

MOVE TO LEARN GLOBAL SCHOOL

GRADE 3 CURRICULUM – ENGLISH GRAMMAR & PRONUNCIATION

Unit 1 – Moving

Grammar Concept: Nouns can be singular or plural

Punctuation Concept: Different kinds of sentences need different end punctuation

Unit 2 – At the Farm

Grammar Concept: Some plural nouns have irregular spellings that must be memorized

Punctuation Concept: In direct speech, commas are used to set apart a person's name from the rest of the sentence

Unit 3 – Let's Eat!

Grammar Concept: A concrete noun names a person, place, thing, or animal that you can notice with the five senses, but an abstract noun names something, you cannot notice with your senses

Punctuation Concept: Apostrophes are used to form singular and plural possessives

Unit 4 – Friendship

Grammar Concept: Adjectives can be formed and used to compare two nouns

Punctuation Concept: Quotation marks and commas are used to set apart a speaker's exact words from the rest of the sentence

Unit 5 – Superheroes

Grammar Concept: Adjectives can be formed and used to compare three or more nouns

Punctuation Concept: A colon is always used after the greeting of a business letter

Unit 6 – Inventors

Grammar Concept: Singular pronouns take the place of singular nouns, and plural pronouns take the place of plural nouns

Punctuation Concept: Commas are used between each item in lists of three or more items in a sentence

Unit 7 – At the Museum

Grammar Concept: A pronoun must match in number, gender, and case with the noun it replaces

Punctuation Concept: Commas are used to separate the day and the year *in a date* and too separate a date from the rest of the sentence

Unit 8 – At the Beach

Grammar Concept: Verb tenses indicate whether an action happened in the past, present, or future

Punctuation Concept: Commas set off words *yes* and *no* from the rest of the sentence

Unit 9 – Astronauts

Grammar Concept: A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction

Punctuation Concept: A compound sentence always has a comma before the coordinating conjunction that joins the two independent clauses

Unit 10 – Start the Show!

Grammar Concept: Some past tense verbs have irregular spellings that must be memorized

Punctuation Concept: Titles of books, movies, and television shows must be italicized or underlined

Unit 11 – Exercise

Grammar Concept: Adverbs tell more about how, where, or when an action happens.

Punctuation Concept: Quotation marks and commas are used around titles of songs, poems, and short stories

Unit 12 – Pets

Grammar Concept: A complete sentence must have a subject and a predicate. Every sentence has a complete subject and a simple subject, and a complete predicate and a simple predicate

Punctuation Concept: Quotation marks and commas are used to set apart a speaker's exact words from the rest of a sentence

Unit 13 – Tourist Attractions

Grammar Concept: A sentence fragment is an incomplete sentence, and a run-on sentence is two sentences that are joined together with incorrect punctuation

Punctuation Concept: Commas separate different parts of an address and set apart an address from the rest of a sentence

Unit 14 – Pen Pals

Grammar Concept: A subject must agree in number with its verb

Punctuation Concept: Commas are used after the greeting and closing of a friendly letter

Unit 15 – Weather

Grammar Concept: A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause, which always has a subordinating conjunction

Punctuation Concept: A comma is used to separate the dependent clause from the independent clause in a complex sentence in which the dependent clause is at the beginning of a sentence