

# ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, MURI

## HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2020-21 FOR CLASS – VII

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## Verbs

A 'verb' is a word that indicates an action. Verbs are also called action words or doing words.

### KINDS OF VERBS

There are four kinds of verbs: **Regular verbs**, **Irregular verbs**, **Infinitives** and **Participles**.

**Regular Verbs:** The verbs that change into the past tense or past participle just by adding '-ed' at the end are known as **regular verbs**.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Bark	barked	barked
Cook	cooked	cooked

**2. Irregular Verbs:** The verbs that change into the past tense or past participle without any rule are called **irregular verbs**.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Arise	arose	arisen
Tear	tore	torn

**3. Infinitives:** The verbs that remain the same irrespective of the number of persons or tense are known as **infinitives**. Ex. We are about **to begin** our work

(NOTE: Infinitives usually take 'to' before verb.)

**4. Participles:** The verbs that have feature of a verb and an adjective are known as the participles. The participles are also called **verbal adjectives**.

1. Seeing the cat, mouse ran away.    2. He was consulting a doctor

(NOTE: The participles usually have '-ing' or '-ed' at the end.)

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

Transitive Verbs can have two types of objects: **Direct Object** and **Indirect Object**.

**Direct Object:** A Noun or Pronoun that directly receives the action denoted by the Verb in a sentence is called Direct Object.

**Indirect Object:** A Noun or Pronoun that directly receives the Direct Object (or is affected by it) is called Indirect Object.

The Indirect Object is normally placed before the Direct Object.

The Direct Object answers the question: What?

For example;

The young man offered **her** a **seat**. ( seat is direct object and her is indirect object)

The teacher gave **him** a **book**. (Book is direct object and him is indirect object)

## EXERCISE

A. Complete the following by supplying suitable objects:

1. A driver drives a \_\_\_\_\_
2. She helps her \_\_\_\_\_
3. The man pulled the \_\_\_\_\_
4. She wrote a \_\_\_\_\_
5. I know \_\_\_\_\_
6. The cook tasted the \_\_\_\_\_
7. He has grown a \_\_\_\_\_
8. The boy flew \_\_\_\_\_
9. He smelt the \_\_\_\_\_
10. She sent him a \_\_\_\_\_
11. The boy opened the \_\_\_\_\_
12. The king gave a prize to the \_\_\_\_\_
13. My mother brought me \_\_\_\_\_
14. Mr. Prakash teaches us \_\_\_\_\_
15. He spoke the \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in the blanks with the Past Tense of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. A river \_\_\_\_\_ near our village. (flow)
2. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ her coat on a peg. (hang)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ when she said she was not feeling well. (lie)
4. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ awake in bed. (lie)
5. The enemy \_\_\_\_\_ at the dead of night. (flee)

6. She gently \_\_\_\_\_ the baby by her side and went to sleep (lay)
7. A large number of eagles \_\_\_\_\_ Overhead (fly)
8. Prerna \_\_\_\_\_ the costliest gown. (choose)
- 9 The villagers thoughtlessly \_\_\_\_\_ several trees. (fell)
10. The useful tools \_\_\_\_\_ me very little. (cost)

## MODALS

A verb is used to express the mood or attitude of a speaker is called a Modal.

**Use of modals:** (when we use modals)

- 1) Seeking permission
- 2) Making a polite request
- 3) Necessity
- 4) Advice

### COMMONLY USED MODALS

**The most commonly used Modals are:**

- 1) might 2) should 3) will 4) must 5) could
- 6) need 7) can 8) ought to 9) dare 10) shall

**Modals are used to suggest:**

- 1) possibility 2) ability 3) request 4) permission
- 5) intention 6) promise 7) prohibition 8) wish

1) Modals are always followed by a Main Verb. They cannot stand on their own unless they are used in a question tag. However, in question tags, Modals can be used

alone.

a) The Maths teacher will not take his calls, will he?

b) You can shift this chair, can't you?

2) The Main Verb used after a Modal must be in the root form. Present Participle, Past and Past Participle forms of a verb are never used with a Modal

### 1) PERMISSION: Can, May and Could

Can, may and could are used to suggest permission.

Can is informal. May is polite. Could is more polite than may.

### 2) ABILITY: Can, Could, Be able to

The idea of ability is expressed by 'can'. In this sense, 'can' means: be able to, be capable of, know how to. Ability in the past is expressed by 'could'. Can and could also suggest opportunity:

### 3) POSSIBILITY: May, Might, Could

May suggests a good possibility.

Might suggests a weak possibility and Could is still a weaker possibility. Could also expresses a very weak possibility in the future.

### 4) SUGGESTION, ADVICE, DUTY: Should, Ought to

Should is used to express suggestion or advice:

Ought to is a little stronger than should. It suggests that something is the right thing to do. It also conveys sense of duty.

### 5) PROMISE: Will, Shall

Will and Shall are used to suggest promise. Normally, we use Shall with only First Person Subjects and Will with all persons. But if a promise is to be suggested, we use Will with First Person Subjects and Shall with other subjects.

### 6) REQUEST: Would, Won't, Can, Could

Would you switch on the light? (Polite request)

Can I have some milk? (Informal request)

Could you buy me some chocolates, please? (Polite request, uncertain)

There is not much difference in these forms and we can use any of them.

7) NECESSITY, COMPULSION: Have to, must, had to, have got to, will

have to Must, Have to: . Must suggests the desire of the speaker. Have to suggests an external compulsion.

8) PROHIBITION: Must not, ought not to

You ought not to make fun of a handicapped man.

(As a duty, you should not)

Cars must not be parked in front of the gate.

(It is prohibited)

9) WISH: May

May is normally used to express a wish.

For ex.

1. May you always enjoy good luck?

2. May you always succeed in life.

10) DARE:

Dare as a Modal means not to be afraid to do something.

It is used mostly in negative sentences and in questions.

## EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct alternatives:

1. She should be ashamed of herself. (should/could)
2. I am glad she \_\_\_\_\_ come yesterday. (Could/would)
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ not lie. (can/should)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ to help those in distress. (need/ought)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you please lend me this book? (shall/will)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I come to meet you tomorrow, Ma'am? (can/may)

7. I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ be able to reach on time. (shall/should)
8. I am late for office. I \_\_\_\_\_ take a cab. (must/may)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ plan your future in advance. (shall/should)
10. If you are unruly, you \_\_\_\_\_ be kept back after school. (can/shall)

**B. Re-write the following sentences using the Modals given in brackets:**

1. Do I have your permission to leave now? (may)

Ans: may I have your permission to leave now?

2. There is a probability of the train arriving late. (Might)

3. He is too weak to walk. (Can't)

4. He is not permitted to go out. (Can't)

5. Would you allow me to use your pencil? (Could)

**\*\*\*Write a letter to your friend, describing your favourite hobby.**