



education

Department of
Education
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ENGLISH GRADE 7 TERM 4: HANDOUT 2023/2024



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NOUNS

Noun Types	Examples
1. Abstract	communication, happiness, wealth
2. Concrete	car, house, light, rain
3. Common	building, cloud, goat, tree
4. Proper	Brexit, Michelle Obama, New York
5. Singular	cloud, dog, leaf, person
6. Plural	clouds, dogs, leaves, people
7. Countable	cloud, dog, leaf, person
8. Uncountable	beer, hair, rice, water
9. Collective	committee, group, team
10. Compound	moonlight, photograph, toothbrush
11. Possessive	dad's shirt, Ross's car

Complex Nouns

A complex noun is a compound noun that is formed when a noun is put together with another part of speech.

E.g. hair (noun) + cut (verb) = haircut

sun (noun) + rise (verb) = sunrise

Underline the complex nouns in the sentences below.

1. The butterfly was rare and beautiful.
2. We watched the sunset.
3. The earthquake caused severe damage to the supermarket.
4. Danny is a slowcoach.
5. The teacher gave me an earful for not doing my homework.
6. I left my notebook in the classroom.
7. Housekeeping must be done on a daily basis at hotels.
8. The police officer caught the thief red-handed.
9. The teacher wrote on the blackboard.
10. The children's handwriting was neat.

Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying it. An adjective usually precedes the noun or pronoun that it modifies.

In the following examples, the highlighted words are adjectives:

- The *truck-shaped hot-air* balloon floated over the treetops.
- Joe covered his *bedroom* walls with *hideous* posters.
- The *small* boat foundered on the *wine dark* sea.
- The room was filled with *large, yellow* balloons.

Degrees of comparison

The adjective **taller** is said to be in the **comparative degree**.

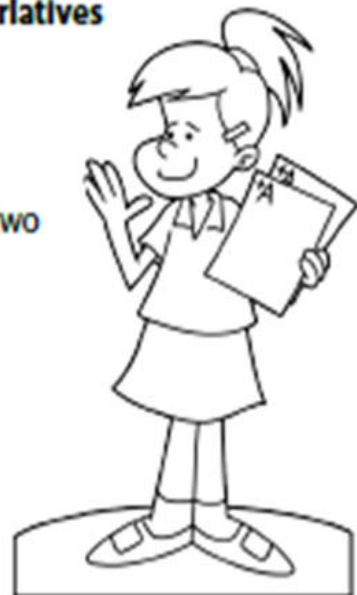
The comparative degree of an adjective is used when **two things** or two sets of things are compared.

The adjective **tallest** is said to be in the **superlative degree**.

The superlative degree of an adjective is used when **more than two** things or sets of things are compared.

Points to remember when using comparatives and superlatives

1. Comparatives are followed by 'than'
She is **smarter** than I am.
2. 'The'...'the'...can be used with comparatives to say that two changes happen together.
'The' older you get, 'the' wiser you become.
3. 'The' is used before superlatives.
Mr Collins is the **best** golfer in the club.
4. Superlative adjectives can be used without nouns.
Which one is the **prettiest**?
He's the **best**.



Write the appropriate form of the adjective in the brackets

1. The town is _____ (large) than my native one.
2. The road was _____ (long) than we had expected.
3. The girl is very _____ (intelligent).
4. The second book was _____ (boring) than the first one.
5. The shop is _____ (far) than the school.
6. Tim is _____ (intelligent) than Pat.
7. The heat is less _____ (harmful) than the cold.
8. This song is the _____ (beautiful) one in the world!
9. They are as _____ (stubborn) as donkeys!
10. The weather today is _____ (bad) than the weather yesterday but not as _____ (bad) as it was four days ago.
11. The story was the _____ (exciting) one I have ever heard.
12. They were _____ (happy) than us.
13. George bought a _____ (big) car than he planned to.
14. The mark is _____ (good) than I expected.
15. She is _____ (polite) than me.
16. The boy is the _____ (fast) runner of all.
17. The movie was _____ (interesting) than the book.
18. My school bag is _____ (heavy) than yours.

Prepositions

A preposition usually indicates the relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence (position).

In each of the following sentences, a preposition locates the noun *book* in space or in time:

- The book is on the table.
- The book is beneath the table.
- The book is leaning against the table.
- The book is beside the table.
- She held the book over the table.
- She read the book during class.

Circle the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

1. My sister was standing (under / on) the shelter because it was raining.
2. The clown hurt his nose when he walked (onto / into) the wall.
3. Simon hid (between / behind) the pile of clothes.
4. The teacher started writing (on / in) the board.
5. The adults met (on / at) seven o'clock.
6. Thandi went (for / with) her mother.
7. Dad heard the rain and stood (up / on) to close the windows.
8. A spider crawled (across / among) the table.
9. It rained heavily (besides / during) the week.
10. The family could see the stadium (from / for) their apartment.
11. Valentine's Day is celebrated (at / in) February.
12. The lioness grabbed her cub (by / with) its mane.

Prepositions

Choose the correct preposition to complete the following sentences.

1. What time do you arrive school in the morning? a. at b. in c. to d. from 	2. How do you usually get school? a. at b. in c. to d. from 	3. What time do you usually get home school? a. at b. in c. to d. from 	4. When was the last time you went the doctor's? a. at b. in c. to d. from 
5. Have you ever been an amusement park? a. at b. in c. on d. to 	6. What animals have you seen the zoo? Name 10. a. at b. on c. to d. from 	7. What do you usually do your birthday? a. at b. on c. in d. to 	8. Does the temperature ever go zero in the UK? a. at b. to c. below d. under 
9. Do you like travelling bus? Why (not)? a. by b. in c. on d. with 	10. Where were you 9/11 (nine eleven)? (9 September 2001) a. at b. in c. on d. to 	11. What's the weather like July? a. at b. in c. on d. to 	12. Do children 1 metre ride for free on the bus? a. at b. with c. from d. under 
13. What would you do if you were stuck an island? a. at b. in c. on d. under 	14. How far is the airport the city centre? a. at b. from c. to d. in 	15. What would you do if you were stuck a lift? a. at b. in c. on d. under 	16. What natural disasters happened 2010? a. at b. in c. on d. to 
17. What's your favourite pastime summer? a. in b. on c. for d. from 	18. What do you usually do the evening? a. at b. in c. on d. for 	19. What time do you go to bed Saturday? a. at b. in c. on d. to 	20. Can you name 3 animals that are active night? a. at b. in c. on d. to 

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TYPES OF SENTENCES

1. **Simple Sentence**: a sentence that has only one clause.

2. **Compound Sentence**: a sentence with two or more clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.

(Coordinating Conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

3. **Complex Sentence**: two or more clauses joined with a subordinating conjunction.

(Subordinating Conjunctions: as, because, although, since, before, when, once, if, that, whatever, whenever, during, until, unless, wherever, whether, while, as if, even if).

Say what kind of sentence each of the following is:

1. Down the lane, past the house, and into the field ran the runaway horse. _____

2. Alberta is famous for the Calgary Stampede, but it is also known for its oil reserves.

3. When it started raining, they got soaked. _____

4. Motorists must be careful when they drive, because cows are often on the road. _____

5. Compare margarine, which is an edible oil, with butter, which is made from milk. _____

6. During the locomotive era, Canada built a railway across the continent. _____

7. Mr. Jones has a lot of books, and he is well informed about current events. _____

8. Taxation without representation was a common complaint two hundred years ago.

9. Before I was born, my mother worked as a receptionist. _____

10. Don't tell me you can't find your backpack! _____

<http://www.sqecanada.org>

Simple sentence

Has one verb and one object e.g. Jim bumped into the cupboard.

Compound Sentences - A compound sentence has two independent clauses. Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences. These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, because)

**A. Join these simple sentences to form compound sentences by using conjunctions**

1. We are all people of the world. We live everywhere.

2. We live in deserts, mountains. We live on islands.

3. Thirteen-year-old Adil lives in Malaysia in a village. The village only has one house.

4. They said the bridge was fixed. It was still broken.

5. She is good at maths. She is not good in Geography.

B. For each sentence, write simple or compound to tell which kind it is.

1. Tracy sings while she plays the piano. _____

2. The paramedics arrived as soon as they could, but it was too late. _____

3. The principal said that he would return. _____

4. Do you like the pudding, or are you just being polite? _____

5. Why did the chicken cross the road? _____

6. The helicopter can carry thirty soldiers and some supplies. _____

7. She went on most of the terrifying rides, but she wouldn't go near the Ferris wheel.

Adverbial clause

An adverb clause is a subordinate clause used to modify a verb, adjective, or adverb in the main clause.

Every adverb clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction. An adverb clause tells when, where, why, how, to what extent, or how much about the word it modifies.

* Adverb Clause Modifying Verbs

We left the bicycle *where we had found it*. (where)

When the rain began, we were six miles from home. (when)

I could hardly hold my head up *because I was so sleepy*. (why)

* Adverb Clause Modifying Adjectives

Bob is taller *than any other boy I know*. (to what extent)

The public library is bigger *than it used to be*. (how much)

* Adverb Clauses Modifying an Adverb

Ferguson ran faster *than the other track stars did*. (how much)

Identifying Adverb Clauses. Underline the adverb clause in each sentence. Circle the word it modifies.

Example: *As we approached the intersection*, we saw the Nelsons' car.

1. When I delivered the newspaper, I saw Mrs. Sampson at the window.
2. Because that clerk was so helpful, I praised her to the store manager.
3. You may play outside until it's dark.
4. Vince becomes nervous when he speaks in public.
5. Please visit us whenever you are in the Chicago area.
6. Nero fiddled while Rome burned.
7. You may have piano lessons if you will practice an hour a day.
8. If the jacket is too big for you, I can alter it.
9. Mother took a nap while Amy and I went bicycling.
10. Phone us when you arrive in town.
11. Take a walk until dinner is ready.
12. The movie was just beginning as we bought our tickets.

<https://us-static.z-dn.net/files/dc4>

Adjectival Clause

An adjective clause is used to modify a pronoun or noun in the main clause. It often uses these relative pronouns: *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, and *that*. It sometimes uses *when* or *where*. Occasionally, the relative pronoun is understood or implied instead of directly used.

Examples (adjective clauses are underlined. The word it modifies is italicized).

Here is the *book* that you asked for.

Is he the *person* whom you told me about?

Here's the *coffee flavor* I like. (that is implied)

Instructions: Underline the adjective clause and circle the word that it modifies in each of the sentences below.

1. Is that the plant that you brought?
2. How is your friend for whom I made this cake?
3. This is the house where I grew up.
4. I love to camp when it's raining.
5. Tell me about the place where you are going.
6. What is that you brought?
7. Here is the coat you asked for.
8. How do you like the flavor I picked out for you?
9. Where do you keep the soda that I like?
10. Billy is your friend whom you helped.
11. Tammy likes the same books that you like.
12. Elizabeth can't wait to take the elevator to the apartment where her grandma lives.

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Synonyms and Antonyms

Select a synonym for the underlined word in the sentences from the Word Bank. Write the synonym on the line.

bloke - grubby - mates - snooze - stuff
quid - hilarious - run out - kidding - tugged

1. Did you watch that very funny film last night? _____
2. The boy pulled the rope off the tree. _____
3. Did you really find R50, or are you joking? _____
4. My grandfather usually has a short sleep after lunch. _____
5. We have been good friends since secondary school. _____
6. That beautiful vase only cost me a pound! _____
7. My sister is so untidy, she leaves her things everywhere. _____
8. I think the sugar has finished, let's buy some tomorrow. _____
9. Wash those dirty hands of yours! _____
10. Her father is a lovely man. _____



Select an antonym for the underlined word in the sentences from the Word Bank. Write the Antonym on the line.

frowning - least - cellar - fake - for
stingy - appeared - thaw - worst - lend

1. The dog disappeared in park next to our house. _____
2. It was the best film I have ever seen. _____
3. Our attic is so dark and scary I never go in. _____
4. Look at her handbag! I am sure it is original. _____
5. He borrowed a large amount of money. _____
6. My grandfather was all against having the operation. _____
7. Jack was a very generous person. _____
8. Don't forget to freeze the chicken legs. _____
9. Why are you smiling? _____
10. Who got the most presents for Christmas? _____



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LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE MEANING

Literal language is used to mean exactly what is written. It is the dictionary meaning of the words that are used. This is referred to as denotation.

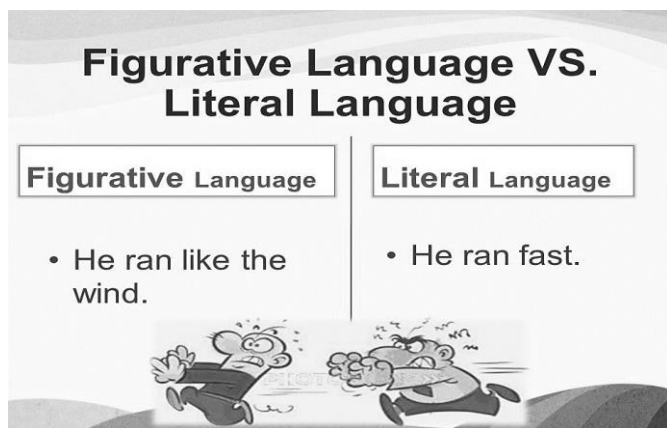
For example: *"It was raining heavily, so I took the bus home."*

In this example of literal language, the writer means to explain exactly what is written: that he or she chose to take the bus home because of the heavy rain.

Figurative language is used to mean something other than what is written, something ***symbolic, suggested, or implied***. This is referred to as connotation.

For example: *It was raining cats and dogs, so I rode the bus.*

In this example of figurative language, cats and dogs were really not falling from rain clouds, instead, the rain felt so heavy and large that it was almost as if small animals were falling from the sky!



State whether the sentences below have literal or figurative meaning.

1. The sky is pale blue with a few clouds.
2. The sky is full of dancing stars.
3. I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse.
4. Tom's mouth is a vacuum machine.
5. I was so hungry, that I ate all the food on my plate.

Adverbs

An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase or a clause. An adverb indicates manner, time, place, cause or degree; it answers questions such as *how?*, *when?*, *where?* and *how much?*

- **Adverb of Frequency**: always, sometimes, often/frequently, normally/generally, usually, occasionally, seldom, rarely/hardly ever, never, etc.
- **Adverb of Manner**: cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, secretly, quietly, peacefully, carefully, slowly, badly, closely, easily, well, fast, quickly, etc.
- **Adverb of Time**: now, yesterday, soon, later, tomorrow, yet, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.
- **Adverb of Place**: off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, backwards, behind, in, below, down, indoors, downstairs, etc.
- **Adverb of Degree**: quite, fairly, too, enormously, entirely, very, extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just, barely, completely, enough, etc.

Underline the adverbs in the sentences below.

1. Spend your money wisely.
2. Lungi waited quietly for the movie to begin.
3. Lightly underline the words you want to emphasize.
4. After surgery Siphiwe stretched his muscles slowly and painfully.
5. Gugu whispered softly so she would not disturb the other people.
6. I am terribly confused about the schedule.
7. This project is finally and completely finished.
8. Mpho's parents briefly spoke to his teacher.
9. Please carry the cake carefully.
10. Sally was extremely disappointed when she did not win the competition.

Punctuation

Comma , She is a clever, healthy woman.	Full Stop . I'm waiting for the day you'll be back.	Colon : Samuel plays four sports: volleyball, soccer, and tennis.
Exclamation Mark ! Yes, You will come with me!	Question Mark ? How much paper will they need?	Quotation Marks " "I'm very tired." she said.
Apostrophe ' There are two 8's in 808.	Ellipsis Mark ... Today ... we started new work..	

Fill in the missing punctuation marks and capital letters in the following text. Rewrite the text; use colour pencil for corrections.

I'VE FORGOTTEN WHAT I NEED TO REMEMBER

Friday afternoon! The best time of the week but especially today because it's my best friends pool party today she turns thirteen I have the privilege of first arrival since im her best friend and I also live just down the road from her name is Lillian my street isnt a particularly busy one so Ill just cross here. this is the shortest route anyway and I simply have to be at lillians house first I want to arrive before anyone else but especially before celine. its been nagging at the back of my mind the whole day if she gets there first shell brainwash lillian into being her best friend instead of mine that Celina hates my guts and im not so keen on her either I mean how can anyone like celina...aagh screech crash

PRONOUNS				
5 types of Pronoun				
Personal pronouns	Reflexive pronoun	Possessive Pronouns	Demonstrative Pronouns	Interrogative Pronouns
Personal Pronouns are used for person	Pronoun refer some noun used before, usually joining two sentences,	Those pronouns that indicate Possession or Relationship	Used to point out the things to which they refer	Interrogative pronouns are Used for asking questions
Examples I, we, you, he, she, they, me, ours,	Examples Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself.	Examples Mine, ours, yours, his hers, its, theirs,	Examples This, these, that, those	Examples Who, what, which, whom

Demonstrative pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points to and identifies a noun or pronoun. The demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

This and *these* refer to things that are nearby either in space or in time, while *that* and *those* refer to things that are farther away in space or time.

Interrogative pronouns

An interrogative pronoun asks a question. The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *which*, *what* and include the compounds formed with the suffix *ever* (*whoever*, *whomever*, *whichever* and *whatever*).

Who, *whom* and (occasionally *which*) refer to people, while *which* and *what* refer to things and animals.

<https://www.btb.termiumplus.gc.ca/>

Underline the word in brackets that best completes each sentence.

1. (Which, What) of these medicines is the best remedy for a cold?
2. (Who, Whom) is the girl in the blue dress?
3. (Whose, Who's) is this?
4. (What, Which) is the name of the team in red?
5. (Who, Whom) likes to play pinball at the arcade?
6. For (who, whom) does Sheila make those cookies?
7. (Which, Who) is the story about the future of the planet?
8. With (who, whom) does your brother work?
9. To (who, whom) does Marcus send letters?
10. (What, Which) of the names did you choose for the puppy?

Collective nouns

Collective noun is the name we give to a group of [nouns](#) to refer to them as one entity.

1. A class of students.
2. An army of soldiers.
3. A choir of singers.
4. A crew of sailors.
5. A band of musicians.
6. A bunch of crooks.
7. A crowd of people/spectators.
8. A gang of thieves.
9. A group of dancers.
10. A team of players.
11. A troupe of artists/dancers.
12. A pack of thieves.
13. A staff of employees.
14. A regiment of soldiers.
15. A tribe of natives.
16. An audience of listeners.
17. A panel of experts.
18. A gang of labourers.
19. A flock of tourists.
20. A board of directors.

1. A catch of fish.
2. An army of ants.
3. A flight of birds.
4. A flock of birds.
5. A haul of fish.
6. A flock of sheep.
7. A herd of deer/cattle/elephants/goats/buffaloes.
8. A hive of bees.
9. A litter of cubs.
10. A host of sparrows.
11. A team of horses.
12. A troop of lions.
13. A zoo of wild animals.
14. A pack of wolves.
15. A litter of puppies/kittens.
16. A swarm of bees/ants/rats/flies.
17. A team of horses/ducks/oxen.
18. A murder of crows.
19. A kennel of dogs.
20. A pack of hounds.

1. A group of islands.
2. A galaxy of stars.
3. A wad of notes.
4. A forest of trees.
5. A stack of wood.
6. A fleet of ships.
7. A string of pearls.
8. An album of stamps/autographs/photographs.
9. A hedge of bushes.
10. A library of books.
11. A basket of fruit.
12. A bowl of rice.
13. A pack of cards.
14. A pair of shoes.
15. A bouquet of flowers.
16. A bunch of keys.
17. A chest of drawers.
18. A pack of lies.
19. A range of mountains.
20. A cloud of dust.

Collective Nouns

Fill in the blanks with words at the bottom of the page. Enter in the best possible answer for each collective noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A _____ of birds | 11. A _____ of grapes |
| 2. A _____ of ships | 12. A _____ of lions |
| 3. A _____ of cattle | 13. A _____ of rice |
| 4. A _____ of wolves | 14. A _____ of oysters |
| 5. A _____ of bees | 15. A _____ of musicians |
| 6. An _____ of ants | 16. A _____ of geese |
| 7. A _____ of hay | 17. A _____ of drawers |
| 8. A _____ of fish | 18. A _____ of singers |
| 9. A _____ of cards | 19. A _____ of mountains |
| 10. A _____ of papers | 20. A _____ of trees |

army	chest	range	bunch	flock	fleet	band
herd	deck	forest	pack	bale	bowl	swarm
pride	bed	stack	school	gaggle	choir	

Finite Verbs

A finite verb is a verb that can be used to make a complete sentence.

- ♦ It can stand by itself as the main verb in a sentence.
- ♦ A finite verb has a **subject**, **tense** and **number**.
- ♦ A finite verb can be one word or it may be more than one word.

E.g. The girl (subject) rode (past tense verb) a (number) bicycle.

The boys (subject) ride (present tense verb) bicycles (number).

Say whether the underlined word is a finite or infinite verb.

1. My little brother wants to be an actor.
2. She worked hard to pass the test.
3. I couldn't solve the problem.
4. To err is human.
5. Your duty is to cross the river without getting noticed.
6. The doctor is attending to the injured people.
7. She opened the door.
8. The students were asked to submit their assignments by Friday.
9. The teacher encouraged the students to work hard.
10. The dog wagged its tail to show its happiness.

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/finite-nonfinite-verbs/>

Auxiliary Verbs

Choose the correct auxiliary verb to complete the sentences.

1. – Where <u> </u> they usually play basketball? – In the sports hall. a) do b) are c) does d) is 	10. – I <u> </u> resting tonight. I have got a lot of work to do. a) don't b) aren't c) doesn't d) am not 
 2. – <u> </u> Susan watching a film at the cinema? – No. a) do b) are c) does d) is	 11. Meg and Pamela <u> </u> eating pudding. a) aren't b) isn't c) doesn't d) am not
3. Mary is good at checkers, but Helen <u> </u> play well. a) isn't b) don't c) aren't d) doesn't 	12. – <u> </u> an engineer paint houses? – No, of course not. a) does b) is c) do d) are 
 4. – What's Mrs. Green doing now? – She <u> </u> combing her daughter's hair. a) are b) aren't c) is d) isn't	 13. – I'm afraid I <u> </u> doing well in this exam. a) aren't b) isn't c) don't d) am not
5. – Mr. Hardy <u> </u> driving a lorry, he's driving a school bus. a) is b) isn't c) does d) doesn't 	14. Brian and Andy <u> </u> watching a comedy film at the moment. a) do b) does c) are d) is 
 6. – <u> </u> Mr. Birdy work at a restaurant? – No, he works in a company. a) does b) is c) do d) are	 15. Jack <u> </u> climbing up the stairs. a) aren't b) isn't c) don't d) doesn't
7. – Mr. and Mrs Harrods <u> </u> go to a language course. They go to a dance course. a) doesn't b) aren't c) don't d) isn't 	16. – How <u> </u> you go to school? – By bike. a) does b) do c) is d) are 

<https://www.englishworksheets.com/auxiliary-verbs-2.html>

Prefixes

Make new words by combining the root word and one of the prefixes from the word box.

de	anti	dis	im	mis	over	non	pre	re	un
----	------	-----	----	-----	------	-----	-----	----	----

1. _____ behave
1. _____ sense
1. _____ possible
7. _____ happy
9. _____ fiction
11. _____ place
13. _____ prove
15. _____ chief
17. _____ healthy
19. _____ move

2. _____ place
4. _____ code
6. _____ vent
8. _____ social
10. _____ obey
12. _____ act
14. _____ septic
16. _____ age
18. _____ pend
20. _____ serve

Bank of prefixes dis- im- mis- il- in- re- un-	Bank of suffixes -able -ance -ion -ment -ful -ly -y -ed
Use the bank of prefixes and suffixes to complete each word. There may be more than one answer for some words.	
Prefix - Root Word - Suffix	Prefix - Root Word - Suffix
_____ place _____	_____ joy _____
_____ law _____	_____ arrange _____
_____ legal _____	_____ develop _____
_____ mature _____	_____ taste _____
_____ taken _____	_____ finite _____
_____ humane _____	_____ act _____
_____ assign _____	_____ help _____
_____ health _____	_____ know _____
_____ account _____	_____ appear _____
_____ live _____	_____ avoid _____

<https://www.enchantedlearning.com>

Direct and Indirect Speech (reported speech)

What is Direct & Indirect Speech?

Direct Speech: the message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in his own actual words without any change.

Indirect Speech: the message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in our own words.

Example on Process of Conversion from Direct to Indirect Speech

a) **Direct:** Radha said, "I am very busy now."

b) **Indirect:** Radha said that she was very busy then.

1. All inverted commas or quotation marks are omitted and the sentence ends with a full stop.
2. Conjunction 'that' is added before the indirect statement.
3. The pronoun 'I' is changed to 'she'. *(The Pronoun is changed in Person)*
4. The verb 'am' is changed to 'was'. *(Present Tense is changed to Past)*
5. The adverb 'now' is changed to 'then'.

Change this direct speech into reported speech:

1. "He works in a bank"

She said _____

2. "We went out last night"

She told me _____

3. "I'm coming!"

She said _____

4. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"

She told me _____

5. "I'd never been there before"

She said _____

6. "I didn't go to the party"

She told me _____

7. "Lucy'll come later"

She said _____

8. "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

She told me _____

9. "I can help you tomorrow"

She said _____

10. "You should go to bed early"

She told me _____

11. "I don't like chocolate"

She told me _____

12. "I won't see you tomorrow"

She said _____

Rewrite each of the following sentences as a question.

1. Fritz is leaving today.

2. Margery was accused of cheating.

3. Ernie ate the last doughnut.

4. The chicken crossed the road.

5. Betty can play the saxophone.

6. You can understand why I'm upset.

7. There's a doctor in the house.

8. The geese are returning early this year.

9. Your parents try to cheer you up when you're sad.

10. Darlene chose the most expensive items on the menu.

11. You will take steps to correct this problem.

12. The doctor told us to add cereal to the baby's formula.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/practice-in-forming-interrogative-sentences>

Subject verb agreement

Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. My grandparents (arrives, arrive) today.
2. Everybody in my class (wants, want) to win the Spelling Bee.
3. Both of the boys (attends, attend) soccer practice regularly.
4. (Is, Are) anybody going to the school concert?
5. Everyone (chooses, choose) a different book to read.
6. Few (makes, make) chocolate cake like my sister does.
7. Everyone in that movie (makes, make) me laugh.
8. Everything in that store (is, are) made from recycled material.
9. No one (makes, make) a noise in the library.
10. Many of the suggestions (was, were) good ones.
11. The turtles (was, were) sunning themselves on the log.
12. Mieta (was, were) looking for old magazines.
13. Mike (sketches, sketch) in his notebook.
14. Mother (is, are) calling us for supper.
15. Joe (has, have) caught a fish.

Negative sentences/ Negation

When you want to express the opposite meaning of a particular word or sentence, you can do it by inserting **a negation**. Negations are words like **no**, **not**, and **never**. If you wanted to express the opposite of **I am here**, for example, you could say **I am not here**.

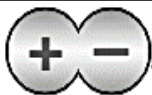
Below is a list of common negative words used to negate ideas.

Negative words:

- No
- Not
- None
- No one
- Nobody
- Nothing
- Neither
- Nowhere
- Never

Remember, when using negatives, make sure you only use one at a time in reference to any particular idea. Otherwise, you will create a double negative, which is an error in English.

<https://www.grammarly.com/>



Change a Positive Sentence to a Negative Sentence

A positive sentence has no negative words. A negative sentence has a negative word or phrase. Common negative words and phrases include:

no, not, nobody, never, nothing, no one, nor, nowhere, none, cannot,
isn't, didn't, won't, wasn't, and any other contraction with *n't*.

You can turn a positive sentence into a negative sentence by adding a negative.

Example:

Positive sentence: The teacher likes to sing.

Negative sentence: The teacher doesn't like to sing.

<https://www.k12reader.com/>

Change the following positive sentences into negative sentences.

1. She was absent today.

2. He did his homework.

3. My father bought a new car.

4. Mathematics is my favourite subject.

5. We have a new soccer coach.

6. I had a good day.

7. We went to the library today.

8. Schools will close in December.

9. Rain is forecast for the weekend.

10. She plays netball.

Simple Present Tense

Write the correct form of "to be" in present tense.

My name (be) _____⁽¹⁾ John. I (be) _____⁽²⁾ fifteen years old. I live on a farm. It (be) _____⁽³⁾ in the country. It is quiet in the country. It (be, not) _____⁽⁴⁾ loud in the country.

I wake up early. Sometimes, I wake up before the sun rises. Sometimes, it (be) _____⁽⁵⁾ still dark when I wake up. But I don't mind. I like waking up that early. I like the way the country looks in the morning.

The first thing I do after I wake up is milk the cow. After I (be) _____⁽⁶⁾ finished milking the cow, I bring the milk to my mom. I think she uses it to make breakfast. She makes a delicious breakfast. My mom (be) _____⁽⁷⁾ a really good cook.



Next, I feed the pigs. One time, I asked my mom how come my little sister doesn't feed them. She said it is because my sister (be, not) _____⁽⁸⁾ strong enough. But I still don't understand. She is almost as strong as me! I guess my mom doesn't want my sister to get hurt. After all, the pigs can (be) _____⁽⁹⁾ pretty rough, especially when they (be) _____⁽¹⁰⁾ hungry.

The last thing I do (be) _____⁽¹¹⁾ feed the chickens. That (be) _____⁽¹²⁾ easy. I just throw some food down on the ground and they run out and eat it. While the chickens (be) _____⁽¹³⁾ eating, I go into their house to collect their eggs. Chicken eggs (be) _____⁽¹⁴⁾ really good to eat. They (be) _____⁽¹⁵⁾ easy to cook too. That is what I do in the mornings. I (be) _____⁽¹⁶⁾ pretty busy.

<https://englishforeveryone.org>

Example: My dog (be) is sick today. (present tense)

Example: My dog (be) was sick last night. (past tense)

1) The clouds moved away, and the sun shone through. The sky was full of pretty colors. It (be) _____ beautiful.

2) Arturo and Ryo (be) _____ at the party last night.

3) (be) _____ Taylor going to the pool later?

4) The old house (be) _____ built in 1967.

5) Christopher, where (be) _____ you last night? I (be) _____ looking all over for you.

6) Yesterday (be) _____ the best day of my life!

7) I (be) _____ ready to go. When (be) _____ we leaving?

8) Who (be) _____ at the pool yesterday?

9) I (be) _____ very tired. I (be) _____ tired yesterday too. I think I (be) _____ getting sick.

10) I (be) _____ driving to the office this morning when I noticed that I was getting low on gas. So, I stopped to get more. A kind man filled the tank for me. He (be) _____ very nice.

<https://englishforeveryone.org>

Active and Passive voice

There are two types of voice:

(i) **Active voice** – when the subject in the sentence acts; as:

I read a book.

(ii) **Passive voice** – when the subject in the sentence is acted upon; as:

A book is read by me.

For changing of voice, always remember:

- Change the subject into object and object into subject. Make the subject of active voice the object of passive voice and vice-versa.
- Always use the III form of the verb in passive voice. ;
- Use 'by' before the object in passive voice.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice:

1. Mr Jones teaches us grammar. _____
2. The teacher praised us. _____
3. The firemen took the injured to the hospital. _____
4. An earthquake destroyed the town. _____
5. The boy's work pleased the teacher. _____
6. The fire damaged the building. _____
7. Who taught you English? _____
8. The manager will give you a ticket. _____
9. Spectators filled the streets. _____
10. Everyone will blame us. _____
11. The wind blew down the trees. _____
12. The police caught the thieves. _____
13. Alice posted the letter. _____
14. The hostess received us. _____
15. They/somebody killed the snake with a stick. _____

Using Comparative Adjectives

Complete the sentence using the “-er” form and the word “than”



1. The mouse is _____ (small) _____ the horse.
2. The cat is _____ (clean) _____ the dog.
3. The turtle is _____ (slow) _____ the rabbit.
4. The horse is _____ (fast) _____ the cow.
5. The giraffe is _____ (tall) _____ the zebra.

Complete the sentence by doubling the final consonant and using the word “than.” (fat-fatter)

1. The elephant is _____ (big) _____ the rhino.
2. The hippo is _____ (fat) _____ the zebra.
3. A fish is _____ (wet) _____ a spider.
4. A worm is _____ (slim) _____ a snake.
5. The hare is _____ (mad) _____ the rabbit.



When the adjective end in “-y,” we change the “y” to “i” then add “-er” (happy-happier)



1. A butterfly is _____ (pretty) _____ a beetle.
2. A parrot is _____ (noisy) _____ a canary.
3. The elephant is _____ (heavy) _____ the rhino.
4. A monkey is _____ (silly) _____ a gorilla.
5. The shark is _____ (deadly) _____ the barracuda.

Some adjectives, particularly the longer ones, use “more... than” (more interesting than)

1. The peacock is _____ (beautiful) _____ the turkey.
2. The lion is _____ (dangerous) _____ the jackal.
3. The dolphin is _____ (intelligent) _____ the tuna.
4. The snake is _____ (interesting) _____ the worm.
5. A wolf is _____ (vicious) _____ the fox.



Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives Search!

S	A	T	U	R	D	A	Y	P	R	E	S	S	Q	D
H	N	I	G	H	T	L	I	C	K	H	O	P	G	C
J	D	V	L	X	P	Q	X	X	U	O	D	N	A	H
T	V	W	K	A	Z	B	U	C	K	E	T	M	R	K
P	B	C	L	O	S	L	E	B	C	R	A	Z	Y	W
V	I	C	Y	E	L	L	O	W	N	Y	E	L	L	M
S	C	Z	O	K	J	C	I	X	J	S	N	F	I	H
F	M	Q	Z	M	S	A	L	X	T	O	H	W	O	Y
C	C	X	O	A	P	F	T	H	I	N	S	I	C	T
Y	J	V	D	H	E	U	G	C	L	I	C	K	R	X
T	L	L	Z	V	T	I	T	L	D	C	D	B	W	T
K	S	M	A	L	L	A	O	E	N	A	O	T	K	S
T	B	W	E	G	L	G	S	J	R	F	C	W	Q	I
X	N	S	F	U	N	N	Y	I	Q	N	J	H	D	W
B	E	C	K	M	O	U	S	E	A	A	L	O	U	D

Find the **NOUNS** using a **RED** pencil.

Find the **VERBS** using a **GREEN** pencil.

Find the **ADJECTIVES** using a **BLUE** pencil.

COW	SWIM	YELLOW	SMALL	CLAP
CLICK	COMPUTER	THIN	SATURDAY	PIZZA
YELL	FUNNY	LICK	NIGHT	CRAZY
BUCKET	SHIRT	MOUSE	LOUD	WAVE
HOP	ASIA	PRESS	LIGHT	SICK

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Answers

Complex nouns - Page 3	Prepositions - Page 7
butterfly	1. at
sunset	2. to
earthquake supermarket	3. from
4. slowcoach	4. to
5. homework	5. to
6. notebook classroom	6. at
7. housekeeping	7. on
8. red-handed	8. below
9. blackboard	9. by
10. handwriting	10. on
	11. in
Adjectives (comparatives) - Page 5	12. under
1. larger	13. on
2. longer	14. from
3. intelligent	15. in
4. more boring	16. in
5. farther	17. in
6. more intelligent	18. in
7. harmful	19. on
8. most beautiful	20. at
9. stubborn	
10. worse bad	Types of sentences – Pg.8
11. most exciting	1. Simple sentence
12. happier	2. Compound sentence
13. bigger	3. Complex sentence
14. better	4. Complex sentence
15. more polite	5. Complex sentence
16. fastest	6. Simple sentence
17. more interesting	7. Compound sentence
18. heavier	8. Simple sentence
	9. Complex sentence
Prepositions - Page 6	10. Complex sentence
1. under	
2. into	A. 1. We are people of the world who live everywhere.
3. behind	
4. on	2. We live in deserts, mountains and on islands.
5. at	3. Thirteen-year-old Adil lives in Malaysia in a village but the village only has one house.
6. with	4. They said the bridge was fixed but it was still broken.
7. up	
8. across	5. She is good at maths however she is not good in Geography. / Although she is good in maths she is not good in Geography.
9. during	
10. from	
11. in	

Page 10	Synonyms - Page 12
1. When I delivered the newspaper, I saw Mrs. Simpson at the window.	1. hilarious
2. Because that clerk was so helpful, I praised her to the store manager.	2. tugged
3. You may play outside until it's dark.	3. kidding
4. Vince becomes nervous when he speaks in public.	4. snooze
5. Please visit us whenever you are in the Chicago area.	5. mates
6. Nero fiddled while Rome burned	6. quid
7. You may have piano lessons if you will practice an hour a day.	7. stuff
8. If the jacket is too big for you, I can alter it.	8. run out
9. Mother took a nap while Amy and I went bicycling.	9. grubby
10. Phone us when you arrive in town.	10. bloke
11. Take a walk until dinner is ready.	
12. The movie was just beginning as we bought our tickets.	
	Antonyms – Page 12
	1. appeared
	2. worst
	3. cellar
	4. fake
	5. lend
	6. for
	7. stingy
	8. thaw
	9. frowning
	10. least
Adjectival Clause - Page 11	
1. Is that the <u>plant that you brought</u> ?	
2. How is your <u>friend for whom I made this cake</u> ?	Literal and figurative - Page 13
3. This is the <u>house where I grew up</u> .	1. literal
4. I love to <u>camp when it's raining</u> .	2. figurative
5. Tell me about the <u>place where you are going</u> .	3. figurative
6. <u>What is that you brought</u> ?	4. figurative
7. Here is the <u>coat</u> you asked for. (implied <u>that</u>)	5. literal
8. How do you like the <u>flavour</u> I picked out for you? (implied <u>that</u>)	
9. Where do you keep the <u>soda that I like</u> ?	Adverbs - Page 14
10. Billy is your <u>friend whom you helped</u> .	1. wisely
11. Tammy likes the same <u>books that you like</u> .	2. quietly
12. Elizabeth can't wait to take the elevator to the <u>apartment where her grandma lives</u> .	3. lightly
	4. slowly painfully
	5. softly
	6. terribly
	7. finally completely
	8. briefly
	9. carefully
	10. extremely

Punctuation – Page 15 <i>Friday afternoon! The best time of the week, but especially today because it's my best friend's pool party. Today she turns thirteen. I have the privilege of first arrival, since I'm her best friend and I live just down the road from her. Her name is Lillian. My street isn't a particularly busy one, so I'll just cross here. This is the shortest route anyway, and I simply have to be at Lillian's house first! I want to arrive before anyone else, but especially before Celine. It's been nagging at the back of my mind the whole day - if she gets there first, she'll brainwash Lillian into being her best friend instead of mine. That Celina hates my guts and I'm not so keen on her either! I mean how can anyone like Celina? Aagh! Screech! Crash!</i>	Finite verbs – Page 20 1. My little brother wants to be an actor. (wants – finite; to be – non-finite) 2. She worked hard to pass the test. (worked – finite; to pass – non-finite) 3. I couldn't solve the problem. (couldn't solve – finite) 4. To err is human. (to err – non-finite; is – finite) 1.5. Your duty is to cross the river without getting noticed. (is – finite; to cross – non-finite; getting – non-finite) 6. The doctor is attending to the injured people. (is attending – finite) 7. She opened the door. (opened – finite)
Pronouns - Page 17 1. which 2. who 3. whose 4. what 5. who 6. whom 7. which 8. whom 9. who 10. which	8. The students were asked to submit their assignments by Friday. (were asked – finite; to submit – non-finite) 9. The teacher encouraged the students to work hard. (encouraged – finite; to work – non-finite) 10. The dog wagged its tail to show its happiness. (wagged – finite; to show – non-finite) Page 21 1. do 2. is 3. doesn't 4. is
Collective nouns – Page 19 1. flock 2. fleet 3. herd 4. pack 5. swarm 6. army 7. bale 8. school 9. deck 10. stack 11. bunch 12. pride 13. bowl 14. bed 15. band 16. gaggle 17. chest 18. choir 19. range 20. forest	5. isn't 6. does 7. don't 10. am not 11. aren't 12. does 13. am not 14. are 15. isn't 16. do Prefixes – Page 22 1. misbehave 2. replace 3. nonsense 4. decode 5. impossible 6. prevent 7. unhappy 8. anti social 9. nonfiction 10. disobey 11 misplace 12. react 13. improve 14. antiseptic 15. mischief 16. image 17. unhealthy 18. depend 19. remove 20. reserve

Prefixes and suffixes - Page 22		
replacement	enjoyment	Subject verb agreement – Page 25
unlawful	rearrangement	1. arrive
illegally	undeveloped	2. wants
immaturely	distasteful	3. attend
mistakenly	infinitely	4. is
inhumanely	reaction	5. chooses
reassignment	unhelpful	6. make
unhealthy	unknowingly	7. makes
unaccountable	disappearance	8. is
unliveable	unavoidable	9. makes
		10. were
Direct and indirect speech – Page 23		11. were
1. She said (that) he worked in a bank.		12. was
2. She told me (that) they went (had gone) out last night (night before).		13. sketches
3. She said (that) she was coming.		14. is
4. She told me (that) she was waiting for the bus when he arrived.		15. has
		Negative sentences – Page 26
5. She said (that) she had never been there before.		1. She was not absent today,.
6. She told me (that) she didn't go (hadn't gone) to the party.		2. He did not do his homework.
7. She said (that) Lucy would come later.		3. My father did not buy a new car.
8. She told me (that) he hadn't eaten breakfast.		4. Mathematics is not my favourite subject.
9. She said (that) she could help me tomorrow.		5. We do not have a new soccer coach.
10. she told me (that) I should go to bed early.		6. I did not have a good day.
11. She told me (that) she didn't like chocolate.		7. We did not go to the library today.
12. She said (that) she wouldn't see me tomorrow.		8. Schools will not close in December.
Question form - Page 24		9. Rain is not forecast for the weekend.
1. Is Fritz leaving today?		10. She does not play netball.
2. Was Margery accused of cheating?		
3. Did Ernie eat the last doughnut?		Simple Present & Past Tense – Page 28-29
4. Did the chicken cross the road?		
5. Can Betty play the saxophone?		
6. Can you understand why I'm upset?		
7. Is there a doctor in the house?		
8. Are the geese returning early this year?		
9. Do your parents try to cheer you up when you're sad?		
10. Did Darlene choose the most expensive items on the menu?		
11. Will you take steps to correct this problem?		
12. Did the doctor tell us to add cereal to the baby's formula?		

Active and Passive Voice Page 30

- | |
|---|
| 1. We are taught grammar by Mr Hoek. |
| 2. He was praised by the teacher. |
| 3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the firemen. |
| 4. The town was destroyed by an earthquake. |
| 5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work. |
| 6. The building was damaged by the fire. |
| 7. By whom were you taught English? |
| 8. You will be given a ticket by the manager. |
| 9. The streets were filled with / by spectators. |
| 10. We will be blamed by everyone. |
| 11. The trees were blown down by the wind. |
| 12. The thieves were caught by the police. |
| 13. The letter was posted by Alice. |
| 14. We were received by the hostess. |
| 15. The snake was killed with a stick. |
| 1. We are taught grammar by Mr Hoek. |
| 2. He was praised by the teacher. |