

# English grade 7





# PRESENT TENSE

## Simple Present Tense

☆ This tense has only **one word**.

e.g.



❖ Candy **likes** flowers.

❖ The flowers **smell** good.

e.g.



❖ Mimi **sings** well.

❖ Mimi **is** good at singing.

## Present Simple

I work	I do not/don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not /don't work	Do you work?
He/she/it works	He/she/it does not/doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We work	We do not/don't work.	Do we work?
They work	They do not/don't work	Do they work?



# PRESENT TENSE

## FORM

I	
You	
We	work.
They	

She	
He	works.
It	

- *She, he, it*: add *s* to the verb.

I	
You	
We	teach.
They	

She	
He	teaches.
It	

- Verbs ending in *sh, ch, ss, o* or *x*, e.g. *teach, wash, watch, go*: add *es* to the verb after *she, he, it*.

I	
You	
We	carry.
They	

She	
He	carries.
It	

- Verbs ending in consonant + *y*, e.g. *carry, study, cry*: change *y* → *i* and add *es* after *she, he, it*.

Remember!

like

love + Ving

Go

I like dancing. She

loves cooking. He

goes skiing.



# PRESENT TENSE

## Қолданылуы:

А) Күнделікті болып жатқан оқиға, іс-әрекеттер туралы айтқанда қолданылады.

*He plays dombra every day.*

Ә) Нақты фактілер туралы айтқанда қолданылады.

*She comes from Kazakhstan (She is Kazakh)*

*I don't speak French.*

Сұрақ сөздерінен кейін (where, what) do/does көмекші етістіктері қолданылады.

Where	does	he she it I/we	come	from?
Where	do	you they	live	



# Past Simple Tense

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Етістіктер дұрыс (regular) және бұрыс (irregular) етістіктер болып бөлінеді.  
Дұрыс етістіктердің болымды түрі - d, - ed жалғаулары арқылы жасалады.  
Бұрыс етістіктердің арнайы ережесі жоқ.





# Past Simple Tense

Past Simple шағының болымсыз түрі do көмекші етістігінің өткен шақтағы формасы did және болымсыз сөз not арқылы (қысқаша didn't )жасалады. Негізгі етістік инфинитив формасында (тұйық формада) қалады.

## Example:

He watched TV.

He **didn't** watch TV.

Past Simple шағының сұраулы түрі did көмекші етістігі арқылы жасалады.

Көмекші етістік бастауыштан бұрын тұру керек.

## Example:

She watched TV.

What did she watch?

Who watched TV yesterday?

## Қысқа жауаптар:

- Did you go to school yesterday?
- Yes, I did.
- Did you go to a disco?
- No, I didn't.



# Past Simple Tense

*Мына сөздер Past  
Simple шағында жиі  
қолданылады.*

NEVER  
ALWAYS      ONCE A WEEK  
SOMETIMES  
USUALLY      DAILY  
TWICE A MONTH      REGULARLY  
EVERYDAY  
EVERY WEEK      HARDLY  
SELDOM      RARELY





# Present Perfect **ШАҒЫ**

*have + Past Participle*

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE		
FORM		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I / You <b>have lived</b> He / She / It <b>have lived</b> We / You / They <b>have lived</b>	I / You <b>have not (haven't) lived</b> He / She / It <b>has not (hasn't) lived</b> We / You / They <b>have not (haven't) lived</b>	<b>Have</b> I / you <b>lived</b> ? <b>Has</b> he / she / it <b>lived</b> ? <b>Have</b> we / you / they <b>lived</b> ?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
An action that began at the past and continues until the present.	I have lived in Miami for six month.	ever, never, already, yet, just, recently, lately, how long...?, since,
An action that took place atn an undetermined time in the past, but is conected to the present.	Mary has moved house recently.	



## Present Perfect Continuous



Present Perfect Continuous  
Has/Have + been + verb  
+ -ing  
ie. He's been studying  
(contraction)

It has been raining

Study this example situation:



Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It has been raining.

Have/has been -ing is the *present perfect continuous*:

I/we/they/you have (= I've etc.)

he/she/it has (= he's etc.)

been

doing

waiting

playing etc.

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped.

There is a connection with *now*:

- ☐ You're out of breath. **Have you been running?** (= you're out of breath *now*)
- ☐ Paul is very tired. He's **been working** very hard. (= he's tired *now*)
- ☐ Why are your clothes so dirty? What **have you been doing?**
- ☐ I've **been talking** to Amanda about the problem and she agrees with me.
- ☐ Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you everywhere.



## Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous  
Has/Have + been + verb + -ing  
ie. He's been studying  
(contraction)

What have you been doing today?



We have been cleaning the flat. Sue has been working on her computer and Peter has been playing video games.

### Present Perfect

I've sent all the e-mails.

We haven't sent any e-mails.

Have you sent all the e-mails?

Hasn't she sent the e-mails?

### Present Perfect Continuous

I've been waiting for you.

She hasn't been waiting for me.

Have you been waiting for her?

Hasn't he been waiting for you?

### Present Perfect Progressive не употребляется:

1) с глаголами, обозначающими состояние.

to love — любить

to remember — помнить

to understand — понимать

to see — видеть

to hear — слышать

to hate — ненавидеть

to like — нравиться

to believe — верить

to want — хотеть

to know — знать

to forget — забыть

to need — нуждаться

to be — быть

to have — иметь

for/since









I have known him for 5 years.





1. I need a ball.
2. She is a head-teacher.
3. For times a day.
4. What a lovely day!

		singular	plural/non-count
indefinite	before vowel sound	an	(none)
	before consonant sound	a	
definite		the	

A/AN			THE
			
	<i>a ball</i>		<i>the ball</i>
			
	<i>an apple</i>		<i>the apple</i>

1. Did you lock the house?
2. I've two children: a boy and a girl. The girl is fifteen and the boy is thirteen.
3. She hasn't seen the sun for days.
4. The rich, the young, the poor
5. The British, the French.
6. The Pacific, the Alps, the Sahara



**A**



**AN**



**THE**



- We normally use **a/an** with a singular noun to say what someone or something is.  
★ *Tokyo is **a** beautiful city.*

- We use **the** when we say someone or something is unique – that it's the only one of its kind.

★ *Tokyo is **the** capital city of Japan.*

- We use **a/an** to say what a person's job is, was or will be.

★ *Ram is **a** teacher.*

★ *He wants to be **a** pilot.*

- However, when we talk about a person's job title, or their unique position, we use **the**.

★ *She has been appointed **the** director of this company.*

★ ***The** pilot was able to make a safe landing.*

#### NOTE

After the position of, the post of, or the role of, we use zero articles.

★ *He holds the post of director in some company. (Not, the post of **a** director)*

- We use **the** before a superlative adjective.

★ *He is **the** best player in the team.*

★ *I own **the** most expensive car here.*

- We also use **the** before a comparative adjective followed by **of**...

#### COMPARE

⇒ *Raj is taller than his brother.*

⇒ *Raj is **the** taller of the two brothers.*

- We use **the** when we know that there is only one of a particular thing.

★ *the moon, the earth, the sun, the sky, the stars*

★ *the international market, the tourism industry*

- The same applies to the following when we refer to them in a general sense.

the weather,  
the environment,

the climate,  
the ground,

the atmosphere,  
the wind,

the sea,  
the future,

the public,  
the past.

- However, when we mean to say a particular instance of these, we use **a/an**.

#### COMPARE:

⇒ *We should plant more trees to save **the** environment.*

AND

*The government has created **an** environment for peace talks.*

⇒ ***The** sea is a vast reserve of aquatic life.*

AND

*A sea of people flooded the streets.*



# Grammar:

some, any,  
much, many,  
a few, a little

● We use **some** and **any** with plural nouns.

## SOME

We use **some** in positive statements:

*We need **some** tomatoes.*

## ANY

We use **any** in negative statements and questions:

*We don't need **any** tomatoes.  
Do we need **any** tomatoes?*

## many

**too many**  
+ plural noun

for example:

people	men
cars	sandwiches
DVDs	hours
children	newspapers

you can count these nouns  
e.g. 5 cars, 10 people

## much

**too much**  
+ singular noun

for example:

salt	debt
time	water
money	sugar
breakfast	noise

you cannot count these nouns  
e.g. not '5 water'. just 'water'

## SOME AND ANY

## A AND AN



a/an + singular nouns

"There's a cat in the chair"

"There's an apple in the table"

some/any + plural noun

some  
(with positive sentences)

"There are some cats"

any  
(questions and negatives)  
"There aren't any dogs here"  
"Are there any children there?"



# Grammar:

some, any,  
much, many,  
a few, a little

## Describing quantity

**little**   **a little**   -   **few**   **a few**

- uncountables                      - countables

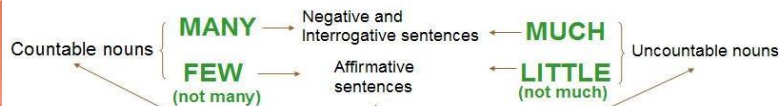
**little**   **and**   **few**                      **a little**   **and**   **a few**

- negative sense                      + positive sense

There are a few apples  
on the table.  
There's a little milk in  
the bottle.

There's a lot of  
butter.  
There are a lot of  
apples.

### ♦ Much, many, a lot of, little, few



Examples:

I don't have many apples.

How many lessons do you have?

I have few caps.

I have a lot of apples.

I don't have much time.

How much homework do you have?

I have little water.

I have a lot of food.





# Countable and Uncountable Nouns



## Countable Nouns

- Nouns you can count
- you can use a / an in front of countable nouns
- Nouns that have a plural form

examples:



Examples of countable nouns shown: a signpost, a book, an elephant, a chair, a car, a bird, a bucket, and a bird.



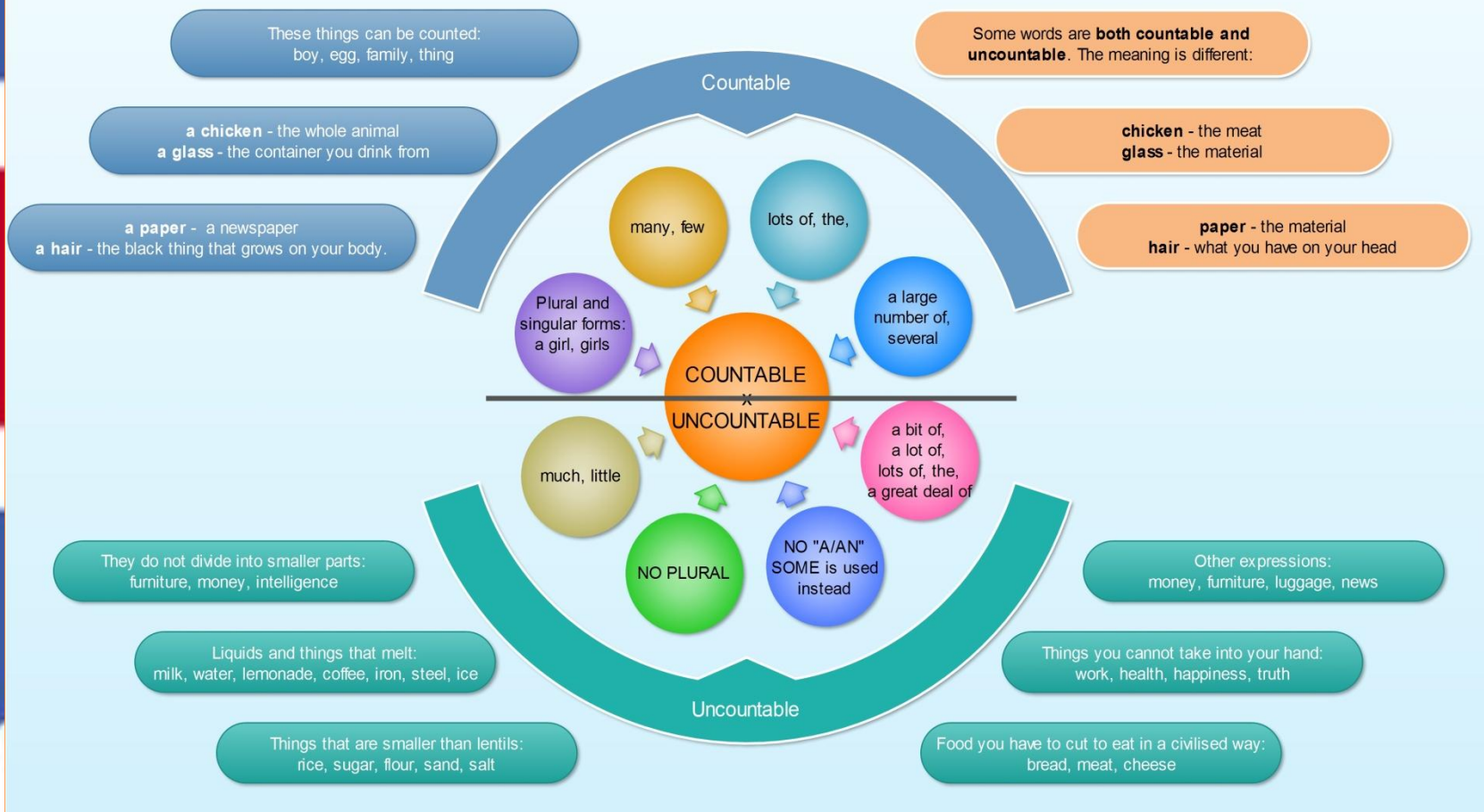
Examples of uncountable nouns shown: ketchup, honey, cheese, milk, water, bread, butter, flour, jam, and chocolate.

MANY NOUNS CANNOT BE COUNTED. THEY ARE OFTEN NAMES FOR MATERIALS, FOOD, RESOURCES AND ABSTRACT IDEAS.





# Countable and Uncountable Nouns





# ЗАТ ЕСІМНІІҢ КӨПТІК ЖАЛҒАУЫ.

For the plural form of most nouns, **add s**.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
 elephant  present	 elephants  presents

When you need to make any of the words with these endings plural, you **add -es** to the singular word:

-s	-ch	-sh	-tch	-x
bus	church lunch	brush dish	match watch	fox box

For nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, change **f** to **v** and **add -es**.

- f	- fe
wolf – wolves leaf – leaves	wife – wives life – lives

For nouns ending in **y**, change **y** to **i** and **add -es**.

- y
family– families city - cities





## ACTIVE/PASSIVE VOICE

**ACTIVE—THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE  
NAMES THE ACTOR.**

**PASSIVE—THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE  
NAMES THE RECEIVER OF THE  
ACTION.**



### Active Voice

You must not leave  
the door open.

### Passive Voice

The door must not be  
left open.



## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

### TENSES CHART

Active	Passive	Tense
Reporters write news reports.	<u>News reports are written by reporters.</u>	Present Tense
Mike is baking a cake.	<u>A cake is being baked by Mike.</u>	Present Continuous
Jean Rhys wrote "Wide Saragasso Sea."	<u>"Wide Saragasso Sea" was written by Jean Rhys.</u>	Past Simple
They were decorating the hall when I arrived.	<u>The hall was being decorated when I arrived.</u>	Past Continuous
Lisa has recorded a song.	<u>A song has been recorded by Lisa.</u>	Present Perfect
They are going to knock down the old library.	<u>The old library is going to be knocked down.</u>	Future – Going to
I will make it tomorrow.	<u>It will be made tomorrow.</u>	Future - Will



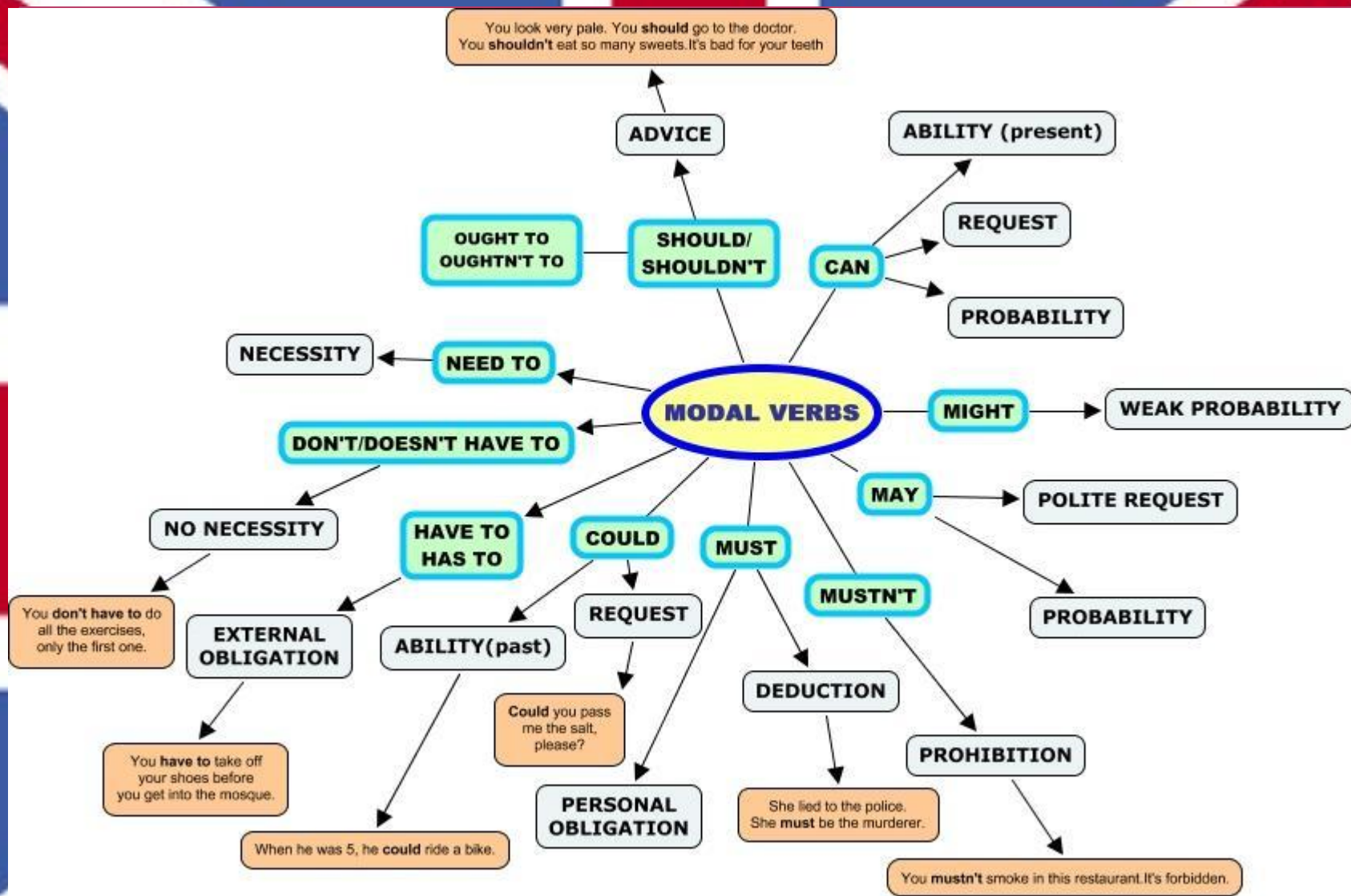
# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	<b>Always</b>	I always study after class
90%	<b>Usually</b>	I usually walk to work
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	I normally get good marks
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	I often read in bed at night
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	I hardly ever get angry
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians never eat meat

**Subject + Adverb + Main Verb**  
Daniel always passes his exams.

**Subject + BE + Adverb**  
He is always happy.









A *preposition* is a word which is used before a noun to show its connection to another word in the sentence.

Examples:

- a. The cat rests *on* the sofa.
- b. She is standing *by* the car.
- c. He is fond *of* tea.

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПРЕПОЗИЦИИ МЕСТА





➡ A preposition shows the relation of a noun/pronoun with other words in a sentence.

★ *The book is **on** the table. There is a cat **in** a box **under** the table.*

➡ Certain prepositions show the relation to that of time.  
**At** shows the time of the day, while **on** is used with **days** and **dates**.

★ *I usually get up at 5 in the morning.*

★ *It started to rain at sunset.*

★ *I'll start a new business on Friday.*

★ *He's going to the USA for further studies on 15<sup>th</sup> April.*

➡ **In** is used with longer periods of time like **month, year, seasons**, etc. It is also used with parts of the day like **morning, afternoon** and **evening**. (But we say **at night**)

★ *I was born in January 1978.*

★ *What do you intend to do in the summer?*

★ *I will see you in the afternoon. (Call me up at night.)*

➡ Words like **for, during, while** also show relation with time.  
**for + a period of time      during + noun      while + subject + verb**

★ *We waited at the hotel for an hour but you didn't come.*

★ *I met my relatives during the holiday.*

★ *She fainted while she was writing her examination.*

➡ **On time** is used to mean at the time that was planned. The opposite is **late**.

★ *Asha is always on time for her classes, but her brother, Deepak is always late.*

➡ **In time** is used to mean **soon enough** or a little earlier than the appointed time. The opposite is **too late**.

★ *Were you in time to watch the match?*

➡ **At the end** is used to mean at the time when something ends. Its opposite is **at the beginning**. **In the end** is used to mean **finally**. Its opposite is **at first**.

★ *I will see you at the end of the month.*

★ *We persuaded them now and again to go with us. In the end, they agreed.*

**Note:** We don't use prepositions with words like **yesterday, the day before, last, this, next, and every**.

★ *I didn't meet her yesterday. (Not, on yesterday)*

★ *We arrived home late. (Not, to home)*

★ *She visits the temple every Friday. (Not, on every Friday)*

We do not use a preposition when **home** and **abroad** proceed a main verb.

★ *She'd gone abroad three years back. (Not, to abroad)*

★ **But, I'll be at home all day.**





# Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

## Simple Past

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

**Completed** actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.



- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.

## Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

**Interrupted** actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
  - **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
- While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.







The past perfect tense is formed by:

**Subject + had (n't) + past participle... .**

**Had (n't) + subject + past participle...?**

**Wh + had (n't) + subject + past participle...?**

- ★ *We didn't meet them at their place. They had gone to the market.*
- ★ *Had the teacher seen us bunk the class?*
- ★ *Where had you been on the day we came to your room, Tejendra?*



We use the past perfect to talk about long time past actions that are in a completed state.

- ★ *I didn't go to the cinema as I'd already seen that film.*
- ★ *We went to visit the countryside. We hadn't been there before.*



Past perfect is the past of present perfect. So, all present perfect actions become past perfect with the passage of time.

Study these:

- ★ *They're not here. They've gone to the market.*
- ★ *They weren't there. They'd gone to the market.*



When one action takes place after the other, we use past perfect for the earlier action and past simple for the latter action. We use connectives like:

**before**

**soon after**

**as soon as**

**no sooner had... than...**

**long before**

**when**

**after**

- ★ *She went to school **soon after** she'd changed her dress.*
- ★ ***No sooner had** the PM left his office **than** a bomb exploded in the office.*
- ★ *They came **as soon as** I'd called them.*



# PAST PERFECT TENSE

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

It's used for a past action which happened before another **past action** or before a **stated past time**.

e.g: I had had a shower, then I left home.

After she had told me that she was ill, I did not get angry with her for not coming.



# Past Perfect Tense

## Example : Negative Sentences

- 1) Main School Nahi Ja Chuka Tha.  
I had not gone to school.
- 2) Wo Khana Nahi Kha Chuka Tha  
He Had not taken meal.
- 3) Tum Kapray Nahi Dho Chukay Thai.  
You had not washed clothes.

## Example : Interrogative Sentences

- 1) Kiya main school ja Chuka Tha ?  
Had i gone to school ?
- 2) Kiya wo khana kha Chuka Tha?  
Had he taken the meal ?
- 3) Kiya tum kapray Dho Chukay thai ?  
Had you washed clothes ?