

Complete Canadian Curriculum



Grade
5

English



Popular Canada

Grammar

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used to refer to a noun.

Subject Pronoun

- refers to the subject of a sentence
- I, you, he, she, it, we, they,

Object Pronoun

- refers to the object of a sentence
- me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Possessive Pronoun

- expresses ownership
- mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

Interrogative Pronoun

- asks a question
- who, whom, what, which, whose

e.g. **Who** will win, Kate or Sue?

Relative Pronoun

- refers to a noun occurring earlier in a sentence
- who, whom, which, whose, that

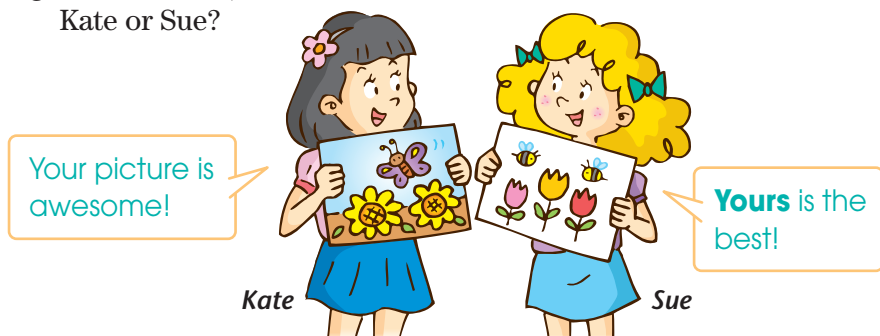
Reflexive Pronoun

- shows that the subject of a sentence does something that turns back upon the subject
- myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

Reciprocal Pronoun

- shows that the subjects of a sentence do the same thing
- each other, one another

e.g. Kate and Sue praised **each other**.



Direct and Indirect Objects

The direct object is the noun that receives the action of the verb.
The indirect object is the noun that the action is directed to.

e.g. Tracy wrote a song.
direct object

Justine wrote her grandmother a song.
indirect object



Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Verbs can fall into two groups. A transitive verb must take an object. An intransitive verb does not need an object.

e.g. Ethel gave Ronald a book. (transitive)

My parents work hard. (intransitive)

Compound Subjects and Verbs

This means there are two or more subjects and two or more verbs.

e.g. Katie and Perry laughed and danced.
compound subject compound verb



Comparatives and Superlatives

We use “more” (comparative) and “most” (superlative) with adjectives that have two or more syllables.

Use comparatives when comparing two things and superlatives when comparing more than two things.

Tenses

Present

Simple Present Tense

- to talk about a habit or a simple truth
e.g. Dion studies every night.

Present Progressive Tense

- to talk about something that is going on or something that is planned for the future
e.g. Dion is studying tonight.

Past

Simple Past Tense

- to talk about something that happened habitually or at a particular time in the past
e.g. Simita visited her friend last week.

Past Progressive Tense

- to talk about something that continued to happen before and after a particular time in the past
e.g. I was cooking when the lights went out.

Future

Simple Future Tense

- to talk about something that will happen
e.g. I will visit Italy next year.

Future Progressive Tense

- to talk about something that will happen over a period of time
e.g. I will be travelling a lot next year.



Active and Passive Voice

- **Active Voice** – focuses on the performer of the action
- **Passive Voice** – focuses on the receiver of the action

e.g. Petra adopted a puppy. (active voice)

A puppy was adopted by Petra. (passive voice)

Phrases

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

- A **noun phrase** contains a noun and other words, and functions like a noun or pronoun. It may be the subject, object, or complement in a sentence.
- An **adjective phrase** contains an adjective and other words, and functions like an adjective.
- An **adverb phrase** contains an adverb and other words, and functions like an adverb.

e.g. The little kitten was very hungry so

noun phrase
as the subject

adjective phrase

it drank all the milk very quickly.

noun phrase adverb phrase
as the object



Verbals

A verbal is a verb form that does not function like a verb in a sentence.

- A **gerund** is a verbal that functions like a noun.

e.g. Jogging is my favourite activity.

gerund

- A **present** or **past participle** is a verbal that functions like an adjective.

e.g. This pair of running shoes was a gift from my parents.

present participle