

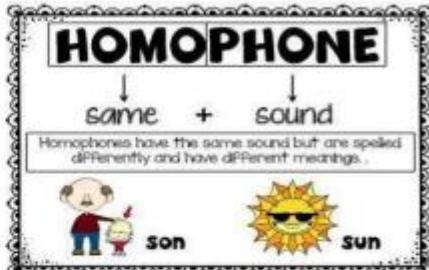
Worksheet (9)

Spelling - Homophones

Date: _____

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.



A. Which of these homophones fit suitably into the sentence given?
Think carefully about the meaning of the words before you complete the sentence!

Homophone	Sentences
1. blew/blue	The wind _____ the tent over.
2. road/rode	Last week, I _____ a horse for the first time.
3. bored/board	He wrote a few more notes on the _____.
4. allowed/aloud	Last weekend, Lola's mom _____ her to spend the night at my house but wouldn't let her come over today.

5. hair/hare	I need to brush my _____.
6. would/wood	We need to chop some _____.
7. write/right	They started working _____ away.
8. made/maid	Butter is _____ from milk.
9. whole/hole	He spent the _____ day reading in bed.
10. peace/piece	Who wants a _____ of cake?
11. break/ brake	The car driver had to quickly press on the _____ to stop it from crashing.
12. where/ wear	Can you tell me _____ to find the yellow books?
13. meet/ meat	I need to go to the butcher's shop to buy some fresh _____.
14. whether/ weather	I hope that the _____ stays nice for the barbecue later.
15. flour/flower	The bee buzzed around the sweet _____.

B. Circle the correct word to complete the sentence. Then use the other word/words in meaningful sentences of your own.

1. Many trees lose (their / there / they're) leaves in winter.

a. _____

b. _____

2. Eggs are sold (by / buy / bye) the dozen.

a. _____

b. _____

3. Bobby loves chocolate and Sam does (too / to / two)

a. _____

b. _____

4. A car is not good without (its / it's) wheels.

a. _____

Language Tip: If 'is' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'i' and replace it with an apostrophe.

it is = it's

Language Tip: If 'are' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'a' and replace it with an apostrophe.

they are = they're

Worksheet (13)

Prefixes

Date: _____



A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the beginning of root or base words. When you add a prefix to a root word, you change the word's meaning.

Types of prefixes with their meaning

Prefixes	Meaning	Examples
re-	again, back	I had to rewrite my homework. My teacher said I did it wrongly.
dis-	not, the opposite of	He distrusts me. I lied to him before.
pre-	before	Preheat in the oven before you bake the cake otherwise it won't bake well.
un-	not, opposite	He seems unhappy ; he usually draws a big smile when he sees me.
de-	opposite of, remove, make less (reduce)	Defrost the chicken in the microwave two hours before cooking it.

1. Write the correct prefix next to each base word.

play	play again
able	not able
heat	to heat before
honest	not honest
tied	not tied

_____	happy	not happy
_____	view	to view before
_____	ice	remove ice from
_____	code	discover the meaning of a message
_____	historic	very old or out of date
_____	value	reduce the value (make less)
_____	bone	remove bone
_____	hook	remove from
_____	part	leave



2. Use the correct prefix: un, dis, re, de or pre to complete the sentence.

1. The magician will _____ in five seconds. (appear)
2. I need to _____ my essay because I made several mistakes. (write)
3. The children were told not to _____ the teacher's instructions. (obey)
4. After eating so much candy, I feel _____. (comfortable)
5. The workers had to _____ the car windows before driving in the morning. (frost)
6. Can you _____ the soup? It's too cold to eat now. (heat)
7. The teacher asked us to _____ our answers before submitting the test. (view)
8. The team had to _____ the tent because they set it up incorrectly. (assemble)

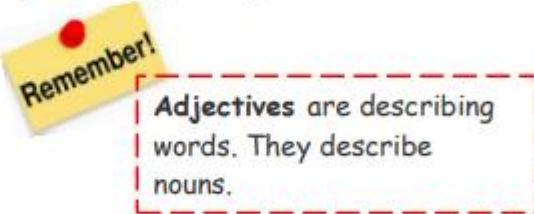
Worksheet (19)

Suffixes

Date: _____



Making adjectives by adding the suffixes -ful and -less



You can make adjectives by adding suffixes to nouns.

1) Suffixes - ful and -less

The suffix -ful means *full* of something.

Tom's thumb gave him a lot of *pain*.

Tom had a painful thumb.



The suffix **-less** means *without*.

The painter didn't **care**.

The painter was **careless**.

Q1. Write the correct adjective for each of these sentences.

You will need to use **-ful** or **-less**.

1. A driver who does not take care is a _____ driver. (care)

2. A country which has great power is a _____ country.
(power)

3. You must recharge your phone. Without its batteries it is
_____. (use)

4. A machine which makes no noise is a _____ machine.
(noise)

5. A night without stars is a _____ night. (star)

6. A thing which is of great use is a _____ thing. (use)

7. A tree which gives a lot of fruit is a _____ tree. (fruit)

8. A country which has no great power is a _____ country.
(power)

Q2. Use each word below in a meaningful sentence.

- joyful: _____

- painless: _____

- thoughtful: _____

- sleepless: _____

2) The suffix -ly:

Adding the suffix **-ly**, turns an adjective into an adverb to show how something is done.

Example: The fox jumps **quickly**. The adverb **quickly** describes how the fox jumped.

Spelling rules for adding -ly:

	Rule	Examples
words with no special endings	just add -ly	calm: calmly John sits calmly. brave: bravely The soldier fought bravely. quick: quickly The runner runs quickly.
words end in -y	change the 'y' into 'i' then add -ly	happy: happily He ran happily.
Exceptions:	(shy: shyly) (coy: coyly) (grey: greylly)	
words that end in 'le'	drop the 'le' and add 'ly'	terrible: terribly - He did terribly in the competition.

words that end in 'ic'	add 'ally' to the word	basic: basically - The room remained basically unchanged. specific: specifically - The teacher commented specifically on the students' remarkable behavior.
words that end in 'ue'	omit the 'e' and add 'ly'	true: truly He truly trusts me.

Q1. Add the suitable suffix (-ful, -less, -ly) to the words in brackets to finish the sentences.

1. After Mom cleaned the rug, it was _____ (spot).
2. Pam is a _____ (respect) girl. She always bows _____ (polite) to her grandparents.
3. My brother was very anxious thinking about his tomorrow's speech in front of hundreds of people. He spent a _____ (rest) night tossing and turning.

4. John _____ (**greedy**) emptied the pizza from the plate
leaving only one piece for his friends.

5. The children sang _____ (**joy**) in the
concert but they acted _____ (**terrible**) on stage.

6. Our teacher is always _____ (**care**): she closes the
door _____ (**gentle**).

7. Dana was sitting _____ (**comfortable**) in her seat.
She didn't want to move.

8. My best friend looked _____ (**true**) upset when he heard
that I was leaving the school.

Q2. Look at the picture below and complete the paragraph using adverbs of manner of the words in the box. Make any necessary changes to write the correct spelling when adding -ly.

Here we are in the school playground. That's Danny with a cake. He's eating _____. You can see Helen there. I don't think she's hungry because she's eating very _____. That's Paul on his bike. He's riding _____ in the playground. That's why Dina is looking _____ at him. Thomas isn't talking to the other children. He is just playing _____ with his cars. Rogina and Helen are talking _____ and Lydia is dancing _____.

quick
slow
dangerous
angry
happy
busy
beautiful



Worksheet (20)

Mixed Review (Prefixes and Suffixes)

Date: _____

Q1. Complete the sentences by adding one of the following prefixes (de-re-dis- un- pre) to the words in brackets.

1. The teacher had to _____ the entire story many times. (tell)
2. _____ is where young children learn and have fun, while school is where older children go to learn and grow academically. (school)
3. The company had to _____ its marketing strategy due to declining sales. (evaluate)
4. The _____ instructions left the students confused about the assignment. (clear)
5. She was caught cheating in the game, revealing her _____ behavior. (honest)
6. He apologized and promised to _____ the money he borrowed from his friend. (pay)
7. The _____ worker searched desperately for a new job. (employed)
8. She needed to _____ the assignment because she made several mistakes. (do)
9. His _____ treatment of others led to many problems in his relationships with friends. (fair)

Q2. Add the suitable suffix (-ful, -less, -ly) to the words in brackets to finish the sentences.

1. His career ended _____ (tragic) at the age of 25.
2. Millions of people became _____ (home) after severe floods yesterday.
3. Please walk _____ (careful), the floor is wet.
4. All students sit _____ (quiet) when the teacher comes.
5. The child was _____ as he jumped off the diving board. (fear)
6. The driver was _____ and caused an accident. (care)
7. The dancer moved across the stage with _____ precision. (skill)
8. The _____ entrepreneur built a fruitful business empire. (success)

Q3: Use each word below in a meaningful sentence.

confidently: _____

immediately: _____

dangerously: _____
