education
Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

2025



Language structures & conventions

GRADE 6

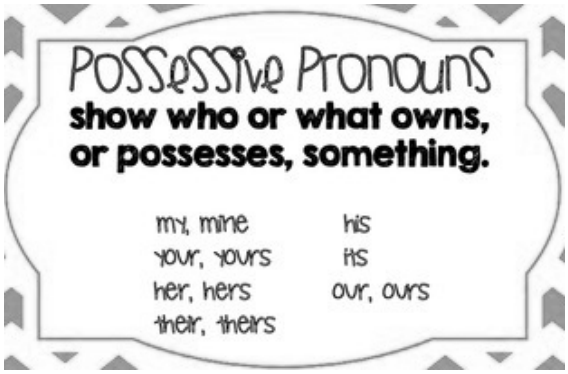
Name & Surname: _____

Grade 6: _____

1. Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns

Explanatory Note:

Possessive pronouns show ownership (e.g., mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs). Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence (e.g., myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves).



Worksheet:

1. Identify the possessive pronoun: This book is ___.
2. Fill in the correct reflexive pronoun: He hurt ___ while playing.
3. Rewrite using a possessive pronoun: The car belongs to me.
4. Use yourself in a sentence.
5. Change The bag belongs to her using a possessive pronoun.
6. Identify the reflexive pronoun: She taught herself to swim.
7. Fill in: The children cleaned ___ after the party.
8. Find the pronoun: Is this pen yours?
9. Use ourselves in a sentence.
10. Choose the correct pronoun: That house is (mine/myself).

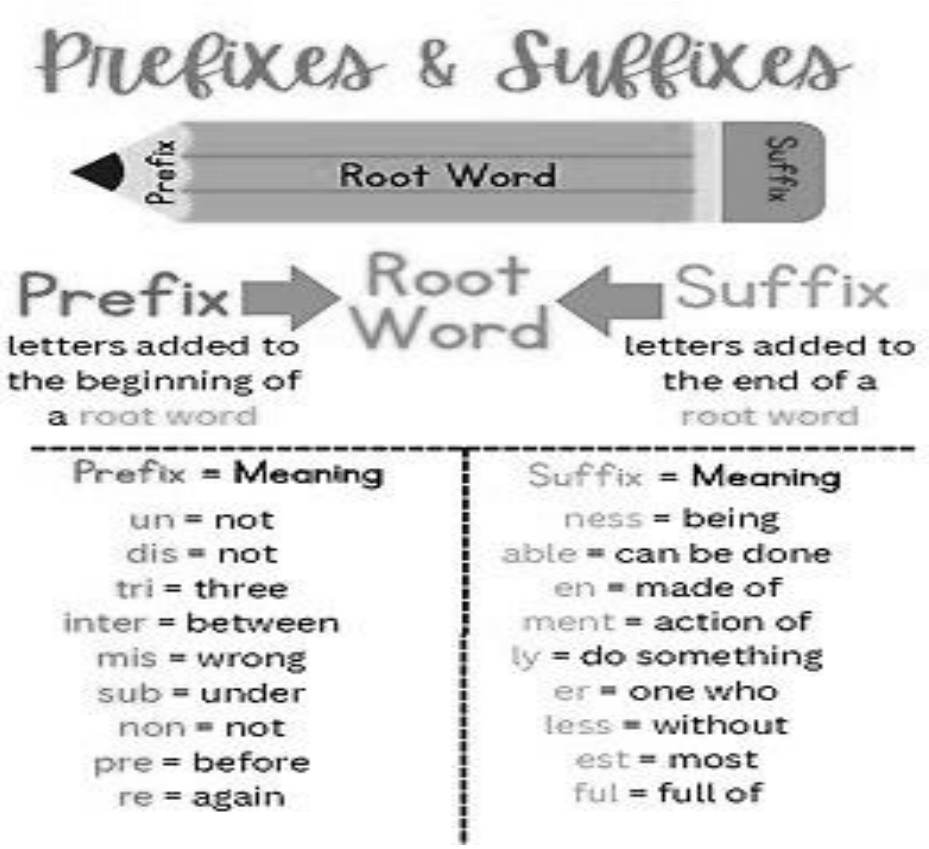
2. Stems, Prefixes, and Suffixes

Explanatory Note:

- **Stems** are the base part of words (e.g., play in player).
- **Prefixes** are added at the beginning (e.g., un- in unhappy).
- **Suffixes** are added at the end (e.g., -ful in hopeful).

Worksheet:

1. Identify the stem in teacher.
2. What prefix can you add to happy to make it the opposite?
3. Add a suffix to kind to form a new word.
4. Remove the prefix from unfriendly.
5. Break disagree into its parts.
6. Add a suffix to help.
7. Identify the prefix in prepaid.
8. Create a word using re-.
9. Find a word that ends in -ment.
10. Change run using a suffix to make it a noun.



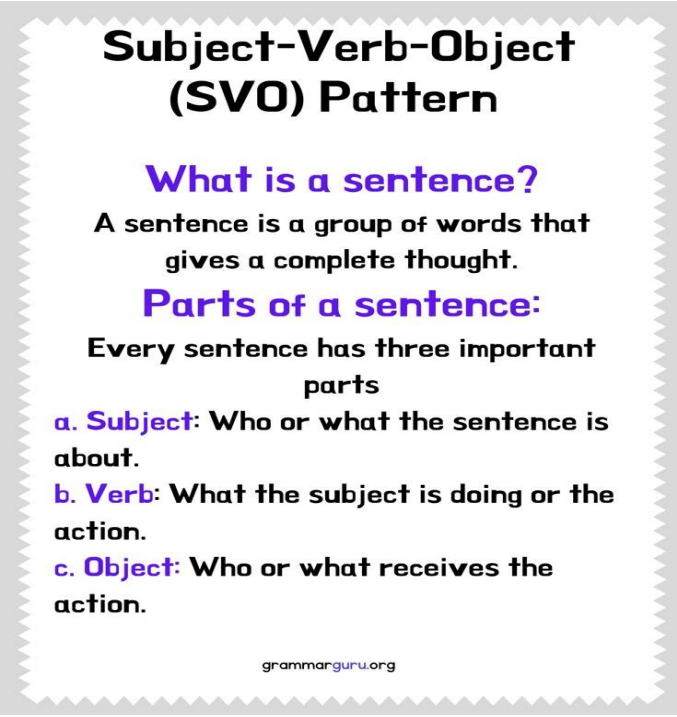
3. Subject and Object

Explanatory Note:

The subject is the person or thing performing the action, while the object is the person or thing receiving the action.

Worksheet:

1. Identify the subject: The cat chased the mouse.
2. Identify the object: She bought a new dress.
3. Underline the subject: John runs fast.
4. Underline the object: The teacher praised the students.
5. Identify the subject and object: My sister baked a cake.
6. Find the subject: The birds are singing.
7. Find the object: We saw a rainbow.
8. Identify both: Dad fixed the car.
9. Underline the subject: The baby is sleeping.
10. Find the object: She sent an email.



4. Spelling and Punctuation, Word Division

Explanatory Note:

- Spelling rules include silent letters, doubling consonants, and common errors.
- Punctuation includes full stops, commas, question marks, etc.
- Word division involves hyphenation.

Worksheet:

1. Correct the spelling: Tomorow
2. Add punctuation: what is your name
3. Divide correctly: co-operate or cooperate?
4. Use a comma correctly: I like apples bananas and grapes.
5. Identify the mistake: Its a beautiful day.
6. Correct the spelling: Definately
7. Rewrite with correct punctuation: shes happy
8. Fix the division: re arrange
9. Choose the correct spelling: (receive/recieve)
10. Correct the punctuation: my mom said dont go outside

5. Auxiliary Verbs and Determiners

Explanatory Note:

- Auxiliary verbs help the main verb (e.g., is, am, was, were, will, can).
- Determiners specify a noun (e.g., a, an, the, this, that, some, any).

Worksheet:

1. Identify the auxiliary verb: She is singing.
2. Find the determiner: This book is mine.
3. Use was in a sentence.
4. Choose the correct determiner: (a/an) apple.
5. Find the auxiliary verb: They were playing soccer.
6. Identify the determiner: I have some sugar.
7. Write a sentence with can.
8. Fill in: She ___ (be) reading.
9. Use these in a sentence.
10. Find the auxiliary: I will go to school.



6. Present, Past, and Future Continuous Tenses

Explanatory Note:

- **Present Continuous:** An action happening now (e.g., She is singing).
- **Past Continuous:** An action happening in the past (e.g., She was singing).

Future Continuous: An action that will happen (e.g., She will be singing).

Worksheet:

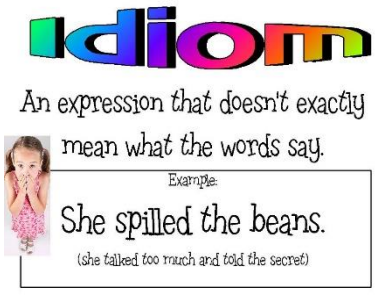
1. Change to present continuous: He writes a letter.
2. Change to past continuous: She eats lunch.
3. Use will be in a sentence.
4. Find the tense: They were playing football.
5. Rewrite: I run every day (future continuous).
6. Identify the tense: She is reading a book.
7. Fill in: They ___ (be) studying tomorrow.
8. Change to past continuous: We watch TV.
9. Write a sentence in future continuous.
10. Find the tense: He will be visiting his grandmother.

7. Idioms

Explanatory Note:

Idioms are expressions with meanings that are different from their literal words (e.g., break a leg means good luck).

Worksheet:



1. What does spill the beans mean?
2. Find the idiom: She let the cat out of the bag.
3. Use hit the nail on the head in a sentence.
4. What does under the weather mean?
5. Identify the idiom: He is over the moon about his results.
6. Write an idiom about hard work.
7. Find an idiom in this sentence: He was all ears during the lesson.
8. Use piece of cake in a sentence.
9. Explain pulling someone's leg.
10. Replace very easy with an idiom.

8. Simple Sentences and Sentence Types

Explanatory Note:

- **Simple Sentences** contain one main clause (e.g., The dog barks).
- **Sentence Types:**
  - **Statements**: A fact or opinion (e.g., I like ice cream).
  - **Questions**: Asking something (e.g., Where is my book?).
- **Commands**: Giving an order (e.g., Close the door.).

Worksheet:

1. Identify the simple sentence: She reads a book.
2. Find the statement: (a) What time is it? (b) The sun is shining.
3. Write a question using who.
4. Identify the command: (a) Open the window. (b) I like cake.
5. Change the sentence into a question: She is your friend.
6. Rewrite as a command: You should sit down.
7. Identify the sentence type: Where do you live?
8. Write a statement about your favourite hobby.
9. Change Can you help me? into a command.
10. Find the simple sentence: (a) While she was singing, it started raining. (b) She sang a song.



11. Elements of Poetry (Alliteration, Metaphor, Personification, Simile, Onomatopoeia)

Explanatory Note:

- **Alliteration**: Repetition of consonant sounds (e.g., *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers*).
- **Metaphor**: Comparing two things without like or as (e.g., *Her smile is sunshine*).
- **Personification**: Giving human qualities to objects (e.g., *The wind whispered*).
- **Simile**: Comparing two things using like or as (e.g., *Brave as a lion*).

Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate sounds (e.g., *buzz, bang, splash*).



Worksheet:

1. Identify the alliteration: *She sells seashells by the seashore.*
2. Find the metaphor: *Time is a thief.*
3. Write a sentence using personification.
4. Underline the simile: *He is as fast as a cheetah.*
5. Identify the onomatopoeia: *The bees buzzed around the flowers.*
6. Create an alliterative sentence.
7. Change the sentence into a metaphor: *He runs very fast.*
8. Find the personification: *The leaves danced in the wind.*
9. Complete the simile: *The water was as clear as ___.*
10. Identify the onomatopoeia: *The door creaked open.*

12. Adjectives (Attributive, Interrogative, Demonstrative)

Explanatory Note:

- **Attributive Adjectives**: Describe a noun directly (e.g., *The red car*).
- **Interrogative Adjectives**: Used in questions (e.g., *Which book do you want?*).
- **Demonstrative Adjectives**: Point out specific nouns (e.g., *this, that, these, those*)



Worksheet:

1. Identify the attributive adjective: *She wore a beautiful dress.*
2. Use which in a question.
3. Find the demonstrative adjective: *I want that cake.*
4. Write a sentence using an attributive adjective.
5. Underline the interrogative adjective: *Whose pencil is this?*
6. Use these in a sentence.
7. Identify the demonstrative adjective: *That dog is barking.*
8. Find the attributive adjective: *He is a talented musician.*
9. Change the sentence into a question using what: *You like this book.*
10. Identify the interrogative adjective: *Which road leads to the park?*

13. Noun Phrases and Clauses

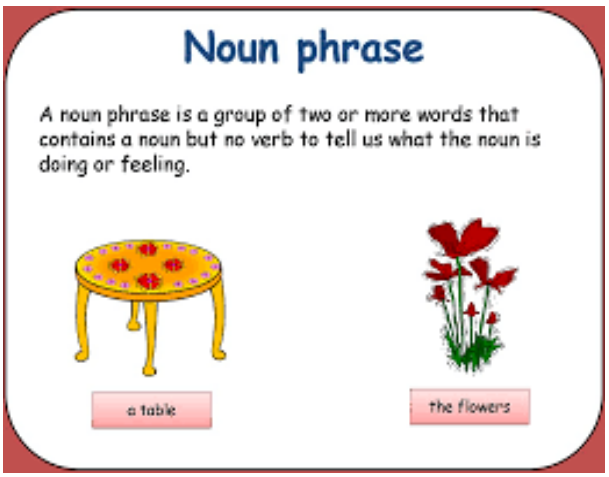
Explanatory Note:

- **Noun Phrase**: A group of words including a noun (e.g., *The tall boy*).

Noun Clause: A clause that acts as a noun (e.g., *I know that she is coming*).

Worksheet:

1. Identify the noun phrase: *The black cat sat on the wall.*
2. Find the noun clause: *She believes that he will win.*
3. Underline the noun phrase: *The beautiful garden is full of flowers.*
4. Use a noun clause in a sentence.
5. Identify the noun phrase: *A large crowd gathered outside.*
6. Write a sentence with a noun clause.
7. Find the noun phrase: *The new student joined the class.*
8. Change the sentence to include a noun clause: *I know the answer.*
9. Identify the noun clause: *What he said was surprising.*
10. Underline the noun phrase: *The little puppy barked happily.*



1. Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns

1. mine
2. himself
3. The car is mine.
4. (Example) You should believe in yourself.
5. The bag is hers.
6. herself
7. themselves
8. yours
9. (Example) We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
10. mine

2. Stems, Prefixes, and Suffixes

1. teach
2. un- (unhappy)
3. kindness
4. friendly
5. dis + agree
6. helpful
7. pre-
8. redo (or similar: repaint, rewrite)
9. enjoyment
10. runner

3. Subject and Object

1. Subject: The cat
2. Object: a new dress
3. Subject: John
4. Object: the students
5. Subject: My sister, Object: a cake
6. Subject: The birds
7. Object: a rainbow
8. Subject: Dad, Object: the car
9. Subject: The baby
10. Object: an email

7. Idioms

1. To reveal a secret
2. let the cat out of the bag
3. (Example) He hit the nail on the head when he explained the problem.
4. Feeling sick/unwell
5. over the moon
6. (Example) No pain, no gain.
7. all ears
8. (Example) The test was a piece of cake.
9. Joking with someone
10. Piece of cake

4. Spelling and Punctuation, Word Division

1. Tomorrow
2. What is your name?
3. co-operate
4. I like apples, bananas, and grapes.
5. It's a beautiful day.
6. Definitely
7. She’s happy.
8. rearrange
9. receive
10. My mom said, Don’t go outside.

5. Auxiliary Verbs and Determiners

1. is
2. This
3. (Example) She was tired yesterday.
4. an
5. were
6. some
7. (Example) She can swim well.
8. is
9. (Example) These shoes are expensive.
10. will

6. Present, Past, and Future Continuous Tenses

1. He is writing a letter.
2. She was eating lunch.
3. (Example) I will be studying tomorrow.
4. Past continuous
5. I will be running every day.
6. Present continuous
7. will be
8. We were watching TV.
9. (Example) She will be cooking dinner at 7 p.m.
10. Future continuous

9. Elements of Poetry

1. She sells seashells by the seashore.
2. Time is a thief.
3. (Example) The stars danced in the night sky.
4. He is as fast as a cheetah.
5. buzzed
6. (Example) Silly snakes slithered swiftly.
7. He is a lightning bolt.
8. The leaves danced in the wind.
9. crystal
10. creaked

8. Simple Sentences and Sentence Types

1. She reads a book.
2. (b) The sun is shining.
3. (Example) Who is your best friend?
4. (a) Open the window.
5. Is she your friend?
6. Sit down.
7. Question
8. (Example) I love playing soccer.
9. Help me.
10. (b) She sang a song.

10. Adjectives (Attributive, Interrogative, Demonstrative)

1. beautiful
2. (Example) Which book do you like?
3. that
4. (Example) She wore a red dress.
5. Whose
6. (Example) These apples are fresh.
7. That
8. talented
9. What book do you like?
10. Which

11. Noun Phrases and Clauses

1. The black cat
2. that he will win
3. The beautiful garden
4. (Example) I believe that he is right.
5. A large crowd
6. (Example) She knows that today is important.
7. The new student
8. I know that the answer is correct.
9. What he said
10. The little puppy