



education

Department of  
Education  
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# ENGLISH GRADE 7 GRAMMAR BOOK

TERM 4

## **1. Complex Nouns**

Complex nouns are nouns made up of more than one word, often combining a noun with an adjective, verb, or another noun. Examples include "toothbrush," "mother-in-law," and "sunflower."

**Exercise:** Identify the complex nouns in the following sentences:

1. My **mother-in-law** gave me a **toothbrush** as a gift.
2. The **post office** closes early on Fridays.
3. The **firefighter** rescued a cat from the tree.
4. We went to the **swimming pool** yesterday.
5. The **sunflower** bloomed in the garden.
6. She put the **hairbrush** on the counter.
7. They live in a **high-rise** building.
8. The **classroom** was full of students.
9. He bought a new **laptop computer**.
10. The **dining table** is made of wood.

## **2. Adjectives (Comparative and Superlative)**

Adjectives describe nouns, and their forms can change to show comparisons. The comparative form compares two things (e.g., *bigger*), while the superlative form compares three or more things (e.g., *biggest*).

**Exercise:** Identify the adjective and state whether it is in the positive, comparative, or superlative form:

1. This book is **more interesting** than that one.
2. She is the **tallest** girl in the class.
3. The weather today is **hotter** than yesterday.
4. This is the **best** cake I have ever eaten.
5. He is **as smart** as his brother.
6. That movie was **less exciting** than the last one.
7. My dog is **smaller** than yours.
8. This puzzle is **the easiest** of all.
9. Her voice is **sweeter** than honey.
10. The mountain is **highest** in the range.

### **3. Prepositions**

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. Common prepositions include *in, on, at, by, and with*.

**Exercise:** Underline the preposition in each sentence:

1. The cat is **under** the table.
2. She walked **to** the park.
3. We will meet **at** noon.
4. The book is **on** the shelf.
5. He sat **beside** his friend.
6. The keys are **in** the drawer.
7. We traveled **through** the tunnel.
8. They arrived **after** dinner.
9. The picture is hanging **above** the fireplace.
10. She jumped **over** the fence.

### **4. Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences**

- **Simple sentences** have one independent clause (e.g., "She runs.").
- **Compound sentences** have two independent clauses joined by a conjunction (e.g., "She runs, and he walks.").
- **Complex sentences** have one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses (e.g., "She runs because she loves it.").

**Exercise:** Identify whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex:

1. I went to the store, and I bought some apples.
2. Although it was raining, we still went to the beach.
3. The dog barked loudly.
4. She studied hard because she wanted to pass the exam.
5. I finished my homework, but I forgot to bring it to school.
6. They will come if they have time.
7. The sun sets, and the stars appear.
8. He ran fast, but he missed the bus.
9. When the bell rang, the students left.

10. She dances and sings well.

## **5. Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses**

- **Adverbial clauses** act like adverbs and modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb (e.g., "She sings **when she is happy**").
- **Adjectival clauses** act like adjectives and modify a noun or pronoun (e.g., "The book **that you gave me** is interesting").

**Exercise:** Identify whether the underlined clause is an adverbial clause or an adjectival clause:

1. The movie **that we watched last night** was amazing.
2. **Because it was raining**, we stayed indoors.
3. The cake **that she baked** was delicious.
4. He will visit his grandma **when he has time**.
5. The boy **who won the race** is my friend.
6. She sings **because she loves music**.
7. The house **where I grew up** was sold.
8. I will go to the party **if I finish my homework**.
9. The car **that he bought** is very fast.
10. We were happy **when we heard the news**.

## **6. Synonyms and Antonyms**

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

**Exercise:** Identify whether the pair of words are synonyms or antonyms:

1. Big - Large
2. Hot - Cold
3. Quick - Fast
4. Light - Dark
5. Brave - Cowardly
6. Happy - Joyful
7. Sad - Cheerful
8. Near - Far
9. Easy - Simple

## **7. Adverbs**

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and often answer the questions "how," "when," "where," or "to what extent." Examples include *quickly*, *yesterday*, and *very*.

**Exercise:** Underline the adverb in each sentence and state what it modifies:

1. She sings **beautifully**.
2. He arrived **early** to the meeting.
3. The car moved **slowly** down the street.
4. They will visit us **soon**.
5. She is **extremely** happy with her results.
6. He **rarely** eats vegetables.
7. The teacher **patiently** explained the lesson.
8. The child spoke **softly**.
9. We left the party **late**.
10. The bird flew **high** in the sky.

## **8. Pronouns**

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns in a sentence. Common pronouns include *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, *we*, and *you*.

**Exercise:** Replace the underlined noun(s) with the correct pronoun:

1. **Sarah** went to the market.
2. **The children** are playing in the park.
3. **My dog** loves to play fetch.
4. **The teacher** gave **the students** their homework.
5. **John and I** are going to the movie tonight.
6. **The car** is parked outside.
7. **Mary** and **Paul** are friends.
8. **The book** is on the table.
9. **The flowers** are blooming in the garden.
10. **The teacher** praised **the students** for their hard work.

## **9. Simple Present, Past, and Future Tense**

- **Simple present tense** describes habitual actions (e.g., "I play soccer").
- **Simple past tense** describes actions that happened in the past (e.g., "I played soccer").
- **Simple future tense** describes actions that will happen in the future (e.g., "I will play soccer").

**Exercise:** Identify the tense of the verb in each sentence and write it down:

1. She **runs** every morning.
2. They **played** soccer yesterday.
3. He **will eat** dinner at 7 PM.
4. I **go** to school every day.
5. We **watched** a movie last night.
6. She **will travel** to Cape Town next week.
7. They **study** English on Mondays.
8. He **bought** a new car last month.
9. I **will visit** my grandparents tomorrow.
10. She **reads** a book before bed.

## **10. Active and Passive Voice**

- In **active voice**, the subject performs the action (e.g., "The cat chased the mouse.").
- In **passive voice**, the subject receives the action (e.g., "The mouse was chased by the cat.").

**Exercise:** Identify whether each sentence is in active or passive voice:

1. The cake **was baked** by my mom.
2. He **wrote** a letter to his friend.
3. The ball **was kicked** by the player.
4. She **paints** beautiful pictures.
5. The homework **was completed** by the students.
6. They **built** a new house.
7. The song **was sung** by the choir.
8. The teacher **explained** the lesson.
9. The car **was fixed** by the mechanic.
10. She **made** a delicious meal.

## **11. Direct and Reported Speech**

- **Direct speech** quotes the exact words spoken (e.g., "She said, 'I am happy.'").
- **Reported speech** paraphrases what was said (e.g., "She said that she was happy.").

**Exercise:** Convert the following direct speech into reported speech:

1. "I am going to the store," he said.
2. "She is my best friend," Sarah said.
3. "We will win the game," the coach said.
4. "I love reading books," Mary said.
5. "They are coming to the party," John said.
6. "The sun is shining," the weather report said.
7. "He was late for school," the teacher said.
8. "I will help you with your homework," she said.
9. "The movie starts at 7 PM," he said.
10. "We have finished our project," they said.

## **12. Verbal Extensions**

Verbal extensions in English often involve adding prefixes or suffixes to verbs to change their meaning or tense (e.g., *walk* to *walking*, *help* to *helpful*).

**Exercise:** Identify the verbal extension (prefix or suffix) in each word and state its function:

1. **Unhappy**
2. **Running**
3. **Helpful**
4. **Dislike**
5. **Talking**
6. **Misunderstood**
7. **Teacher**
8. **Playing**
9. **Quickly**
10. **Forgotten**

### **13. Degrees of Comparison**

Degrees of comparison are used with adjectives and adverbs to compare one thing with another. The three degrees are positive, comparative, and superlative (e.g., *tall, taller, tallest*).

**Exercise:** Identify the degree of comparison in each sentence:

1. She is **as tall** as her sister.
2. This test is **more difficult** than the last one.
3. He is the **fastest** runner in the team.
4. This apple is **sweeter** than that one.
5. It was the **most interesting** book I have read.
6. The weather today is **better** than yesterday.
7. He is the **least** worried about the exam.
8. This dress is **prettier** than the other one.
9. The elephant is **larger** than the lion.
10. She is **more beautiful** than anyone I know.

### **14. Prefixes, Suffixes, and Roots**

- **Prefixes** are added to the beginning of a word (e.g., *un-*, *dis-*).
- **Suffixes** are added to the end of a word (e.g., *-ful*, *-ness*).
- **Roots** are the main part of the word that carries meaning (e.g., *happy* in *unhappy*).

**Exercise:** Identify the prefix, suffix, or root in each word:

1. **Unkind**
2. **Happiness**
3. **Preheat**
4. **Darkness**
5. **Rewrite**
6. **Joyful**
7. **Misplace**
8. **Quickly**
9. **Powerless**
10. **Unknown**

## **15. Subject-Verb Agreement**

Subject-verb agreement means that the subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural). For example, "She **runs**" (singular) vs. "They **run**" (plural).

**Exercise:** Choose the correct verb form to complete each sentence:

1. The cat (**is/are**) playing with a ball.
2. My friends (**likes/like**) to go swimming.
3. The teacher (**explains/explain**) the lesson well.
4. The dogs (**barks/bark**) loudly.
5. She (**walks/walk**) to school every day.
6. The flowers (**is/are**) blooming in the garden.
7. The boy (**wants/want**) a new bicycle.
8. They (**was/were**) excited about the trip.
9. The car (**needs/need**) to be washed.
10. Everyone (**is/are**) ready for the party.

## **16. Punctuation**

Punctuation marks are symbols used in writing to separate sentences and clarify meaning. Common punctuation marks include the period, comma, question mark, exclamation point, and quotation marks.

**Exercise:** Insert the correct punctuation in each sentence:

1. What time is it
2. She said I am going home
3. Wow That was amazing
4. I have a cat a dog and a fish
5. Can you help me with this
6. He asked Where are you going
7. It is raining outside
8. I like apples but I prefer oranges
9. That is Johns book
10. She is a good singer isnt she

## **Possible Answers**

### **1. Complex Nouns**

1. Mother-in-law, toothbrush
  2. Post office
  3. Firefighter
  4. Swimming pool
  5. Sunflower
  6. Hairbrush
  7. High-rise building
  8. Classroom
  9. Laptop computer
  10. Dining table
- 

### **2. Adjectives (Comparative and Superlative)**

1. Comparative
  2. Superlative
  3. Comparative
  4. Superlative
  5. Positive
  6. Comparative
  7. Comparative
  8. Superlative
  9. Comparative
  10. Superlative
- 

### **3. Prepositions**

1. Under
  2. To
  3. At
  4. On
  5. Beside
  6. In
  7. Through
  8. After
  9. Above
  10. Over
- 

### **4. Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences**

1. Compound
  2. Complex
  3. Simple
  4. Complex
  5. Compound
  6. Complex
  7. Compound
  8. Compound
  9. Complex
  10. Simple
-

## 5. Adverbial and Adjectival Clauses

1. Adjectival
  2. Adverbial
  3. Adjectival
  4. Adverbial
  5. Adjectival
  6. Adverbial
  7. Adjectival
  8. Adverbial
  9. Adjectival
  10. Adverbial
- 

## 6. Synonyms and Antonyms

1. Synonyms
  2. Antonyms
  3. Synonyms
  4. Antonyms
  5. Antonyms
  6. Synonyms
  7. Antonyms
  8. Antonyms
  9. Synonyms
  10. Antonyms
- 

## 7. Adverbs

1. Beautifully (modifies "sings")
  2. Early (modifies "arrived")
  3. Slowly (modifies "moved")
  4. Soon (modifies "will visit")
  5. Extremely (modifies "happy")
  6. Rarely (modifies "eats")
  7. Patiently (modifies "explained")
  8. Softly (modifies "spoke")
  9. Late (modifies "left")
  10. High (modifies "flew")
- 

## 8. Pronouns

1. She
  2. They
  3. It
  4. He, them
  5. We
  6. It
  7. They
  8. It
  9. They
  10. He, them
-

## **9. Simple Present, Past, and Future Tense**

1. Simple present
  2. Simple past
  3. Simple future
  4. Simple present
  5. Simple past
  6. Simple future
  7. Simple present
  8. Simple past
  9. Simple future
  10. Simple present
- 

## **10. Active and Passive Voice**

1. Passive
  2. Active
  3. Passive
  4. Active
  5. Passive
  6. Active
  7. Passive
  8. Active
  9. Passive
  10. Active
- 

## **11. Direct and Reported Speech**

1. He said that he was going to the store.
  2. Sarah said that she is her best friend.
  3. The coach said that they would win the game.
  4. Mary said that she loves reading books.
  5. John said that they are coming to the party.
  6. The weather report said that the sun is shining.
  7. The teacher said that he was late for school.
  8. She said that she would help with the homework.
  9. He said that the movie starts at 7 PM.
  10. They said that they had finished their project.
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## **12. Verbal Extensions**

1. Un- (prefix, indicates negation)
  2. -ing (suffix, indicates present participle)
  3. -ful (suffix, indicates having qualities of)
  4. Dis- (prefix, indicates opposite)
  5. -ing (suffix, indicates present participle)
  6. Mis- (prefix, indicates wrongly)
  7. -er (suffix, indicates one who performs an action)
  8. -ing (suffix, indicates present participle)
  9. -ly (suffix, indicates manner or degree)
  10. -en (suffix, indicates past participle)
-

### **13. Degrees of Comparison**

1. Positive
  2. Comparative
  3. Superlative
  4. Comparative
  5. Superlative
  6. Comparative
  7. Superlative
  8. Comparative
  9. Comparative
  10. Comparative
- 

### **14. Prefixes, Suffixes, and Roots**

1. Un- (prefix)
  2. -ness (suffix)
  3. Pre- (prefix)
  4. -ness (suffix)
  5. Re- (prefix)
  6. -ful (suffix)
  7. Mis- (prefix)
  8. -ly (suffix)
  9. -less (suffix)
  10. Un- (prefix)
- 

### **15. Subject-Verb Agreement**

1. Is
  2. Like
  3. Explains
  4. Bark
  5. Walks
  6. Are
  7. Wants
  8. Were
  9. Needs
  10. Is
- 

### **16. Punctuation**

1. What time is it?
2. She said, "I am going home."
3. Wow! That was amazing!
4. I have a cat, a dog, and a fish.
5. Can you help me with this?
6. He asked, "Where are you going?"
7. It is raining outside.
8. I like apples, but I prefer oranges.
9. That is John's book.
10. She is a good singer, isn't she?