

Complete
Canadian 
Curriculum



Grade
3

English



Popular Canada

Phonics

Silent
Consonants

Some consonants like “b”, “c”, “g”, “gh”, “h”, “k”, “l”, “n”, “t”, and “w” are silent in some words.

e.g. clim**b** **h**our cast**l**e

“y”
as a Vowel

When “y” comes at the end of a word with no vowel or in the middle of a word with no vowel except “e” at the end, it usually sounds like a long “i”.

e.g. cry **y** by**e**

When “y” comes at the end of a word with another vowel in it, it usually sounds like a long “e”.

e.g. mummy**y** monkey**y**

Long Vowel
Digraphs

When two letters together form a long vowel sound, it is called a long vowel digraph.

Long vowel digraphs: “ai”, “ay”, “ei”, “ea”, “ee”, “oa”, “ow”, “oo”, “ew”, “au”, and “aw”

e.g. ma**id** mo**on** pa**w**

Rhyming
Words

Rhyming words are words that have the same ending sound.

e.g.



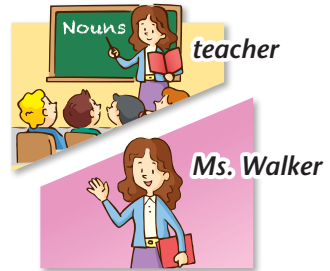
Grammar

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or an animal.

Common and Proper Nouns

- A common noun names any person, place, thing, or animal.
- A proper noun names a specific person, place, thing, or animal. It always begins with a capital letter.



Plural Nouns

Some nouns have irregular plural forms.

- Nouns ending in “y”: change “y” to “i” and add “es”
e.g. city → **cities**
- Nouns ending in “f/fe”: change “f/fe” to “v” and add “es”
e.g. wolf → **wolves**
- Some plural nouns may be spelled the same or completely different from their singular form.
e.g. deer → deer person → people

Sentences

There are four types of sentences.

- **Telling Sentence** – tells about someone or something
- **Asking Sentence** – asks about someone or something
- **Surprising Sentence** – shows a strong feeling
- **Imperative Sentence** – tells someone to do or not to do something

Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two main parts. The subject tells whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate tells what the subject is or what it does.

e.g. The children laugh at the clown.

subject predicate

Subject-verb Agreement

The subject and verb in a sentence must agree.

Rules:

- singular subject → singular verb
e.g. The cat is cute.
- plural subject → plural verb
e.g. The cats are cute.

Possessives

A possessive tells who or what possesses a noun or is related to it.

• Possessive Nouns:

For singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in “s”, add an apostrophe and an “s”.

For plural nouns ending in “s”, add an apostrophe.

• Possessive Adjectives:

my, your, his, her, its,
our, their

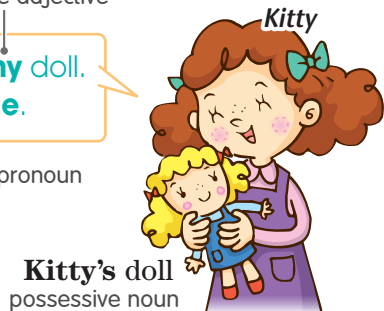
• Possessive Pronouns:

mine, yours, his, hers,
ours, theirs

possessive adjective

I love **my** doll.
It is **mine**.

possessive pronoun



Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun shows or points to someone or something.

- this/these – someone or something near you
- that/those – someone or something far away

Prepositions

Prepositions can be used with other words to tell where and when something happens.

e.g. I was born in Toronto on July 31, 2007.
 where when

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are used to contain the exact words of a speaker, and draw attention to a term that is used in a special way.

e.g. The kitten let out a “roar”.



Prefixes and Suffixes

A prefix and a suffix are letters added to a word to change its meaning.

- Prefix – added at the beginning of a word
e.g. **react**
- Suffix – added at the end of a word
e.g. **joyful**

Compound Words

Compound words are two words put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

e.g.

