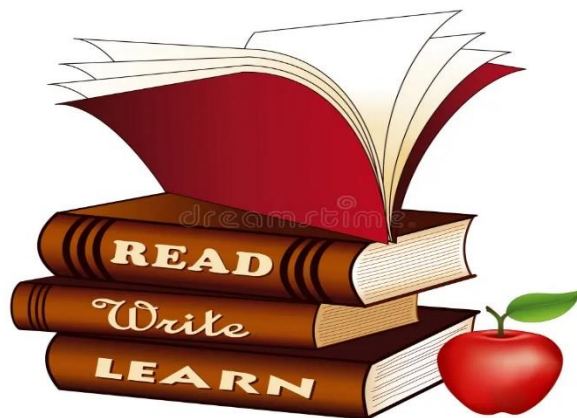




education

Department of
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ENGLISH GRADE 6 TERM 4: HANDOUT 2023-2024



Name: _____

Grade 6 _____

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Adverbs

Types of Adverbs & Examples

Manner

These adverbs generally tell us how something is done. For a better term, they tell us the manner in which something is done. An example is

- “You ran quite **slowly**”.

The adverb is “slowly” at the end of the sentence.

Place

These adverbs tell us the place where something happened. An example is:

- “I am eating my food **downstairs**”

“downstairs” acts as the adverb.

Time

These adverbs let us know when something happened in the sentence. A good example is

- “We should meet at the **weekend**”.

The whole word “weekend” becomes the adverb here.

Frequency

These adverbs tell us how often something occurs within the sentence. An example would be

- “I **usually** go to sleep at nine.”

The adverb is “usually” here, explaining the frequency of the schedule.

When, Where & How

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the best adverb using only **when**, **where** or **how**.

1. Do you know _____ I can find an eraser?
2. _____ many pencils are in that box?
3. Is this the place _____ we first saw the dog?
4. _____ are we going to Grandma's house?
5. _____ does the school bus come?
6. I don't know _____ to make slime.
7. I used to have a dog _____ I was little.
8. My dad works at the pharmacy _____ we get our medicine.
9. Do you know _____ to make cookies?
10. I wonder _____ Grandma is coming over?

When	Where	How
Is for time	Is for a place	Is for a manner or means of doing something



Fill in the Gap

Complete the sentences with the best adverb using the wordbank to the right.

Hint: Not every adverb is needed.

1. Come here _____. You have to see this!
2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her _____ talking on the phone.
3. He _____ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She _____ finished her PhD.
5. Let's walk _____. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
6. Alex _____ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
7. Everything happened so _____. We had to move to California in less than a month.
8. Why does he always have to talk so _____. You can hear him in the next room!
9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do _____ on the translation exam.
10. I was so surprised. His new apartment was _____ decorated.

slowly	easily
carefully	excitedly
beautifully	finally
well	suddenly
loudly	quickly
carelessly	quietly

Compound and Complex sentences

A compound sentence is made by joining two independent clauses together with a conjunction. (An independent clause is group of words with a subject and a predicate that makes sense by itself and expresses a complete thought.) *For example: He was hungry and he was tired.*

A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause. (A dependent clause is not a complete sentence and it cannot stand on its own). Dependent clauses often start with words like *so, because, since*. *For example: he is happy because he had some free time.*



A. Join these sentences to form compound sentences. Underline the conjunctions.

1. I have one hundred rand. I still can't afford the new video game.

2. Susan loves to sew. Mary, her sister, loves to knit.

3. We eventually found the hotel. It wasn't the right one.

4. I didn't study hard enough. I didn't pass my last maths test.

5. I know exactly where I put my handbag. I still can't find it.

B. Add dependent clauses to these sentences to make them into complex sentences

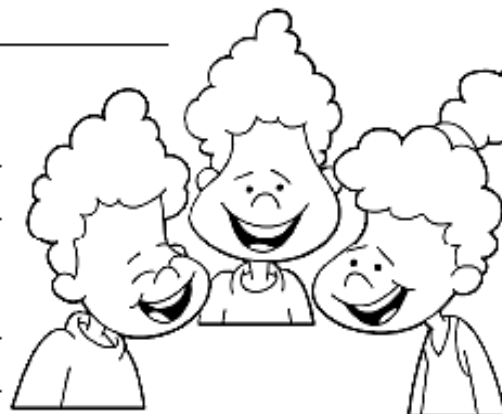
1. My new friend came to visit me

2. I enjoy running around the field

3. The two friends went shopping

4. Everyone laughed

5. Some people say



C. Add independent clauses to these sentences to make them into complex sentences

1. _____ because he was injured.

2. _____ so she could get there on time.

3. _____ since there were so many left over.

4. _____ because he was hungry.

5. _____ but she went hunting.

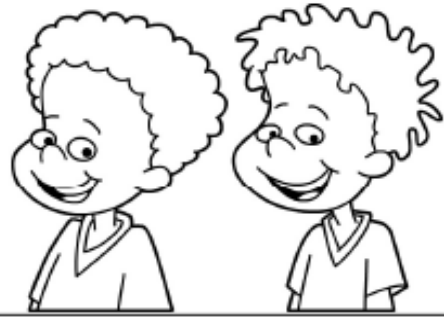


Punctuation

Correct these sentences with suitable capital letters & punctuation marks:

1. we took a lesson in german and translated it into english
2. ali lives in dubai, the united arab emirates
3. these pictures were taken during our holiday in california, usa
4. on saturday and sunday,i am going to the metro centre in newcastle
5. how long did you study for the test
6. i like to take my children to albert park
7. did ramadan start on thursday
8. huda watched the news on the bbc
9. i think june is the longest month
10. my mother is called ann and my father is called tom

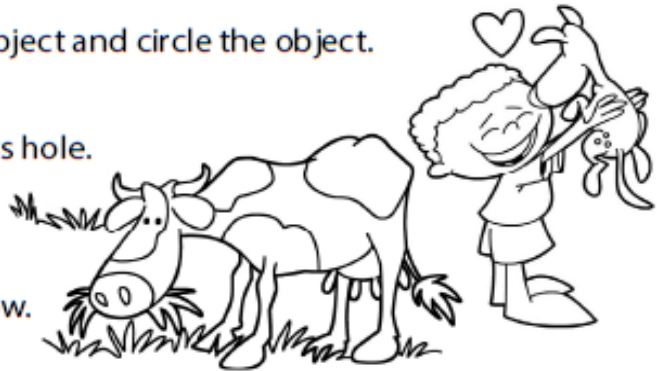
A. Subject and object



In a sentence the **subject** is the person or thing doing something, and the **object** is having something done to it. For example: The man rode his horse to work. The **subject** of the sentence is 'The man' The **object** of the sentence is what he rode – 'the horse'

1. In these sentences underline the subject and circle the object.

- The little dog ran to its owner.
- The cat chased the mouse into its hole.
- The horses ate their food hungrily.
- The cows ate grass in the meadow.
- The donkeys carried the heavy load.



2. Create your own sentences using any of the subject, objects and verbs listed below

Subject	Verb	Object
horse	grabbed	hay
dogs	stole	cats
monkeys	barked	money
rubber	ate	bananas

Figures of speech

Metaphors, similes, personification, onomatopoeia and symbolism are sometimes referred to as poetic devices.

Metaphors: A metaphor is the comparison of one thing to another without the use of like or as. A metaphor says that one thing is another.

For example: You are a star in the heavens.

Simile: A *simile* is a figure of speech that directly compares two things using 'like' or 'as'. *For example: You are like a star in the heavens or Your face is as bright as a morning star.*

Onomatopoeia: The word makes the sound of the object it is describing. *For example: The water went swish, swoosh, plop as it hit the road.*

Personification: When we give human qualities to objects. *For example: the sun threw his hat away and laughed.*

Symbolism: This is when a poet uses an object or a word to represent an abstract idea, a mood or emotion.



A. Underline the similes in this extract.

His hair was like mouldy hay. His eyes were as dark as a moonless night. He was scary! "You're toast," he said with a voice as lifeless as floating seaweed.

B. Underline the metaphors in this extract.

I am playing with my baby sister. She is a zebra wearing my striped shirt. She says I am a shaggy dog with my long, unbrushed hair. My little brother comes roaring into the room and joins the game. He is a lion, fierce and untamed.

Onomatopoeia

Choose one of these onomatopoeia words to complete the sentences below.

zing purr wham plop sizzle bam
hiss bzzz hoot whizz grrr

1. The cat's _____ told me that it was happy and contented.

2. My banana broke off and went _____ on to the pavement.

3. The _____ of the owl gave the forest an eerie sound.

4. Suddenly they heard the angry _____ of a cobra coming from the long grass.

5. I could hear the sausage _____ in the hot frying pan.



Personification

Underline the personification and explain how you know it is personification.

1. The grandfather clock on the wall chimed an anxious warning at a quarter to midnight.

2. The land had its little joke with the inhabitants.

3. The night was sullen and angry.

4. The moon stared down at the inhabitants of earth and smiled.

5. The thunder played the drums unceasingly in the sky.



Direct and Indirect (Reported) Speech



Direct speech repeats, or quotes, the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between quotation marks (" "). For example: What time will you be home?
She asks, "What time will you be home?"

Reported or indirect speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words spoken. We use reporting verbs like 'say', 'tell', 'ask', and we may use the word 'that' to introduce the reported words. Inverted commas are not used. For example: She said, "I saw him." (direct speech)
She said that she had seen him. (indirect speech)

A. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. He said, "I have a headache".

2. Mary replied, "I am very busy now".

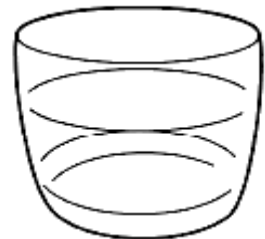
3. "Hurry up," she said to her brothers.

4. "Give me a cup of water," he told her.

5. She said, "I am going to the park."

6. Ben said, "I am enjoying my holiday."

7. Linda said, "I will never go to sewing classes alone again."



8. Benna said, "He moved to Pretoria a year ago."

9. Paul said, "It is time I got ready for school."

B. Change these sentences from Indirect to Direct Speech.

1. The authoress said that it gave her great pleasure to welcome them there that evening.



2. The teacher says that if they all worked hard they would pass.

3. The rider wearing the blue cap said that he had won the race.

4. She told him to wait there until she returned.

5. The tall man said that he had to leave as soon as the speeches were finished.

6. Tom said that Asia was the largest continent.

7. Raju said that if he tidied his room, his dad would be happy.

8. Cindy said that Rob had come to visit her the day before.

9. Margo said that she wished she had been on holiday with them in Greece.

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Sentence Types

- Sentences can be grouped into three main types.
- A statement is a sentence that gives information. It is the most common type of sentence and can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.
- A question is a sentence that needs an answer. ...
- A command is a sentence that tells somebody to do something.

Read the sentences below and write statement, command, question or exclamation next to each one. Add the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (., ?, !)

1. What time does the party start _____
2. Go away _____
3. My dad bought a new car _____
4. Where are you going _____
5. Post this letter for me _____
6. Sit down quietly _____
7. This food tastes terrible _____
8. Go and tidy your room _____
9. Where is the nearest supermarket _____
10. I can play the piano _____
11. What an amazing day _____
12. Can you see the boat over there _____
13. Water the plants in the shade _____
14. Anna is my sister _____

Comparatives and Superlatives



1. Write the adjectives in brackets in the Comparative form.

- John Lennon was (OLD) _____ Paul McCartney.
- Some people think the Met is (GOOD) _____ the Louvre.
- Eric was (AFRAID) _____ in Harlem _____ in the Subway.
- Cats are (NICE) _____ dogs.
- Cartoons are (GOOD) _____ music programmes.
- The Empire State is (BIG) _____ the Chrysler Building.
- Barcelona is (SMALL) _____ Madrid, but (BIG) _____ Valencia.



2. Write the adjectives in brackets in the Superlative form.

- Samantha is the (PRETTY) _____ girl that Paul has ever met.
- I think that King Kong was the (BAD) _____ film ever!
- Mount Everest is the (HIGH) _____ mountain in the world.
- Our English teacher is the (GOOD) _____ teacher ever!
- My room is the (CLEAN) _____ room in my house.
- Ron is the (CLEVER) _____ person I've ever met.
- The Millennium Star is one of the (EXPENSIVE) _____ diamonds in the world.



3. Complete the table. Pay attention and don't forget *than* or *the*.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Good		
Nice		
Dangerous		
Expensive		
Bad		
Big		
Pretty		
Fast		
Happy		
Friendly		
Sad		
Boring		



LIVEWORKSHEETS



Summer Holidays



Q E V J R H Y T L Z P F B I K I N G X S
W D C S E M A G N S U O S H S K O O B C
F A O I C E C R E A M T O V E P I J Z I
X N T B K G W L P H R Q E L R U T D R N
P O T E L O C S M A N B Y L I M A F E C
U M A V R I Z D W J G S R O F Q C X L I
C E G N S M O B R I Y N G T N H A S K P
H L E P F U E Q D L M C I Z O J V G N W
N I O T M R E L A X O M Y L B S N E I D
G P K Z R A J K O B H V I W E I Q F R A
S T M I X E C Y A N L D H N D V C O P U
D K E Q N O F R Z Q A J W A G B A H S G
N S L A M G B V E Y C A E X I D M R Z U
E J E M H E T C S M F R Q K T A P W T S
I D A L C S E I R O M E M R A Y I B N T
R H J U Z W T M A K B U I C V L N Q E X
F B E G A Z N S T R O P S D U R G L Y M
V A K R B X U W Q H S G N I E O N A C L
M G Y L U J D P S E N Z B E A C H I F R

August	canoeing	holidays	pool	sprinkler
barbecue	cottage	ice cream	popsicles	strawberries
beach	family	July	puzzles	summer camp
biking	friends	lake	reading	swimming
bonfires	games	lemonade	relax	traveling
books	hammock	memories	road trips	vacation
camping	hiking	picnics	sports	watermelon

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