



الصف السابع (قواعد)

7TH GRADE



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Unit 1

GRAMMAR

(Present Simple tense)

Affirmative:

Structure: Subject(he-she-it) + verb + s.

He sometimes **drives** the car fast.

Subject(I-you-we-they) + verb

They always **drive** the car fast.

Negative:

Faisal **doesn't go** to the club every Friday.

The **footballers meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

The **footballers don't meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

Yes/No Questions:

Does Faisal **go** to the club every Friday?

Yes, he does. **No**, he doesn't

Do the **footballers meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00?

Yes, they do. **No**, they don't

Wh- Questions:

Faisal **goes** to the club every Friday.

Where does Fare go on Friday?

The footballers **meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

When do the footballers meet in the coffee shop?

LEARN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE!

1. AFFIRMATIVE (+)

She reads a book in the evening.

They play soccer every weekend.

Subject + Verb (s/es for He/She/It) + Rest

2. NEGATIVE (-)

He doesn't like video games.

They don't play video games.

Subject + **do/does** + **not** + Verb + Rest

3. YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)

Do you study English?

Does she like apples?

Do/Does + Subject + Verb + Rest + Rest?

4. WH- QUESTIONS (?)

What do you do? I am a chef.

Where does he live? He lives in London.

When do they eat lunch? They eat at 1:00 PM.

Wh- word + **do/does** + Subject + Verb + Rest?

MANAF.I.IBRAHIM

Has got / Have got: We use have got / has got to show possession

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject + have/has
got + object**

They **have got** a house in Salwa
area.

He **has got** a bike.

Negative

Structure: **Subject + have/has + not +
got**

They **haven't got** a house in Salwa area.

He **has not got** a bike.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Have/Has + subject + got +
object?**

Have they **got** a house in Salwa area?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Has he **got** a new bike?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-
why-how) + have/has + subject + got?**

They **have got** a house in Salwa area.

What have they **got** in Salwa area?

Where have they **got** a house?

Contracted forms

(verb to be)

I am **I'm**

He is **he's**

It is **It's**

She is **she's**

You are **you're**

They are **they're**

We are **We're**

Contracted forms

(verb to be) (negative)

I am not - **I'm not**

He is not-**he's not/ he isn't**

It is not-**It's not/It isn't**

She is not-**she's not/ she isn't**

You are not-**you're not/ you aren't**

They are not-**they're not/they aren't**

We are not -**We're not/ we aren't**

Contracted forms

(verb to have)

I have I've

He has he's

It has It's

She has she's

You have you've

They have they've

We have We've

Contracted forms

(verb to have) (negative)

I have not - I've not/I haven't

He has not-he's not/ he hasn't

It has not-It's not/It hasn't

She has not-she's not/ she hasn't

You have not-you've not/ you haven't

They have not-they've not/they haven't

We have not -We've not/ we haven't

HAVE GOT vs. HAS GOT
Affirmative | Negative | Yes/No Questions | WH-Questions

(+) Affirmative
(+) I/You/We/They **HAVE GOT** (I've got) a dog.
He/She/It **HAS GOT** (He's got) a dog.

(-) Negative
(-) I/You/We/They **HAVE NOT GOT** (haven't got) a dog.
He/She/It **HAS NOT GOT** (hasn't got) a dog.

(?) Yes/No Questions
HAVE I/You/We/They **GOT** a dog?
Have you got a dog, Leo?
Have you got a dog, Leo?
YES, I/You/We/They **HAVE**.
NO, I/You/We/They **HAVEN'T**.
Yes, I have!
HAS He/She/It **GOT** a dog?
YES, He/She/It **HAS**.
NO, He/She/It **HASN'T**.

(WH-) WH-Questions
(WH-) **WHAT** have you got?
WHO has got a cat?
WHY have they got bags?

Unit 2

GRAMMAR

Modals (Have to- Has to)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject (he-she-it)+ has to+ base verb**

Subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

He has to call his father before leaving.

They have to turn TV off at 11 o'clock.

Negative

Structure: **Subject (he-she-it)+ doesn't + have to+ base verb**

Subject (I-you-we-they)+don't + have to+ base verb

He doesn't have to call his father before leaving.

They don't have to turn TV off at 11 o'clock.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Does + subject (he-she-it)+ have to+ base verb**

Do + subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

Does he have to call his father before leaving?

Yes, he does. **No**, he doesn't

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + does + subject (he-she-it)+ have to+ base verb**

Wh + do + subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

When do they have to turn TV off?

MASTERING "HAVE TO" & "HAS TO"!

SUBJECTS	AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)	WH- QUESTIONS (WH-?)
 I, YOU WE WE THEY	I/You/We/They HAVE TO + Verb  I HAVE TO STUDY!	I/You/We/They DON'T HAVE TO + Verb  I DON'T HAVE TO STUDY!	DO + Subj + HAVE TO + Verb?  DO YOU HAVE TO GO?	WH- + DO + Subj + HAVE TO?  WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO BUY?
 HE SHE IT	HAS TO + Verb  SHE HAS TO WALK THE DOG!	DON'T HAVE TO + Verb  HE DOESN'T HAVE TO WALK THE DOG!	DOES + Subj + HAVE TO + Verb?  DOES HE HAVE TO LEAVE?	WH- + DOES + Subj + HAVE TO?  WHEN DOES SHE HAVE TO BE THERE?

Modals (can- should-must-may)

Should + infinitive We use it to give advice.

Example:

They should train for the contest.

Negative:

You **should not** try to lose weight.

They **shouldn't** train for the contest.

Question:

They should buy a new uniform tomorrow?

When should they buy a uniform?

Should they buy a new uniform?

Yes, they should. **No**, they shouldn't.

Must + infinitive (no additions "s-ing-ed")

We use it to talk about obligatory things.

Example:

She must help her mother.

We must finish the project soon.

Negative: must not –mustn't

She mustn't help her mother at home

We mustn't finish the project soon.

Question

When must she help her mother?

Must she help her mother at home?

Yes, she must. **No**, she mustn't.

May+ infinitive We use may to talk about possibility.

Example: I may have breakfast at 7.00.

Negative: may not: I may not have breakfast at 7.00.

Question : When may you have breakfast?

May you have breakfast at 7.00?

Yes, I may. **No**, I may not.

Can + infinitive We can use can and can't to talk about abilities in the present.

Example: They can run fast on the . He can ride a bike in the park

Negative: cannot –can't

They **cannot** run fast on the . He **can't** ride a bike in the park

Question

Where can he ride a bike?

Can he ride a bike in the park?

Yes, he can. **No**, he can't.

Can

We can use can and can't to talk about abilities in the present.

Example:

I can swim. He can ride a horse

Negative: cannot –can't: I can't swim

Question When can he ride a horse?

MODAL VERBS: CAN • MUST • SHOULD • MAY

CAN Ability / Permission	MUST Obligation / Necessity	SHOULD Advice / Recommendation	MAY Permission / Possibility
AFFIRMATIVE I can swim. ✓ 	AFFIRMATIVE You must wear a helmet. 	AFFIRMATIVE You should eat vegetables. 	AFFIRMATIVE You may use my pencil. 
NEGATIVE She can't (cannot) fly. ✗ 	NEGATIVE They mustn't (must not) run here. ✗ 	NEGATIVE He shouldn't (not) stay up late. ✗ 	NEGATIVE You may not eat in class. ✗ 
YES/NO QUESTION Can you help me? 	YES/NO QUESTION Must I finish my food? 	YES/NO QUESTION Should I study? 	YES/NO QUESTION May I come in? 
NEW WH-QUESTION (NEW) What can we play? 	NEW WH-QUESTION (NEW) Where must we go? 	NEW WH-QUESTION (NEW) Which dress should I wear? 	NEW WH-QUESTION (NEW) May I have water? 

#LEARNMODALS #ENGLISHGRAMMAR

Unit 3

GRAMMAR

Purpose Connectors

In order to – to

We use **in order to – to** + a **verb** to express **the purpose** of something. It introduces a subordinate clause.

Example:

Fares has to work in two jobs **in order to** earn a living.

She went to the shop **to buy** some milk.

So that

We use **So that** + pronoun or a noun to express **the purpose** of something. It introduces a subordinate clause.

Example:

Majed will go by car **so that** he can take more luggage.

I study hard **so that I can pass** the exam.



Present continuous Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject (I)+ am+ verb+ing**

Subject (he-she-it)+ is + verb+ing

Subject (you-we-they)+are+ verb+ing

I am reading a story now.

She is studying English at the moment.

They are playing football now

Negative

Structure: **Subject (I)+ am+ not +verb+ing**

Subject (he-she-it)+ is +not + verb+ing

Subject (you-we-they)+are+ not + verb+ing

I am not reading a story now.

She isn't studying English at the moment.

They aren't playing football now.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Am+ subject (I)+ verb+ing**

Is + subject (he-she-it)+verb+ing

Are + subject (you-we-they)+verb+ing

Are you reading a story now?

Es, I am. No, I am not.

Is she studying English at the moment?

Yes, she is. No, she isn't

Are they playing football?

Yes, they are. No, they aren't

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + am+ subject (I)+ verb+ing**

What + is + subject (he-she-it)+verb+ing

She is studying English at the moment.

When is she studying English?

Where + are + subject (you-we-they)+verb+ing

They are playing football.

What is he playing now?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

ACTIONS HAPPENING NOW

KEY WORDS: Now, Right Now, Currently, At This Moment, These Days, Still

1 AFFIRMATIVE (+)



→ I **am** painting a rainbow.
 → She/He **are** painting a rainbow.
 [Subject + am/is/are + Verb + ing]



2 NEGATIVE (-)





→ I **am not** painting a rainbow.
 → She/He **is not** painting a rainbow.
 → They/We **are not** painting a rainbow.
 [Subject + am/is/are + not + Verb + ing]



3 YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)




→ **Am** I reading a book?
 (No, I'm not)
 → **Is** she/he reading a book?
 (Yes, she is)
 → **Are** they/we reading a book?
 (Yes, they are)
 [Am/s/Are + Subject + Verb + ing?]



4 WH- QUESTIONS (??)






→ **What** are you doing?
 (I am playing)
 → **Where** is she going?
 (She is going home)
 → **Why** are they laughing?
 (Because it is funny)

KEY WORDS: Now, Right Now, Currently, At This Moment, These Days, Still

Unit 4

GRAMMAR

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns: can be counted. They have singular and plural

Examples :

a book → two books

an apple → three apples

a student → many students

Uncountable Nouns: cannot usually be counted individually.

Examples :

- water- money

- milk- furniture

- sugar

- information

Indefinite Articles: A / An : Use a/an only with singular countable nouns

A: Use before a consonant sound.

- a car
- a teacher
- a friend

An: Use before a vowel sound.

- an apple
- an hour
- an elephant

Definite Article: The

Use the with both countable and uncountable nouns when the noun is specific.

Examples:

- The book on the desk is mine.
- The water in the glass is clean.
- The students are ready.

Some: Use **some with** plural countable nouns
uncountable nouns

Examples:

- I bought some apples.
- We need some sugar.
- She has some friends.

Any :Use any mainly in questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

Countable

- Do you have any books?
- I don't have any books.

Uncountable

- Is there any milk?
- We don't have any milk.

Many :Use many with plural countable nouns only.

many books - many students

Examples

- There are many cars on the road.
- She has many friends.

Much :Use much with uncountable nouns.

much water - much information

Examples:

- How much money do you have?
- We don't have much time.

A Few :Use a few with plural countable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not many

Examples:

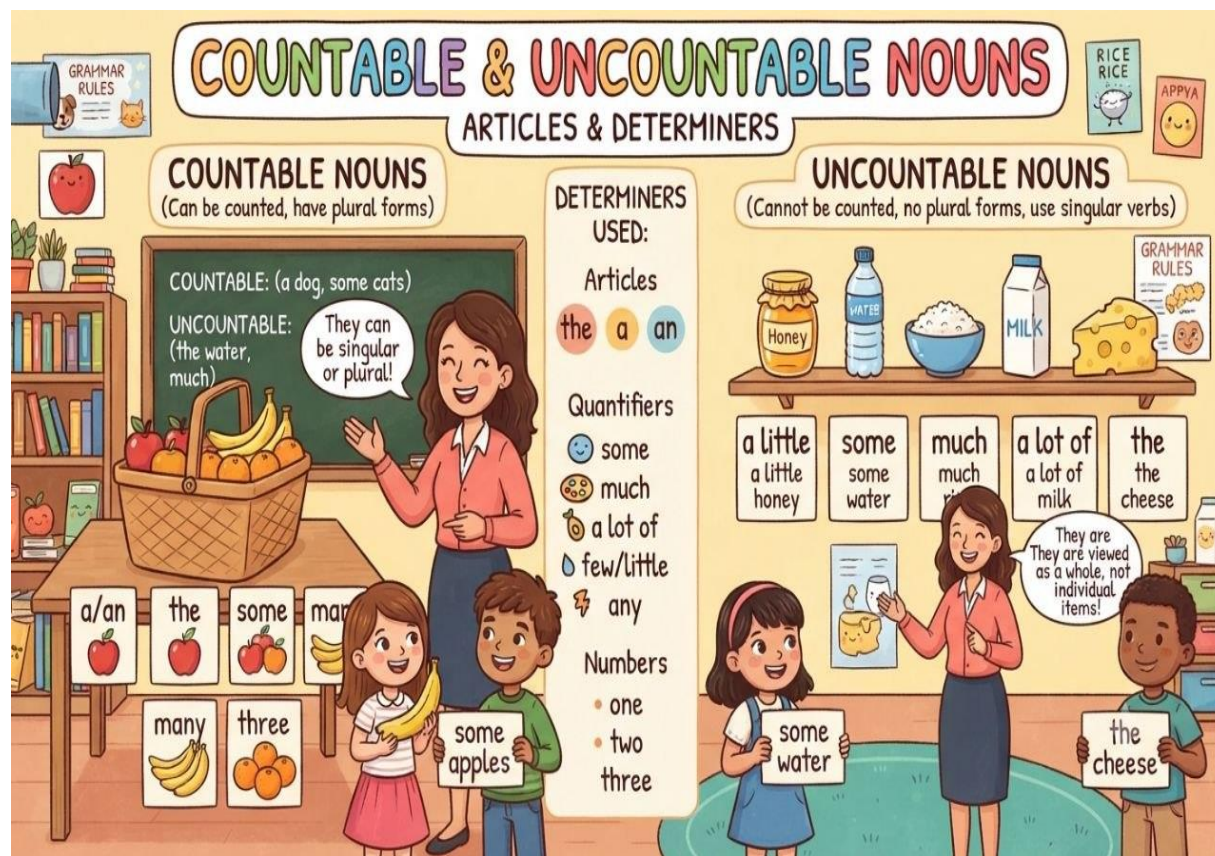
- I have a few books.
- A few students were absent.
- She bought a few apples.

A Little :Use a little with uncountable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not much

Examples:

- I need a little water.
- We have a little time.
- Add a little sugar.



Passive Voice

PRESENT SIMPLE

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + past participle

Active: Teachers teach English.

Passive: English is taught by teachers.

Active: Ali peels the oranges.

Passive: The oranges are peeled by Ali.

Can (Modal)

Structure:

Subject + can + be + past participle

Active: We can solve the problem.

Passive: The problem can be solved.

Should (Modal)

Structure: Subject + should + be + past participle

Active: You should finish the work.

Passive: The work should be finished.

Must (Modal)

Structure: Subject + must + be + past participle

Active: Students must wear uniforms.

Passive: Uniforms must be worn by students.

Will (Modal)

Structure:

Subject + will + be + past participle

Active: He will hunt some birds next week.

Passive: Some birds will be hunted next week by him

PASSIVE VOICE: PRESENT SIMPLE & MODALS

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

[Object + is/are + V3/Participle + (by Agent)]

- 

Meal

(Meal on a plate)

Active: "The chef **cooks** the meal."
Passive: "The meal **is cooked** (by the chef)."
- 

Canvas

Active: "The artist **paints** the picture."
Passive: "The picture **is painted** (by the artist)."
- 

A room.

(Broom, tidy room.)

Active: "They **clean** the room."
Passive: "The room **is cleaned**."

MODAL PASSIVE

(can, must, should, will)

[Object + Modal + be + V3/Participle + (by Agent)]

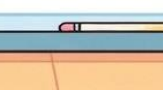
- 

Tools

Active: "He **can** fix the bike."
Passive: "The bike **can be fixed** (by him)."
- 

Wear hard hat

Active: "You **must** wear a hard hat."
Passive: "A hard hat **must be worn**."
- 

Active: "We **should** feed the dog."
Passive: "The dog **should be fed**."
- 

Active: "She **will** send the letter."
Passive: "The letter **will be sent** (tomorrow)."