



# CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL

## English 7

**Summer Vocabulary Review** – Bring home your vocabulary book and review the words over the summer. Take the final mastery test at the end of the book and check your answers. Work on those words that you have not mastered.

### Summer Grammar Review

The information that follows has been taught in grades 6 and 7. Some of this information, including many of the parts of speech definitions, has been taught from grade 4. Students should study this information and be prepared to be tested on it early in the first quarter of the school year.

### The Parts of Speech Definitions

1. Interjection – A word that expresses strong or sudden emotion.
2. Verb – a word or group of words that expresses action or state of being.
3. Adjective – A word that describes or limits nouns or pronouns.
4. Noun – A word that names a person, place, thing or idea.
5. Conjunction – A word that connects words, phrases or clauses in a sentence.
6. Adverb – modifies, describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
7. Pronoun – a word that replaces or stands for a noun.
8. Preposition – word or group of words that relates nouns, pronouns, phrases and clauses to some other word in a sentence.

### Sentences - Definitions

1. Phrase – A group of related words that is used as a single part of speech.
2. Clause – A group of words containing a subject and a predicate (verb).
3. Independent/principal clause – has a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought
4. Dependent/subordinate clause – has a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought
5. Complete Subject – the subject with all its modifiers
6. Complete Predicate –the predicate with all its modifiers.
7. Sentences according to use – declarative (states a fact), interrogative (asks a question), imperative (expresses a command or request), and exclamatory (expresses strong or sudden emotion).

**Nouns** – You should review the rules for noun plurals and noun possessives attached.

**Pronouns** – Case is the quality of a noun that shows its relations to some other word in the sentence. There are three cases: nominative, possessive and objective.

Nominative Case Pronouns (used as subject, subjective complement)

	Singular	Plural
First person	I	we
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, she, it	they

Objective Case Pronouns (used as direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition)

	Singular	Plural
First person	me	us
Second person	you	you
Third person	him, her, it	them

Possessive Case Pronouns (used to show ownership)

	Singular	Plural
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

## Verbs

**Linking Verbs** – Memorize these: appear, become, continue, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, taste, to be. Remember that linking verbs may be followed by a subjective complement. Action verbs may be followed by a direct object.

**Auxiliary Verbs**-Any verb used with the principal verb is called an auxiliary verb: am, is, are, was were, do, did, shall, will, should, would, may, can, might, could, have, has, had.

**Verb Tenses** -If you have not already done so, commit to memory the principle parts of the irregular verbs attached (from your English text). If you know the principle parts of a verb, you will be able to conjugate it in all tenses. You should be able to conjugate a verb in the three simple tenses. In the seventh grade you will be expected to conjugate it the three perfect tenses as shown below using to choose as an example.

### To choose

Present (used for present/future)	Past (used for past)	Past Participle (used for the perfect tenses)
choose	chose	chosen

### Present Tense

	Singular	Plural
First person	I choose	we choose
Second person	you choose	you choose
Third person	he, she, it chooses	they choose

### Past Tense

	Singular	Plural
First person	I chose	we chose
Second person	you chose	you chose
Third person	he, she, it chose	they chose

### Future Tense

		Singular	Plural
First person	I	shall/will choose	we shall/will choose
Second person	you	will/shall choose	you shall/will choose
Third person	he,she,it	will/shall choose	they shall/will choose

#### Present Perfect Tense

		Singular	Plural
First person	I	have chosen	we have chosen
Second person	you	have chosen	you have chosen
Third person	he,she,it	has chosen	they have chosen

#### Past Perfect Tense

		Singular	Plural
First person	I	had chosen	we had chosen
Second person	you	had chosen	you had chosen
Third person	he,she,it	had chosen	they had chosen

#### Futre Perfect Tense

		Singular	Plural
First person	I	shall/will have chosen	we shall/will have chosen
Second person	you	will/shall have chosen	you will/shall have chosen
Third person	he,she,it	will/shall have chosen	they will/shall have chosen

### Troublesome verbs to lie and to lay

You must know how to use these verbs.

to lie means to rest/recline and its principle parts are

Lie, lay, lain

To lay mean to put/place and its principle parts are

Lay, laid, laid

**Subject –Verb Agreement** - Verbs should agree with their subjects, both in personal and numbers

1. Compound subjects connected by *and* require a plural verb
2. Distributive pronouns (each, either, neither) and indefinite pronouns (anyone, no one, anybody, nobody, everyone, everybody, someone and somebody) are always singular.

**Prepositions** – Know the common prepositions listed in your textbook at a minimum. And know that the noun following the proposition is called the **object of the preposition**.

About, above, across, after, against, among, around, at, before, behind, beside, between, by, down, during, except, for, from, in near, of , off, on, over, through, to , toward , under, up, with. Learning the song helps. You may be asked to recite these in September.

Remember a subject, subjective complement, direct object can never be in a prepositional phrase.

**Sentence Diagramming** – Review the method of diagramming sentences with linking verbs, action verbs, and prepositional phrases and appositives.