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| **Canadian, British and American English: A Comparison of Spelling** |
|  |  |
| British and American spellings sometimes vary. Canadian spelling generally follows British usage, although both forms are recognized. |
| **American ⇨ British** | **american** |  **canadian** | **british** |
| **OR ⇨ OUR** | fav**or**hon**or** | fav**our**hon**our** |
| **C ⇨ S** | pract**ice** noun/verb | pract**ise**verbpract**ice**noun |
| **L ⇨LL**  | trave**l**edcance**l**ed | trave**ll**edcance**ll**ed |
| **ER ⇨ RE** | theat**er**cent**er** | theat**re**cent**re** |
| **GRAM ⇨ GRAMME** | progra**m** | progra**mme**BUT (computer) progra**m** |
| **Z ⇨ S** | organi**z**eorgani**z**ation | organi**s**eorgani**s**ation |

**Canadian, British and American English: A Comparison of Vocabulary**

British and American vocabulary is sometimes completely different. Canadian English generally uses American vocabulary. Some common examples:

 **American English** **British English**

 apartment flat

 elevator lift

 gas petrol

 sweater jumper

 trunk (of a car) boot

 fries chips

**Canadian, British and American English: A Comparison of Grammar**

British and American grammar occasionally varies. Canadian English tends to follow American usage. Some common examples are:

 **Prepositions:**

 **British**  *I played tennis* ***at*** *the weekend*. *We live* ***in*** *High Street.*

 **American** *I played tennis* ***on*** *the weekend*. *We live* ***on*** *High Street.*

**Verb Use:**

 **British** *I* ***have got*** *a car.*

 *British Airways* ***have*** *a flight to Paris today*. (plural verb with “mass” noun)

 **American** *I* ***have*** *a car.*

 *British Airways* ***has*** *a flight to Paris today.* (singular verb with “mass” noun)

**Past Tense Verb Forms:**

 **Verb British American**

 dream dreamt dreamed

 learn learnt learned

 fit fitted fit

 wed wedded wed

 knit knitted knit

 light lighted lit