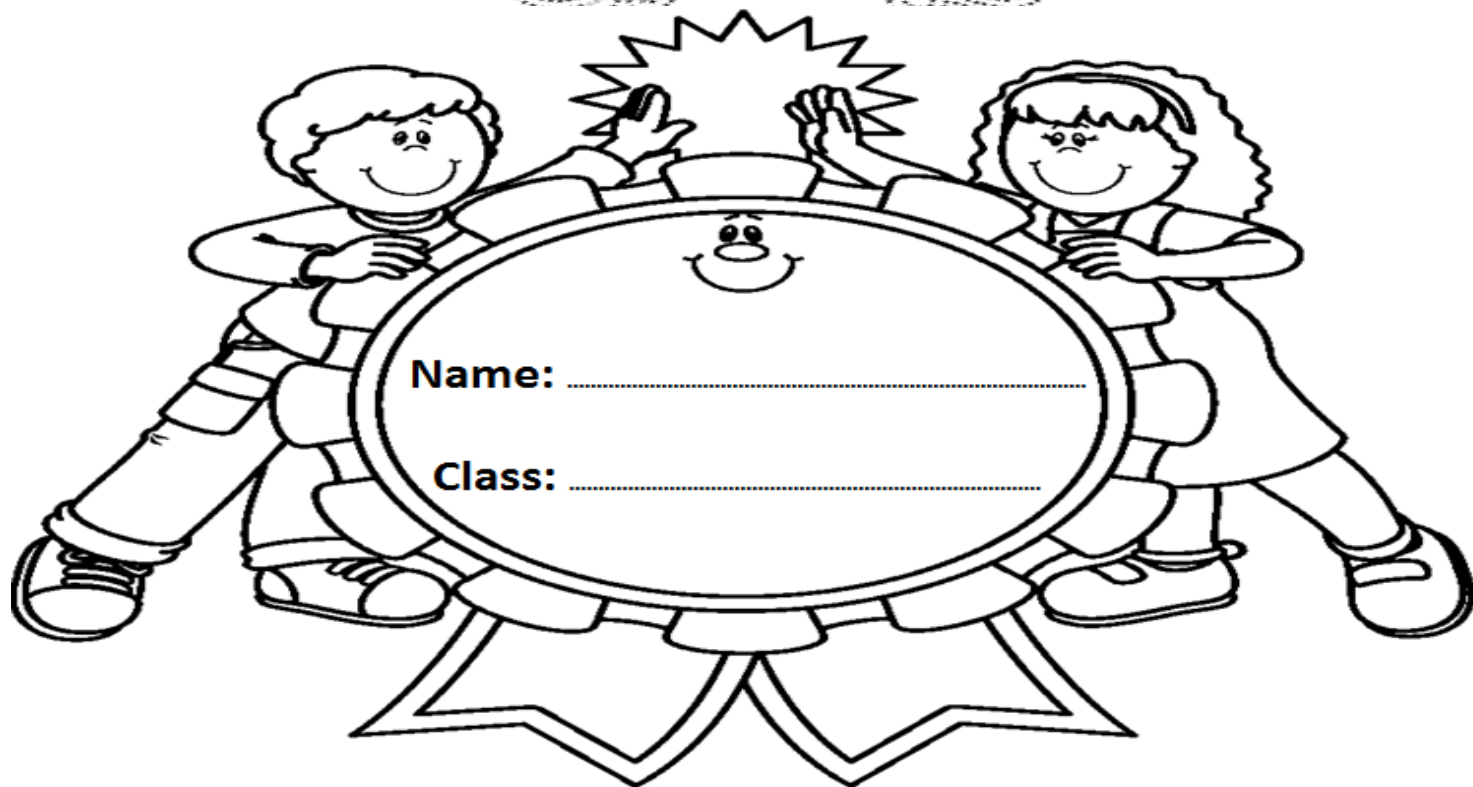




Final Revision Sheet

Frist Semester





English 2 Final Revision Sheets

Name :

Grade : 7

Grammar

(Adverbs- Complements- Prepositions- Conjunctions- Interjections)

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs fall into three categories; When, Where, and How.

An adverb is a word that describes an action verb.

An adverb can describe how an action happens.

example: Jason quickly read the book.

How did Jason read? Quickly.

An adverb can describe when an action happens.

example: Emma left early.

When did Emma leave? Early.

An adverb can describe where an action happens.

example: Lily and Ben played here.

Where did Lily and Ben play? Here

Directions: Circle the adverb in each sentence.

Example A: The tall player jumped for the ball.

Answer: quickly

1. The boy calmly took his test.
2. The team eagerly awaited their next opponent.
3. The player politely asked the official a question.
4. The teams shook hands sincerely after the game.
5. The girl clumsily walked to her seat.
6. The boy walked dangerously close to the edge.
7. I barely finished my test on time.
8. The boy foolishly talked back to his teacher.
9. The woman joyously shouted aloud.

An action verb is underlined in each sentence. Circle the adverb that describes the verb.

1. My grandpa snored loudly.
2. Chloe played on the beach yesterday.
3. I will visit my friend tomorrow.
4. George, will you come here?
5. My sheepdog sat lazily in the pool.
6. Neil slowly placed a card on the card house.

An action verb is underlined in each sentence. Circle the adverb that describes the verb.

1. Neil stopped suddenly and listened.
2. Nathan stamped his feet angrily.
3. I glued the last piece onto the model.
4. Sam slipped on the ice.
5. Yesterday, they played a game.
6. The truck grumbled loudly.
7. We will go to the concert soon.
8. Jen waited patiently for the computer to load.
9. Kayla arrived at the park.
10. My mother reminded me to do my homework.
11. The astronaut fixed the problem.
12. I hug my mother when I get home.
13. My dog barks.
14. Peter wrote a shopping list

Re-write each sentence below. Add -ly to the adjective in parenthesis to form an adverb.

The tall player jumped for the ball (quick). quickly

1. I (secret) bought my friend a birthday gift.
2. We (easy) won the game!
3. The boy (quick) ran around the block with his dog.
4. I (patient) waited my turn in the line for the latest game.
5. She (careful) walked home from school.
6. I bought a new book (recent.)

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box. Write the kind of adverb against each sentence. The same adverb can be used more than once.

Occasionally	Sometimes	Usually	Rarely	Once
Very	Never	Mostly	Often	always

1. I go to bed at 10 o'clock. (.....)
2. I have been to the USA. (.....)
3. I have been to Australia just (.....)
4. I take a bath before I go to bed. (.....)
5. My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them
(.....)
6. My friends are non-smokers. (.....)
7. I was impressed with her performance.
(.....)
8. I go for a walk in the park. (.....)
9. I watch English films (.....)
10. They go out. (.....)

Complete the following with suitable adverbs. Choose from the given box.

Almost	Very	There	Ever	So
Sometimes	Clearly	Perhaps	Seldom	Certainly

1. I have finished.
2. He is clever.
3. There is something wrong.
4. I think I should take a long break.
5. her train is late.
6. He is late for work.

7. She is the right person for the job.
8. Have you wanted to run away?
9. You can see lots of flowers
10. They are beautiful.

**Slowly carefully beautifully well loudly carelessly easily ex
citedly finally suddenly quickly quietly**

1. Come here You have to see this!
2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her talking on the phone.
3. He put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. Shefinished her PhD.
5. Let's walk I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
6. Alex put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
7. Every thing happened so We had to move to California in less than a month.
8. Why does he always have to talk so You can hear him in the next room!
9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do on the translation exam.
- 10.I was so surprised. His new apartment wasdecorated.

Adverb or Adjective?

Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb.

To make adverbs we often add **-ly** at the end of an adjective (words that describe a noun)

Example: beautiful (adjective) girl (noun)

beautiful + ly = beautifully (adverb)

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so
(quick/quickly).
2. I prefer studying in the library. It's always..... (quiet/quietly).
3. Michael (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had
been looking for a position all summer.
4. Marta dances (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking
ballet since she was five years old.
5. They speak French very (good/well). They lived in France
for two years.
6. My neighbor always plays (loud/loudly) music on the
weekends. It's so annoying.
7. Please be (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have
just been painted.
8. Dan is very smart, but he is not a very..... (good/well) student.
9. He reacted (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen
him so upset.
10. We didn't (complete/completely) understand the teacher's
instructions. Most of us did not finish the assignment.

Complements

DIRECT OBJECTS, INDIRECT OBJECTS, AND SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS

1. A direct object follows an action verb and answers the question “Whom?” or “What?” It is always a noun or a pronoun. Not all action verbs require direct objects. Study the following examples:

- Joe likes apples and corn. The direct objects “apples” and “corn” answer “Joe likes what?”
- The boy in the red coat bought a new kite. “Kite” answers “The boy bought what?”
- Henry waited on the corner. There is no direct object following the action verb “waited.”

2. An indirect object comes between the action verb and the direct object and answers the question “To whom?” or “For whom?” It is always a noun or pronoun and never appears by itself without a direct object.

(**Note:** The words “to” and “for” are only implied in the sentence; if they actually appear in the sentence, then you have a prepositional phrase, not an indirect object.)
For example:

- Joe gave me an apple. The indirect object “me” answers “Joe gave an apple to whom?” “Me” comes between the action verb “gave” and the direct object “apple.” (There is no indirect object in these sentences: “Joe gave to me an apple,” or “Joe gave an apple to me.”)
- The boy in the red coat bought his brother a new kite. The indirect object “brother” answers “The boy bought a new kite for whom?” “Brother” comes between the action verb “bought” and the direct object “kite.”

3. A subject complement follows a linking verb (is, are, was, were, am, be, seems, feels, etc.) and renames or describes the subject of the sentence. Subject complements may be nouns, pronouns, or adjectives. Study the following examples:

- Joe is a vegetarian. The subject complement “vegetarian” follows the linking verb “is” and renames the subject “Joe.”
- The boy’s new kite was blue. The subject complement “blue” follows the linking verb “was” and describes the subject “kite.”

A. Circle only the direct objects in the following sentences.

1. Jerry was so happy because of his promotion. He hugged everyone in the room.
2. I passed the test. I studied the text for three hours three nights in a row. I also reviewed my notes.
3. Janet loves all sorts of music. She attends concerts whenever she can.
4. In my house, I feed the dog. However, my wife feeds the cat and waters the plants.
5. His favorite singers are Frank Sinatra and Koko Taylor. I like Mick Jagger and Bette Middler.

B. Circle only the indirect objects in the following sentences.

1. He gave me excellent directions to the stadium.
2. We waited for him for two hours, but he never showed up.
3. Yes, I told my class that stupid joke. Most of the students thought it was funny, but a few hated it.
4. The teacher brought the children and her colleagues little gifts for their birthday.
5. I wish he and Marty would be more patient. When they argue, they give me a headache.

C. Circle only the subject complements in the following sentences.

1. He understands how to listen and answer questions. Therefore, he is an excellent teacher.
2. I have been a teacher, a minor league baseball player, and a magazine editor.
3. Those students have terrific study habits. It is a pleasure to have them in class.
4. This test seems really difficult. I feel very unsure of myself. I wish I had studied more.
5. I dress conservatively, but I am a very liberal thinker. Actually, I'm quite radical.

D. Label the direct objects (DO), indirect objects (IO), and subject complements (SC) in the following

sentences. (Hint: You should have only twelve words marked.)

1. I don't understand the concepts in this class. I am totally frustrated.
2. The interviewer mispronounced the actor's name. He corrected the error and apologized. That was a nice

gesture. The actor was not upset. In fact, he handed the interviewer an autographed photo.

3. She felt the patient's pulse. It felt very weak and erratic. She called the doctor to give a report.

SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS

The linking verb links its subject to a word in the predicate. The word in the predicate, so linked, is called a subject complement. The subject may be linked to a noun (sometimes called a predicate noun); to a pronoun (sometimes called a predicate pronoun); or to an adjective (sometimes called a predicate adjective).

The dog is a mongrel. (predicate noun)

I am he. (predicate pronoun)

The roads are treacherous tonight. (predicate adjective)

Identifying Subject Complements. Underline the subject complement in each of the following sentences.

Look for the linking verb to help you find the subject complement.

Example: Cheddar cheese is orange.

John feels sick today.

1. The mongoose, introduced to Puerto Rico to kill poisonous snakes, has become the island's most annoying predator.
2. Why are many of our folk heroes outlaws?
3. The chlorine in the pool smelled harsh.
4. This bread tastes moldy to me.
5. The hungry beggar felt too faint to hold out his cup.
6. The caged tiger gets especially restless during storms.
7. After my yoga exercises, I feel almost weightless.
8. Mahatma Gandhi always remained peaceful, despite his opponents' most outrageous provocation.
9. One of a mail carrier's occupational hazards is the overzealous watchdog.
10. Our captain's last words to us sounded prophetic.
11. The sunflowers by the gate grow taller every day.
12. The class gift will be a new set of curtains for the auditorium stage.
13. The achievements and courage of Dr. Martin Luther King have become part of our American heritage.
14. A horse's staggering gait can be a sign of swamp fever.
15. Her story rings true.
16. Are you nervous about making the speech?
17. The dirigible is lighter than air.
18. Is his pulse normal?
29. The moon looked close enough to touch.

Complements: Subject Complements

A **complement** is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of the verb.

A **subject complement** is a word or group of words that follows a linking verb and renames or describes the subject. Common linking verbs include forms of be, such as am, is, are, was, being, been, and were; and verbs such as appear, feel, look, sound, seem, and taste.

Both nouns and adjectives can serve as subject complements.

A predicate noun follows a linking verb and defines or renames the subject.

The painting is a still life.

SUBJECT PREDICATE

NOUN

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes a quality of the subject.

This painting of a forest is unusually beautiful.

SUBJECT PREDICATE

ADJECTIVE

Identifying Linking Verbs and Subject Complements

E. In the following sentences, underline the linking verbs once and the subject complements twice. On the line, write PA for predicate adjective or PN for predicate noun.

1. Painting is one of the oldest arts.
2. People are a favorite subject of painters.
3. The subjects in early paintings were usually very important people.
.....
4. Many old paintings were religious.
5. Other subjects were historical or mythical figures.
6. Later, common people became the subjects of paintings.
7. Sometimes, the people in paintings look very realistic.
8. Other paintings are imaginative.
9. The people and scenery seem dreamlike.
10. Another popular subject is nature.
11. Landscapes and seascapes are paintings of our natural world.
12. Still lifes are pictures of objects.
13. These subjects look quite detailed.
14. Some paintings become huge, covering whole walls.
15. Other paintings are tiny.

F. Exercise Underline each indirect object once and each direct object twice in each of the following sentences. Remember that a sentence can contain more than one indirect or direct object.

EXAMPLE 1. Send Otis and us a postcard from the Rocky Mountains!

1. Could you design us a chart in three dimensions?
2. Wow! That Web site surely gave me a lot of information.
3. Take your sister today's newspaper.
4. Who taught you weaving?
5. Our sources give the bill every chance of passing in the Senate.
6. They taught their students the importance and usefulness of writing skills.
7. Aunt Ruth promised Carl and her another chance to see the Renoir exhibit.

Exercise A In the following sentences, underline each subject once and each verb twice. Circle each complement. Sentences may have compound subjects, compound verbs, and more than one complement.

EXAMPLE 1. A Zuni legend tells an interesting story about the origin of winter.

1. Coyote and Eagle were travelers together.
2. One day, the people in a Zuni pueblo bid them welcome.
3. Coyote noticed two boxes in the pueblo.
4. The Zunis kept the sun in one box and the moon in the other.
5. Eagle put the sun and the moon together in one box and flew off with them.
6. Coyote repeatedly pestered Eagle about the box.
7. Finally, Eagle gave Coyote the box.
8. Coyote accidentally released the sun and the moon from the box.

9. The sun and moon took their heat far away from the earth.
10. In this way, Coyote brought winter into the world.

EXERCISE

Identify each of the underlined words by naming how it is used in the sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Subject | (4) Indirect Object |
| (2) Verb | (5) Subject Complement |
| (3) Direct Object | |

1. Generally speaking, Yorktown was the last real battle of the American Revolution.
2. Every spring I take long walks in the country.
3. Will you bring me my glasses?
4. Everyone thought the interview informative.
5. Will is a crusty old friend of mine.
6. Your nephew is quite handsome.
7. Several years ago in Venice, I shared a motorboat-taxi with a couple from Butte, Montana.
8. Tom is extremely bright.
9. Agriculture research is vital to America's future.
10. The committee will probably elect James secretary.
11. Every morning the dog brings Dad the paper.
12. Our sorority is exploring new ways to make money.
13. Her tone was unnecessarily belligerent.
14. Ellen's field of specialization is political science.
15. My brother does not consider Nancy pretty.
16. His explanations are simple and direct.
17. He is always complaining about something.
18. Insulation can reduce energy consumption by as much as fifteen percent.

19. There is a piece of chocolate cake in the kitchen.
20. I consider Brian a friend.
21. I think Mother is cooking us spaghetti for supper.

Prepositions

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

Prepositions can show where people or things are located.

Ex: The girl walked through the door.

The preposition through describes where the girl walked in relation to the door.

Ex: My book is under the papers.

The preposition under describes where the book is in relation to the papers.
Prepositions can also show time relationships.

Ex: I went to the store before I made dinner.

The preposition before describes the time relationship between going to the store and making dinner.

Ex: We told ghost stories during the night.

The preposition during describes the time relationship between telling ghost stories and the night.

Circle the preposition in each sentence.

1. Dwight walked across the street.
2. Erin wandered into the pet store.
3. Michael left before lunchtime.
4. Jim's office is near the cafeteria.
5. Angela fell asleep during class.
6. Andy drove around the block.
7. Under a warm blanket, Pam rested.
8. Stanley sat on his new rocking chair.

Fill in the correct prepositions!

**at - above - about - after - before - behind – by –down - during - for – from – in -
in front of – of - on – out of - over - to – with**

1. There were a thousand people at the concert.
2. You must be 18 in order to see the film.
3. We are travellingthe road.
4. He is suffering an unknown illness.
5. I listened to the game the radio.
6. How are you getting at school?
7. Don't be impatient us. We are trying!
8. Could I speak Tom please?
9. We didn't see the whole performance because we left the last act.
10. There were some beautiful pictures the walls.
11. The march started in the park. there we moved to City Hall.
12. Pessimism is badyour health
13. He asked his mothermoney.
14. I bought many thingsmy stay in New York.
15. My country is famous historical sights.
16. I'm not a hurry. I can wait.
17. Have you ever been the theatre recently?
18. We arrived the airporttime for the plane.
19. My grandfather died cancer.

20. The resort lies about 1,500 meters sea level.

24. Everybody blamed the accidenther.

Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

1. And—means "in addition to":

- We are going to a zoo and an aquarium on the same day.

2. But—connects two different things that are not in agreement:

- I am a night owl, but she is an early bird.

3. Or—indicates a choice between two things:

- Do you want a red one or a blue one?

4. So—illustrates a result of the first thing:

- This song has been very popular, so I downloaded it.

5. For—means "because":

- I want to go there again, for it was a wonderful trip.

6. Yet—indicates contrast with something:

- He performed very well, yet he didn't make the final cut.

Correlative Conjunctions

1. Both/and

She won gold medals from both the single and group races.

- Both TV and television are correct words.

2. Either/or

- I am fine with either Monday or Wednesday.
- You can have either apples or pears.

3. Neither/nor

- He enjoys neither drinking nor gambling.
- Neither you nor I will get off early today.

4. Not only/but also

- Not only red but also green looks good on you.
- She got the perfect score in not only English but also math.

B. Combine the following sentences into one sentence using paired conjunctions (conjunctions that go together). Choose from the following options:

both ... and; not only ... but also; either ... or; neither ... nor

1. We could fly. We could go by train.

.....
.....

2. She will have to study hard. She will have to concentrate to do well on the exam.

.....
.....

3. Jack is not here. Tom is in another city.

.....
.....

4. The speaker will not confirm the story. The speaker will not deny the story.

.....
.....

5. Pneumonia is a dangerous disease. Small pox is a dangerous illness.

.....
.....

6. Fred loves traveling. Jane wants to go around the world.

.....
.....

7. It might rain tomorrow. It might snow tomorrow.

.....
.....

8. Playing tennis is good for your heart. Jogging is good for your health.

.....
.....

Combine the sentences using a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

1. I don't want to argue with you. I don't want to give in.
2. She had a lot of friends. She was a friendly girl.
3. I had a cute puppy. I lost him.
4. He studied for the test. He got a good grade.
5. Jim can boil eggs. Sally can make toast.
6. We can go to Disneyland. We can go to Sea World.
7. Dan moved to Michigan. He moved home again.

Write the correct conjunction in each sentence.

- 1) my friend I are taking the geography class.
- 2) Do you want to go swimming golfing?
- 3) I studied grammar for a long time,I still make mistakes.
- 4) wood bricks can be used as homebuilding materials.
- 5) I wasn't feeling well this morning,I had to go to work.

Interjections

EXERCISE B In the blank provided in each of the following sentences, write an appropriate interjection and mark(s) of punctuation.

Example 1. I am tired.

1. Let's go to the park.
2. That is an excellent idea!
3. I should practicefor at least another hour.
4.I forgot to return those library books.
5. What a cold day it is!

Good Luck