9. Duke
10. Learner

3. Singular and Plural

1. Children
2. Wolf
3. Boxes
4. Books
5. Goose
6. Loaves
7. Leaves
8. Mouse
9. Men
10. Babies

7. Synonyms and Antonyms

1. Large
2. Slow
3. Sad
4. "He was furious after the argument."
5. Elderly = old
6. Hard
7. Tasty
8. Exhausted
9. Full
10. "The room was bright with sunlight."

4. Adjectives: Demonstrative and Relative

1. That
2. These
3. Whose
4. These flowers are pretty.
5. Those
6. Which movie do you like?
7. Whose
8. What
9. Those cakes are delicious.
10. Whose

5. Direct and Indirect Speech

1. She said that she loved reading.
2. He said, "I am tired."
3. Indirect speech
4. Thabo said that they would go to Durban next week.
5. The teacher said, "Complete your homework."
6. Asked
7. The boy said that he could swim fast.
8. He said, "I lost my keys."
9. Sipho said that his mother was cooking dinner.
10. She said, "The exam is postponed."

6. Simple and Compound Sentences

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. The dog barked, and the cat ran away.
4. I didn't have enough money.
5. b) The sun is shining.
6. She drinks coffee every day.
7. But
8. You can take the bus or walk.
9. He played soccer, but he was tired.
10. Compound

10. Active and Passive Voice

1. Passive
2. My mom baked the cake.
3. The lesson was explained by the teacher.
4. John
5. The guard opened the door.
6. The picture was painted by her.
7. The mouse
8. The classroom was cleaned by them.
9. The student won a prize.
10. The food was cooked by the chef.

8. Literal and Figurative Meaning

1. Figurative
2. Very kind and generous
3. "She got cold feet before the speech."
4. Literal
5. a) "She runs like the wind."
6. It is your decision now.
7. "She felt nervous."
8. Over the moon
9. He was exactly right.
10. "She had a mountain of work to do."

9. Adverbs and Prepositions

1. Quickly
2. On
3. On
4. With
5. "I arrived early today."
6. Loudly
7. Under
8. Time
9. During
10. "He spoke politely."

11. Idioms and Proverbs

1. Don't put all your resources in one place.
2. Let out a secret.
3. Way
4. "It's raining cats and dogs outside!"
5. Asking someone what they are thinking.
6. Very happy
7. "Hard work pays off."
8. She was exactly right.
9. Actions matter more than words.
10. "Losing the job was a blessing in disguise."

12. Punctuation

1. Where are you going?
2. I'm happy today.
3. Nelson Mandela was a great leader.
4. Well-known
5. She said, "I love reading books."
6. (?)
7. The students' books were missing.
8. Let's go to the park.
9. "I don't know... I just feel strange."
10. "He is a well-known chef."

13. Abbreviations

1. Acronym
2. ATM
3. Initialism
4. Ad
5. NASA
6. Identity Document
7. Examination
8. Initialism
9. Example: SARS (South African Revenue Service)
10. "I withdrew cash from the ATM."