

Worksheet (4)

Spelling- Synonyms

Date: _____

❖ A **synonym** is a word that has the same meaning or nearly the same meaning as another word. **Synonyms** can be **nouns**, **adjectives**, **verbs** or **adverbs**.

A. Circle the word that means almost the same as the word in bold in each sentence below.

1. The girls **shouted** when they saw the wild dog.
a. whispered b. yelled c. whistled d. spoke
2. My parents had **long** discussions about owning a new car.
a. stick b. lengthy c. silly d. short
3. Jennifer's roasted hot dog was ruined when it fell into the **fire**.
a. flames b. water c. ground d. refrigerator
4. The librarian asked the children to be **silent** because everyone was trying to study.
a. noisy b. boring c. quiet d. early

C. In the following sentences, change the word 'said' to one of the more interesting verbs below.

announced	asked	explained	roared	shouted
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1. "Where are the car keys?" _____ Dad.
2. "Stop that!" _____ the teacher angrily.
3. He suddenly stood up and _____, "I am getting married."
4. "The training course lasts for three months," _____ John.
5. The passengers on the plane _____ with outrage when the captain announced an immediate landing of the airplane.



Worksheet (5)

Spelling- Antonyms



Date: _____

An **antonym** is a word that means the opposite of another word.

Example: The antonym of 'hot' is 'cold.'

The root word for the word 'antonym' is the word 'anti,' meaning 'against' or 'opposite.'

Antonyms can be **nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.**

A. Read the following sentences and circle the antonym of the word in bold.

1. "Today is a **warm** day," said Karoline to Peter.

- a. hot b. pleasant c. heat d. cool

2. He is a **strong** man.

- a. sturdy b. happy c. powerful d. weak

3. There was a **terrible** fire on Thursday.

- a. horrible b. big c. bad d. brilliant

B. Write the antonym of the word in bold in each sentence below.

miserable	cheerful	small	brave	yelling	modern
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a) His garden is very **large**.

b) I couldn't hear clearly what they were saying because they were **whispering**.

c) He is **happy** to be here.

d) He knows a lot about **ancient** history.

e) Josie has been really **miserable**.

f) Some victims are too **scared** to speak out.

Worksheet (7)

Types of Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

Date: _____

Part 1: Review Simple and Compound Sentences

Before we learn about complex sentences, let's quickly review simple and compound sentences.

- **A simple sentence** has just **one subject** and **one predicate** (action or state of being). It expresses a complete thought.

Example:

- **The cat sleeps.** (This is a simple sentence. There is only one subject and one action.)

- **A compound sentence** has **two independent clauses** (complete thoughts) joined together by a conjunction such as "and," "but," "or,"

Example:

- **I want pizza but I will eat salad.** (This is a compound sentence because there are two parts, "I want pizza" and "I will eat salad," joined by "but.")

Part 2: What is a Complex Sentence?

- A complex sentence is a sentence that has two parts: a main clause (also called an independent clause) and a subordinate clause (also called a dependent clause). The main clause can stand alone as a complete sentence but the subordinate clause cannot. They are joined together using connectives like: **as, as soon as, because, until, when, whenever, wherever, while, although, if, so that, after, before...etc.**

Subordinating conjunctions:

Time	Place	Cause and effect	Concession
after before until when whenever while once	where wherever	as because since so	if although even though

Main Clause:

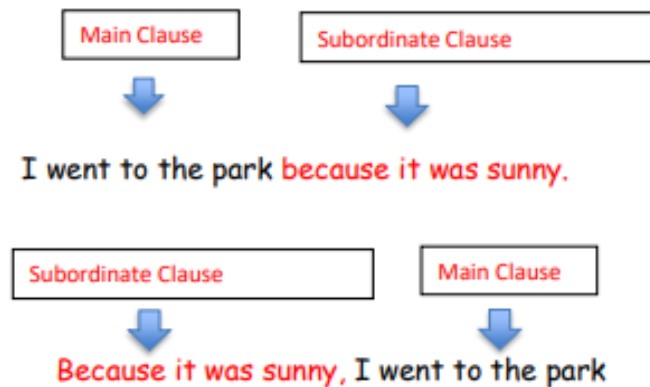
This is the part of the sentence that can stand alone as a complete thought. It makes sense on its own.

Example: *I went to the park.*

Subordinate Clause:

This part cannot stand alone. It depends on the main clause to make sense.

Example: *Because it was sunny.*



Part 3: Using a Comma in Complex Sentences

- **When to use a comma:**

You should put a comma between the main clause and the subordinate clause **if the subordinate clause comes first.**

Example with a comma:



Because it was raining, we stayed inside.

- **No comma:**

If the main clause comes first, don't use a comma.

Example without a comma:



We stayed inside *because it was raining.*

Q1. Identify the type of sentence. Write "simple," "compound," or "complex" next to each sentence.

1. I went to the library to study. _____
2. She wanted to go for a walk but it started raining. _____
3. After dinner, we played a game. _____
4. The dog barked loudly and the cat ran away. _____
5. Because it was cold, we wore our jackets. _____
6. I love reading books and I also enjoy writing stories. _____
7. We played soccer until the sun set. _____

8. He forgot his lunch at home so he had to buy something at school.

9. Although she was tired, she finished her homework. _____

10. I will call you when I get home. _____

Q2. Underline the subordinate clause and add the comma where needed.

1. *I stayed home because it was too cold.*

2. *Whenever the bell rings the class will begin.*

3. *The sun was shining so we went outside.*

4. *If it snows tomorrow we will build a snowman.*

5. *I will go to the park if the weather improves.*

6. *When the bell rings the class will begin.*

7. *He finished his homework while watching TV.*

8. *Although she was tired she finished her work.*

9. *We will eat dinner after we finish our chores.*

10. *If I see him I will tell him the news.*

Q3. Join the sentences using the conjunctions provided in the brackets.

1. She stayed at home. It was raining heavily. (because)

2. She studied hard. She passed the test. (so)

3. He was tired. He kept working. (even though)

4. We went to the park. We met our friends. (and)

5. I will go to the party. I finish my homework. (as soon as)

Worksheet (8)

Speech marks and Punctuation

Date: _____

Speech Marks



Speech marks are punctuation marks that indicate direct speech in a sentence.

Speech marks are sometimes known as **inverted commas**. You might also call them **quotation marks**.

Reporting
Clause

Rachel said, "My favourite food is pizza."

"My favourite food is pizza," said Rachel.

Reporting
Clause

Direct speech begins with **a capital letter**, even if it is in the middle of a sentence. **Use a comma** to separate the speaker from what is said unless the speech ends with a **?** or an **!**



Rule 1

Reporting clause at the beginning: Place " " around the spoken

words. Place a comma after the reporting clause. Begin the spoken

words with a capital letter. Place an ending mark before closing

the quotation marks if the reporting clause comes at the beginning. This

could be an exclamation mark, question mark or full stop.

Examples:

He said, "Well done."

Greg said, "I am fine."

A. Complete the sentences below by adding all the correct punctuation in the space provided.

1. James said you're the best soccer player I have ever seen

2. Kate said I would like to go to the park



Rule 2

Reporting clause at the end: Place " " around the spoken words.

Begin the spoken words with a capital letter. Place an ending mark

before closing the quotation marks if the reporting clause comes at the end. This could be a comma, exclamation mark or question mark.

Examples:

"Well done," she said.

"I am fine," Greg said.

"Have you had tea yet?" he asked.

"Stop!" shouted the guard.

B. Complete the sentences below by adding all the correct punctuation in the space provided.

1. Take your shoes outside said Dad.

2. Your car is messy said Thomas.

Note: You have to start a new paragraph whenever someone new speaks.

"What's the time?" asked Mila.

"Seven o'clock," replied Sarah.



When the reporting clause is placed between **two separate speech sentences**, it is followed by **a full stop**.

"I'm very late!" declared the white rabbit. " I have an important date!"

C. Complete the sentences below by adding all the correct punctuation in the space provided.

1. Please fasten your seatbelt when we hop on the bus said the teacher. It is going to be a long ride.

2. I think there is something moving in the bushes George said. Let's go and check what it is

One exception - If the speech sentence is interrupted by a reporting clause, the speech sentence continues with a lowercase word and a comma is used after the reporting clause.

"Certainly, it's something to do with the new girl," the families complained.

"Certainly," the families complained, "it's something to do with the new girl."

D. Complete the sentences below by adding all the correct punctuation in the space provided.

1. I will do the research said Ben if Dan and Mark gather the materials.

2. I'll bring some of my mom's brownies said Dan if you'd like me to.

Mixed Review

A. Complete the sentences below by adding all the correct punctuation in the space provided.

1. When you do your math homework explained the teacher, remember to show all your work.

2. She spoke quietly Mary said because she didn't want to wake the baby up.

3. what time will they arrive asked Sarah

4. Jack said my favorite color is blue

5. the dragon sighed i'm tired of everyone running away from me

6. don't listen to me said Mark

7. jack whispered are we safe yet?

8. the manager called bring me that bag!

9. i need another drink gasped Louis.

10. what are you doing? said Fred.

B. Complete the sentences below by correcting the punctuation mistakes in the space provided.

1) stop! "shouted the policeman."

2) "i know what we'll do said" Lucy. we'll go to take some pictures.

3) you look tired. said Martin,

4) "can I come in, asked the man"

5) No" screamed the man"

6) come here said Grandma, "i want to see how much you have grown"

7) "is that my bag asked Daniel", i thought I'd lost it

8) run "shouted Sally". the dog is after us.

Speech marks in a conversation

Direct speech is carefully structured to help the reader follow the conversation. Every time there is a **new speaker** in the conversation, **a new line is used**. Each new section of dialogue is like beginning a new paragraph.

Example:

"I think there is something moving in the bushes," George said, looking carefully in the direction from which the sound came.

"I can't see anything," said Molly.

"Perhaps we should turn our torches on," whispered George.

"Okay, but let's be really quiet!" whispered Molly.

Rewrite this paragraph of dialogue adding speech marks where needed correctly and rearranging the lines correctly. Where do you think a new line must be started?

i want to go swimming announced James i thought you had homework to do
wondered Mom oh Mom sighed James i've almost finished can I take an
hour off yes you can take an hour off agreed Mom

[illegible]