



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

2024

English Grammar Workbook

GRADE 7

TERM 3



Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are names given to specific people, places, things, or ideas. They always start with a capital letter, regardless of where they appear in a sentence. Proper nouns help to distinguish one particular item from others. Let's look at some examples:

- **People:** Jane, Michael Jackson
- **Places:** Paris, Mount Everest
- **Things:** The Eiffel Tower, Coca-Cola
- **Ideas:** Christmas, Buddhism

Exercise

Read the paragraph below and identify all the proper nouns. Write them down in the space provided.

During the school holidays, my family and I went on a road trip to explore Cape Town. We visited iconic sites such as Table Mountain and the V&A Waterfront. One day, we took a drive along the scenic Garden Route and stopped at Tsitsikamma National Park for a hike. In the evenings, we enjoyed delicious seafood at local restaurants in the coastal town of Hermanus. Our time in Cape Town was filled with adventure and unforgettable experiences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

In English, nouns can exist in two forms: singular and plural. The form of a noun (singular or plural) depends on whether it refers to one item or more than one item. Understanding the rules for forming singular and plural nouns is essential for clear communication. Here are the key rules:

1. Singular nouns refer to one person, place, thing, or idea.

Most singular nouns are formed by simply adding the suffix "-s" to the end of the word. For example:

Cat → Cats

Book → Books

House → Houses

However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as:

Man → Men

Woman → Women

Child → Children

2. Plural Nouns:

Plural nouns refer to more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Forming plural nouns depends on the spelling of the singular noun. Here are the general rules:

For nouns ending in "-s," "-ss," "-sh," "-ch," or "-x," add "-es" to form the plural. For example:

Bus → Buses

Boss → Bosses

Dish → Dishes

Church → Churches

Box → Boxes

For nouns ending in a consonant followed by "y," change the "y" to "i" and add "-es" to form the plural. For example:

Baby → Babies

City → Cities

For most other nouns, simply add "-s" to the end of the word to form the plural. For example:

Dog → Dogs

Tree → Trees

Pen → Pens

3. Irregular Plurals:

Some nouns have irregular plural forms that do not follow the general rules. For example:

Child → Children

Person → People

Mouse → Mice

Exercise

Write the plural form of each singular noun provided.

Cat

Dog

Book

Baby

City

Box

Dish

Leaf

Child

Woman

Mouse

Potato

Knife

Fish

Tooth

Shelf

Cactus

Hero

Tomato

Deer

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns and pronouns. They provide more information about the noun or pronoun by answering questions like "What kind?" "How many?" "Which one?" or "Whose?" Adjectives add detail and specificity to sentences, making them more descriptive and engaging. In South African English, adjectives play a crucial role in expressing characteristics, qualities, and attributes. Here are some key points about adjectives:

1. Types of Adjectives:

Descriptive Adjectives:

These adjectives describe the characteristics or qualities of nouns. For example, "The green grass," "The tall building."

Quantitative Adjectives: These adjectives describe the quantity or number of nouns. For example, "I have three books," "There are many students."

Demonstrative Adjectives: These adjectives indicate which noun is being referred to. For example, "This red car," "Those blue flowers."

Possessive Adjectives: These adjectives show ownership or possession. For example, "Her new bike," "Their old house."

2. Placement of Adjectives:

Adjectives usually come before the noun they modify. For example, "A beautiful garden," "An interesting book."

However, some adjectives can come after the noun they modify, particularly in South African English, such as "The girl smart."

3. Agreement with Nouns:

Adjectives agree with the nouns they describe in terms of gender, number, and case. For example, "The big house" (singular) vs. "The big houses" (plural).

Worksheet Activity: Adjectives

Exercise

Identify the adjective(s) in each sentence and write them down. Then, write the noun(s) they describe.

The beautiful flowers bloomed in the garden.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

We saw a huge elephant at the zoo yesterday.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

His blue car is parked outside the house.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

I have two new pencils for school.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

She found an old book in the library.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

The tired dog slept in the shade.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

We visited a beautiful beach during our holiday.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

Their brown cat likes to chase birds in the garden.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

I need some fresh milk for my cereal.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

The happy children played in the park.

Adjective: _____

Noun: _____

1. Comparative Adjectives:

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two things or people.

They are formed by adding "-er" to short adjectives (e.g., tall → taller) or by using "more" with longer adjectives (e.g., beautiful → more beautiful).

Examples:

The cat is faster than the dog.

She is more intelligent than her brother.

My house is bigger than yours.

2. Superlative Adjectives:

Superlative adjectives are used to compare three or more things or people.

They are formed by adding "-est" to short adjectives (e.g., fast → fastest) or by using "most" with longer adjectives (e.g., beautiful → most beautiful).

Examples:

The cheetah is the fastest land animal.

She is the most intelligent student in the class.

Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.

3. Irregular Forms:

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms that do not follow the standard rules. For example:

Good → Better (comparative) → Best (superlative)

Bad → Worse (comparative) → Worst (superlative)

Far → Farther/Further (comparative) → Farthest/Furthest (superlative)

Exercise

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adjective given in parentheses.

1. Elephants are (big) _____ than rabbits.
2. This puzzle is (difficult) _____ than the one we did yesterday.
3. My sister is (old) _____ than me.
4. Antarctica is the (cold) _____ place on Earth.
5. Swimming is (fun) _____ than running.
6. The Empire State Building is (tall) _____ than the Statue of Liberty.
7. She is the (smart) _____ student in our class.
8. Today is (windy) _____ than yesterday.
9. The Sahara Desert is one of the (hot) _____ places in the world.
10. English is (easy) _____ than Chinese for me.

Complex Sentences with Relative Clauses:

Complex sentences with relative clauses are used to provide additional information about a noun in the main clause. These relative clauses often begin with relative pronouns such as "who," "which," "that," or "whose." Relative clauses add detail and specificity to sentences, allowing for more nuanced communication. Here's an explanation of complex sentences with relative clauses:

1. Relative Pronouns:

Who: Refers to people. Example: "The girl who won the race is my friend."

Which: Refers to things. Example: "I like the book which you recommended."

That: Can refer to both people and things. Example: "The car that we bought is blue."

Whose: Indicates possession. Example: "The man whose car was stolen reported it to the police."

2. Relative Clauses:

Relative clauses provide additional information about a noun in the main clause.

They can function as adjectives, describing the noun they modify.

Relative clauses can be restrictive (essential to the meaning of the sentence) or non-restrictive (providing extra information but not essential to the meaning).

Example of a restrictive relative clause: "The book that is on the table is mine."

(Essential to identify which book)

Example of a non-restrictive relative clause: "My sister, who lives in Cape Town, is visiting us." (Extra information about the sister)

Worksheet Activity: Complex Sentences with Relative Clauses

Exercise

Complete each sentence with an appropriate relative pronoun (who, which, that, whose) or omit it if not necessary.

The girl _____ won the singing competition is my friend.

I bought a new laptop _____ is very fast.

This is the house _____ we used to live in.

The dog _____ barks loudly belongs to my neighbor.

The movie, _____ was released last week, received positive reviews.

She is the student _____ received the highest marks in the class.

The car _____ we rented broke down on the highway.

The book _____ you recommended is excellent.

The restaurant, _____ we had dinner, was very busy.

I have a friend _____ father is a doctor.

1. Direct Speech:

Direct speech involves repeating the exact words spoken by someone, enclosed in quotation marks.

Example: Sarah said, "I am going to the store."

2. Indirect Speech:

Indirect speech, also known as reported speech, involves reporting what someone said without necessarily using their exact words.

In indirect speech, the tense and pronouns may change depending on the context.

Example: Sarah said that she was going to the store.

Rules for Changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech:

a. Reporting Verb:

The reporting verb (e.g., said, told) often changes according to the tense of the reported speech.

Example: present tense reporting verb changes to past tense when reporting past speech.

b. Pronouns:

Pronouns may change based on the subject of the reporting clause.

Example: "I" in direct speech may change to "she" or "he" in indirect speech.

c. Tense Changes:

The tense of the verbs may change when reporting speech.

Example: present simple tense may change to past simple tense.

d. Time and Place References:

Time and place references may also change according to the context.

Example: "here" in direct speech may change to "there" in indirect speech.

e. Punctuation:

Quotation marks are omitted in indirect speech.

Example: "I am happy," she said. (Direct) → She said that she was happy. (Indirect)

Worksheet Activity: Direct and Indirect Speech

Exercise

Rewrite each sentence using indirect speech, making necessary changes according to the rules.

Direct: "I like ice cream," said Tom.

Direct: "She is studying for her exams," said John.

Direct: "We went to the beach last weekend," said Mary.

Direct: "The movie starts at 7 PM," said the teacher.

Direct: "They are visiting their grandparents next month," said the children.

What are Word Roots?

The root of a word is its foundational part, the core meaning from which other words are formed.

Words can have one root or multiple roots.

Match each word with its correct root and write down the meaning of the root.

1. Biology

Root: _____

Meaning: _____

2. Portable

Root: _____

Meaning: _____

3. Telescope

Root: _____

Meaning: _____

4. Transport

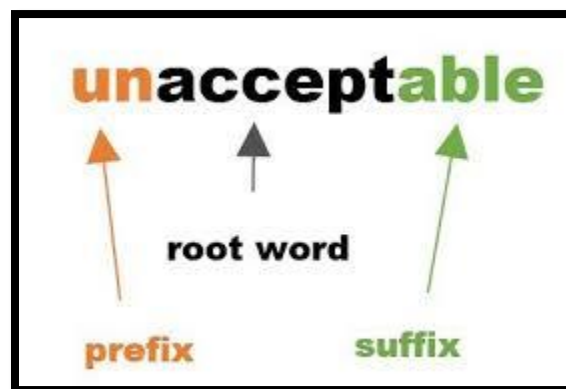
Root: _____

Meaning: _____

5. Autobiography

Root: _____

Meaning: _____



Punctuation

Punctuation marks are like signposts in writing. They help us understand the meaning and structure of sentences. Here's a simple explanation of some common punctuation marks suitable for Grade 6 learners:

1. Colon (:)

- A colon is like a little pause in a sentence. It's used to introduce a list, explanation, or quotation.
- Example: My favorite colors are: red, blue, and green.

2. Quotation Marks (" ")

- Quotation marks are used to show that someone is speaking or to indicate a direct quotation from a text.
- Example: "I love playing soccer," said Tom.

3. Comma (,)

- Commas help to separate different parts of a sentence, like listing items or separating clauses.
- Example: I like apples, bananas, and oranges.

4. Full Stop (.)

- A full stop is used at the end of a sentence to show that it has finished.
- Example: The dog chased the cat.

5. Apostrophe (')

- An apostrophe is used to show possession or to indicate missing letters in contractions.
- Example: Sarah's book (possession), can't (contraction of cannot).

6. Question Mark (?)

- A question mark is used at the end of a sentence to show that it is a question.
- Example: Where is the nearest library?

Remember to use punctuation marks carefully to make your writing clear and easy to understand!

Exercise

Add the correct punctuation marks to the sentences below.

1. The sun shines brightly in the sky
2. Sarah and Tom are best friends
3. Did you finish your homework
4. My favorite movie is Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
5. I went to the store to buy apples bananas and oranges
6. The cat sat on the mat
7. What time does the train leave
8. Peter's dog loves to play fetch
9. We are going on a trip to the beach next weekend
10. Can you pass me the salt please

Sentence Types:

There are four main types of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

1. Declarative Sentences:

- Declarative sentences make statements or give information.
- They end with a full stop (period).
- Example: The sun is shining brightly.

2. Interrogative Sentences:

- Interrogative sentences ask questions.
- They end with a question mark.
- Example: Did you finish your homework?

3. Imperative Sentences:

- Imperative sentences give commands or make requests.
- They often begin with a verb and do not necessarily include a subject.
- Example: Please close the door.

4. Exclamatory Sentences:

- Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions or feelings.
- They end with an exclamation mark.
- Example: What a beautiful day!

Understanding the different types of sentences helps us communicate effectively and convey our intentions clearly.

Exercise : Identify the Sentence Types

Identify the type of each sentence (declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory) and write it down.

1. The birds are singing in the trees.
2. How do you solve this math problem?
3. Please clean your room before dinner.
4. I can't believe we won the game!
5. Do you want to go to the movies with me?
6. Put your books away and get ready for bed.
7. What a delicious meal this is!
8. Are you coming to the party tonight?
9. Let's go for a walk in the park.
10. Be careful when crossing the street.
11. The train will depart at 3 PM.
12. Wow, that was an amazing magic trick!
13. Could you pass me the salt, please?
14. He always finishes his homework on time.
15. Stop running in the house!
16. Why did you choose that color for your bedroom?

17. Don't forget to feed the cat before you leave.
18. What a funny joke that was!
19. Are you ready for the test tomorrow?
20. The flowers in the garden look beautiful.



STATEMENT Statements are the Sentences conveying some information. 	INTERROGATIVE Interrogative are the Sentence used to ask questions
IMPERATIVE Imperative are the Sentences conveying a wish, appeal, a command, a request.	EXCLAMATORY  Exclamatory are the Sentences exclaiming feeling or thought in a state of excitement.

Types of Sentences

Active and passive voice

There are two main types of voice: active voice and passive voice. Understanding the difference between them is important for clear and effective communication.

1. Active Voice:

- In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action expressed by the verb.
- Active voice sentences are straightforward and direct.
- Example: The cat chased the mouse.
 - In this sentence, "the cat" (subject) performs the action of "chasing" (verb).

2. Passive Voice:

- In passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action expressed by the verb.
- Passive voice is often used when the focus is on the action rather than the doer.
- Example: The mouse was chased by the cat.
 - In this sentence, "the mouse" (subject) receives the action of "being chased" (verb).

3. Forming Passive Voice:

- To form passive voice, the object of the active voice sentence becomes the subject of the passive voice sentence, and the verb is changed to a form of "to be" followed by the past participle of the main verb.
- Example: Active voice - They built a new house. Passive voice - A new house was built by them.

Exercise

Instructions: Identify whether each sentence is in active voice (AV) or passive voice (PV).

1. The chef prepared a delicious meal.
2. The novel was written by a famous author.
3. Sarah sings beautifully.
4. The letter was delivered by the postman.
5. The students are studying for their exams.
6. The mistake was made by the new employee.
7. John paints landscapes in his spare time.
8. The cake was baked by Susan for her friend's birthday.
9. The team won the championship.
10. The report will be reviewed by the manager tomorrow.

Parts of Speech:

Understanding the basic parts of speech is like learning the building blocks of language. Each part of speech serves a specific role in sentences, helping us communicate effectively.

1. Nouns:

- Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas.
- Examples: dog, book, school, love

2. Pronouns:

- Pronouns are words that replace nouns to avoid repetition.
- Examples: he, she, they, it

3. Verbs:

- Verbs are action words that express what someone or something is doing.
- Examples: run, eat, sleep, jump

4. Adjectives:

- Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns by giving more information about them.
- Examples: big, blue, beautiful, intelligent

5. Adverbs:

- Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by telling how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.
- Examples: quickly, slowly, very, often

6. Prepositions:

- Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.
- Examples: in, on, at, under

7. Conjunctions:

- Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases, or clauses together in a sentence.
- Examples: and, but, or, so

8. Interjections:

- Interjections are words used to express strong feelings or emotions.
- Examples: wow, oh, yay, ouch

Exercise

Identify the part of speech for each bolded word in the sentences below.

1. The **dog** barked **loudly** at the **mailman**.
2. She **quickly** ran to catch the **bus**.
3. My **sister** and I **played** soccer in the **backyard**.
4. The **rain** fell **heavily** on the **roof**.
5. He **studied** hard for the **exam**.
6. The **birds** chirped **happily** in the **trees**.
7. They **ate** delicious **pizza** at the **restaurant**.
8. We **watched** a **movie** at the **cinema**.
9. I **love** to read **books** at the **library**.
10. She **wrote** a **letter** to her **friend**.
11. The **sun** shines **brightly** in the **sky**.
12. They **planted** flowers in the **garden**.
13. He **swam** in the **pool** with his **friends**.
14. My **mother** cooked **dinner** for the **family**.
15. We **celebrated** his **birthday** with a **party**.
16. The **teacher** explained the **lesson** **clearly**.
17. The **children** played **joyfully** in the **park**.
18. The **train** arrives **late** at the **station**.
19. She **brushed** her **hair** **gently**.
20. They **walked** along the **beach** at **sunset**.

8 PARTS OF SPEECH			
NOUN A noun is used to name people, objects or ideas. Example <u>Adnan</u> is an intelligent young <u>man</u> .	PRONOUN A pronoun is used in place of a noun. Example <u>I</u> have built a house.	ADVERB Refers to a word that describes a verb, an adjectives, another adverb. Example I am going <u>now</u> .	ADJECTIVE An adjective is used to describe or qualify a noun. Example She is a <u>pretty</u> child.
PREPOSITION A preposition is used to show the relation of one thing to another. Example We went <u>about</u> the world.	VERB A verb is used to describe an action. Example Ali <u>went</u> to Karachi	CONJUNCTION A conjunction is used to join words or group of words to one another. Example and, or, so, after, neither etc.	INTERJECTION An interjection is used to express some sudden rush of feeling or excitement. Example <u>Alas!</u> I we have lost the match.

Literal and Figurative Meaning:

1. Literal Meaning:

- Literal meaning refers to the straightforward or dictionary definition of a word or phrase.
- When we interpret something literally, we take its meaning exactly as it is stated without any additional interpretation.
- Example: "The sky is blue." In its literal sense, this means that the color of the sky is blue.

2. Figurative Meaning:

- Figurative meaning goes beyond the literal definition and involves using language in a creative or imaginative way to convey a different meaning.
- Figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, idioms, and personification are examples of figurative language.
- Example: "He's as brave as a lion." In its figurative sense, this means that the person is very courageous, comparing them to the bravery associated with a lion.

3. Examples of Figurative Language:

- **Metaphor:** A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as." Example: "Time is a thief."
- **Simile:** A comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as." Example: "She sings like an angel."
- **Idiom:** A phrase that has a figurative meaning different from its literal meaning. Example: "It's raining cats and dogs."
- **Personification:** Giving human qualities or characteristics to non-human things. Example: "The flowers danced in the breeze."

Understanding the difference between literal and figurative meaning helps us appreciate the richness and depth of language, allowing us to express ourselves more creatively and interpret texts more accurately.

Exercise

Literal vs. Figurative Meaning

For each sentence, identify whether the meaning is literal (L) or figurative (F).

1. The sun is smiling down on us.
2. He has a heart of gold.
3. It's raining cats and dogs outside.
4. She's a shining star on the basketball team.
5. The mountain stood tall against the horizon.
6. Time flies when you're having fun.
7. His words cut like a knife.
8. The moonlight danced on the waves.
9. She's feeling blue today.
10. He's a real bookworm.

Grammar Revision Worksheet

Instructions: Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Which part of speech describes a noun or pronoun?
 - A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Adverb
 - D) Preposition
2. What is the literal meaning of a word or phrase?
 - A) Its hidden meaning
 - B) Its straightforward meaning
 - C) Its figurative meaning
 - D) Its emotional meaning
3. Which part of speech replaces a noun to avoid repetition?
 - A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Pronoun
 - D) Adverb
4. What do we call a comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as"?
 - A) Metaphor
 - B) Simile
 - C) Idiom
 - D) Personification
5. In the sentence "The sun is shining brightly," what is the verb?
 - A) sun
 - B) shining
 - C) brightly
 - D) is
6. Which type of sentence gives commands or makes requests?
 - A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory
7. What part of speech describes how, when, where, or to what extent something happens?
 - A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Adverb

8. Which part of speech shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Adverb
 - D) Preposition
9. What type of sentence asks a question?
- A) Declarative
 - B) Imperative
 - C) Exclamatory
 - D) Interrogative
10. What do we call a word or phrase that has a figurative meaning different from its literal meaning?
- A) Simile
 - B) Metaphor
 - C) Idiom
 - D) Personification
11. In the sentence "The cat chased the mouse," what is the subject?
- A) chased
 - B) cat
 - C) the
 - D) mouse
12. Which part of speech joins words, phrases, or clauses together in a sentence?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Interjection
13. What is the literal meaning of the word "bookworm" in the sentence "He's a real bookworm"?
- A) A worm found in books
 - B) A person who loves to read
 - C) A type of insect
 - D) A type of plant
14. Which part of speech describes or modifies nouns or pronouns by giving more information about them?
- A) Adjective
 - B) Adverb
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Preposition

15. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "time flies" in the sentence "Time flies when you're having fun"?
- A) Time moves quickly
 - B) Time has wings
 - C) Time is an insect
 - D) Time cannot be caught
16. In the sentence "The mountain stood tall against the horizon," what is the verb?
- A) tall
 - B) stood
 - C) the
 - D) mountain
17. Which part of speech expresses strong feelings or emotions?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Interjection
18. What is the function of a conjunction in a sentence?
- A) To describe a noun
 - B) To join words, phrases, or clauses together
 - C) To show the relationship between words
 - D) To express strong feelings or emotions
19. What is the literal meaning of the word "listen" in the sentence "It's raining cats and dogs outside"?
- A) To hear
 - B) To see
 - C) To smell
 - D) To taste
20. Which part of speech describes the action of a sentence?
- A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Adverb
21. What type of sentence expresses strong emotions or feelings?
- A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory

22. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "heart of gold" in the sentence "He has a heart of gold"?
- A) A heart made of gold
 - B) A heart full of love and kindness
 - C) A heart that is golden in color
 - D) A heart that is valuable
23. Which part of speech is used to show possession or to indicate missing letters in contractions?
- A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Apostrophe
24. What type of sentence makes statements or gives information?
- A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory
25. What is the literal meaning of the word "butter" in the sentence "The butter melted on the toast"?
- A) A type of spread made from milk
 - B) To spread
 - C) To cook
 - D) To eat
26. Which part of speech gives more information about verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by telling how, when, where, or to what extent something happens?
- A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Adverb
27. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "butterflies in the stomach" in the sentence "She's feeling butterflies in her stomach"?
- A) To have actual butterflies in the stomach
 - B) To feel nervous or excited
 - C) To feel hungry
 - D) To feel sick
28. In the sentence "The moonlight danced on the waves," what is the verb?
- A) danced
 - B) moonlight
 - C) waves
 - D) on

29. Which part of speech describes or modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs?
- A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Adverb
30. What is the literal meaning of the word "swim" in the sentence "She likes to swim in the pool"?
- A) To move through water by moving the limbs
 - B) To walk
 - C) To jump
 - D) To sleep
31. What type of sentence gives commands or makes requests?
- A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory
32. Which part of speech describes or modifies nouns or pronouns by giving more information about them?
- A) Adjective
 - B) Adverb
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Preposition
33. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "to have a green thumb" in the sentence "She has a green thumb"?
- A) To have literal green-colored thumbs
 - B) To be skilled at gardening
 - C) To be envious of someone's thumbs
 - D) To have injured thumbs
34. In the sentence "The train arrives late at the station," what is the verb?
- A) arrives
 - B) train
 - C) late
 - D) station
35. Which part of speech expresses strong feelings or emotions?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Interjection

36. What is the literal meaning of the word "brushed" in the sentence "She brushed her hair gently"?
- A) To use a brush
 - B) To clean
 - C) To read quickly
 - D) To cook
37. Which part of speech joins words, phrases, or clauses together in a sentence?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Interjection
38. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "to have a chip on one's shoulder" in the sentence "He always has a chip on his shoulder"?
- A) To literally have a chip on one's shoulder
 - B) To be angry or resentful
 - C) To be happy
 - D) To be confused
39. In the sentence "The children played joyfully in the park," what is the verb?
- A) played
 - B) children
 - C) joyfully
 - D) park
40. Which part of speech expresses strong feelings or emotions?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Conjunction
 - D) Interjection
41. What is the literal meaning of the word "walked" in the sentence "They walked along the beach at sunset"?
- A) To move using one's feet
 - B) To swim
 - C) To run
 - D) To fly
42. Which part of speech shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Adverb
 - D) Preposition

43. What is the figurative meaning of the phrase "to have a sweet tooth" in the sentence "She has a sweet tooth"?
- A) To have literal sweet teeth
 - B) To be afraid
 - C) To have a craving for sweets
 - D) To
44. In the sentence "The dog barked loudly at the mailman," what is the verb?
- A) barked
 - B) dog
 - C) loudly
 - D) mailman
45. Which part of speech describes or modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by telling how, when, where, or to what extent something happens?
- A) Noun
 - B) Pronoun
 - C) Verb
 - D) Adverb
46. What is the literal meaning of the word "apple" in the sentence "She ate an apple"?
- A) A fruit
 - B) A color
 - C) A shape
 - D) A feeling
47. Which part of speech replaces a noun to avoid repetition?
- A) Verb
 - B) Adjective
 - C) Pronoun
 - D) Adverb
48. What type of sentence makes statements or gives information?
- A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory
49. What is the literal meaning of the word "flower" in the sentence "She picked a flower from the garden"?
- A) A plant with petals
 - B) A tool used for gardening
 - C) A type of insect
 - D) A type of food

50. Which part of speech describes or modifies nouns or pronouns by giving more information about them?

- A) Adjective
- B) Adverb
- C) Conjunction
- D) Preposition

Answers: Singular & plural 1. Cats 2. Dogs 3. Books 4. Babies 5. Cities 6. Boxes 7. Dishes 8. Leaves 9. Children 10. Women 11. Mice 12. Potatoes 13. Knives 14. Fish 15. Teeth 16. Shelves 17. Cacti 18. Heroes 19. Tomatoes 20. Deer	Answers: Adjectives 1. Adjective: beautiful Noun: flowers 2. Adjective: huge Noun: elephant 3. Adjective: blue Noun: car 4. Adjective: new Noun: pencils 5. Adjective: old Noun: book 6. Adjective: tired Noun: dog 7. Adjective: beautiful Noun: beach 8. Adjective: brown Noun: cat 9. Adjective: fresh Noun: milk 10. Adjective: happy Noun: children
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Answers: Comparative & Superlative 1. Elephants are bigger than rabbits. 2. This puzzle is more difficult than the one we did yesterday. 3. My sister is older than me. 4. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. 5. Swimming is more fun than running. 6. The Empire State Building is taller than the Statue of Liberty. 7. She is the smartest student in our class.	Answers: Complex sentences with relative clauses 1. who 2. that 3. that 4. that 5. which 6. who 7. that 8. which 9. where 10. whose
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8. Today is windier than yesterday. 9. The Sahara Desert is one of the hottest places in the world. 10. English is easier than Chinese for me.	
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Answers: Indirect speech 1. Indirect: Tom said that he liked ice cream. 2. Indirect: John said that she was studying for her exams. 3. Indirect: Mary said that they had gone to the beach last weekend. 4. Indirect: The teacher said that the movie started at 7 PM. 5. Indirect: The children said that they were visiting their grandparents next month.	
Answers: Root words 1. Biology • Root: Bio • Meaning: Life 2. Portable • Root: Port • Meaning: Carry 3. Telescope • Root: Tele • Meaning: Far off, distant 4. Transport • Root: Port • Meaning: Carry 5. Autobiography • Root: Bio • Meaning: Life	Answers: Active & passive voice 1. AV 2. PV 3. AV 4. PV 5. AV 6. PV 7. AV 8. PV 9. AV 10. PV
Answers: Punctuation 1. The sun shines brightly in the sky. 2. Sarah and Tom are best friends. 3. Did you finish your homework? 4. My favorite movie is Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. 5. I went to the store to buy apples, bananas, and oranges. 6. The cat sat on the mat. 7. What time does the train leave? 8. Peter's dog loves to play fetch.	Answers: Parts of speech 1. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, noun 2. Pronoun, adverb, verb, preposition, noun 3. Pronoun, noun, conjunction, pronoun, verb, noun, preposition, noun 4. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, noun 5. Pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, noun 6. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, noun 7. Pronoun, verb, adjective, noun, preposition, noun

9. We are going on a trip to the beach next weekend. 10. Can you pass me the salt, please?	8. Pronoun, verb, determiner, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 9. Pronoun, verb, preposition, verb, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 10. Pronoun, verb, determiner, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 11. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, noun 12. Pronoun, verb, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 13. Pronoun, verb, preposition, determiner, noun, preposition, pronoun, noun 14. Pronoun, noun, verb, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 15. Pronoun, verb, pronoun, noun, preposition, determiner, noun 16. Noun, verb, determiner, noun, adverb 17. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, determiner, noun 18. Noun, verb, adverb, preposition, determiner, noun 19. Pronoun, verb, determiner, noun, adverb 20. Pronoun, verb, preposition, determiner, noun, preposition, noun, preposition, noun
Answers: Sentence Types 1. Declarative 2. Interrogative 3. Imperative 4. Exclamatory 5. Interrogative 6. Imperative 7. Exclamatory 8. Interrogative 9. Imperative 10. Imperative 11. Declarative 12. Exclamatory 13. Imperative 14. Declarative 15. Imperative 16. Interrogative 17. Imperative 18. Exclamatory 19. Interrogative 20. Declarative	Answers: Literal & figurative meaning 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. L 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. F

Answers: Revision worksheet

1. B) Adjective
2. B) Its straightforward meaning
3. C) Pronoun
4. A) Metaphor
5. D) is
6. C) Imperative
7. D) Adverb
8. D) Preposition
9. D) Interrogative
10. B) Metaphor
11. B) cat
12. C) Conjunction
13. B) A person who loves to read
14. A) Adjective
15. A) Time moves quickly
16. B) stood
17. D) Interjection
18. B) To join words, phrases, or clauses together
19. A) To hear
20. C) Verb
21. D) Exclamatory
22. B) A heart full of love and kindness
23. D) Apostrophe
24. A) Declarative
25. A) A type of spread made from milk
26. D) Adverb
27. B) To feel nervous or excited
28. A) danced
29. D) Adverb
30. A) To move through water by moving the limbs
31. C) Imperative
32. A) Adjective
33. B) To be skilled at gardening
34. A) arrives
35. D) Interjection
36. A) To use a brush
37. C) Conjunction
38. B) To be angry or resentful
39. A) played
40. D) Interjection
41. A) To move using one's feet
42. D) Preposition
43. C) To have a craving for sweets
44. A) barked
45. D) Adverb
46. A) A fruit

47. C) Pronoun 48. A) Declarative 49. A) A plant with petals 50. A) Adjective	