

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH
ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEET /CLASS 7-no:3

L#3 -Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

- * She has a beautiful dress.
- * It is a cold morning.
- * Rahul is intelligent.
- * I bought three books.

Here, beautiful, cold, intelligent, and three are adjectives.

Types of Adjectives

1. Adjective of Quality

It tells us what kind of person, place, animal, or thing.

Examples: beautiful, honest, clever, tall, brave

- * She is a brave girl.
- * It is a beautiful garden.

2. Adjective of Quantity

It tells us how much of something.

Examples: much, little, enough, some, sufficient

- * There is little water in the bottle.
- * We have enough food.

3. Adjective of Number

It tells us how many or the order of things.

Examples: one, two, several, many, first, second

* I have three pencils.

* He stood first in the race.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

They point out specific nouns.

Examples: this, that, these, those

* This book is interesting.

* Those flowers are beautiful.

5. Possessive Adjectives

They show ownership or possession.

Examples: my, your, his, her, its, our, their

* This is my bag.

* Their house is large.

6. Interrogative Adjectives

They are used with nouns to ask questions.

Examples: which, what, whose

* Which book do you want?

* Whose pen is this?

7. Distributive Adjectives

They refer to members of a group one at a time.

Examples: each, every, either, neither

* Each student received a certificate.

* Every child enjoyed the trip.

Exercises

A. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The little boy found a beautiful shell.

2. She bought three new dresses.

3. My brother has a red bicycle.
4. We visited an ancient temple.
5. These mangoes are very sweet.
6. Every student must complete the assignment.
7. There is enough food for everyone.
8. Which book are you reading?
9. Their new house is quite large.
10. The brave soldier saved the child.

B. Identify the type of adjective.

1. She is an honest woman.
2. I have five notebooks.
3. There is little milk in the glass.
4. These flowers are fresh.
5. My sister is a doctor.
6. Which dress do you prefer?
7. Every student must attend the assembly.
8. He was the first person to arrive.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

1. The elephant is a ____ animal.
2. I have ____ pencils in my bag.
3. There is ____ water in the tank.
4. ____ book belongs to you?
5. ____ students were absent today.
6. She wore a ____ dress to the party.
7. ____ brother is studying abroad.
8. ____ child received a gift.

D. Choose the correct adjective.

1. She has much / many) friends.
2. There are (little / few) apples in the basket.
3. (This / These) book is mine.
4. He is the (tall / tallest) boy in the class.
5. (Every / Many) student should bring a notebook.
6. I have (some / much) interesting books.
7. (Whose / Which) bag is lying on the table?
8. She is (more intelligent / most intelligent) than her sister.

F. Rewrite as directed.

1. Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain.

(Change to superlative degree.)

2. Rahul is the fastest runner in the class.

(Change to comparative degree.)

3. No other metal is as useful as iron.

(Change to comparative degree.)

4. This is the most interesting story I have ever read.

(Change to positive degree.)

L#4- ARTICLES

What are Articles?

Articles are words used before nouns to show whether we are talking about something general or specific.

There are three articles in English:

* A

* An

* The

1. Use of A

Use a before a singular countable noun beginning with a consonant sound.

Examples:

* a book

* a teacher

* a university

* a European country

👉 We say a university because university begins with the sound /yu/.

2. Use of An

Use an before a singular countable noun beginning with a vowel sound.

Examples:

* an apple

* an umbrella

* an honest man

* an hour

👉 we say an honest man because the h is silent.

3. Use of The

Use the when we are talking about a specific or already-mentioned person or thing.

Examples:

* I saw a dog. The dog was very friendly.

* The sun rises in the east.

We also commonly use the with:

* unique things: the sun, the moon

* superlatives: the tallest, the best

* rivers/seas/oceans: the Nile, the Arabian Sea

* mountain ranges: the Himalayas

* certain famous places: the Taj Mahal

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the.

1. I saw ___ elephant at the zoo.
2. She bought ___ new dress yesterday.
3. He is ___ honest man.
4. We visited ___ museum in our city.
5. ___ sun shines brightly today.
6. My father is ___ doctor.
7. She ate ___ apple after lunch.
8. I saw ___ bird in the garden. ___ bird was blue.
9. He wants to become ___ engineer.
10. ___ moon looks beautiful tonight.
11. She is reading ___ interesting book.
12. We visited ___ Taj Mahal last year.
13. He waited for ___ hour.
14. This is ___ best movie I have ever seen.
15. I need ___ umbrella because it is raining.

B. Choose the correct article.

1. He is (a / an) university student.
2. She saw (a / an) owl in the tree.
3. I need (a / the) pen you borrowed yesterday.
4. He is (a / an) European.
5. (A / The) Earth moves around the Sun.
6. She wants to buy (a / an) orange.

7. We stayed in (a / the) hotel near the airport.

8. He is (a / an) honest boy.

C. Put × where no article is needed.

1. I like ___ milk.

2. ___ milk in this glass is cold.

3. She plays ___ tennis every Sunday.

4. We visited ___ India last year.

5. ___ Ganga is a famous river.

6. He loves ___ music.

7. ___ music you played yesterday was beautiful.

8. Children like ___ chocolates.

D. Correct the errors.

1. She is an teacher.

2. He bought a umbrella.

3. The honesty is a great virtue.

4. I saw an dog in the street.

5. Sun rises in the east.

6. He is the best student in a class.

7. She wants to become a engineer.

8. I have an book about animals.

L#5- VERBS

What is a Verb?

A verb is a word that shows an action, state, or occurrence.

Examples:

* The boy runs fast. → action

* She is happy. → state

* The baby slept peacefully. → action

A sentence usually needs a verb to make complete sense.

Types of Verbs

1. Action Verbs

They show an action performed by someone or something.

Examples: run, jump, write, sing, eat, dance

* The children played football.

* Sara writes neatly.

2. Helping Verbs (Auxiliary Verbs)

They help the main verb express tense, possibility, ability, necessity, etc.

Common helping verbs:

is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did

* She is reading a book.

* They have completed the work.

* He was sleeping.

3. Main Verbs

The main verb tells us what the subject does or is.

4. Transitive verbs

A transitive verb needs an object to complete its meaning.

* She opened the door.

* Rahul bought a new bag.

Here, door and bag are objects.

5. Intransitive Verbs

An intransitive verb does not require an object.

* The baby slept.

* The birds flew away.

* The children laughed.

Exercises

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The birds fly across the sky.
2. She is reading a novel.
3. Rahul plays cricket every evening.
4. The baby slept peacefully.
5. They have completed their homework.
6. My mother cooked delicious food.
7. The flowers look beautiful.
8. We visited the museum yesterday.
9. He was watching television.
10. The children laughed loudly.

B. Identify the type of verb.

Write Action, Helping, Transitive, Intransitive

1. The dog barked loudly.
2. She is happy.
3. He opened the window.
4. They are playing football.
5. The baby slept.
6. She became a teacher.
7. I have finished my work.
8. The boy kicked the ball.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs.

1. The sun ____ in the east.
2. Birds ____ in the sky.

3. She ____ a beautiful song yesterday.
4. They ____ watching a movie now.
5. We ____ completed our project.
6. The baby ____ peacefully last night.
7. My father ____ to work every day.
8. The flowers ____ lovely.

L#6-VERBS EXPRESSING THE PRESENT

Present Tense Verbs

A present tense verb tells us about an action that happens now, happens regularly, or is generally true.

1. Present

Used for habits, routines, facts, and general truths.

Examples:

- * I play cricket.
- * She plays cricket.
- * The sun rises in the east.

Rule: With he, she, it, usually add -s / -es to the verb.

- * go → goes
- * watch → watches
- * play → plays
- * study → studies

2. Present Continuous

Used for an action happening now.

am/is/are + verb-ing

- * I am reading.
- * She is writing.

* They are playing.

3. Present Perfect

Used for an action that has already happened or has a connection with the present.

has/have + past participle

* She has finished her work.

* They have visited Delhi.

* I have eaten lunch.

4. Present Perfect Continuous

Used for an action that started in the past and is still continuing.

has/have been + verb-ing

* She has been studying for two hours.

* They have been playing since morning.

Exercises

A. Choose the correct present-tense verb.

1. She (read / reads) a book every day.
2. They (play / plays) football after school.
3. He (go / goes) to the gym regularly.
4. I (am / is) writing an email.
5. The children (are / is) playing outside.
6. She (has / have) completed her homework.
7. We (has / have) finished our lunch.
8. He (has been / have been) studying since morning.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. My father ____ (work) in a hospital.
2. The students ____ (write) their answers now.
3. She ____ (finish) her project already.

4. I ____ (learn) English for three years.
5. The Earth ____ (move) around the Sun.
6. They ____ (watch) a movie at the moment.
7. He ____ (play) cricket every weekend.
8. We ____ (wait) for the bus for twenty minutes.

L#7:VERBS : EXPRESSING THE PAST

A past tense verb shows an action or state that happened before now.

1. Simple Past

Used for completed actions in the past.

- * I visited my grandmother yesterday.
- * She went to school.
- * They played football.

2. Past Continuous

Used for an action that was happening at a particular time in the past

was/were. + verb-ing

- * I was reading at 7 p.m.
- * They were playing when it started raining.

3. Past Perfect

Used for an action that happened before another past action.

had + past participle

- * She had finished her homework before dinner.
- * The train had left before we arrived.

4. Past Perfect Continuous

Used for an action that continued for some time before another past action.

had been + verb-ing

- * He had been studying for two hours before he took a break.

* They had been waiting for an hour when the bus arrived.

A. Choose the correct verb.

1. She (walked / walks) to school yesterday.
2. They (were playing / are playing) cricket when I saw them.
3. He (had finished / has finished) his work before lunch.
4. I (visited / visit) my uncle last week.
5. We (was watching / were watching) television at 8 p.m.
6. The teacher (entered / enters) the classroom a few minutes ago.
7. She (had left / has left) before I arrived.
8. They (had been waiting / have been waiting) for an hour before the train came.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct past form.

1. I ____ (see) a beautiful bird yesterday.
2. She ____ (cook) dinner when I called her.
3. They ____ (go) to the beach last Sunday.
4. He ____ (complete) the work before the teacher arrived.
5. We ____ (study) when the lights went out.
6. The baby ____ (sleep) peacefully last night.
7. She ____ (read) the book before she watched the movie.
8. They ____ (play) football for two hours before it started raining.

C. Correct the errors.

1. She go to the market yesterday.
2. They was playing football.
3. He had ate his lunch.
4. Did you went to school?
5. I were sleeping when you called.
6. She didn't went to the party.

