



Subject: Grade 7 English

Topic: English: Term 1 - Mini-Exam

Total: 83 Marks

1. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The subject and verb are in agreement in number.

My best friend **was** there when I arrived.

2. C: colon

4 marks

Explanation:

When using **dialogue** a colon is used to distinguish the speaker from the spoken words.

3. B: comma

4 marks

Explanation:

When the reporting word comes after the exact spoken words, do not use a full stop to end the direct speech.

Use a comma.

4. Whose | its

4 marks

Explanation:

Its is a **possessive adjective** and **whose** is a **possessive adjective** or **possessive pronoun**.

Both **possessive adjectives** and **possessive pronouns** show ownership. Possessive adjectives are always used just before a noun, for example:

- I lost **my** book.
- **Our** house has been sold.
- **Her** present is arriving today.

5. is | are

4 marks

Explanation:

My brother **is** a nutritionist and my sisters **are** mathematicians.



6. C: Complex 4 marks

Explanation:

Although is a **subordinate conjunction** which means the sentence can only be a **complex sentence**.

7. false 2 marks

Explanation:

An **adjective of quantity** tells us "how much" about the noun, e.g. There were **lots** of books.

A **numerical adjective** tells us how many of the noun there was, e.g. There were **five** children.

8. true 2 marks

Explanation:

The **adverb** *extremely* tells us more about the adjective funny.

9. positive adjective | superlative adjective 4 marks

Explanation:

It is useful (**positive**) to be the best (**superlative**) reader in class.

The degrees of comparison are:

positive degree = base word (tall)

comparative degree = between two people/ things (taller)

superlative degree = three or more people/ things (tallest)

10. complex | subordinate 4 marks

Explanation:

It is a **complex** sentence because it has a **subordinate** conjunction. (After)

11. A: "Thinking back," Jane said, "he didn't expect to win." 4 marks

Explanation:

A comma is used to separate the two **reported speech** sentences and no capital letter is used to begin the second sentence.

12. A: Simple present tense 4 marks

Explanation:

The **simple present tense** talks about actions that happen over and over again (habits).

13. comparative | comparative form | It is comparative. | It is the comparative form. | the comparative | comparative adjective 3 marks

Explanation:

The **comparative** degree of comparison is used to compare **two** subjects or objects.

14. was | singular 4 marks

Explanation:

She was soaking wet from the sudden downpour.

The subject, she is singular .

15. Compound | Compound sentence | This is a compound sentence. | It is a compound sentence. 3 marks

Explanation:

It has the co-ordinating conjunction (**and**) therefore the sentence is a compound sentence.

16. He said that he had won. | he had won. | ... he had won. | he had won 3 marks

Explanation:

Pronouns and **verbs** change when using *indirect speech*.

I changes to 'he'.

Have changes to 'had'.

17. D: Compound 4 marks

Explanation:

So is a **co-ordinate conjunction** which means it is a **compound sentence**.

18. false 2 marks

Explanation:

An **adverb** is a part of speech that can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

19. sell | sell. | cell. | cell | eye. | eye | I. | I | to. | to 3 marks

Explanation:

Homophones: same sound, different spelling.

cell (noun): A cell is a small area or room, usually in a prison. A cell can also be one of the smallest divisions of a living organism.

to sell (verb): To exchange a product or service for money. Like “buy,” it was probably one of the first verbs you learned.

20. false 2 marks

Explanation:

The word 'plain' is a **homophone** because the word 'plane' sounds the same, but is spelt differently.

21. D: comma 4 marks

Explanation:

Use a comma to show a string of adjectives before the noun.

22. active. | active 3 marks

Explanation:

An example of an **active voice** sentence is:

- The dog ate its food.
-

23. taught | taught. | 'taught' 3 marks

Explanation:

When Jeff was young, his grandparents **taught** him good habits.

Irregular verbs: teach - taught

24. left | flew 4 marks

Explanation:

'left' is the past tense of leave

'flew' is the past tense of fly

25. with | with. 3 marks

Explanation:

A **preposition** connects nouns and pronouns.

Example:

I played cards with my brother.

In this sentence, WITH connects the pronoun 'I' to the noun 'brother'.

Total: 83 Marks