



The English Department

The Second Semester Grammar Booklet

Grade: Seven

Section:

Name of student:

Teachers: Nayfeh Abu Hanna& Lara Bajjali

1. Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are nouns that refer to groups, usually meaning a group of people, animals or things. Collective nouns include:

people	animals	things
a cast of actors a team of athletes a band of musicians an orchestra of musicians a choir of singers a crowd of people/ children a crew of sailors a troupe of dancers/acrobats a staff of employees/teachers an audience of listeners/watchers a class of students an army of soldiers a family	a flock of birds a herd of sheep/goats/cows a pack of wolves a colony/swarm of bees/ants a pride of lions a litter of kittens/puppies a school /shoal of fish	a group of islands a forest of trees a library of books a deck/pack of cards a pair of shoes a bunch/bouquet of flowers furniture luggage

Here are examples using collective nouns.

- 1) **Teams** of volleyball players are trying hard to win the game.
- 2) **Crews** of airline pilots are boarding the plane.
- 3) **Students** have to take all their school books home on the last day of school.
- 4) **Families** plan to go to Disneyland during the winter holiday.
- 5) **Armies** of peacekeepers were sent to the foreign country.
- 6) **Herds** of sheep roam the prairies searching for fresh grass.
- 7) **Swarms** of bees gather nectar to carry back to the hive.
- 8) **Classrooms** of students followed the directions on the whiteboard.
- 9) **Groups** of islands were sailed around as the **crew** of sailors cheered.
- 10) **Schools** of fish swam in the deep river.

Exercises

1-Write the collective noun on the line that best fits in the sentence. The first one has been done for you.

family	crew	students	swarms	herds	team	army
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- 1) The volleyball **team** is trying hard to win the final game.
- 2) The_____ of airline pilots are boarding the plane.
- 3) On the last day of school, the _____ have to take all their school books home.

- 4) Her _____ plans to go to Disneyland during the winter holiday.
- 5) The _____ was sent to the foreign country for peacekeeping.
- 6) Roaming the prairies, _____ of cows searched for fresh grass.
- 7) Gathering nectar to carry back to the hive, _____ of bees buzzed.

2- Match the collective noun with the correct group. The first one has been done for you.

Collective Noun	Answer	Group or Unit
1) An orchestra	E	A- of whales swam to the shore.
2) An army		B- of kittens meowed for food.
3) Litters		C- of flowers from the garden.
4) The herd		D- of cows ate the grass.
5) We each picked a bunch		E- of musicians played music.
6) The staff		F- of soldiers fought .
7) A school		G- of employees meet every month.

3-Circle the collective noun that best fits in the sentence. The first one has been done for you.

- 1) The (classroom / herd) of students read the directions on the whiteboard.
- 2) Sailing around the island, the (crew/band) of sailors cheered.
- 3) The (team/army) played football very well.
- 4) The (band/audience) cheered after the concert ended.
- 5) We need to buy a lot of (library /furniture) for our new house.
- 6) I bought a (pack/bunch)of flowers.
- 7) We took our (furniture/luggage) to the airport.

2.The Present Simple

Use

We use the **present simple** to talk about:

- **Daily routines and habits**
- **Things that are always true (facts)**
- **Timetables and schedules**

Form

- **Affirmative:**
 - I play / You play / We play / They play
 - He plays / She plays / It plays
- **Negative:**
 - I do not (don't) play
 - He does not (doesn't) play
- **Questions:**
 - Do you play football?
 - Does she play football?

Examples

- I **wake up** at six every day.
- She **goes** to school by bus.
- Water **boils** at 100°C.
- We **don't eat** fast food every day.

Present Simple – Key Words

Used for **habits, routines, facts, and things that are always true.**

Adverbs of Frequency

always - usually – often – sometimes – rarely - never

Time Expressions

- **every day / week / month**

- **once a week**
- **twice a year**
- **on Sundays**
- **at the weekend**
- **in the morning / afternoon** (routine meaning)

Examples

- She **usually** wakes up early.
- We have English **every Monday**.
- He **never** eats breakfast.

3. The Present Continuous

Use

We use the **present continuous** to talk about:

- **Actions happening now**
- **Temporary situations**
- **Actions happening around the present time**

Form

am / is / are + verb + ing

- I am studying
- He is studying
- They are studying

Examples

- I **am doing** my homework now.
- She **is watching** TV at the moment.
- They **are playing** football in the yard.
- We **are not sleeping** now.
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Present Continuous – Key Words

Used for actions happening now or temporary actions.

“Now” Expressions

- now
- right now
- at the moment

Temporary Time Expressions

- today
- this week
- this month
- these days

Look / Listen Expressions

- look!
- listen!

Examples

- I am studying **now**.
- They are playing football **at the moment**.
- She is working late **this week**.
- **Look!** The baby is sleeping.

Compare the Two

- I **play** football every Friday. (habit)
- I **am playing** football now. (happening now)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct form

(Present Simple or Present Continuous)

1. She usually _____ (drink) tea in the morning.
2. Look! The children _____ (play) in the street.
3. We _____ (not / go) to school on Fridays.
4. My father _____ (work) in an office.
5. I _____ (study) for my exam right now.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. He _____ (watch) TV every evening.
2. They _____ (do) their homework at the moment.
3. The sun _____ (not/rise) in the west.
4. She _____ (not / read) a book now.
5. We _____ (have) an English lesson today.
6. She usually _____ (wake) up early on school days.
7. Look! The children _____ (play) football in the yard.
8. My father _____ (work) in an office, but today he _____ (work) from home.
9. We _____ (answer) this question right now.
10. He _____ (watch) TV every evening after he finishes his homework.

4. FANBOYS Conjunctions

FANBOYS is a word that helps us remember the **seven coordinating conjunctions**:

Letter Conjunction

F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

They are used to **join words, phrases, or two independent clauses**.

2 How FANBOYS Are Used

Structure

When FANBOYS join **two complete sentences**, we use a **comma before the conjunction**.

Sentence + , FANBOYS + sentence

Example:

- I wanted to go outside, **but** it was raining.

3 Meaning and Examples

F – for (reason) = because

- He stayed at home, **for** he was sick.

A – and (addition) = adds information

- She bought apples **and** oranges.
- He finished his homework, **and** he watched TV.

N – nor (negative choice)

Used after a negative idea.

- He doesn't like coffee, **nor** does he like tea.

B – but (contrast) = shows difference or opposite idea

- I am tired, **but** I must study.

O – or (choice) = gives an option

- Would you like tea **or** juice?

Y – yet (unexpected contrast)

Similar to **but**, but stronger.

- It was late, **yet** he kept working.

S – so (result) = shows result or effect

- It was raining, **so** we stayed at home.

Exercises

Exercise 1: Choose the Correct FANBOYS Conjunction

1. I wanted to buy the book, _____ I didn't have enough money.
2. She was hungry, _____ she made a sandwich.
3. You can study now _____ you can study later.
4. He didn't call, _____ did he send a message.

5. The exam was difficult, _____ everyone passed.

Exercise 2: Join the Sentences

Use a suitable FANBOYS conjunction.

1. I was tired. I finished my homework.

2. She likes math. She likes science.

3. It was raining. We went out.

4. You can stay here. You can come with us.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct conjunction (FANBOYS).

1. I was tired, (for / but) I stayed awake to finish my homework.
2. She studied hard, (so / yet) she passed the exam easily.
3. You can bring your lunch, (or / and) you can buy food at school.
4. He didn't feel well, (nor / so) he went home early.
5. The movie was long, (but / for) it was very interesting.
6. She doesn't like coffee, (and / nor) does she drink tea.
7. We hurried, (yet / so) we wouldn't miss the bus.
8. He was absent, (for / but) he had a high fever.
9. You can call me later, (or / so) send me a message.
10. The team played well, (yet / and) they lost the match.

5.Subjects and predicates

What is a Subject?

The subject is the part of the sentence that tells us who or what the sentence is about.

It usually answers the question:

Who? or What?

Examples

- **The teacher** explains the lesson.
- **My best friend** lives next door.
- **The old house on the corner** looks empty.

The subject can be:

- One word: *She, Tom, the boys*
- A phrase: *The tall boy with glasses*

What is a Predicate?

The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells us what the subject does or is.

It usually starts with the verb.

Examples

- The teacher **explains the lesson**.
- My best friend **lives next door**.
- The old house on the corner **looks empty**.

The predicate includes:

- **The verb**
- **Everything after the verb**

Example Sentence Breakdown

The young athletes | are training for the competition
(subject) | (predicate)

Exercise 1: Circle the Subject and Underline the Predicate

1. The little puppy followed the children home.
2. My older brother drives to work every day.
3. The students in our class are preparing for the exam.
4. A loud noise woke everyone in the building.
5. The blue car near the gate belongs to our neighbor.
6. The small kitten slept quietly on the sofa.
7. My best friend enjoys reading adventure stories.
8. The old clock on the wall stopped suddenly.
9. Several students in the class asked many questions.
10. The tall trees behind our house provide cool shade.
11. Her younger brother forgot his homework again.
12. The noisy crowd outside the stadium cheered loudly.
13. A delicious smell from the kitchen filled the room.
14. The science teacher explained the lesson very clearly.
15. Many birds in the park fly south in winter.

Exercise 2: Match the Subject with the Correct Predicate

Subject

Predicate

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The teacher | a. are playing in the yard |
| 2. The birds | b. explains the lesson clearly |
| 3. My parents | c. bloom in spring |
| 4. The children | d. work long hours |
| 5. These flowers | e. sing beautifully |

Exercise 3: Complete the Sentence. Add a suitable predicate.

1. The curious child _____.
2. My favorite book _____.
3. The football team _____.

Exercise 4: Complete the Sentence. Add a suitable subject.

1. _____ is shining brightly in the sky.
2. _____ are waiting for the bus.
3. _____ won the first prize.

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with a suitable subject or predicate to make a complete sentence.

1. _____ walked slowly through the crowded market.

2. The bright moon _____.
3. _____ are practicing for the school play.
4. My younger sister _____ every morning before school.
5. _____ was repaired after the storm.
6. The excited children _____.
7. _____ tastes better when it is fresh.
8. The old bus _____ on the side of the road.
9. _____ will begin after the break.
- 10.** Our neighbors _____.

6.Modals of Obligation and Necessity

Modals of obligation and necessity are used to express rules, duties, or things that are required or necessary. They include words like **must**, **have to**, **need to**, **should**, and **ought to**.

1. Expressing Strong Obligation

- **Must:** Used for strong personal or external obligations.
 - Example: You **must** wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle.
- **Have to:** Often used for external obligations (laws, rules, etc.).
 - Example: You **have to** pay your taxes.

2. Expressing Necessity

- **Need to:** Used to express something that is necessary.
 - Example: You **need to** study hard to pass the exam.

3. Expressing Advice or Weaker Obligation

- **Should / Ought to:** Used to give advice or suggest a course of action.
 - Example: You **should** eat more vegetables.
 - Example: You **ought to** apologize for your mistake

4. Negative Forms

- **Must not:** Prohibits something.
 - Example: You **must not** park here.
- **Don't have to:** Indicates something is not necessary.

- Example: You **don't have to** attend the meeting if you're busy.
- **Need not (needn't)**: Formal, less common way of saying something isn't necessary.
 - Example: You **needn't** worry about the test.

Exercises

A. Fill in the Blanks

Choose the correct modal to complete the sentences.

1. You _____ wear a uniform at this school. (must / should)
2. Drivers _____ stop at red lights. (must / don't have to)
3. You _____ eat so much junk food; it's bad for your health. (should / have to)
4. She _____ finish her homework before going out. (need to / must)
5. Visitors _____ touch the paintings in the museum. (must not / don't have to)

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with **must**, **have to**, **should**, **need to**, **don't have to**, or **must not**.

1. You _____ finish your project by the deadline—it's important.
2. You _____ bring an umbrella; it's sunny today.
3. People _____ keep their phones silent during the movie.
4. We _____ book our tickets soon, or they'll sell out.
5. You _____ tell lies to your parents—it's not right.

Exercise 3: Match the Sentences

Match the obligations or rules to their corresponding modals.

Rule or Situation	Modal
It's a rule to wear a seat belt in the car	a) Don't have to
It's optional to join the meeting	b) Must not
It's prohibited to smoke in this area	c) Must
You need to follow the safety guidelines	d) Have to

Exercise 4: Rewrite with Modals

Rewrite the sentences using the appropriate modal verbs.

1. It is necessary to bring a passport to the airport.

→ You _____.

2. It is prohibited to talk during the exam.

→ You _____.

3. It's important for you to eat more vegetables.

→ You _____.

4. You are not required to attend the meeting tomorrow.

→ You _____.

5. It's a good idea to check the weather before traveling.

→ You _____.

Exercise 5: True or False

Read the sentences and decide if they are true or false based on the use of modals.

1. "You must not forget to lock the door" means it is forbidden to lock the door.

2. "You don't have to wear a tie" means it's optional to wear one.

3. "You need to submit your homework today" means submitting it is not necessary.

Exercise 6: Dialogue Completion

Complete the dialogue with appropriate modals.

A: Hi! Do you know if we _____ bring our own notebooks for the workshop?

B: No, we _____; they'll provide everything.

A: Great! And do you think we _____ arrive early?

B: Yes, we _____. It's better to be on time.

Exercise 7: Writing Practice

Write a short paragraph (4-5 sentences) about:

1. Rules you have to follow in your school or workplace.
2. Advice you would give to a friend who is preparing for an exam.

7. Prepositions

Prepositions (All Kinds)

What is a Preposition?

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in the sentence.

It tells us about place, time, movement, direction, or manner.

Example:

- The book is on the table.
- She arrived at school early.

Prepositions of Place (Where?) Used to show position or location.

Common Prepositions:

in – on – at – under – next to – between – behind – in front of – near

Examples:

- The cat is under the chair.
- My school is near my house.
- The picture is on the wall.
- The shop is between the bank and the bakery.

Prepositions of Time (When?) Used to show time.

Common Prepositions:

in – on – at – during – for – since

Use:

- at → exact time: *at 7 o'clock*
- on → days & dates: *on Monday*

- in → months, years, parts of the day: *in July*

Examples:

- I wake up at six.
- We have English on Sunday.
- She was born in 2012.
- He studied for two hours.

Prepositions of Movement (Direction)

Used to show movement from one place to another.

Common Prepositions:

to – into – onto – out of – from – through – across

Examples:

- She walked into the room.
- The boy jumped over the fence.
- We went to the library.
- The ball rolled across the road.

Prepositions of Manner / Means (How?)

Used to show how something is done.

Common Prepositions:

by – with – in – without

Examples:

- She wrote the letter with a pen.
- We traveled by bus.
- He solved the problem without help.

Prepositions After Adjectives & Verbs

Some verbs and adjectives are followed by specific prepositions.

Common Examples:

- afraid of
- good at
- interested in
- listen to
- look for

Examples:

- She is afraid of dogs.
- He is good at math.
- I am interested in science.

Exercises

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. The keys are _____ the table.
2. We met _____ the afternoon.
3. The boy ran _____ the park.
4. She arrived _____ school early.
5. The cat is hiding _____ the sofa.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct preposition .

1. The cat is hiding ____ the bed.
(a) under (b) at (c) in

2. We usually finish school ____ 2:00 p.m.
(a) in (b) on (c) at
3. The boy ran ____ the street to catch the ball.
(a) across (b) in (c) at
4. There is a clock ____ the wall above the door.
(a) on (b) in (c) at
5. My family travels ____ summer every year.
(a) on (b) in (c) at
6. The bird flew ____ the open window.
(a) through (b) on (c) at
7. She was standing ____ the bus stop when it started to rain.
(a) at (b) in (c) on
8. We have lived in this house ____ ten years.
(a) since (b) for (c) during
9. The teacher walked ____ the classroom to collect the papers.
(a) around (b) across (c) under
10. The child jumped ____ the puddle to keep his shoes dry.
(a) over (b) through (c) into

8. Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun.

It tells us what kind, how many, or which one.

Examples

- a tall building
- a happy child
- three books
- this old house

Adjectives usually come:

- Before the noun
 - a beautiful garden
- After “be / seem / look / feel”
 - The garden is beautiful.

Order of Adjectives (Basic)

When we use more than one adjective, we usually follow this order:

Opinion → Size → Age → Color → Noun

Example:

- a nice small old blue bag
- an interesting big new school

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

It tells us how, when, where, or how often.

Examples

- She runs quickly. (how)
- We arrived early. (when)
- He speaks very clearly. (degree)

Forming Adverbs

Rule

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
careful	carefully

Common Irregular Adverbs

- good → well
- fast → fast
- hard → hard
- early → early

Adverbs of Frequency

These show how often something happens.

always – usually – often – sometimes – never

Position:

- Before the main verb
 - She usually studies at night.
- After “be”
 - He is always late.

Adjective or Adverb?

- She is a careful driver. (adjective → noun)
- She drives carefully. (adverb → verb)

Exercises

Exercise 1: Circle the Correct Word. Choose the adjective or the adverb.

1. She speaks (polite / politely).
2. This is a (easy / easily) question.
3. The students worked (hard / hardly).
4. He is a (good / well) football player.
5. The baby is sleeping (quiet / quietly).

Exercise 2: Complete the Sentences

Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The teacher explained the lesson _____ (clear).
2. This is a very _____ (interesting) story.
3. He ran _____ (fast) to catch the bus.
4. The test was _____ (easy).
5. She sings _____ (beautiful).

Exercise 3. Underline the adjective and draw two lines under the adverb in each sentence.

1. The happy child laughed loudly.
2. She wore a beautiful dress and smiled proudly.
3. The tall man walked slowly down the street.
4. We listened to the interesting story carefully.

5. The small dog barked angrily at the stranger.
6. He solved the difficult problem easily.
7. The old teacher spoke clearly to the class.
8. The bright sun shone warmly all afternoon.
9. They finished the long race quickly.
10. The quiet room became suddenly noisy.

Exercise 4: Put the Adverb in the correct place and rewrite the sentence.

1. She is late. (always)

2. We do our housework on Friday. (usually)

3. He speaks loudly in class. (never)

4. The students do their homework in the afternoon. (often)

5. Doctors are accurate. (always)

Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today