

Complete
Canadian 
Curriculum



Grade
7

English



Popular Canada

Grammar

Subject-verb Agreement

The verb in a sentence must agree with its subject in both person and number.

- A singular subject takes a singular verb.
- A plural subject takes a plural verb.

e.g. One of the girls sings. The others dance.

singular
subject

singular
verb

plural
subject

plural
verb

- With indefinite pronouns like “everybody” and “nothing”, singular verbs are used.

e.g. Someone is knocking on the door.

indefinite
pronoun

singular verb

Active and Passive Voice

The active voice focuses on the doers of the action while the passive voice puts emphasis on the thing or person being acted upon.



e.g. The cat has broken the vase. (active voice)

The vase has been broken. (passive voice)

Verbals

A verbal is a form of a verb that does not act as a verb in a sentence.

There are three types of verbals:

- **Gerund** – “ing” form of a verb; acts as a noun
- **Participle** – present/past participle; acts as an adjective
- **Infinitive** – “to” form of a verb; acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb

e.g. Painting is my favourite pastime.

gerund

Aiden’s hat was blown away by the raging wind.

participle

Kitty wants to explore Iceland.

infinitive



Phrases

A phrase is a group of words that can take the same spot in a sentence as a single word.

Noun Phrase

- a group of words that includes a noun as head and all its modifiers
- functions like a single noun
- may be the subject, object, or complement of the sentence

Verb Phrase

- a group of words with a verb as head
- functions as a single verb

Verbal Phrase

- contains a gerund, a participle, or an infinitive
- functions as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb

Adjective Phrase

- has one or more adjectives as head
- functions like a single adjective

Adjectival Phrase

- can be any phrase that functions like an adjective
- usually hyphenated when preceding the noun it modifies

Adverb Phrase

- describes a verb, an adjective, or an adverb
- functions like a single adverb

Prepositional Phrase

- has a preposition as head
- modifies a noun like an adjective or a verb, an adjective, or an adverb like an adverb

e.g. They put on interesting costumes
from the new shop.
as an adjective modifying "costumes"



Clauses

A clause is a group of words that consists of a subject and a predicate.

Coordinate Clauses

- clauses linked by coordinating conjunctions, such as “and”, “or”, and “but”

Subordinate Clause

- depends on another clause to complete its meaning
- linked to the clause it depends on by a subordinating conjunction like “when”, “if”, and “since”

Noun Clause

- a clause that functions as a noun
e.g. Ken was eager to know what he would see in China.



Adverb Clause

- functions as an adverb in a sentence
- gives additional information about when, where, why, or how something happens
e.g. Before you go on the trip, make sure you do some research.

Relative Clause

- a subordinate clause that helps identify someone or something or provides information about it
- linked to the part of the sentence it describes with a relative pronoun or a relative adverb
- can be defining or non-defining

Defining Relative Clause

identifies or describes a particular person or thing

Non-defining Relative Clause

provides additional information about someone or something; separated from the main sentence by commas

Types of Sentences

There are several types of sentences.

Simple Sentence

- one single clause

Compound Sentence

- two or more coordinate clauses linked by “and”, “or”, or “but”

Complex Sentence

- one main clause joined to one or more subordinate clauses with subordinating conjunctions

Compound-complex Sentence

- two or more coordinate main clauses with one or more subordinate clauses

Punctuation

There are many punctuation marks that are used for different purposes.

:	;	–	()	“ ”
colon	semicolon	dash	parentheses	quotation marks

: to set off a list, a quotation, or an explanation

; to separate long items in a list, especially when they contain commas within, or to separate closely related independent clauses

– to insert or set off appositions and explanations to further the reader’s understanding of the sentence

() to enclose phrases or statements as additional information that is not an essential part of the main statement and that does not normally fit into the flow of the text

“ ” to enclose direct quotations or fragments of quotations, words or phrases used with special meanings, and titles of short stories, articles, and poems

e.g. I have invited three people to my recital: my mom, Laura; my dad, Greg; and my sister, Rita. Rita is excited (she loves ballet too) so I will do my best tonight.