

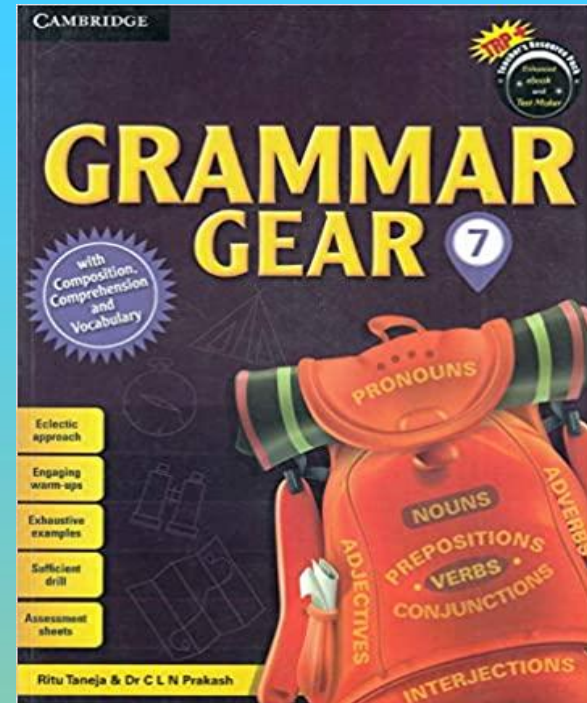


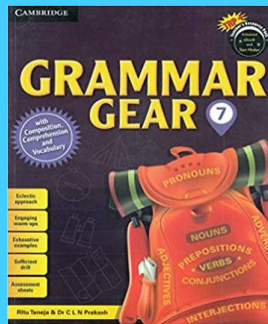
पुना International School

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GRADE - 7
ENGLISH (GR)
AUGUST-
SEPTEMBER
2021-22





GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

10. SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT



Subject-Verb Agreement



We agree





Rule# 1. Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

- The **girl** [singular subject] **reads** [singular verb] mystery stories.



- The **girls** [plural subject] **read** [plural verb] mystery stories.



- **Tanya** [singular subject] **is** [singular verb] asleep.



- **Tanya and her friends** [plural subject] **are** [plural verb] asleep."





Rule # 2: Relation between verbs and personal Pronouns:

- First person SINGULAR **"I"** takes PLURAL VERB, even though it is Singular
- Second person SINGULAR & PLURAL **"YOU"** takes PLURAL VERB
- Third person SINGULAR (**He, she, it**) takes SINGULAR VERB
- Third person PLURAL (**they**) takes PLURAL VERB



Singural Sub=Singural Verb

He **talks**

She **sings**

I **eat**

You **ask** for suggestion

Plural Sub=Plural Verb

They **talk**

They **sing**

We **eat**

You **ask** for suggestion



Rule#3: Two subjects joined with "And" verb should be in Plural

Example:

➤ The **puppy** and **the lady** are friends.



➤ **Dogs** and **cats** love to have their ears scratched.



➤ **Anjali** and **Guru** eat sushi rolls every night.





Rule# 4: Two subjects joined with "or / nor" verb should agree with near "Subject"

Examples:

- The boys or the girls attend to seminar.
- The boys or the girl attends to seminar.
- The horses or donkeys run on the road.
- The horses or donkey runs on the road



Rule# 5. Most indefinite pronouns take singular verbs.

one	body	thing
someone	somebody	something
anyone	anybody	anything
no one	nobody	nothing
everyone	everybody	everything

One **None**
Another **Neither**
Either **Each**



Examples:

- **Everyone** *has* to write exams.
- **Someone** *has* to open the gate.
- **Everybody** *has* to work hard to get success.
- **Everything** *is* under control.
- **No one** *has* permission to visit this village.
- **Each** of them *has* to define a target.
- **Either** *is* correct.
- **Neither** *is* wrong



Rule#6. Indefinite Pronoun such as *Both, few, many, others,* and *several* take a plural verb.

Examples:

- Several need to finish the race.
- **Both** were asking to be freed.
- A few have the right answer.



Rule#7. When the subject is *all, most, or some*, this is the **ONLY** time you must look at the object of the prepositional phrase to determine whether it is singular or plural.

Examples:

- **All** of the hens have laid eggs.
- **Some** of the milk has spilled.
- **Some** files are missing.



Rule# 8. Prepositional phrases between the subject and verb usually do not affect the agreement.

Examples:

- The biker *in this race* is very competitive.
- The bikers *in this race* are very competitive.



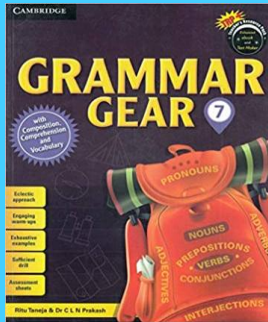
Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Annie and her brothers (**is, are**) at school.
2. Either my mother or my father (**is, are**) coming to the meeting.
3. The dog or the cats (**is, are**) outside.
4. Either my shoes or your coat (**is, are**) always on the floor.
5. George and Tamara (**doesn't, don't**) want to see that movie.
6. Ben (**doesn't, don't**) know the answer.
7. One of my sisters (**is, are**) going on a trip to France.
8. The man with all the birds (**live, lives**) on my street.
9. Either answer (**is, are**) acceptable.
10. Every one of those books (**is, are**) fiction.
11. Nobody (**know, knows**) the trouble I've seen.



ANSWERS

1. Annie and her brothers **are** at school.
2. Either my mother or my father **is** coming to the meeting.
3. The dog or the cats **are** outside.
4. Either my shoes or your coat **is** always on the floor.
5. George and Tamara **don't** want to see that movie.
6. Ben **doesn't** know the answer.
7. One of my sisters **is** going on a trip to France.
8. The man with all the birds **lives** on my street.
9. Either answer **is** acceptable.
10. Every one of those books **is** fiction.
11. Nobody **knows** the trouble I've seen.



GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

11. VERBS - MODALS

shall

must

could

might

will

ought
to

may

would

should

can



Look at the sentences Marge says



MODAL VERBS

I. DEFINITION

A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality-that is likelihood, ability, permission, possibility,...

Two of my friends
can play guitar
(ability)





LIST OF MODAL VERBS

Can

Would

Could

Shall

May

Should

Might

Ought to

Will

Must





Can is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
To express or inquire about willingness .	<u>Can</u> you help me move next Friday?
In the negative form, to show inability or impossibility .	We <u>can't</u> fix it.
To show possibility	We <u>can</u> arrive in time if we leave now.
To show ability	We <u>can</u> swim, but we can't surf - yet!
In informal situations, to express permission , in the sense of being allowed to do something.	Mom, <u>can</u> I go over to my friend's house?



Could is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
To make a request .	<u>Could</u> you say it again more slowly.
To give a suggestion .	We <u>could</u> try to fix it ourselves.
To show ability in the past .	Until he grew taller than me, I <u>could</u> run faster than my younger brother!
To identify a possibility in the present .	We <u>could</u> go out for dinner, or we could just eat leftovers.
To express or inquire about permission or willingness in a more polite form .	<u>Could</u> I borrow your car next week?



May is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
<p>To express possibility in the present and future. [<i>Note: In this context, may and might are interchangeable.</i>]</p>	<p>Dr. Fox <u>may</u> be your teacher next year.</p>
<p>In formal situations, to express permission, in the sense of being allowed to do something.</p>	<p><u>May</u> I be excused from the table?</p>



Might is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
To express possibility in the past .	He <u>might</u> have seen the movie before he read the book.
To express possibility in the present and future . [Note: In this context, may and might are interchangeable.]	Dr. Fox <u>might</u> be your teacher next year.



Will (and its contracted form 'll, and negative form won't) is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
To express intention.	<u>I'll</u> (I will) mow the lawn if you clean the house.
To make a prediction.	The weather <u>will</u> be hot enough to go to the beach this weekend.
To make a request.	<u>Will</u> you open the window, please? It's very hot in here.
For making a promise or a threat.	If you don't finish your dinner off, <u>you'll</u> go straight to bed! I will always be your true friend.
To express decision.	I will travel by the Metro by tomorrow.



Will is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
To express invitation .	Will you join us for dinner tonight?
To express command .	You wait for your turn.
To express offer.	I will get you some water.
To express strong suggestion .	You will not touch it with wet hands



Would is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
For requests .	<u>Would</u> you pass the salt please?
To request permission .	<u>Would</u> you mind if I brought a colleague with me?
To enquire about willingness .	<u>Would</u> you like to come on vacation with us this year?
To express opinion .	I would not sell in polythene bags ever.
To talk about habitual behaviour in the past.	Every Saturday, dad <u>would</u> make us pancakes.



Shall is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
For suggestions .	<u>Shall</u> we say 2:30, then?
For offering someone help .	<u>Shall</u> I help you with your luggage?
To indicate a promise in the future .	The package <u>shall</u> be delivered on Thursday.
To form the simple present for <i>I</i> and <i>we</i> .	<u>Shall</u> we meet at 7?
To ask for advice .	What shall we do if it does not work?
To express intention .	We shall certainly support this noble cause.



Should is used...

USES	EXAMPLES
For suggestions .	The government should ban fireworks
To convey the idea of an obligation .	He <u>should</u> come to the meetings on time.
To express expected action	The Metro should be less crowded today
To give advice	You should not be spending so much money eating out.
To seek advice .	What should we pack in this?



Must is used...

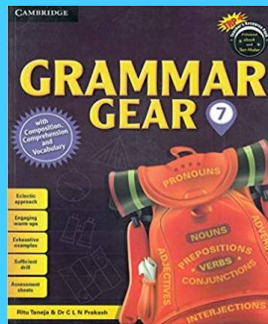
USES	EXAMPLES
For prohibition (mustn't only).	They <u>mustn't</u> disrupt the work more than necessary.
To make a command in a more respectful way .	To make a command in a more respectful way .
To express strong obligation and necessity	You must inform about your address change at school.
To express rules and laws .	All the students must carry their identity card to school.



II. STRUCTURE

Subject	Modal verb	Main verb	Complement
I We	must	go	to sleep.
They	can	drink	some water.
You	should		
He	may	eat	some food.
She	will		
It		do	some exercise.

Use the **base form** of **the main verbs** after the modal verbs.



GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

12. PHRASES - KINDS

WHAT IS PHRASE?



TYPES OF PHRASES



What is a **phrase**?

A phrase is a group of words in a sentence that does not have a subject nor a verb.

It usually consists of articles, preposition or noun.

Example:

- ✓ On a table
- ✓ At the door
- ✓ In a box
- ✓ On the roof



COMMON TYPES OF PHRASES



Noun Phrase

A noun phrase consists of a noun and other related words (usually modifiers and determiners) which modify the noun. It functions like a noun in a sentence.

Noun Phrase = noun + modifiers (the modifiers can be after or before noun)

Examples:

He is wearing a nice red shirt .	(as noun/object)
She brought a glass full of water .	(as noun/object)
The boy with brown hair is laughing.	(as noun/subject)
A man on the roof was shouting.	(as noun/subject)



Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase functions like an adjective to modify (or tell about) a noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Examples:

- He is wearing **a nice red** shirt. (modifies shirt)
The girl **with brown hair** is singing a song. (modifies girl)
He gave me a glass **full of water**. (modifies glass)
A boy **from America** won the race. (modifies boy)



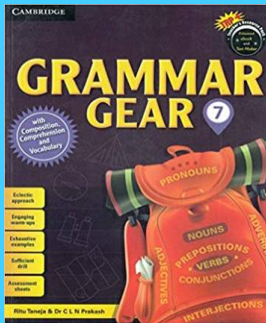
Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, object of preposition(noun or pronoun) and may also consist of other modifiers.

e.g. on a table, near a wall, in the room, at the door, under a tree

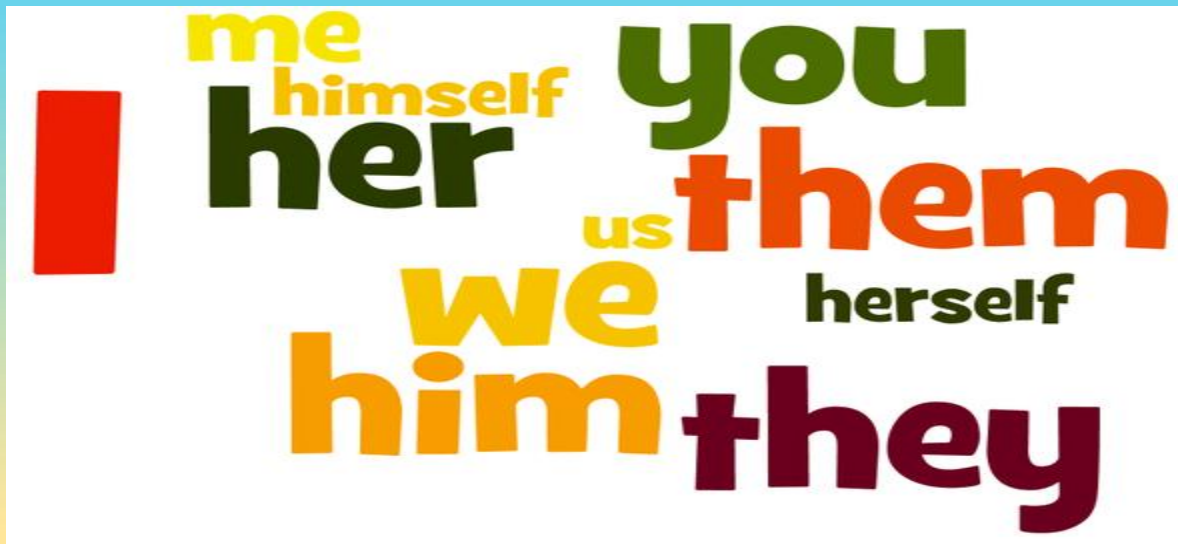
Examples.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A boy on the roof is singing a song. | (As adjective) |
| The man in the room is our teacher. | (As adjective) |
| She is shouting in a loud voice . | (As adverb) |
| He always behaves in a good manner . | (As adverb) |



GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

13. PRONOUNS KINDS & ANTECEDENTS





Pronoun

It is used in place a noun to stop unnecessary repetition of it.

Ex:- *She, her, he, him, it, you, we, they* etc...

- **The cow** is a useful animal. **It** gives milk.
- **Emma** is a teacher. **She** teaches English.
- **Rajesh** and **Suresh** are best friends. **They** help each other.



KINDS OF PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns
 - Subject Pronouns
 - Object Pronouns
2. Possessive Pronouns
3. Reflexive Pronouns
4. Intensive Pronouns
5. Demonstrative Pronoun
6. Indefinite Pronouns
7. Distributive Pronouns
8. Interrogative Pronouns
9. Relative Pronouns



1) Personal Pronouns :-

They refer to people or things in the sentences and they are used in place of a noun to avoid unnecessary repetition of it.

They are two types of personal pronouns, they are:

- a) Subject Pronouns
- b) Object Pronouns



	Subject	Object
First person singular	I	Me
Second person singular	You	You
Third person singular	He	Him
	She	Her
	It	It
First person plural	We	Us
Second person plural	You	You
Third person plural	They	them



Subject Pronouns

Examples: -

She scolded him.

He teaches English.

I am driving my car.

They are playing chess.

Object Pronouns

Examples:-

I am breaking **it**.

He teaches English to **us**.

They invited **me**.

Robert has warned **them**.



2) Possessive Pronouns:-

They are used to show ownership and they are used in place of possessive nouns. They are: Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs

Examples:-

My books are more expensive than **theirs**.

Your car is slower than **mine**.

His job is better than **hers**.

My pen is here but I don't know where is **his**.



3) Reflexive Pronouns:-

They are used as objects in the sentence and **Doer of the action** and **Receiver of the action** are the same person in other words the action goes back to subject . Reflexive Pronouns are placed after the Transitive Verbs.

Examples:-

I love **myself**.

The terrorist shot **himself**.

She has hurt **herself**.

They are blaming **themselves**.

We should not scold **ourselves**.



Reflexive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
myself yourself himself, herself, itself	ourselves yourselves themselves



4) Emphasising Pronouns:-

They are used only to add emphasis to the subject. They can be placed either after the subject or after the object in the sentence. They are:

Examples:-

I **myself** drew this picture. (or)

I drew this picture **myself**.

She **herself** cooked this delicious food. (or)

She cooked this delicious food **herself**.

We **ourselves** completed the work. (or)

We completed the work **ourselves**.



5) Demonstrative Pronouns:-

Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words this, that, these and those are demonstrative pronouns.

Examples:-

I have some books. **Those** are very useful.

I saw Life of Pie movie. **That** is a good movie.

John sent these files. **These** are very important.



6) Indefinite Pronouns:-

They do not denote any specific person or thing like demonstrative pronouns because they are not definite. They are:

all	each	more	one
another	either	most	other
any	everybody	neither	several
anybody	everyone	nobody	some
anyone	everything	none	somebody
anything	few	no one	someone
both	many	nothing	something



Indefinite Pronouns:-

Examples:-

Sunil, **somebody** has come to see you.

Can **anyone** read this line?

Much has happened between us.

Nobody will help you in this type of situation.

I saw **none** there.

A few of them were invited to the party.

Several of her students have become doctors.



7) Distributive Pronouns:-

They are used to consider the members of a group separately not collectively. They are always singular. They take singular verbs. They are: either, neither and each.

Example :

Either of his two sisters has called him.

Neither of them is ready go to the store.

Each of the five girls has passed the exam.



8) Interrogative Pronouns:-

They are used to ask questions. They are : who, whom, which, what, whose.

Examples:

Who is talking to her?

Whom is she talking to?

What are you selling?

Which is your car?

Whose are those shirts?



9) Relative Pronouns:-

They connect a previously mentioned noun, pronoun or a noun phrase with the group of words that follows. Who, whom, that, whose and whom are the relative pronouns

Example:

I am looking for a teacher **who** can teach Spanish.

He is Suresh, **whom** I call a hero.

The dog **that** barked at me is my neighbour's.

The place **which** I like is India.




PRONOUN ANTECEDENT

The antecedent is the noun or pronoun that a pronoun replaces or refers to.

Use a **singular** pronoun to refer to a **singular** antecedent.

One **story** has **its** setting in Egypt.

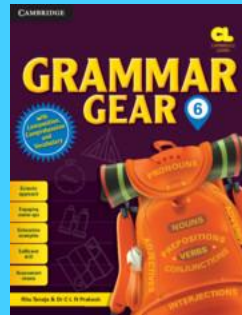




Use a **plural** pronoun to refer to a **plural** antecedent.

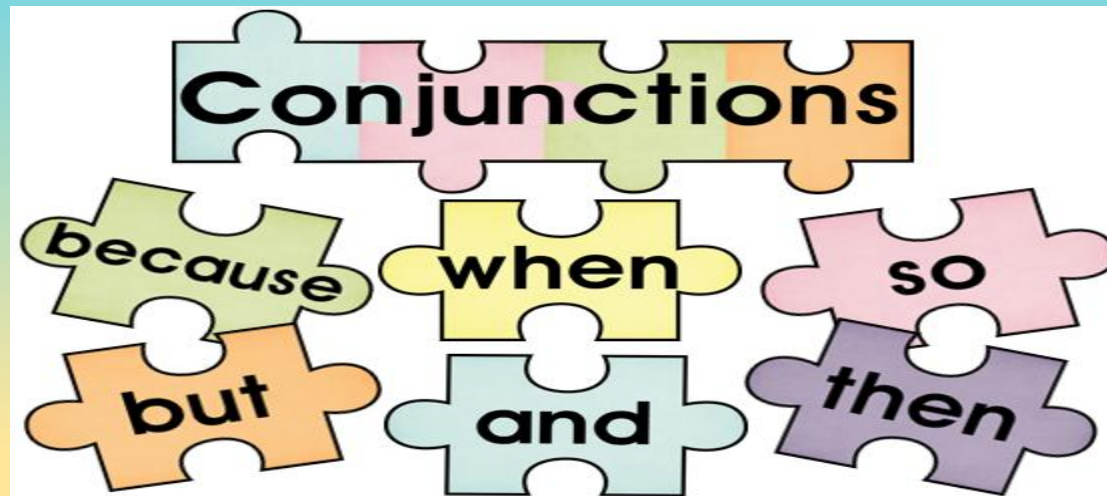
The **characters** have **their** motives for murder.





GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

CHAPTER – 14 CONJUNCTIONS Coordinating and Subordinating





CONJUNCTION

DEFINITION



A conjunction is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences and shows the relation between them.

They are used to avoid making the text seem like bullet points and to make the text flow.

For example

Jai saw a dog on the road. He decided to adopt the dog. Jai brought the dog home.

*Jai saw a dog on the road **and** decided to adopt the dog, **so** he brought the dog home.*

Here '**and**' and '**so**' are conjunctions which are used to join the sentences and show the relation between them.



**There are three types
of conjunctions:**



- 1. Coordinating Conjunctions**
- 2. Subordinating Conjunctions**
- 3. Correlative Conjunctions**



Coordinating Conjunctions



The coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases and clauses of equal ranks.



The 7 Coordinating Conjunctions:

For

Or

And

Yet

Nor

So

But



An easy way to remember
these seven conjunctions
is to think of the word
FANBOYS



For:

It is used as a conjunction of purpose or reason.

Example:

*I cannot attend the meeting **for** I am unwell.*



And:

It is used to combine two words, sentences or ideas.

Example:

*I like to drink tea **and** coffee.*



Nor:

It is used to combine two words or ideas both of which are to be negated

Example:

*Kiran has not come **nor** has Shyam.*



But:

It is used to connect to contrast ideas

Example:

*Andy likes red, **but** Sophie likes blue.*



Or:

It is used to express a choice between two things.

Example:

*You can eat it with a fork **or** a spoon.*



Yet:

It is used to express that something has not happened but you expect it to happen.

Example:

*I am not very comfortable doing it **yet** I will try doing it.*



So:

It is used as a conjunction of result or consequence.

Example:

*Everyone was busy in work, **so** I brought all the items myself.*



Subordinating Conjunctions



A subordinating conjunction is a word that joins a dependent clause and an independent clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions introduce Dependent Clauses.



Dependent clauses cannot stand alone as a single sentence.

In fact, the dependent clause relies on the rest of the sentence for its meaning.



Example:

Since I will not be home, Tina will answer the phone.

"Since I will not be home" doesn't make sense by itself. It is dependent on the rest of the sentence for its meaning.



Some of the more common *subordinating conjunctions* are:

1. After
2. Although
3. As
4. Because
5. Before
6. If
7. Since
8. Though
9. Unless
10. Until
11. When
12. While



Time-related Conjunctions	after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, still, until, when, whenever, while
Concession and Comparison Conjunctions	although, as though, even though, just as, though, whereas, in contrast to
Cause Conjunctions	as, because, in order that, since, so that
Condition Conjunctions	even if, if, in case, provided that, unless
Place Conjunctions	where, wherever, whereas



Correlative Conjunctions



Those conjunctions that are used in pairs to connect two words, phrases or sentences are known as correlative conjunctions.



They always go in pairs:

Both ... and Neither ... nor

Not only ... but Whether ... or
also

As ... as

Not ... but

Either ... or



The most common
Correlative Conjunctions
are:

both . . . and
either . . . or
neither . . . nor
not only . . . but also



Either ... Or:

It is used to show choice between two things.

Example:

Either Max or James has taken the pen.



Neither ... Nor:

It is used to refuse both of the choices.

Example:

Neither they are writing nor are they allowing me to write.



Both ... And:

It is used to combine two ideas.

Example:

*My brother is **both** smart **and** intelligent.*



Not Only ... But Also:

It is used to express the inclusion of more than one things.

Example:

*She is **not only** a dancer **but also** singer.*



Let's Practice

Find the conjunctions in the following sentences. Decide if they are coordinating or subordinating.



1. He listened to the man's story and reported it to the policeman on duty.



Answer:

1. and, coordinating



**2. I haven't seen my
brother since he left for
college.**



Answer:

2. since, subordinating



3. Your aunt or your uncle will pick you up from school today.



Answer:

3. or, coordinating



**4. Tom, Jane, Sue, and Tim
will be going on the trip.**



Answer:

4. and, coordinating



5. I remember the old school book, for it was once mine.



Answer:

5. for, coordinating



6. Sarah did not feel well, but she went to class anyway.



Answer:

6. but, coordinating



7. Although the old man was hungry, he never said a word to anyone.



Answer:

7. although, subordinating

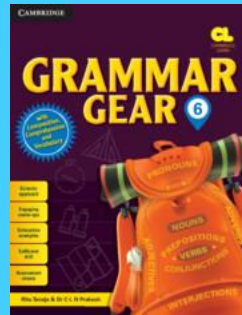


8. I think I heard that on the television or radio, although I am not sure.



Answer:

8. or, coordinating;
although, subordinating



GRAMMAR GEAR GRADE 7

CHAPTER – 15. VOICE Active and Passive





Verbs and Voice

○ **Voice** is the form a verb takes to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.

○ There are two types of voice: **active voice** and **passive voice**.



ACTIVE VOICE

Active voice is used to show that the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action.

Example:

Lebron threw the basketball before the buzzer.

Lebron shot the basketball from the free throw line.

Lebron scored three points.





PASSIVE VOICE

Passive voice is used when the subject is the recipient of the action.

Example:

The ball was thrown by Lebron.

The basket was shot by Lebron.

The score was made by Lebron.





Active and Passive Voice for All Tenses



Passive vs active voice for different tenses in English, please note that:

V1: Base Form of Verb

V2: Past Simple

V3: Past Participle



Active vs Passive Voice for Simple Present Tense

Active Voice: S + V1

Passive voice: S + am/ is/ are + V3

Example:

I make a cake. (Active)

A cake is made by me. (Passive)



Active vs Passive Voice for Present Continuous Tense

Active voice: S + am/is/are + V-ing

The passive: S + am/ is/ are + being + V3

Example:

They are planting some trees. (Active)

Some trees are being planted. (Passive)



Active vs Passive Voice for Present Perfect Tense

Active voice: S + have/ has + V3

Passive voice: S + have/ has + been + V3

Example:

Someone has eaten my muffin. (Active)

My muffin has been eaten. (Passive)



Active and Passive Voice for the Past Simple

Active voice: S + V2

Passive voice: S + was/ were + V3

Example:

I visited my uncle last week. (Active)

My uncle was visited by me last week. (Passive)



Active and Passive Voice for the Past Continuous

Active voice: S + was/ were + V-ing

Passive voice: S + was/ were + being + V3

Example:

Sam was delivering the letters to the department. (Active)

The letters were being delivered to the department by Sam. (Passive)



Active vs Passive Voice for the Past Perfect

Active voice: S + had + V3

The Passive: S + had been + V3

Example:

He had read the book before Nick came. (Active)

The book had been read before Nick came. (Passive)



Active and Passive Voice for the Simple Future

Active voice: S + will/ shall + V1

Passive voice: S + will be + V3

Example:

My parents will take us to the park. (Active)

We will be taken to the park by our parents. (Passive)



Active vs Passive Voice for the Future Perfect

Active voice: S + will + have + V3

Passive voice: S + will have been + V3

Example:

I will have finished my report by the end of this month. (Active)

My report will have been finished by the end of this month.. (Passive)

Active/ Passive verb tenses

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	The company hires new workers every year.	New workers are hired by the company every year.
Present Continuous	The company is hiring new workers now	New workers are being hired by the company.
Past Simple	The company hired new workers last year.	New workers were hired by the company last year.
Past Continuous	The company was hiring new workers yesterday.	New workers were being hired by the company yesterday.
Presente perfect simple	The company has hired new workers.	New workers have been hired by the company.
Future simple	The company will hire new workers.	New workers will be hired by the company
Past perfect simple	The company had hired new workers.	New workers had been hired by the company.
Modals	The company can hire new workers.	New workers can be hired by the company.
Modal perfects	The company must have hired new workers.	New workers must have been hired by the company.



Active and passive voice with Modal Verbs

Normal structure of sentence in **active voice** with **modals** in it is

Subject + modal + verb + object. (Active Voice)

While changing the sentence into **passive**, this structure becomes

Subject + modal + be + V3 + by + agent. (Passive Voice)



Examples

1. Shubham should write homework. (Active Voice)

Homework should be written by Shubham. (Passive Voice)

2. Simran must learn English. (Active Voice)

English must be learnt by Simran. (Passive Voice)

3. Sachin can play cricket. (Active Voice)

Cricket can be played by Sachin. (Passive Voice)



MUST

I must clean the house.

MUST BE+V3

The house must be cleaned.

CAN

I can clean the house.

CAN BE+V3

The house can be cleaned.

SHOULD

I should clean the house.

SHOULD BE+V3

The house should be cleaned.

COULD

I could clean the house.

COULD BE +V3

The house could be cleaned.

MAY

I may clean the house.

MAY BE+V3

The house may be cleaned.

MIGHT

I might clean the house.

MIGHT BE+V3

The house might be cleaned.

HAVE TO

I have to clean the house.

HAVE TO BE +V3

The house has to be cleaned.



Let's Practice

Label the following sentences **ACTIVE** or **PASSIVE**.

1. Louise made the chocolate cake.
2. The chocolate cake was made by Louise.
3. The package was advertised by the travel agent.
4. The travel agent advertised the package.
5. The chain was broken by my brother.
6. My brother broke the chain on my bike.
7. I hemmed the prom dress.
8. The prom dress was hemmed by me.
9. The pencil on the floor was broken by him.
10. He broke the pencil on the floor.



Complete the following sentences using appropriate active or passive verbs forms. Choose your answers from the given options.

- (i) The problem _____ to the children. (explained/was explained)
- (ii) Those pyramids _____ around 400 A.D. (built/were built)
- (iii) All the trouble _____ by your mother. (has caused/ was caused)
- (iv) The visitors _____ (were shown/have shown) a collection of old manuscripts.
- (v) I _____ him ten thousand pound last year. (lend/lent/was lent)
- (vi) She _____ of spiders. (frightened/ is frightened)
- (vii) That picture _____ by my grandmother. (painted/ was painted)
- (viii) I _____ by his attitude. (shocked/have shocked/was shocked)



Thanks

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