



English Language Grammar Rules

Grade 7

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B



Grammar

The Past Simple Tense Affirmative



- They walked to school yesterday.

- He ate chicken last week.

Form

Regular Verbs

(Verb + ed)

play ---- played
cook ---- cooked
dance ---- danced
carry ---- carryied

Irregular Verbs

(Change Verbs)

see ----- saw
go ----- went
read ---- read
feed ----- fed

Usage

X

Past

Present

Future

Actions that started and finished in the past.

Negative

1- They walked to to school yesterday. Affirmative

- They didn't walk to school yesterday. Negative

2- He ate chicken last week. Affirmative

Key words

Yesterday / last / ago / in the past

- He didn't eat chicken last week. Negative

)

Questions

Yes / No Questions

* **Did** you walk yesterday?

* Yes, **I did.**

* No, **I didn't.**

Did + S. + V + ...?

Wh. Questions

* **When did** you **walk**?

* I **walked** yesterday.

Wh. + **did** + S. + V + ...?

EX. Do as shown in brackets:

1- We visited the museum yesterday.

(Make negative)

.....

2- My mother saw my friends at the shopping mall.

(Make negative)

.....

3- Ali bought a nice book last Monday.

(Ask a question)

.....

4- The old man walked very slowly .

(Ask a question)

.....

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1- Hamad his teeth before sleeping yesterday.

a) brushes

b) brushed

c) brush

d) brushing

2- Salwa the guitar last Monday.

a) played

b) play

c) playing

d) plays

3- She a gold medal in 2016.

a) win

b) won

c) wins

d) winning

4- My father e- mails to his friends one hour ago.

a) sends

b) sent

c) send

d) sending

5- The car suddenly in Hawally last night.

a) stop

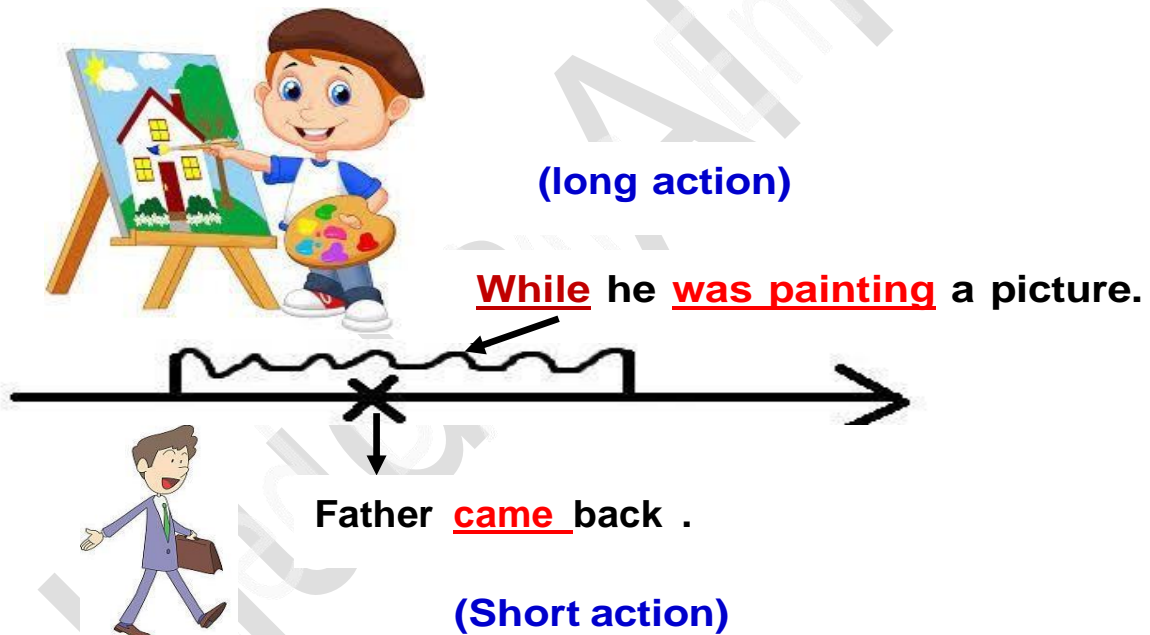
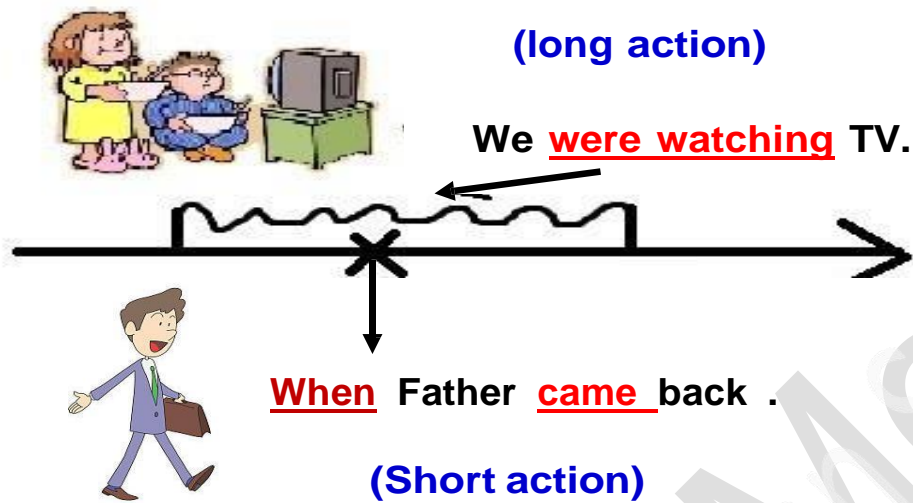
b) stops

c) has stopped

d) stopped

The Past Continuous

Examples:



When → past Simple → past continuous.
past continuous → when → past Simple

While → past continuous → past simple.
Past simple → while → past continuous

EX. Choose the correct answer :

1-While I..... , I fell down.

- a) played b) playing c) was playing d) were playing

2-My mother When I came home.

- a) cooking b) was cooking c) cooked d) cooks

3-The police stopped them while they.....fast.

- a) driving b) drove c) was driving d) were driving

4-The babywhen I arrived.

- a) were sleeping b) was sleeping c) slept d) sleeps

5-The car very fast when the accident happened.

- a) Was running b) is running
c) run d)ran

EX. Do as shown between brackets:

1-We were visiting the USA when I saw them. (Make negative)

.....

2-Maha was travelling to London. (Make negative)

.....

3-Ali was meeting his cousin in the mosque. (Make a question)

.....

4-While Maher (wash) his car , a tall man stole his wallet. (Correct the verb)

.....



1-He

used to

play

Used to + inf.
didn't use to + inf.

football , but now he plays tennis.



In the past

infinitive

2-She

used to

ride

a bicycle , but now she drives a car .



In the past

infinitive



Negative

- I **used** to read books when I was young. Affirmative

- I **didn't** use to read books when I was young. Negative

Remember!

* used to

* didn't use to

+ inf.

A habit in the past
that stops or
changes now

Affirmative

* **used to** + inf.

Negative

* **didn't use to** + inf.

Questions

Yes / No Questions

* **Did** you **use to** read books ?

* Yes, **I did.**

Wh. Questions

* **What did** you **use to** read ?

* **I used to** read books.

EX. Choose the correct answer :

I (use to - used to – am used to) drink milk when I was young, but I (didn't – don't – doesn't) use to drink coffee. All children at the same age of mine used(in – for – to) have the same habit. Now, I (drank – drinks – drink) many other drinks .

EX. Do as shown between brackets:

1-Sara used to walk for a long time when she was nine. (Make a negative)

.....

2- Ali used to watch action films . (Make a question)

.....

Grammar



Must +V1

Obligation

-You must fasten your seat belt.
(You are allowed to **do**)

Strong Advice

–You must see a doctor.
(You are strongly advised to **do**)



Mustn't +V1

(Rules – laws) Obligation

-You mustn't smoke in public places.
(You are **not** allowed to do)

Strong Advice

–You mustn't shout at others.
(You are strongly advised **not** to do)

Complete the following sentences with must – mustn't:

1. It's late. You make so much noise.
2. We be home by 9 o'clock. The film starts at 9:15.
3. I finish this project today. It has to be handed in by tomorrow.
4. Passengers talk to the driver while the bus is in motion.
5. This is a dangerous tour. Children.....be there with adults.

EX. Choose the correct answer:

People (**must** - **mustn't** – **won't**) follow the rules in public places. For example, drivers (**must** - **mustn't** – **will**) stop their cars if the traffic signal is red. At the same time, they (**must** – **can't** – **mustn't**) talk on their mobile phones while driving.



Affirmative	Negative
-I have to get up early to go to school. I-You-We-They + have to + V1	-I don't have to cook . I'm still young. Don't have to + base V1 (Present)
-Sara has to visit Mona who is sick. She-He-It + has to + V1	-Sara doesn't have to work alone. Doesn't have to + base V1 (Present)
-We had to help at home yesterday. I-You-We-They-She-He-It + had to	-We didn't have to be alone yesterday. Didn't have to + base V1 (Past)
Strong obligation, when the obligation comes from someone else.	

EX. Change into negative:

1-We have to wear jeans at school.

.....

2-Asmaa has to speak French in London.

.....

3- I had to spend my last holiday working .

.....

EX. Complete the following sentences with :

(have to- don't have to -has to - doesn't have to -had to – did n't have to):

1. When you make pizza, you..... have some pizza sauce.

2. The secretaryknow how to type.

3. A person.....smoke cigarettes to stay alive.

Grammar



1- Should + V1
-You should eat healthy food.

shouldn't + V1
-You shouldn't eat too much.

2- Why don't you + V1
-Why don't you join a club?

EX. Complete the following sentences with " should - shouldn't ":

1. It's cold. You wear a heavy coat.
2. She's always tired. Shego to bed late every night.
3. we leave now?
4. Youeat some fruit or vegetables every day.
5. The students..... use their mobile phones in the exam.

EX. Choose the correct answer:

Mothers (should - shouldn't - don't have to) be patient when dealing with children. They (must - should - shouldn't) shout at their faces if they commit mistakes, but they..... (should - shouldn't - had to) always advise and guide them to learn how to perfectly deal with their problems .

Adverbs

Adverbs describe the actions or the verbs
(**Adjectives + ly = Adverbs**)

* Add (- ly) to most adjectives to form adverbs.

slow → slowly
quick → quickly

Example:

1- Asma is a slow runner. She runs slowly.

* Remove the (y) and add (ily) to the Adj. with letters like p , t , s + y.

noisy → noisily
happy → happily

N. or Adj.	Adverb
Nice	Nicely
Careful	Carefully
Happy	Happily
Simple	Simply
Full	Fully
True	Truly
Friend	Friendly
Fast	Fast
Hard	Hard

Example:

1- Ayman lives a happy life. He lives happily.

* Irregular Adjectives

* **good** → **well**

- Doha is a hard worker. She works hard.

* **hard** → **hard**

- Maha is a good pupil. She studies her lessons well.

* **fast** → **fast**

- Ali is a fast runner. He can run fast.

EX. Complete the following sentences with the suitable adverbs: :

1- Salma is a good reader . She can read

2- Dana is a fast swimmer. She swims

3- We are a happy family. We always live

5- Ali has a quick way to do things. He does everything

EX. Make questions :

1- The old man walks slowly.

.....

2- The little boys can run fast.

.....

3- I cook salty dishes perfectly.

.....

Grammar

Relative clauses

This is the boy who / that swims well.



This is the dog which / that I like.



Relative
clauses



A holiday is the time when we enjoy.



This is the school which was built in 2000.
(as a building)



This is the school where we learn.
(as a place)

EX. Complete the following with : (Who – which – when – where)

1. I am looking for someone..... can watch my cat while I go on vacation.
2. The police needed details..... could help identify the robber.
3. I'd like to take you to a café serves excellent coffee.

EX. Join the following sentences:

1. The cyclist won the race . He trained hard.

.....

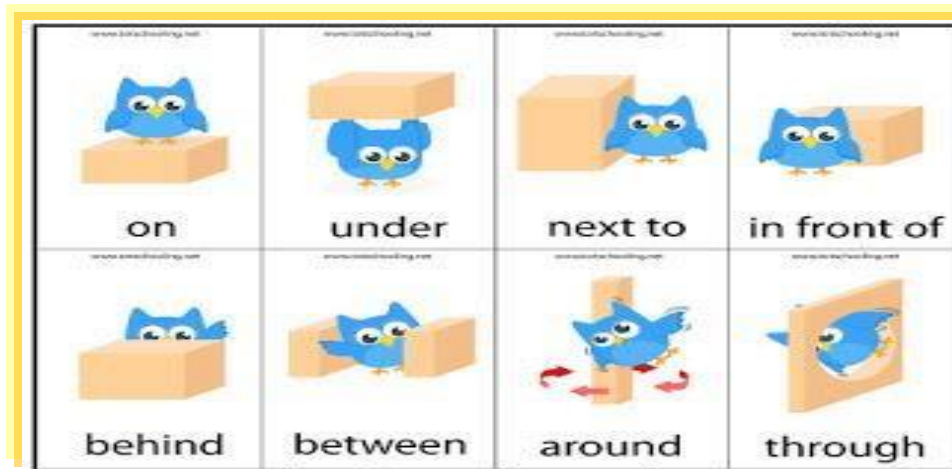
2. I bought a book yesterday . It is very interesting.

.....

3. The team leaders scored the goals. They will be at tomorrow's meeting.

.....

Prepositions of place



EX. Choose the correct answer from a , b ,c and d:

In my class, the board is always (**on** - in front of - above) the Students. I sit (**under** - **between** - next to) Mona , but my friend Sara is sitting (**between** - above - behind) Maha and Dana. We all work hard and help each other

Prepositions of time

<u>in</u>	<u>On</u>	<u>At</u>	<u>By</u>
- the morning - the after noon - the evening (day's times)	- on Sunday - on Friday (days)	-10:00 a.m - 6:00 p.m -7:30	- by 6:00 (before 6:00)
- in February (months) -in 2000 (years)	- on December 1 st - on May 3 rd (date)	- at 10 o'clock - at half past six - at a quarter to five	-car / bus -plane / taxi (transports)

EX. Choose the correct answer from a , b ,c and d:

I have a special daily routine. I always get up early (**on** - in - at) 6:00 (**in** - by - on) the morning. I join my friend Mona to go to school together (**in** - by - on) bus. We study many subjects (**in** - by - at) school.

Questions

1- Yes / No Questions:

- **Yes**, there **are** books in the bag.

Are there books in the bag?

- **No**, the boy **was not** reading the story.

Was the boy reading the story?

- **Yes**, I **swim** well in the swimming pool.

Do you **swim** well in the swimming pool?

- **Yes**, Ali **wants** to be a teacher of English.

Does Ali **want** to be a teacher of English?

- **Yes**, Ali **played** football well.

Did Ali play football well.

- **No**, We **did n't** visit Dubai.

Did you visit Dubai?

Ex. Make (Yes / No)questions:

1-They like soccer.

.....

2- He was born in this town.

.....

3-They are nice.

.....

4-They went to the swimming pool.

.....

5-She wastes her money on jewelery.

.....

6-He decided to study German.

.....

7- They should revise their lessons.

.....

Helping / Modal Verbs:

(am – is – are –

was – were –)

(have – has – had)

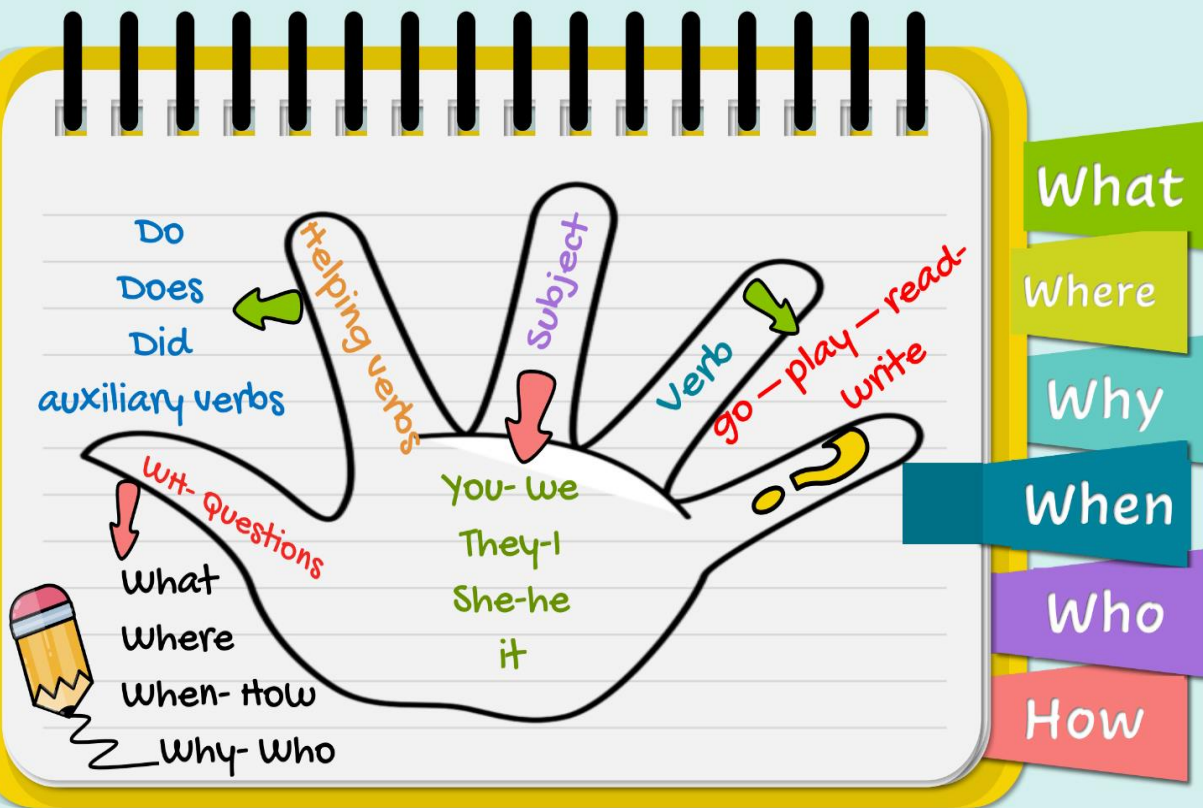
(can – could –

will – would –

shall – should –

may – might – must)

Helping / Modal V. + S + V ?



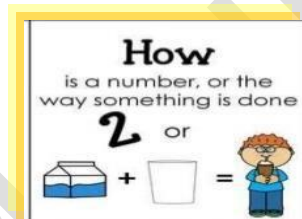
1- We go to school to learn.

Why do you go to school?



2- Salma goes to school by bus .

How does Salma go to school?



3- Ali washed the car yesterday.

When did Ali wash the car?



EX. Make Questions:

1- Salim bought three T. shirts yesterday.

.....

2- There are five rooms in my house.

.....

3- This car costs 12000 KD.

.....

4- My brother travels to London to study.

.....

5- Dana added little sugar in her tea.

.....

Grammar

The present simple passive

1- Hani plays football every day. (Active)

S V O (sing.)



-Football is played by Hani every day. (Passive)

O (is + P.P) by S



2- My mother baked A delicious cake (Active)

S V O

-A delicious cake was baked by my mother (Passive)

EX. Change the following sentences into passive:

1- Mr. Ali runs a business in a well-known company.

.....

2- I recite the Holy Quraan every day.

.....

3- My mother folds the blankets to tidy our rooms.

.....

4- They built some new buildings for the people in this area. .

.....

5- I sent a message to my friend yesterday.

.....

Question Tags

Examples:

1. Sara **is** dancing, **isn't** she.
2. Salim **isn't** at home, **is** he?
3. The cat **was** playing, **wasn't** it?
4. The old man **wasn't** walking quickly, **was** he?
5. We **are** with you, **aren't** we?
6. My friends **were** at school yesterday, **weren't** they?
7. The elephant **can** lift heavy things, **can't** it?
8. We **will** come tomorrow, **won't** we?



- It is a short question.
- At the end of a sentence.

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| - Positive | ↔ | Negative |
| - Nouns | ↔ | Pronouns |

EX. Add tag questions:

- 1- Salim is a funny boy, ?
- 2- Your brother isn't coming tonight, ?
- 3- Fatma was speaking English and French, ?
- 4- You were in the club yesterday evening, ?
- 5- Hassan and Ali weren't excited with the new game, ?

Be going to

Examples:

* I am **going to** study medicine in London this year.

* Mother is **going to** meet her friends tonight

	Positive	Negative	question
I	I <u>am</u> going to speak.	I <u>am not</u> going to speak.	<u>Am</u> I going to speak?
you / we / they	You <u>are</u> going to speak.	You <u>are not</u> going to speak.	<u>Are</u> you going to speak?
he / she / it	He <u>is</u> going to speak.	He <u>is not</u> going to speak.	<u>Is</u> he going to speak?

1-Do as shown between brackets:

1- We are going to play a new computer game.

(Make negative)

.....

2-My sister is going to watch TV.

(Make negative)

.....

-His brother is going to write a letter to his uncle today.

(Ask a question)

.....

-She (visit) her aunt tomorrow.

(Correct the verb)

.....

Certainty and Possibility in the Future

Examples:

- I got the passport. I will travel to London tomorrow.

↓
Sure / certain

- Many regions could become deserts.

↓
Perhaps

- Sara could come with us to Al- Khiran. She finished her project.

↓
Possible

EX. Choose the correct answer :

Tomorrow , we travel (will – could – may) to Bahrain with my father on business . We (couldn't – won't – may not) go by car because my father can't drive for long distances. My mother (may – will - could) visit her old friend whom she missed so much . I don't know if my father (could – may – will) take us in a tour in the place as he is really busy.



THANKS!

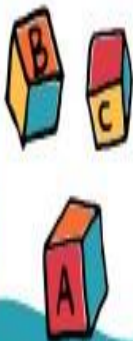
Do you have any questions?



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A
B
C

T. Huda Al Morji