

Complete  
**Canadian**   
**Curriculum**



Grade

**1**

**English**



Popular Canada

## Phonics

Beginning  
Consonants

The beginning consonant of a word is the beginning sound that is not a vowel (a, e, i, o, or u).

e.g. **b**ig **t**ake

Ending  
Consonants

The ending consonant of a word is the ending sound that is not a vowel.

e.g. back **k** eat **t**

Short  
Vowels

Some words with the letters a, e, i, o, or u have the short vowel sounds.

e.g. **a**t **o**shop

Long  
Vowels

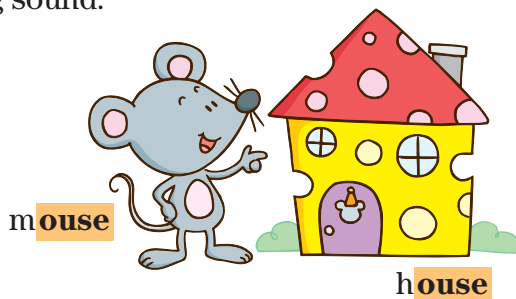
Some words with the letters a, i, o, or u have the long vowel sounds. They sound the same as the way you say the letters.

e.g. **a**me **i**ze **o**nse **u**te

Rhyming  
Words

Rhyming words are words that have the same ending sound.

e.g.



## Grammar

### Nouns

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

- A **common noun** names any person, animal, place, or thing.

A **proper noun** names a specific person, animal, place, or thing. It begins with a capital letter.

- A **singular noun** names one person, animal, place, or thing.

A **plural noun** names more than one. Many plural nouns are formed by adding “s” to the singular nouns.



### Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that tells a complete thought about someone or something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

- A **telling sentence** tells about someone or something.  
e.g. **You** can have sandwiches for lunch.
- An **asking sentence** asks about someone or something.  
e.g. **What** do you have?
- A **surprising sentence** shows strong feelings like fear, anger, and excitement.  
e.g. **What** a lovely teddy bear!



## Capital Letters

- Always begin a sentence with a capital letter.
- Use capital letters for proper nouns and the pronoun “I”.
- Days of the week, months of the year, and festivals all begin with capital letters.

e.g.

**M**y parents and **I** will visit **A**nna this **F**riday.



## Punctuation

- All sentences end with punctuation marks.
- We use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.

ends with

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| telling sentence    | . |
| asking sentence     | ? |
| surprising sentence | ! |

e.g. We have apples, pears, and bananas.

## Subject

The subject of a sentence tells whom or what the sentence is about.

## Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun. “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, and “they” are pronouns.

## Verbs

Most verbs are action words. A verb tells what someone or something does.

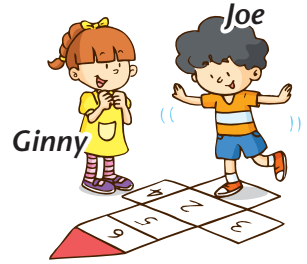
e.g. The **boys** are brothers. **They** **walk** their dog every day.

subject

pronoun verb (action word)

**Am, Is, or Are** – tells what someone or something is

- “am” – used with “I”
- “is” – tells about one person, animal, place, or thing
- “are” – tells about more than one person, animal, place, or thing



e.g. I **am** a student. Joe **is** also a student. We **are** friends.

- “Am”, “is”, and “are” can be used with the “ing” form of a verb to tell what someone or something is doing.

e.g. Joe and Ginny **are** playing in the playground.

## Adjectives

- words that describe nouns and tell how they look
- tell the number or colour of people, animals, places, or things



The **five** stars are **amazing**. They are **bright** and **yellow**.

**Articles** – “a”, “an”, and “the”

- “a” – used before a noun that begins with a consonant
- “an” – used before a noun that begins with a vowel
- “the” – used before a noun that names a particular person, animal, place, or thing

