## I'm not a bot



Phrases Examples in Sentences Class 7 with English Worksheets is an essential resource for CBSE Class 7 students master the use of phrases in their writing. With detailed explanations and practical worksheets, it aligns perfectly with the CBSE curriculum requirements. Enhance your English skills with targeted practice designed for the Class 7 syllabus A phrase is a group of two or more words functioning as a meaningful unit within a sentence or a clause. For examples, The small brown dog barked loudly. She has been reading a fascinating book. The cake was incredibly delicious. He spoke in a very soft voice. We went to the park after lunch. There are various kinds of phrases, but we will only study noun phrase, adjective noun phrase can be For example, He wore a turban. People stood in a queue. For example, The boy broke a windowpane. Those boys are very naughty. For example, The boy at the back is sleeping. For example, We bought a large bouquet of red roses. For example, He is my younger brother. A prepositional phrase shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun with another word in a sentence. For example, I like to work in the afternoon. I didnt visit him for years. He put the book on the table. Preposition phrase = noun phrase + noun For example, The store at the corner sells delicious cakes. We stayed in a cottage by the beach. For example, The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. The vase was broken by Sudeep. For example, After breakfast, we put the dirty dishes in the sink. Amber finally found the umbrella wedged under the passengers seat. Remember: As an adjective, the prepositional phrase will answer questions with How?, When? or Where? A phrase that modifies a noun or a pronoun is called an adjective phrase. For example, The boy was wearing a dark brown suit. My mother gave me a ring made of gold. We were playing with the overly enthusiastic kitten. For example, The lady in the pink saree is my English teacher. Rain is frequent in Kerala. For example, The cute little puppy entertained us with its antics. For example, The cake looks very tempting. A phrase that consists of a helping verb and a main verb is called a verb phrase. For example, He is writing a letter. Everybody was watching the match. We were playing cricket. A verb phrase For example, They are working hard. She is singing beautifully. For example, He has completed the task. They had prepared a lavish dinner for us. For example, He has been working on the project since Monday. Has she been waiting for us for two hours? For example, They must be watching television. For example, The car had been stolen from the bank. Was hockey being played by them? For example, The naughty puppy was chewing on the legs of the table. I am reading a novel. A phrase that plays the role of an adverb phrase. For example, He slept like a baby. After the game, we had burgers and colas. You could park your car under the tree. An adverb phrase For example, She walked very quickly. She made lunch really fast. For example, He bought some loaves from the shop at the corner. The cat slept between the pillows. For example, He works in a hardware shop. I will meet you at the library at 3 oclock. For example, He works in a hardware shop. I will meet you at the library at 3 oclock. For example, He works in a hardware shop. I will meet you at the library at 3 oclock. carefully. He spoke in a polite manner. Identifying phrases in sentences involves recognizing groups of Words: A phrase is a group of words that act together as a single unit. Identify the Main Function: Determine if the phrase functions as a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or prepositional phrase. Check for Completeness: Unlike clauses, phrases do not contain both a subject and a predicate. Example: The red ball is a noun phrase because it includes the noun ball and its modifiers the and red. Example: She was singing beautifully. Identification: Was singing is a verb phrase because it includes the main verb singing and the auxiliary verb was. Example: The house, which was very old, looked abandoned. Identification: Very quickly is an adverb phrase that modifies the verb ran. Example: The book on the table is a preposition on and ends with the preposition of cat jumped over the table. 2. Gomez stays in a cottage near the sea. 3. The dog with the red collar is my pet. 4. I could not find the book in any store. 5. Once upon a time, there lived a giant. 6. I am planning to go to Goa for the vacation. 7. I like to watch stars twinkling in the night sky. 8. After the ceremony, we had lunch. 9. I took Cocoa for a walk. 10. He fell asleep on his desk. 11. She had lunch with his friends. 12. She found the keys underneath the sagging couch. 1. The boy wants to go home. 2. Maria wanted a new bicycle. 3. I should hate to do such a thing. 4. Horses love to eat oats and sugar. 5. Why do you like visiting hill stations? 6. To come late to a function is not good. 7. Priya and the children are going for a picnic. 8. Her mother wants to speak to the Headmaster. 1. Would you like . ? 2. . gives me no pleasure. 3. . delights me. 4. I enjoy . 5. Cats like . 6. He wishes . 1. I am too afraid of dogs. 2. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 3. The woman wore a necklace made of diamonds. 4. The house looks very old and dilapidated. damaged 5. My younger brother is a man of few words. 6. We were able to trap the dirty old mouse. 7. Lala Lajpat Rai was a man with nerves of steel. 8. A young lady with a smiling face greeted me at the shop. 1. The dog ran towards him. 2. The bird flew to a higher branch. 3. The car stopped just outside the gate. 4. was led to my seat by the attendant. 5. I want to buy the pink doll on that shelf. 6. The house across the street is my friends. 7. There was a room at the top of the stairs. 8. The woman in the blue jacket is 9. We climbed up the hill to see the setting sun. 10. The lamp over the table has stopped working. 11. I came into the house and began to cook dinner. 12. I looked for my puppy under the table and in the closet. 13. I looked under the bed to see if I could find my slippers. 14. The ball disappeared over the roof and out of the stadium. 15. The boy on the right is his brother and the girl standing behind him is his sister. 1. She has fallen asleep. 2. She has lost her bag. 3. He has been singing. 4. We will wait for you. 5. She is giving an interview. 6. We could meet next week. 7. Geet is watering the plants. 8. We were taken to a big room. 9. Kuldeep is fixing the flat tyre. 10. The girls have gone for a picnic. 11. I was hoping to see the Principal. 12. Have you been sitting in my chair? 13. Sarina should have driven more carefully. 14. Radhika has been awarded a bravery award. 15. The printer has been giving trouble for the past one week. Understanding and using phrases effectively can significantly improve writing more engaging and precise. A phrase is a group of words without a subject and a predicate, while a clause contains both and can stand alone as a sentence. Practice identifying and using different types of phrases in sentences. Use worksheets and exercises to reinforce your understanding. Phrases add detail, depth, and clarity to writing, making it more engaging and easier to understand. Sure! Here are a few: In front of the house Next to the library During the meeting Phrases provide additional details and context, making writing more vivid and precise. They help convey complex ideas in a clear and engaging way. Types Of Phrases Exercises With Answers For Class 7 Extensive research backed profiles of 16 personality types learn how different personalities approach career choices personal growth relationships and more Jul 11 2025 nbsp 0183 32 Types Japanese Type are properties applied to Pok 233 mon and their moves which affect the power of moves in battles As of Generation IX there are 19 types Dinosaurs have fascinated kids and adults alike since the very beginning of the discovery of their existence Their habits characteristics and even their appearance are still a mystery which Types Of Phrases Exercises With Answers For Class 7 Phrases Exercises With Answers Phrases With Answers Phrases With Answers Phrases With Answers Phrases With Answers Phrase With Answers Phrases With Answers Phrase With Answers Phrase With Answer categories of texts with different purposes Depending on the purpose each type of text will have have a different personality types Understand others. In our free type descriptions you ll learn what really drives inspires and worries different personality types. of verbs in the English language action verbs linking verbs auxiliary verbs and more TypeScript extends JavaScript by adding types to the language TypeScript speeds up your development experience by catching errors and providing fixes before you even run your code More picture related to Types Of Phrases Exercises With Answers For Class 7 What Does The Word Fitness Mean In A Sentence All Photos Fitness Noun Phrases Exercises pdf English Grammar Studocu Dec 1 2023 nbsp 0183 32 Did you know that there are up to 12 types of intelligence Discover the capacities and talents of each one of them The last two types of plastic are known as thermosets polycarbonate PC which consists of hard clear plastics often seen in eyeglasses or safety helmets and Bakelite an incredibly strong [desc-10] [desc-11] Conjunctions Exercises For Class 7 - TypeScript extends JavaScript by adding types to the language TypeScript speeds up your development experience by catching errors and providing fixes before you even run your code What are Printable Templates? Print create various documents and materials. Printable templates can save you time and effort if you're a student, professional, or simply looking to streamline your needs. They come in various formats, including Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, and more. Some popular types of printable templates include: Business templates: Resumes, cover letters, business cards, invoices, contracts, and proposals. Educational templates: Worksheets, lesson plans, quizzes, and certificates. Personal templates: Resumes, cover letters, business templates: and social media graphics. Benefits of Using Printable templates can bring numerous benefits to your daily life and work. Some of the most significant advantages include: Increased Productivity: Printable templates can belig you save time and effort by providing a pre-designed layout that you can fill in with your own information. This can be especially useful for tasks that require repetitive formation; such as creating invoices or reports. Improved Organization: Printable templates can help you stay organized by providing a structured format for your information. This can be especially useful for tasks such as creating invoices or reports. Improved Organization: Printable templates can help you stay organized by providing a structured format for your information. Professionalism: Printable templates can help you create professional-looking documents and materials, even if you don't have extensive design experience. This can be especially useful for small businesses or individuals who want to create a professional image. Cost-Effective: Printable templates are often free or low-cost, making them a budgetfriendly option for individuals and businesses. Applications of Printable Templates can be used to create business cards, brochures, invoices, reports, and other business-related documents. Education: Printable templates can be used to create lesson plans, worksheets, and other educational materials. Personal: Printable templates can be used to create schedules, to-do lists, budgets, and other creative projects. Tips for Creating and Using Printable TemplatesHere are some tips for creating and using printable templates effectively: Choose a Template that Suits Your Needs: Select a template that some that your template is effective. Customize Your Template to suit your individual needs. This can include adding your own logo, changing the layout, or modifying the content. Use High-Quality Images: Use high-quality images and graphics to make your template before printing to ensure that it is error-free and looks professional. Printable templates are a powerful tool that can help you streamline your workflow, boost your productivity, and achieve your goals. By understanding the benefits and applications of printable templates, and following the tips outlined in this article, you can unlock the full potential of these versatile and customizable tools. Whether you're a business owner, student, or individual looking to stay organized, printable templates are an essential resource that can help you achieve success. Phrases Exercises with Answers for class 7 and worksheet with solution for Elementary English Grammar for CBSE and ICSE students. Exercises with Answers for class 7 and worksheet with solution for Elementary English Grammar for CBSE and ICSE students. top of the page, last Sunday, so, too, almost, at the end of the page, normally, this evening, in her office, heavily, almostat the end of the page Exercise 17.3 Use the remaining Adverbs and Adverbs Phrases (Ex.1) in sentences of your own: Answers: 1. In town: She met her old friend while she was in town. 2. On the top of the page: Please write your name on the top of the page. 3. Last Sunday. We went on a picnic last Sunday. 4. At the end of the page. 5. This evening: We are planning to go to the movies this evening. 6. In her office. Exercise 17.4 Change the Adverb in the sentences below to Adverb Phrases: 1. We were treated patiently by the doctor. 2. He stopped talking abruptly and hurriedly. 3. The soldiers approached the bridge cautiously. 4. They visited us frequently when we were posted in Delhi. 5. When they saw the police the robbers ran away immediately. 6. He was working downstairs when he heard the shot. 7. Shahrukh Khan loudly cheered his team everyday in the IPL matches. 8. He reached the court early and left late. Answers: 1. We were treated in a patient manner by the doctor. 2. He stopped talking in an abrupt and hurried manner. 3. The soldiers approached the bridge with great caution. 4. They visited us on frequent occasions when we were posted in Delhi. 5. When they saw the police, the robbers ran away without any delay.6. He was working on the lower floor when he heard the shot.7. Shahrukh Khan cheered his team in a loud manner every day in the IPL matches.8. He reached the court at an early hour and left late. Exercise 17.5 Change the following Adverbs: 1. He visits us now and then.2. At that time I was in London. 3. The hero left the stage in a great hurry. 4. The mosquitoes were in every place in the colony. 5. I looked forward to the match with great eagerness. Answers: 1. He visits us occasionally. 2. At that time I was in London. 3. The hero left the stage in a great hurry. The hero left the stage in a great hurry. The hero left the visits us occasionally. 2. At that time I was in London. 3. The hero left the stage in a great hurry. The hero left the visits us occasionally. 3. I looked forward to the match with great eagerness. stage hurriedly.4. The mosquitoes were in every place in the colony. The mosquitoes were everywhere in the colony. I looked forward to the match eagerly. Exercise 17.6 Bold Adjective Phrases in the sentences given below: 1. He wore a robe of red velvet and a crow of gold. 2. The dearest wish of my mother is to own a Mercedes car. 3. He belongs to tribe of Africa. 4. He comes from a village in the remote of the Himalayas. 5. The hut on the top the mountain is mine. Answers: 1. He wore a robe of red velvet and a crown of gold. 2. The dearest wish of my mother is to own a Mercedes car. 3. He belongs to a tribe of Africa. 4. He comes from a wish of my mother is to own a Mercedes car. Revised: He belongs to an African tribe. 4. Original: He comes from a village in the remote of the Himalayas. Revised: He comes from a remote Himalayan village. 5. Original: The hut on the top of the mountain is mine.Revised: The mountain-top hut is mine.Exercise 17.9 Use the following Adjective Phrases in sentences of your own: 1. the place of my birth? with blue eyes3. of an interesting 4. of the people 5. next door to us 6. a neatly dressed7. on your left 8. without homes 9. in front of me 10. on the wallAnswers: 1. The place of my birth! visited the place of my birth after many years. 2. With blue eyes. 3. Of an interesting plot. 4. Of the people. 5. Next door to us a story of an interesting plot. 4. Of the people. 5. Next door to us at the door. 7. On your leftThe library is located on your left as you enter the building.8. Without homes to find shelter.9. In front of me.10. On the wallThere was a beautiful painting on the wall of the living room. Exercise 17.10 Correct the following sentences by placing the Adjective Phrases in the proper place: 1. The lady asked for directions in the blue uniform. 2. The picture has to be dusted on the wall. 3. My sister was talking with a beard to a stranger. 4. That building looks very odd behind the park. 5. In the street I met my friend behind my house. Answers: 1. Original: The lady asked for directions in the blue uniform. uniform.Corrected: The lady in the blue uniform asked for directions. Original: The picture on the wall. Corrected: My sister was talking to a stranger with a beard. Original: That building looks very odd behind the park.Corrected: That building behind the park looks very odd.5. Original: In the street I met my friend behind my house. Exercise 17.11 Bold the Noun Phrases in the sentences given below: 1. A stitch in time saves nine. 2. Children prefer watching television to doing home work. 3. To tell lies is bad; stop it. 4. I do not know about his future programme. 5. Do you realise your mistake now? 6. Do you enjoy playing or watching television to doing homework. 3. To tell lies is bad; stop it.4. I do not know about his future programme.5. Do you realise your mistake now?6. Do you enjoy playing or watching cricket?7. A daily swim is a good exercise.8. It is not impossible now for woman to become pilots. Exercise 17.13 Bold the phrases in the following sentences and state whether they are Noun, Adverb or Adjective Phrases. (Write N, Ad, or Adj against the sentences): -1. I put my woolens in the cupboard. 2. We now live in a house near the hills. 3. The boy acting the role of Netaji is my son. 4. Do you really need to go so far? 5. We are performing a play of Shakespeare on the stage. 6. They are collecting money for people without homes. 7. It was very hot in the afternoon. 8. Some workers had to work at night. 9. She gets all her grocery from the supermarket. 10. I do not like a liar. Answers: 1. I put my woolens in the cupboard. (Ad) 2. We now live in a house near the hills. (Ad) 3. The boy acting the role of Netaji is my son. (Adj) 4. Do you really need to go so far? (Ad) 5. We are performing a play of Shakespeare on the stage (N, Ad)6. They are collecting money for people without homes. (Ad)9. It was very hot in the afternoon. (Ad)8. Some workers had to work at night. (Ad)9. She gets all her grocery from the supermarket. (Ad)10. I do not like a liar. (N)Solution- All Chapters: English Grammar Exercises for Class 7 with Answers Class 7 NCERT English Honeycomb Solutions State whether the given group of words is a clause or phrase. Notes A clause must contain a finite verb changes its form when there is a change in the number or person of the subject. Study the examples given below. Shyam likes to go to school. I like to go to school. Here the verb like is finite. It becomes likes when the subject is a singular noun or pronoun. In the examples given above, the infinitive to go is a non-finite. Past participles and ing forms are also non-finites. Note that when past tense, it becomes liked. Non-finite verbs have the same form regardless of the number or person of the subject. In the examples given above, the infinitive to go is a non-finite. was, were) or have (has, have, had), they are finite verbs. A phrase may contain a non-finite verb, but it will never have a finite verb beginning with prepositions are usually phrases. 1. on top of the mountain 2. in spite of working hard 3. eager to know the result 4. as if he was the boss 5, clever as he was 6, generous to a fault 7, jumping up and down 8, running as fast as he could 9, at the end of the day 10, until he returns 11, however hard you may try 12, if you are in a hurry 13, because they are rich 14, whether he will come or not 15, after you have paid the fee 1, phrase, 2, phrase, 3, phrase, 4, clause, 5, clause, 5, clause, 6, generous to a fault 7, impring up and down 8, running as fast as he could 9, at the end of the day 10, until he returns 11. 6. phrase, 7. phrase, 8. clause, 9. phrase, 8. clause, 9. phrase, 10. clause, 11. clause, 12. clause, 13. clause, 14. clause, 15. clause, 15. clause, 16. if you are ready 7. wherever you go 8. more than I do 9. as if he was dreaming 10. it doesnt matter 11. she will not come 12. though I was late 13. what do you want 14. whom shall I contact 15. as soon as she reached home 16. knocking loudly on the door 17. waiting for the results 18. by virtue of Answers 1. phrase, 2. phrase, 3. phrase, 4. clause, 5. phrase, 6. clause, 7. clause, 8. clause, 9. clause, 10. clause, 11. clause, 12. clause, 13. clause, 14. clause, 15. clause, 16. phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, which is called the object of the preposition. A preposition and phrase can act as an adjective or an adverb. The house on the hill is white. (modifies the noun house) Everyone in the house heard the storm. (modifies the pronoun everyone) The geese flew toward warmer weather. (modifies the verb flew) 3. An appositive is a noun or pronoun that is placed next to another noun or pronoun toidentify it or give more information about it. An appositive phrase is an appositive plus its modifiers. Our sister Myra is home from college. Her college, Purdue University, is in Indiana. 4. A verbal and other words that complete its meaning.a. A participle is a verbal that functions as an adjective. Present participles end in -ing. Past participle and other words that complete itsmeaning. Moving quickly across the room, the baby crawled toward her mother.c. A gerund is a verbal that ends in -ing. It is used in the same way a noun is used. Sailing is a traditional vacation activity for the Andersons.d. A gerund phrase is a gerund is often used as a noun. Because an infinitive acts as a noun, it may be the subject of asentence or the direct object of an action verb. To sing can be uplifting. (infinitive as subject) Babies first learn to babble. (infinitive as subject) Babies first learn to babble. the hungry passengers. Sentences, PhrasesAnd ClausesIdentify which among the following are sentences/phrases/ clauseQuestion. The lady was carrying a bag. Answer. Sentence Question. a crown which was made up of goldAnswer. Clause Question. in the fieldAnswer.PhraseQuestion. The singer sang wellAnswer.SentenceQuestion. at sunriseAnswer.PhraseQuestion. At sunriseAnswer.PhraseQue We saw a peacock with beautiful feathers. Answer. with great care Adverb phraseQuestion. The doctor examined the patient was advised to have a check-up twice a month. Answer.a check up twice a month Adverb phraseQuestion. The cattle, wild and free, roamed in the field. Answer. wild and free Adjective phraseQuestion. The cattle, wild and free, roamed in the field. Answer. wild and free Adjective phraseQuestion. phraseQuestion. The soldiers were posted all around the building for the security purposeAnswer. The troupe of dancers was going home after their performance. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the conference room. Answer. The meeting of the delegates will be held in the delega the delegates Noun phraseState whether the underlined parts in the following sentences are phrases or clauses.1. Life is not a bed of roses.2. The cat saw the dog and ran away.3. I doubt his success in examination.4. Mr. Nehru was the life and soul of congress.5. It is foolish to cry over spilt milk.6. He met me on the eve of his departure.7. I am very fond of collecting stamps.8. Smoking cigarette is injurious to health.9. After hearing the news, she began to cry.10. He failed because he did not work hard.11. I do not know how to swim.12. He shouted at the top of his voice.13. God helps those who help themselves.14. Mohan played and Radha danced.15. He is wearing a ring made of gold.16. We all dislike going to school.17. He promised to return my book.18. He promised that he would return my book.18. He is walking too fast to catch the bus.20. It is power that he wants.21. He is wearing a ring which is made of gold.22. He is the boy who is loved by all.23. I place the book on the table.24. Tell me what you want.25. When I went home, mother gave me fruits. This worksheet introduces Class 7 learners to the foundational elements of phrases matter in Grammar? Understanding phrases strengthens writing fluency and sentence clarity. For Class 7 learners, mastering phrases is essential because: 1. It helps in constructing grammatically rich sentences. 2. It builds awareness of how word groups function together. 3. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 3. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 3. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 4. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 4. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 4. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 4. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4. It prepares students for more advanced grammatically rich sentences. 4. It supports better paragraph development and storytelling. 4 structures. Whats Inside This Worksheet? This worksheet includes six targeted exercises focused on phrase recognition, and creative usage: Exercise 1 Identify and Label PhraseStudents underline the phrase in each sentence and label its typenoun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional, or participial. Exercise 2 Phrase Sorting Challenge Learners sort provided phrases into appropriate categories such as prepositional, noun, participial, etc., to deepen their understanding of phrases functions. Exercise 3 Fill in the Blanks with Phrases Students complete sentences contain errors in phrase placement or structure. Learners must identify the issue and rewrite each sentence correctly. Exercise 5 Rewrite Using Specific PhrasesStudents expand or rewrite short sentences using specific phrases types: participial, prepositional, adjective, verb, and noun phrases. Exercise 6 Paragraph WritingThe final task invites students to write a descriptive paragraph including at least one noun, prepositional, and adjective phrase. Answer Key (For Parents & Educators) Exercise 1 Phrase Identification 1. chasing a butterfly participial 3. in the middle of the night prepositional 4. dancing on the stage participial 5. to join the drama club verb (infinitive)6. across the field prepositional 10. with the golden fur adjective Exercise 2 Phrase Sorting Participials. To win the game verb (infinitive) 9. for her singing talent prepositional 10. with the golden fur adjective Exercise 2 Phrase Sorting Participials. To win the game verb (infinitive) 9. for her singing talent prepositional 10. with the golden fur adjective Exercise 2 Phrase Sorting Participials. the race- To read every dayVerb:- To complete the puzzleAdjective:- about the dragonAdverbial:- across the garden- up lateExercise 3 Fill in the Blanks1. They sat by the fireplace the whole evening.2. She opened the box with a curious smile.3. To eat vegetables daily is important for growth.4. The house on the hill was spooky at night.5. He walked with great difficulty due to the pain.6. Called by the teacher, she stood up.7. I saw a bird flying over the lake.8. We waited patiently at the bus stop.9. Whether the answer is correct is not clear.10. The boy wearing a yellow jacket looked nervous. Exercise 4 Phrase Correction 1. The man walking the dog in the park wore a blue hat.2. She gave me a book written by her uncle. 3. To dance gracefully requires practice. 4. We went to the shop to buy some snacks. 5. He hid under the table, scared by the thunder. 6. The cat is sleeping on the sofa. 7. Excited by the news, she called her friend. 8. Helping others is a good habit. 9. The teacher spoke to the students in a loud voice. 10. Playing in the rain, the children got wet. Exercise 5 Sentence Expansion 1. The books are missing from the library shelf. 2. The girl smiled with sparkling eyes. 3. He entered the room carrying a heavy bag. 4. I like reading historical fiction. 5. She is being very helpful. 6. He spoke with great confidence. 7. The cat slept under the bed. 8. The baby cried holding her toy. 9. The painting hangs on the wall behind the desk.10. She saw a bright flash of light. Exercise 6 Sample ParagraphThe quiet garden behind my grandmothers house was full of blooming flowers. A girl with a red scarf played with her puppy near the bushes. Surprised by the sudden rain, she ran to the porch, laughing. The path to the gate was lined with lanterns shining softly in the mist. Includes:- Noun phrase: the quiet garden- Prepositional phrase: behind my grandmothers house- Participial phrase: Surprised by the sudden rain- Adjective phrases through this engaging Class 7 grammar worksheet!Book a free trial!In the following sentences identify the phrases and state whether they are adjective phrases or noun phrases. An adjective phrase serves the same purpose as an adverb. It modifies a verb. A noun phrases or noun phrases or noun phrases and state whether they are adjective phrases or noun phrases. serves the same purpose as a noun. It acts as the subject or object of the verb hope)2. The girl in brown frock is my sister. (Adjective phrase it serves as the object of the verb enjoy)4. She always drives with care. (Adverb clause it shows the manner in which she drives). They were shouting in a loud voice. (Adverb phrase shows the manner in which they are shouting). They were shouting in a loud voice. (Adverb phrase shows the manner in which they are shouting). class 7 answers, Solutions. You have to learn basicEnglish Grammartopics like Tenses Verbs, Nouns, etc In this article, we will review the best English Grammer Topics and compare them against each other. Phrases And Clauses Exercises With Answers for Class 7 CBSE PdfA phrase is a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense. Examples: I have a golden watch. Rinu is the president of the club. These examples are sentences that make complete sense. They make partial sense. A phrase can act as a noun, an adjective, an adverb and so on. A clause is defined as a part of a sentence which contains a subject and a predicate (verb). Examples: Consider the following Examples. He has a chain of gold. The first part of the sentence has a chain is a clause because it has a chain subject and verb. The difference between a clause and a phrase is that a clause consists of both subject and verb, but a phrase lacks a subject and verb the following Examples: The underlined part of each sentence shows a phrase. 1. Harish reached the station in time. 2. Sarita was sitting in a corner. 3. He is singing in a melodious voice.4. My mother made coffee for the guests.5. She bought an interesting story book for his sister. There are two major types of clauses. Wain (or independent) clause and Subordinate (or dependent) clause and Subordinate (or dependent) clause. sentence has two clauses Turn off the lights and when not in use.a) Main clauses: The clause Turn off the lights expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. Such a clause is called main or independent clauses: While the clause when not in use does not express a complete thought and can stand as a sentence. It depends on another clause (main clause) to express a complete idea. Such a clause is called subordinate or dependent clauses given in brackets, in the right order. The first one has been done for you.1. The place where the Buddha got enlightenment is called Bodh Gaya, (place, where the Buddha got enlightenment, the)2. will have to pay a fine, (who do not return the library books by the due date, boys, those)3. is a Member of Parliament, (who has just spoken, man, the)4. move around the sun. (planets, which belong to is for a school, (new, which the villagers have built, the, building)6. never returned empty-handed. (learned men, who went to the king for help)7. woke up everybody in the neighborhood, (loud, the, of the sudden explosion, noise)B. Identify the highlighted parts of the sentences. Write P for a phrase, IC for independent clause, or DC for dependent or subordinate clause, or DC for dependent or subordinate clause. The first one has been done for you. 1. Before Rocky starts his workout, he always does some stretching exercises. DC2. We bought our new sofa during the sale at the local furniture store. 3. Our choir went on a field trip to the senior citizens center. 4. We will be on time unless there is a traffic jam 5. Because Vicky loves classical, she attends every concert 6. The mountain climber checked her equipment before she started up the slope 7. The mice darted into their underground burrows as the owl dived at them. 9. If Lane wants to play hockey, he will need to learn ice-skating 10 Over the river and through the woods to Grandmothers house well go! CBSE Class 7 English Grammar Basic English Grammar rules can be tricky. In this article, well get you started with the basics of sentence structure, punctuation, parts of speech, and more. Phrases Exercise for Class 7 CBSE With Answers PDFA phrase is defined as a group of words that serves the same purpose as a noun. A noun phrase can be the subject of a preposition. Examples The students want to play. Horses prefer living in dark stables. A. Circle the noun phrases in the following sentences and underline the main nouns in the phrases. Question 1. The actor in the movie had to learn to play the violin for this part. Answer: The actor in the movie had to learn to play the violin for this part. Question 3. Hiras mother, who is a teacher, is very kind. Answer: The stars in the sky shone brightly. Question 4. A new flyover is being built in the city.Answer: A new flyover being built in the city. Question 5. The new principal of our school is very strict. Ouestion 6. Most of the young children in that village could not read as well as they could write. Adjective PhrasesAn adjective phrase is a group of words that acts like an adjective. Example, you could say, Lalita is an experienced with a group of words (a phrase) and say, Lalita is a teacher with a lot of experience. A lot of experience is a phrase (a group of words without a finite verb), and it functions as an adjective in the sentence. It describes Lalita. So we call it an adjective phrase. More Examples: The man in the car is my father. My grandfather is a man of great wisdom. Ajay is a man with good instincts. She brought a cake made of nuts and fruits. His friends are sailors living on the sea. The name of the city is Mumbai. They are a couple with no children. The price of the boots was too high. B. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using appropriate adjectives instead of the highlighted parts used in the first part of each sentence. Ouestion 1. This was a play which will be remembered for a long time. This play was .Answer:This play was unforgettable.Question 2.The man was doing something illegal.Question 4.He always reads books with humour.He reads .Answer:He reads humorous books. Question 5. This is a matter of great importance. This matter is .Answer: The station was full of a great number of people. The station was full of a great number of people. The station was full of a great number of people. The station was crowded. C. Do you think the sentences below have the highlighted phrases in the correct place? Use the symbol (^) to show the correct place for the phrases. Question 1. Mary appointed a clerk (^) in her office with a good knowledge of computers. Answer: They need (^) for their baby a highly-skilled nurse. Question 3. I saw a man in the building with a very long nose. Answer: I saw a man (^) in the building with a very long nose. Question 4. Please get me a book (^) from the library with two hundred pages. Answer: The traveller sat (^) on the platform with a tired face. Adverb Phrases An adverb clause which, also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjective and can tell how, where, why, or when. An adverb clause which, also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjective and can tell how, where, why, or when. An adverb clause which, also modifies verbs, adverbs, function of an adverb in a sentence is called an adverb clause. Examples: I turned off all the lights before I left, (adverb clause) In the above sentence before I left is an adverb clause as it contains a subject (I) and a predicate (left). Look at the table below for some more examples: Adverbs Adverb phrases Hereat this placefinally towards the end Thereat that places udden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden without any warning Oftenevery once in a while previously before now fine a sudden with the sudden wi dramatic wayWonderfullyin a wonderful way/ mannerrecentlynot long agosimultaneouslyat the same timecautiouslywith great care/ cautionD. Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentences. Question 1.I saw Jaya on the seashore. Question 2.Do come and see me once in a while. Answer: Do come and see me once in a while.Question 3.He drew the picture with such skill.Answer: I just listened to her in silence. Question 5.The dog barked in a furious manner. Answer: I just listened to her in silence. Question 5.The dog barked in a furious manner. Answer: I just listened to her in silence. Question 5.The dog barked in a furious manner. Answer: I just listened to her in silence. Question 5.The dog barked in a furious manner. Question 5.The dog barked

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