

Incoming 7th Grade Summer Grammar Packet

Name: _____

-A noun names a person, place or thing.

In the sentences below circle all nouns in the sentence.

1. My family likes to go to the zoo.
2. Grandfather is coming to dinner.
3. That is a beautiful flower.
4. The purple grapes are delicious.
5. The fireman went to the house to put out the fire.
6. My friend likes to get books from the library.
7. The little girl was on the swing in the park.
8. Mom and dad are going to the movies.
9. The teacher gave us five worksheets to complete.
10. Your sock has a hole in it.

-Common nouns are used in everyday language; they do not need to be capitalized in a sentence. Proper nouns are specific to identify someone or thing. These types of words need to be capitalized in a sentence, regardless of where it's at in the sentence.

Write "common" for each noun in the questions; fix the proper nouns with the correct punctuation on the line.

1. alice smith _____
2. 2. carpenter _____
3. 3. dog _____
4. 4. max _____

5. 5. book _____
6. jupiter _____
7. planet _____
8. restaurant _____
9. burger king _____

Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the sentences.

1. Mr. Fan runs in the park every Sunday.
2. Caroline lives in an apartment on Caton Avenue.
3. Jacob is taking a plane to California.
4. The zoo will be closed on Labor Day.
5. Nina's birthday is in March.
6. My family eats turkey on Thanksgiving.
7. Kim is having a picnic with Liam in Central Park.
8. Uncle Ted lives by the lake in Wisconsin.
9. Did you see Winston at the party on Friday?

-A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or idea, while a plural noun names more than one person, place, thing, or idea. When using plural nouns, remember sometimes the spelling of the words can change.

Create the plural form of each noun on the line:

Colony: _____

Raspberry: _____

Monday: _____

Holiday: _____

Colony: _____

Raspberry: _____

Party: _____

City: _____

Dictionary: _____

Donkey: _____

Fairy: _____

Similarity: _____

Essay: _____

Monkey: _____

-An adjective is a word or phrase that is added to a noun to describe that noun.

Add an adjective to describe the nouns listed below:

_____ exam

_____ ice cream

_____ project

_____ teacher

_____ museum

_____ dinner

_____ brother

_____ textbook

Adjectives Portfolio In the following paragraph, the adjectives (not the articles) are printed in bold. Write the adjective on the first line and the word it modifies on the second line.

By the 1890s, an **extraordinary** craze for bicycling had swept the United States. 2. Though bicycles had been available for years, the **early** versions made for an **awkward** ride. 3. These ungainly cycles featured a very **tall** wheel in the front and a **small** wheel in the back. 4. In 1885, however, a more **sensible** bicycle was introduced, one that resembled the **modern** vehicle. 5. **Energetic** people everywhere suddenly took to this bicycle. 6. Bicycling soon became a **national** sport. 7. Cyclists joined **special** clubs that planned **vigorous** tours through the countryside. 8. A **typical** ride might cover **twenty** miles, with a welcome stop for refreshments. 9. Races were also popular with **enthusiastic** spectators, who often outnumbered those at **ball** games. 10. The fans enjoyed watching these tests of endurance, which sometimes lasted **six** days.

1. _____ **modifies** _____

2. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

3. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

4. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

5. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

6. _____ **modifies** _____

7. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

8. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

9. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

10. _____ **modifies** _____

_____ **modifies** _____

-The indirect object identifies to or for whom or what the action of the verb is performed. The direct object and indirect object are different people, places or things. The direct objects in the sentences below are underlined; the indirect objects are in italics.

Identify the direct objects in the sentences below. If there is none, write "none" on the line.

1. Estella sold her computer. _____
2. Timmy fell down the stairs last night. _____
3. Did you see the meteor shower last night? _____
4. Tamara watched the professor so she wouldn't miss anything important.

5. Our neighbors finally trimmed their hedges. _____
6. The horse jumped gracefully over the fence. _____
7. The eagle soared high over the dense pine forest. _____

Circle the direct object and underline the indirect object in each sentence.

1. We ate dinner earlier than usual.
2. My Uncle in Singapore sent me flowers for my birthday.
3. Does Sammy like his new home?
4. Pam liked my new prom dress.
5. Keisha wrote a great speech for the assembly.
6. Henry Ford introduced the Model T Car in 1908.
7. I carried Dana's backpack to the bus stop for her.
8. I left my algebra book in my locker.

A verb phrase is the part of a sentence containing the verb and any direct or indirect object, but not the subject.

Directions: Read each of the following sentences and identify the verb phrase. Circle your response. Some sentences have a one-word verb phrase.

1. Star's mane was blowing in the summer wind.

- a) was b) blowing c) was blowing d) was blowing in

2. Strider is a boy horse with a grey mane and chrome hooves.

- a) is b) a c) is a d) is a boy horse with

3. Galloping through Ghost Valley can be scary.

- a) Galloping b) can be c) Galloping through d) can be frightening

4. Moon, the leader of the Night Horses, has white ribbons in her coat.

- a) has b) leader c) leader of d) has white ribbons

5. Sunny can shoot rainbows from her hooves.

- a) can b) shoot c) can shoot d) can shoot rainbows

6. Flying all day long makes Cloudy grumpy.

- a) Flying b) Flying all c) grumpy d) makes

7. Cloudy combed her mane and put ribbons in her hair.

- a) Combed b) combed her c) combed her mane d) combed and put

8. The Night Horses have been fighting the Day Horses since the dawn of the horse.

- a) have b) have been c) been fighting d) have been fighting

9. The Night Horses are stronger in the rays of the full moon.

- a) are b) are stronger c) are in d) are stronger in

10. Sunny might have spent more time in the sun than any other horse.

- a) might b) might have c) might have spent d) spent

11. Strider has not been wearing his jetpack at the horse battles.

- a) has been b) has been wearing c) been wearing d) has not been