



**GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)**  
**CHAPTER 10.SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT**

**A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB**

1. The ballerina **dances** (dance) well.
2. They **practised** (practise) every day.
3. I **watch** (watch) movies on Sunday.
4. Peter **skates** (skate) every evening.
5. The jukebox **plays** (play) old songs.
6. You **are** (be) very reliable.
7. Our goals **are** (be) clear.
8. As she **works** (work), she sings.
9. The customers **want** (want) good service.
10. Bees **keep** (keep) busy making honey.

**B. TICK THE VERB THAT AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT.**

1. All (**have**) attended the meeting, but only a few (**have**) signed the agreement.
2. Everybody (**like**) to stay at home on a holiday, though most (**do**) step out for shopping.
3. Some bread (is) already served, but not many (are) fond of it.
4. All the grain (**is**) not gone as only some pigeons (**have**) pecked it.
5. One of my hobbies (**is**) collecting pebbles, and nobody (**appreciates**).
6. Both (**are**) expensive, so if either (**breaks**), you (**pay**) for it.
7. Aunt's walks (**are**) long and boring, so nobody (**accompanies**) her.
8. Oceans (**do**) not freeze because the presence of salt (**reduces**) the freezing point of water further.
9. Though they (**are**) poles apart, neither (**wants**) to move out of the apartment.
10. Several mistakes (**were**) spotted; few (**seem**) to have been corrected.

**C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS.**

1. The students sitting in the room **prefer** (prefer) to play carom, while those outside **play** (play) tennis.
2. Many pages from this book **are** (be) missing, and one of my classmates **has** (have) admitted removing them.
3. Neither of the boys **admits** (admit) having broken the jar, though everybody **feel** (feel) either of them **has** (have) broken it.
4. None of these artists **uses** (use) water colours; most **work** (work) with oil paints.
5. The lamps in the street **glow** (glow) all night; rarely do they **grow** (grow) dull.
6. Some of these news channels **telecast** (telecast) national news, but none **telecasts** (telecast) local news.
7. Our holiday in the Maldives **begins** (begin) on Monday, and all the family members **expect** (expect) it to be fun.
8. Each seat in the room **has** (have) a name tag, but nobody among the officers present **knows** (know) what language it is in.

9. The series Tom and Jerry **is** (be) popular, and the characters Tom and Jerry **amuse** (amuse) children a lot.
10. Here, everyone dealing with tourists **speaks** (speak) English, though many **know** (know) other languages too.





## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER 11. VERBS - MODALS

- **Modals** : The modal verbs include *can, must, may, might, will, would, should*. They are used with other verbs to express ability, obligation, possibility, and so on. Below is a list showing the most useful modals and their most common meanings:

### MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• David can speak three languages.</li><li>• He could speak fluent French when he was 5.</li></ul>
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can I sit in that chair please?</li><li>• Could I open the window?</li><li>• May I borrow your dictionary?</li></ul>
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You should visit your dentist at least twice a year.</li><li>• You should try to lose weight.</li></ul>
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I must memorize all of these rules about tenses.</li><li>• You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.</li></ul>
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It looks nice, but it might be very expensive.</li><li>• Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.</li></ul>

#### A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS CAN, COULD, MAY OR MIGHT.

1. The house **might** have been broken in during their absence.
2. I **can** climb a tree without any help from you.
3. People **could** walk for miles when the days were cooler.
4. **Can / May** I join you in the game?
5. **Could / May** I borrow another library book besides this one.

#### B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS WILL, WOULD, SHALL OR SHOULD.

1. My mother **will** help you in all possible ways.
2. What **will/shall** we do over the weekend ?
3. One **should** not depend on anyone for one's own happiness.
4. I **would** like to go backpacking to Scotland.
5. My mother told me I **should** be regular with my studies.

6. What **will** you do if you lose the key to the house?
7. As children, we **would** often play around the banyan tree in the courtyard.
8. **Will** Uncle Mark allow me to sit on the front seat?

**C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE MODAL VERBS MUST OR SHOULD.**

1. Students **must** come to school on time.
2. One **should** respect one's elders.
3. All citizens **must** obey the traffic rules.
4. Nobody **should** harm animals.
5. You **should** chew your food properly.
6. People **must** pay their taxes honestly.

**D. WRITE HOW YOU WOULD SAY THESE USING THE MODALS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.**

1. You want permission to use the computer. (may)  
\* **May I use the computer?**
2. You want to open the window? (could)  
\* **Could I open the window?**
3. You want to share a seat in the bus. (would)  
\* **Would you mind sharing the seat?**
4. You want to help an old man carry his bag? (shall)  
\* **Shall I carry the bag for you?**
5. You want the teacher to repeat the sentence. (could)  
\* **Could you repeat the sentence Madam/Sir?**
6. You want to tell the new student to maintain silence in the library.(must)  
\* **You must maintain silence in the library.**
7. You want to tell about your chances of winning a scholarship. (might)  
\* **I might win a scholarship.**
8. You want to ride your friend's bicycle. (can)  
\* **Can I ride your bicycle?**
9. You want your friend to come to your to playhouse. (will)  
\* **Will you come to my house?**
10. You want to suggest to your neighbor to inform the security. (should)  
\* **You should inform the security.**





## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER 12.PHRASES - KINDS OF PHRASES

### A. CIRCLE THE NOUN PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES. UNDERLINE THE HEAD NOUN IN EACH.

1. The woman with the baby is known to me.
2. I water that bush with red flowers every day.
3. We welcomed the newcomers to school.
4. I taught Raghav's younger brother how to fly a kite.
5. Bunty never shares his personal things with anyone.
6. The tall tower in the city was erected in 2005.

### B. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. Please wash your dirty, muddy hands outside.
2. The restless child was actually bored among adults.
3. The channel presents very young talented singers.
4. It was such an easy assignment that I could do it myself.
5. The magician's tricks were amazingly tricky.
6. An extraordinarily big bird flew along with our ferry.

### C. READ THESE INTERESTING FACTS AND UNDERLINE THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES.

1. Potato is the most cultivated vegetable across the world.
2. Honey found in the tombs of pharaohs still tastes good.
3. Kangaroos find it impossible to walk backwards.
4. A cockroach can live without its head for nine days.
5. Venus is the only planet that moves in a clockwise direction.
6. Number four is the only number with the same number of letters.

### D. UNDERLINE THE ADVERB PHRASES IN THE SENTENCES.

1. With binoculars, you can see things very far away.
2. She answered all my questions very rudely.
3. The books were arranged in an orderly manner on the shelf.
4. We will be moving to Ranchi soon sometime.
5. The Indian football team played the game fairly well.
6. The bus arrived unusually late today.
7. I can hear a river somewhere near.
8. I read the newspaper almost everyday in the morning.
9. I have observed parrots very closely as I have one as a pet.

10. This medicine eases cough, almost immediately.

**E. ADD THE MISSING HEAD ADVERBS TO COMPLETE THE ADVERB PHRASES.**

1. They quickly switched off all the lights.
2. The fog is clearing quite early this morning.
3. The guests left late.
4. I have never knowingly cheated anyone of their money.
5. Grandpa chews rather slowly as he has no molars.
6. The family had quite recently shifted into the new house.
7. The team performed surprisingly well in spite of the bad weather.
8. The flight landed much earlier than its scheduled arrival time.
9. My mother drives her car to office only sometimes.
10. We were driving quite slowly when another car came speedily around a blind turn.

**F. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH SUITABLE ADVERB PHRASES FROM THE BOX.**

1. The gymnasts performed energetically amaze everyone.
2. The eagle swooped down quite swiftly and lifted the carcass.
3. These singers are still under training, but they played the piano pretty musically.
4. The car was rolling speedily down the incline till it was obstructed by a tree.
5. She spoke rather nastily to those who had not qualified the round.
6. Jatin was sitting alone unusually silently before the exam.
7. However carefully you may drive, people around you may make mistakes.
8. The dog was indeed deliberately set free to attack the thieves.



## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER 13. – PRONOUNS (KINDS & ANTECEDENTS)

### Kinds of Pronouns

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) <b>Personal Pronouns</b>   | 5) <b>Demonstrative Pronouns</b> |
| 2) <b>Possessive Pronouns</b> | 6) <b>Indefinite Pronouns</b>    |
| 3) <b>Reflexive Pronouns</b>  | 7) <b>Relative Pronouns</b>      |
| 4) <b>Emphatic Pronouns</b>   | 8) <b>Interrogative Pronouns</b> |

#### **A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE SUBJECT OR OBJECT PRONOUNS.**

1. My friends are not coming as they have exams.
2. Kanika, Bunny and I are dancers, and we will soon be performing on stage.
3. I helped them with their project, but they had no courtesy to thank me.
4. When we reached the gates, the security asked us to show them our passes.
5. Will they be moving in with their luggage?
6. She does not resemble her mother, but he does.
7. Teachers love to read the work of students like him.
8. We were impressed by Nakul's voice and showed our appreciation by cheering him.
9. It will soon be sold out if you do not order it now.
10. They are my classmates, and I am helping them build the model.

#### **B. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED WORDS AS DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (DP) OR DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES (DA).**

1. We can return these and buy the blue ones. - DP
2. Do not be upset by these remarks. - DA
3. This is for you; that is for Ankur. - DP, DP
4. I can buy these but I cannot afford those. - DP, DP
5. This exhibition keeps coming up in our city. - DA
6. These are that pigeon's eggs. - DP, DA

#### **C. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED WORDS AS POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (PP) OR POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (PA).**

1. He is never willing to share his, though he is always sharing ours. - PP, PP
2. They have renovated their house and are now moving into it. - PA
3. One should never be boastful of one's belongings. - PA
4. This is hers; you had kept yours under the table. - PP, PP

5. Your new dress is similar to mine. - PA, PP
6. Our house is painted yellow, but theirs is white. - PA, PP

#### **D. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE PRONOUN FROM THE BRACKETS.**

1. I have two bags; I can share either with you.
2. Naman tried two trousers, but neither fitted him well.
3. Tin has a box full of pencils, but they are not hers.
4. The school conducted a survey and these are its findings.
5. Sonam and Varun came by the Metro as they find this mode of travel the quickest.
6. Both the buses that arrived were full; I could board neither.
7. We tried both the numbers; his got connected, while yours was switched off.
8. Do not show them the paintings as these are not for sale.
9. Gayatri and Falguni have a beautiful mansion. I like theirs more than Tina's.
10. Many singers participated, and each was better than the other.

#### **E. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE INDEFINITE PRONOUN FROM THE BRACKETS.**

1. Is there nowhere where it will be safe ?
2. Many have already sent in their donation cheques.
3. One who is always in a hurry messes up things.
4. Can anyone walk in through this narrow passage?
5. He had asked all to be present, but no one turned up.
6. He had nothing much to say to prove his innocence.

#### **F. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED PRONOUNS AS REFLEXIVE (R) OR EMPHASIZING (E).**

1. The carpenter hurt himself with his saw.-R
2. I looked into the mirror and was pleased with myself.- R
3. He himself is responsible for losing all his friends.- E
4. She lifted herself up and continued to run.- R
5. You have harmed yourself by lying.- R
6. I myself saw him crash the car into the gate. - E
7. They themselves went to the teacher and admitted the crime. - E
8. They better take care of themselves when they are travelling.- R

#### **H. CIRCLE THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE UNDERLINED PRONOUNS.**

1. **The team** was at its best.
2. I liked **the clown** who was wearing a blue cap.
3. **Jenny** was upset as she had lost her driving licence.
4. **The journalists** said they were not allowed inside.
5. **The students** are working, so do not disturb them.
6. We have **a pet** who is called Pluto.
7. I have **many books** which are gifts to me.
8. You have called **the plumber**, so attend to him now.



## I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PRONOUNS.

1. My teacher is tired of reading what I scribble.
2. I am busy, so do not bother me and do the work yourself.
3. My brother always wants to share what is mine, but never shares what is his.
4. We ourselves are to be blamed for our lazy lifestyle.
5. Whose house are you looking for ?
6. It was my mistake, and I have apologized to them for hurting them.
7. They plan to paint the walls themselves as labour is expensive.
8. Tell us the plot of the movie that you watched last night.
9. The children love their trampoline as jumping is a favourite activity of theirs.
10. The examiner distributed a question paper to each child in the class.





## GRADE - 7 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER 14. CONJUNCTIONS (COORDINATING & SUBORDINATING)

### TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

#### Coordinating Conjunctions

- Used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- Examples: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Soon

**F-A-N-B-O-Y-S**

#### Subordinating Conjunctions

- Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.
- Examples: Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

#### Correlative Conjunctions

- They are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- Examples: Both/and; Either/or; Just as/so; Neither/nor; Not only/but also; Whether/or; Hardly/when, etc.

### A. REWRITE EACH OF THESE SENTENCES AS TWO INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

1. I am getting late but will still help you out.

**Ans. I am getting late. I will still help you out.**

2. You can travel to the countryside or visit the hills.

**Ans. You can travel to the countryside. You can visit the hills.**

3. Mohit got stuck in traffic so he missed his flight.

**Ans. Mohit got stuck in traffic. He missed his flight.**

4. There has been no rain since night yet the roads are flooded.

**Ans. There has been no rain since night. The roads are flooded.**

5. Misha was crying for she had misplaced for new phone.

**Ans. Misha was crying. She had misplaced for new phone.**

6. She was on a diet yet she ate everything served on the table.

**Ans. She was on a diet. She ate everything served on the table.**

7. The warden switched off the lights and asked the girls to sleep.

**Ans. The warden switched off the lights. She asked the girls to sleep.**

8. The coach made Abhi the captain for he had good leadership skills.

**Ans. The coach made Abhi the captain. He had good leadership skills.**

9. The farmer's son does not like farming nor does he look after the cattle.

**Ans. The farmer's son does not like farming. He does not look after the cattle.**

10. The weather forecast showed rain so we cancelled the plan to go rock climbing.

**Ans. The weather forecast showed rain. We cancelled the plan to go rock climbing.**

**B. JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING THE CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.**

1. The family will travel to Shillong. It will visit Aizwal too.  
\* **The family will not only travel to Shillong but also visit Aizwal.**
2. Carry enough woollens. You can keep yourself warm at night.  
\* **Carry enough woollens so that you can keep yourself warm at night.**
3. His jokes were not polite. They were not amusing.  
\* **His jokes were neither polite nor they were amusing.**
4. Broccoli can be made into soup. It can be steamed.  
\* **Broccoli can be made either into soup or it can be steamed.**
5. The candidates were not smart. They were not well spoken.  
\* **The candidates were neither smart nor they were well spoken.**
6. The water in the swimming pool was very cold. It was dirty.  
\* **The water in the swimming pool was not only very cold but was also dirty.**
7. The soup was hot. I burnt my tongue.  
\* **The soup was so hot that I burnt my tongue.**
8. The movie last night was entertaining. It was inspiring too.  
\* **The movie last night was both entertaining and inspiring.**
9. You can enroll in the drama club. You can join the book club.  
\* **You can enroll either in the drama club or you can join the book club.**
10. The paper was lengthy. I could not finish it in time.  
\* **The paper was so lengthy that I could not finish it in time.**

**C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.**

1. Switch off the burner when water starts boiling.
2. The fire alarm went off because somebody lighted a matchstick.
3. The oranges are so sweet though they are not fully ripe yet.
4. Rajat spent months training for the marathon till he won it.
5. Although Asif was injured, he played the series.
6. I had gone for an interview where I was asked many questions.
7. The subjects were not allowed to talk to each other while they were being observed.
8. The students are not allowed to leave the dining hall till they finish their meal.
9. Because it had rained all night, the roads were completely water logged.
10. My mother does not allow us ice cream till we have finished our meal.

**D. YOUR PARENTS GAVE YOU INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE THEY WENT OUT. COMPLETE THEM BY ADDING A SUITABLE CLAUSE AFTER THE SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION.**

1. Do not forget to turn off the lights after making the beds.
2. Check the door lock twice when you leave the house.
3. The microwave oven I not functioning, therefore heat it on the burner.
4. Do not walk the dog where it is walking path for people.
5. Do not try to hide your cereal because I will know if you do so.
6. Since I want you to study, I am not sharing the Wi-Fi password with you.
7. Do not water the potted plant in the room as its soil is already moist.
8. The dishes cannot wash themselves, therefore I need a dish washer.

9. Before going to play, clean your room.
10. Unless it is something really urgent, do not leave the house.

