NAFYAD SCHOOL

GRADE 7 ENGLISH (REGULAR)

HANDOUT FOR SECOND SEMESTER LESSON

TOPICS TO BE LEARNED

UNIT 9 : Adverbs of time

: Conditional sentences

UNIT 10: Ever and never

: Comparative and superlative degree

UNIT 11 : Gerunds and infinitives

: Expressing certainty and uncertainty

UNIT 12:Already and yet

: Adjectives

UNIT 9

- *ADVERBS OF TIME*

An adverb is a word/ a set of words that modifies verbs , adjectives,and other adverbs.

Adverbs that qualify or change the meaning of a sentence by telling us(when, where, how, how often etc) things happen but also for how long ,and how often . are called Adverbs of Time.

Adverb of time tells you the time of occurrence of an incident and its duration and frequency. It also describes the relationship in the time between two occurrences .Adverbs of time answer the the question 'when'.

Consider the following examples

Ex.i)Beka went to school.

ii) We played chess all day.

iii) Omar will come <u>tomorrow.</u>

iv) I went to my house <u>earlier.</u>

Consider the first sentence, the word 'yesterday' tells you an exact point of time when actually Beka went to school. The word 'all day' in second sentence states the duration of the event telling its definite frequency of occurrence while ' tomorrow' in the third sentence tells you the definite frequency of the incident.

<u>Lists of Adverbs of Time:</u>

Today. Yesterday, tomorrow, last year ,next year, coming month, now, then, annually, daily, yet ,still, Sunday ,morning, august, an hour ,already, soon, later etc.

<u>Position</u>: mostly in end position; initial position also common .some can in mid position.

Ex. I bought bag <u>yesterday.</u>

She has already <u>passed</u> exam.

<u>Yesterday</u> we celebrated our married anniversary

<u>Today</u> he plays football.

- ✓ *But for emphasis , these adverbs can occupy the initial position.*
- ✓ *When two or more adverbs of time are used , the adverb denoting particular time comes before the more general expression of time.*

Ex. She was born at 5 a.m on 20 th of July 1942.

- ✓ *When a sentence contains adverbs of more than one kind , the normal order is: adverbs of manner, place and time .*

Ex. She danced <u>merrily</u> <u>at the party</u> <u>yesterday.</u>

(manner, place, time)

With the verbs of movement , we often put adverbs of place before adverbs of manner.

Ex. She went home quickly

(not she went quickly home.

I last night went to cinema.

I went to cinema last night.

Adverbs or adverbial phrases of definite time : yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, ……are placed at the end of sentence. If we want emphasis the time , we put the adverb at the beginning.

Ex. Yesterday I was very busy.

✓ *Adverbs of indefinite time are placed before principal verb/verb to be.*

Ex. They always come to school by bus.

✓ *Place the adverb of indefinite time after the verb to be .*

Ex. They are always beautifully dressed.

Adverbs of time mainly modify verbs.

Ex.He came yesterday(When did he come?)

I want it now.(when do I want it?)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Are sentences/statements expressing factual implications,or hypothetical situations and their consequences. Conditional sentences have two parts: If-clause and main clause

The if –clause contains a condition(it is also called a conditional clause).The action in the main clause depends on the fulfilment of this condition.

Ex.if you don't come in time,he won't go to see the film.

ㄹ There are four kinds of conditional sentences.

a.possible or likely condition(TYPE 1)

b.improbable or unlikely condition(TYPE 2)(imaginary)

c. impossible condition(TYPE 3)

d. zero condition

A. POSSIBLE CONDITION (likely condition)

It is also known as condition sentence type 1.It is possible/likely to happen and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled. It has two parts as other conditional sentences.

Form:if+simple present ,will-future

Ex.if I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

<u>If-clause</u>	*<u>main clause</u>*
S+v1	*s+ will+ infinitive*

Most of the time if-clause is used at the beginning of the sentence, however the main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case don't use comma.

Ex. I will send her invitation if I find her address.

Conditional sentences type 1 refers to the future. An action in the future will fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the condition seems rather realistic. So we think it is likely to happen.

Modal verbs like can, may ,should are used instead of will, but in different meaning.

Ex. If you the poor, you should help them.(suggestion)

If I invited to the party, I may go.(probability)

IF= Expresses possibility.The speaker is not sure of the event occurring.

WHEN= Expresses certainty. The speaker is sure the event will occur.

Ex. If I come= It is possible that I will come but I am not sure.

When I come=I am coming(for sure)

B.SECOND CONDITIONAL(Unlikely/improbable)

Conditional sentences type 2 refers to situations in the present or in the future. Is used to talk about things unreal (untrue) 0r not possible in the present or the future.=things which don't or won't happen.

<u>If-clause</u>	*<u>main clause</u>*
if +simple past	*s+would+v1(present conditional)*

Ex. If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

(I can't find her address so now I think it is rather unlikely that I will eventually find her address.)

If clause can come at the beginning or at the end.

When main clause is used at the beginning, then after if-clause, we don't use comma to separate the two clauses.

Ex. If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.(if-clause first)
I would send her an invitation if I found her address(main clause first).

- ✓ *In a formal English, we use 'were' with all persons or subjects to give a advice or to show regret.*

Ex. If I were you ,I would have buy a car.

If I were/was (but was is possible with I ,she, he)

Ex. It is cold. If I were you, I would put my coat on.

3.THIRD CONDITIONAL (IMPOSSIBLE/REJECTED)

This is a structure used for talking about unreal situation in the past not in present or future.

In other words, the third conditional is used to talk about things which didn't happen in the past.

FORM: *<u>If-clause</u>* *<u>main clause</u>*

S+ past perfect *past conditional*

.

(s+had+v3) *{ S+ would Should /could +have+ V3}* *We use past perfect in the if-clause and past conditional in the main clause.*

Ex. If I had found her address,I would have sent an invitation.

4.ZERO CONDITIONAL

Zero conditional is used for talking about general truth(things which always happen under certain conditions)

FORM: *<u>If-clause</u>* *<u>main clause</u>*

If+ simple present *simple present*

(if +s+V1) *(s+V1)*

We don't use shall/will in the main clause.

Ex. If you heat ice, it melts(it will melt) or (it shall melt)

Ex. If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils

- *The zero conditional consists the scientific fact and general truth.*

Ex. If you heat ice at 0 degree, it melts(scientific fact)

If you don't eat, you die.(general truth)

Activity 1. A: Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

1. You ___wet if it rains.

A. got B. will get C. have got D. get

2. If you drop that glass, it_____

A. had broken B. broken C. breaks D. will break

3. If had some sugar, I _____ a cake for you.

A. would have make C. make

B. would have made D. will make

4. If it hadn't____ , there would have been a famine.

A. rain B. raining C. rained D. will rain

Activity 1.B Supply the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. If she (not eat) well, she would fall ill.

2. He (not do) it if he were more sensible.

3. They wouldn't lose the match if they (play) confidently.

4. If it (rain) any more, there will be floods.

UNIT 10

EVER and NEVER

- *EVER means 'at any time before now'*

o NEVER means' at no time before now ' or 'not at any time'

'EVER' and 'NEVER are opposites of each other and have different usages in English language.

NEVER is used mostly in statements, whereas 'Ever' is usually used while interrogating .
The adverbs ever and never express the idea of an unidentified time before now.
Ex.Have you ever been to makkah?
Ever and never are always placed before the main verb(past participle).
✓*We often use ever and never with the present perfect but they can also used with other tenses.*
EX. I have never been to Brazil.
They had never seen such a beautiful sunset befor
Does she ever visit her mother?
✓*We use 'ever' with questions.*
Ex. Have you ever studied Engineering?
Has Lucy ever been to the theatre?
✓*We use 'ever' in negative sentences if we have 'not'.*
Ex. I haven't ever been here before
I have never been here before.
✓*We use 'ever' with negative adverbs like 'hardly' or ' barely' or 'scarcely' and in sentences with 'nothing' or 'nobody' or 'no one'.*
- *Nobody has ever bought my paintings before.*
- *Nothing ever turns out right!*
- *We hardly ever go to the cinema.*
- *She barely ever replies to my emails.*

✓*We can use 'never ever ' to make the meaning of 'never' stronger.*

This is informal and often used by children

Ex. I'll never ever come here again!

➢ *Sometimes 'ever' mean 'always'*

Ex. I will love you for ever and ever.
With comparatives, we can use 'than ever'.
Ex. She was working harder than ever.
My life is better than ever!
✓*We can use 'ever' after 'if'.*

Ex. If you ever want a job, let me know.

If she ever comes to London, she can stay with me.

Note: you must not use never and not together.

Activity 1. Put 'ever' or 'never' to complete the statements.

1.Nobody will_____ dare to tell him the truth.
2.This village has_____ been flooded before.
3.Do you _____have lunch in town?
4.He hardly _____goes fishing nowadays.
5.Those rose bushes will_____ grow if you don't water them!
6. He didn't_____ believe he would visit America one day.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Adjectives and adverbs are used in comparisons take three different forms. The different forms are called degrees of comparison. We compare things animals or people. Forming comparative and superlative depends on the number of syllable in the adjective. The degrees of comparison can be divided into three forms.

1.positive degree

2.Comparative degree
3.Superlative degree

1.<u>Positive degree</u>

An adjective or adverbs that doesn't make a comparison is called positive or simple degree. The usual degrees of comparison are the positive , which simply denotes a property.
It is the base form of adjective or adverb. Simply there is no comparison being made.
Ex. Bogale is short.
Roman is beautiful.
Adugna is fat.(in the above sentences ,we are not make any comparison.

2.COMPARATIVE DEGREE

To compare two people or things or animals, we use the comparative degree.(both adjective and adverb have the comparative form.)

Ex. Bekele is taller than Bona.
Nayil river is longer than wabe river.
(words taller and longer are called comparative adjectives)
THAN is usually used after these adjectives in comparative degree but not always when the comparison is clear.

3.SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

To compare three or more people or things ,use the superlative degree. The definite article 'the' is used before adjectives.
If the adjective is longer ,we use the more or the most in comparative and superlative respectively.
Ex. Samuel is the tallest student in the class.
I am the most confident teacher in the school.

➢ ***Spelling rules for comparative and superlative***

A. When the word ends in 'e' add 'r'

	Positive	comparative	superlative
Ex.	Nice	nicer	nicest
	Large	larger	largest
	Fine	finer	finest

B. When the word has consonant +vowel+ consonant(cvc), double the final consonant and add -er and -est respectively.

Ex.	Positive	comparative	superlative
	Big	bigger	biggest
	Fat	fatter	fattest
	Thin	thinner	thinnest

B. When the word ends in 'y' preceded by consonant , change the 'y' into 'I' and add -er and –est respectively.

Ex.	Positive	comparative	superlative
	Healthy	healthier	healthiest
	Lazy	lazier	laziest
	Happy	happier	happiest

D. One syllable word adds '-er' and '-est' respectively.

Ex.	Positive	comparative	superlative
	Tall	taller	tallest

short shorter shortest
fast faster fastest

E. Two syllable adjectives add '-er' or '-est' or use more or most respectively.

Ex. Positive comparative superlative
Quiet quieter quietest
Careful more careful most careful
Simple more simple most simple

F .Three or more syllable adjectives add 'more' or 'most' respectively.

Ex, positive comparative superlative
important more important most important
expensive more expensive most expensive
beautiful more beautiful most beautiful

G. Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular degrees of comparison .They don't follow the regular rules for forming the comparative and superlative degrees.

Ex. Positive comparative superlative
Many more most
Bad worse worst
Little less least
Good better best

***Note**: Not all adjectives and adverbs can have a comparative and superlative form. They can't show a greater or lesser amount , so they can only have one form. Some of these words are perfect , unique, dead, impossible, and infinite.*

Ex. He was the most unique president we had.(incorrect)
He was a unique president.

Activity 1.A Choose the correct answer for the following questions.

1.Everest mountain is____ in the world.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. more tall

2. my English teacher speaks_____fluently as any English man
A. more B. less C.as D. most

3.This building is very old. It is _____ in the town. A. the older
B. the oldest C. the most old D. an old

4.Adugna is __fat__ his father.
A. the/than B. the/fatter
C. as/as D. more/than

5.Last year weather is____ than this year

A. bad B. worse C worst D. more bad B. B. Change the given adjectives in the brackets into correct comparison form.

1.Gutema is (intelligent) Sifen.

2. Iron metal is (heavy) copper.

3. Lion is(superior) to Hyena.

UNIT 11 GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

THE GERUND

<u>Form</u>: verb+ ing

The Gerunds are formed from base verbs with –ing .

A. Gerund is used as a verbal noun :

Ex. Walking is good for all.

I like swimming.

He stopped me from going out.

Verbal noun means verb these use as noun.

Gerunds always ending in –ing.

Gerunds are known as verbal nouns.

✓Gerunds are used as subject.

Ex. Drinking affects the liver.

Dancing was very common in the royal courts.

What bolded are used as subjects because we are talking about them.

✓The gerunds are used as object.

Ex. <u>She</u> loves singing.

<u>I</u> like reading novels.

<u>My parents</u> dislike watching films.

What are underlined words are subjects, whereas bolded words are gerunds used as objects.(object mean the receiver of action)

✓Gerunds are used as the object of preposition.

Ex. The police charged him <u>with</u> rash driving.

I am interested <u>in</u> seeing your camera.

(Underlined words are prepositions)

Bolded words are gerunds they follow prepositions like with and in.

(A VERB after a preposition must be gerund form)

✓*Certain gerunds function like adjectives to form compound nouns in combination with other nouns.*

Ex. Dining-room (dining gerund modifies the noun room)
Frying-pan (frying gerund modifies the noun pan)
Reading-room (reading gerund modifies the noun room)

➢ *INFINITIVES*

Are the root form of the verb.
Infinitive verbs are divided in to two

a) Infinitive with to
b) Infinitive without to

An infinitive has no number of person , it is the base form of the verb.

✓*With to:*

Ex. I like to swim.
I hope to see you again.
I fear to talk more.

Bolded words are infinitives with to.(base words with to)

✓*<u>Without to;</u> The infinitive without to is also called bare infinitive.*

Ex. You can't leave before eight.
You should help his brother.

USE OF INFINITIVES

i) As the object of a verb.

Ex. He tried to sleep.(The infinitive <u>to sleep</u> answers the question tried what?)

To sleep is the object of the verb tried.
I didn't expect to see you here.

ii) As subject of the verb.

Ex. To be your student has been my greatest desire.
To know about is very easy.
iii) As adverb (to qualify a verb and an adjective)
a) He went to get some milk.
b) I stopped to ask about the way to the theatre.
c) This problem is not difficult to solve.
D) I am willing to help you.

A and b qualify verbs went and stopped.

C and d qualify adjectives difficult and willing.

iv) As adjectives
The Americans were the first to reach the moon.
This is the time to go .

EXPRESSING CERTAINTY and UNCERTAINTY

Asking if some is sure/ certain of something.

Sure?

Are you sure?

Are you quite sure?

Are you certain?

Are you quite certain?

Are you positive?

Is it definite?

RESPONSES: *when you are sure about something.*

Yes

Yes, I am

Sure

I am sure

I am quite sure/ certain

It is doubtful

Certainly

Definitely

***RESPONSES**: When you are not sure/uncertain about something.*

No

No ,am not

No, I am not sure.

I am not certain.

Not definite.

I am not quite sure.

I am not quite sure.

I am not positive.

It is doubtful

EX. Geda: The sun is the planet.

Firomsa: Are you sure?

Geda :No, it is doubtful.

JEMAL: we will have a quiz tomorrow.

Beka : Are you sure?

JEMAL: Certainly/definitely/I am positive+

ADJECTIVES

An adjective describe or modifies nouns or pronouns in a sentence. It indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, numbers and more about nouns or pronouns.

Adjectives usually provide relevant information about the nouns/ pronouns they modify/describe by answering the questions: what kind?, How many? Which one? How much?

Ex. The team has a dangerous.(what kind)

I have ten candies in my pocket.(how many)

I loved that red.(which one)

I earn more money than he does.(how much)

However, there are also many adjectives which do not fit into these questions.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- *Descriptive Adjectives*
- *Quantitative Adjectives*
- *Proper Adjectives*
- *Demonstrative Adjectives*
- *Possessive Adjectives*
- *Interrogative Adjectives*
- *Indefinite Adjectives*
- *Articles*
- *Compound Adjectives*

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

Is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type. These adjectives provide information and attribute to the nouns/pronouns they modify/ describe. Descriptive adjectives are also called ***qualitative adjectives.***

Examples.

- *I have a fast car.(the word fast is describing car)*

- *I am hungry.(the word hungry is providing information about the subject)*
- *The hungry cats are crying.(also provides information about the subject)*

Descriptive adjectives are formed from *:*

- *Proper nouns*
- *Nouns used as adjectives*
- *Present participles used as adjectives*
- *Past participle used as adjectives*
- *Adverbs used as adjective*

EXAMPLES

- *French wine*
- *A radio station*
- *Swimming pool*
- *Educated girl*
- *Backward region*

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

Are also known as limiting adjectives.

Divided into two: numerical and pronominal adjectives

➢ *Numerical adjectives are divided into two:*

Ordinal adjectives and

Cardinal adjectives

CARDINAL ADJECTIVES*: Are numbers that tell how many .*

(one, two, three, four, five etc)

Ex. Two students were come.

ORDINAL AdJECTIVES*: Are numbers that in what order.*

(first, second, third etc)

Provides information about the quantity of the nouns/ pronouns.This type belongs to the question category of " how many" and " how much".

- *Ex. I have <u>20</u> birr in my pocket.*

  (how much)

- *They have three (how many)*
- *You should have completed the whole.*

(how much)

PROPER ADJECTIVES

Are adjectives form of proper nouns. When proper nouns/ pronouns, they become proper adjectives. Proper means specific rather than formal or polite. A proper adjective allows us to summarize a concept in just one word. Instead of writing or saying' a food cooked in Chinese recipe' you can write/ say <u>Chinese food</u>. Proper adjectives are usually capitalized as proper nouns are.

Ex. <u>Americans</u> car are very strong.

<u>Chinese</u> people are hard worker.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES*(pronominal adjectives)*

Directly refers to something or someone.(used to point to something)

Demonstrative adjective include the words like:- this, that, these, those.

Demonstrative pronoun works alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word it to modifies.
E x.

- *<u>That</u> building is so expensively decorated.(that refers to a singular noun far from the speaker)*
- *<u>This</u> car is mine.(this refers to a singular noun close to the the speaker)*
- *<u>These</u> cats are cute.(these refers to a plural noun close to the speaker)*

▪ *Those flowers are heavenly.(those refers to a plural noun far from the speaker)*

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES*(personal)*

Indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something.

Some of the most used possessive adjectives are my, his, her .our, their, your.

All these adjectives always come before a noun.

Ex . My car is parked outside.

His cat is very cute.

Our job is almost done.

Her books are interesting.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

An interrogative adjective asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The interrogative adjectives are: which, what, whose. The words are will not be considered as adjectives if a noun does not follow right after them.

Ex. Which phone do you use?

What game do you want to play?

Whose car is this?

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES

Are adjectives explain not definite nouns/ pronouns.

Words any, few, other, some, several, somebody, most etc.

Ex. Few people are feared snake.

Most girls like volleyball.

***PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVES**: When adjectives are separeated from the noun and come after the verb, it is predicative.*

***ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES**: When adjectives comes before a noun, it is attributives.*

Ex. She made me angry.(predicative)

Japanese food is so delicious.(attributive)

➢ *ALREADY and YET*

➢*To express recently completed action already, just, yet still, recently are used.*

➢*Already means sooner than expected with present perfect.*

Ex. I have already paid the school fee.

***ARTICLES** also modify the nouns. So articles are also adjectives. Articles determine the specification of nouns. 'A' and 'an' are used to refer to an unspecific noun, and 'the' is used to refer to a specific noun.*

Examples : A cat is always afraid of water.

(here, the the noun cat refers to any cat, not specific)

The cat is afraid of me.

(this cat

Already *is mainly used to say something has happened earlier than expected something to happen.*

Note: Already says that something is in the present or or past.

In question , already can take the end position(yes/ no question)

Word order

Ex. Have you typed my letter already? (question)

➢*Just referring to time has the same position as for adverbs of indefinite frequency and is used with perfect tenses means 'during a very short period before now or before then.*

➢*JUST meanings: right now , a short time ago, (present perfect)*

➢*Position: just comes after has/ have in present perfect*

. Ex. I have just finished my home work.

Note: We don't use just at the end like already.

S +has/have + just +V3

➢ ***Yet*** *= up to now*

Usually comes at the end of a sentence / it goes at the end of clause.

S+ have/ has+already+V3

Form:

Negative question} + yet

Ex. She hasn't gone to school.

I haven't done the shopping yet.