

Complete Canadian Curriculum



Grade
4

English



Popular Canada

Grammar

Subjects and Objects

The subject of a verb is the person or thing that performs the action.

The object of a verb is the person or thing that receives the action.

Both subjects and objects can be nouns or pronouns.

Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Subject Pronoun

- replaces a noun as the subject in a sentence
- I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Object Pronoun

- replaces a noun as the object in a sentence
- me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Possessives

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

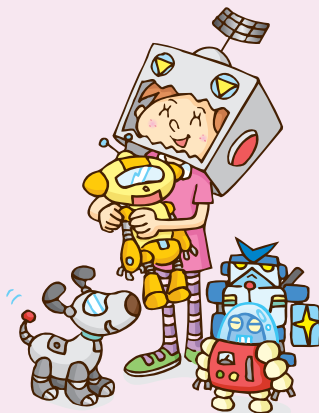
Possessive Pronoun

- tells who possesses something or is related to someone
- mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

Possessive Adjective

- tells to whom the noun that it describes belongs or is related
- my, your, his, her, its, our, their

e.g. Emily loves robots.
subject object



She loves them.
subject object
pronoun pronoun

Those robots are hers.
possessive
pronoun

Those are her robots.
possessive
adjective

Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun.

Comparative Adjective

- compares two things
- formed by adding “er” to the end of or “more” before the base form

e.g. The yellow star is **brighter** than the purple star.

The pink star is the **most beautiful**.

Superlative Adjective

- compares three or more things
- formed by adding “est” to the end of or “most” before the base form



Verbs

Most verbs are action words.

Transitive Verb

- requires an object
object – the receiver of the action of the verb

Intransitive Verb

- does not require an object

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb.

e.g. Sue sang a song sweetly.

transitive object adverb
verb

The children danced happily.

intransitive adverb
verb



Prepositions

Some prepositions tell the place and some tell the time.

e.g. **Place** They are **at** a party.

Time The party was held **on** Saturday.

Certain prepositions are used after particular words or expressions.

e.g. They danced **to** the music.

Connecting Words

Connecting words join ideas together.

Some connecting words add, contrast, show sequence, and conclude ideas.

e.g. The show was over and everyone left.
adding an idea

Question Words

Question words are used to begin a question.

- what, when, where, who, whom, whose, why, how
- e.g. **Where** are you going?

Abbreviations

An abbreviation is the shortened form of a word or words.

e.g. Dixon **Rd.** ← abbreviation of "Road"

Contractions

A contraction is a single word that is formed by combining and shortening two words. An apostrophe is used to replace letters.

e.g.

contraction

I am	I'm
she will	she'll
did not	didn't

Commas

The comma is a punctuation mark with many different uses.

e.g. Jerry, the shy, little boy, asked

around words in apposition

separates adjectives before a noun

eagerly, "May I have mango, strawberry,

separate words in a series

sets off a direct quotation

and vanilla ice cream?" Finally, Jerry got what he wanted.

follows a transitional word



Sentences

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is made up of one subject and one predicate. It is an independent clause.

- The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about.
- The **predicate** describes what the subject is or what it does.

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction.



e.g. Cows only eat grass but they are strong.
subject predicate ↑ subject predicate
independent clause conjunction independent clause

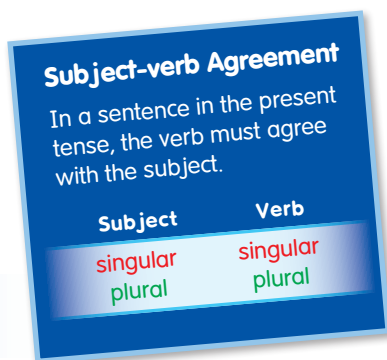
Tenses

Simple Present Tense

- talks about facts, present actions, and habitual actions

e.g. Landon goes to that school.
singular subject ↑ singular verb

Most singular verbs are formed by adding “s/es” to the base form.



Simple Past Tense

- shows what happened in the past

Future Tense

- shows what will happen in the future
- e.g. Ellie will feed her fish tonight.

