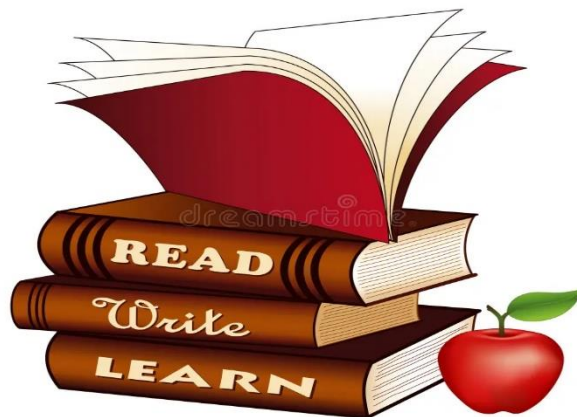




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ENGLISH GRADE 5 TERM 4: HANDOUT 2023-2024



Name: _____
Grade 5 _____

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Nouns

<i>Type of Nouns</i>	
1. Common Noun <i>Nonspecific people, places, things or ideas</i> Man, city, religion etc...	6. Uncountable Noun <i>Cannot be counted</i> Milk, music, food, water, snow, rice etc...
2. Proper Noun <i>Specific people, places, things...</i> Albert Einstein, London etc...	7. Compound Noun <i>Made up of two or more smaller words</i> Textbook, snowball, seafood, sunflower
3. Abstract Noun <i>Something that you can not perceive with your five senses</i> Belief, love, pride, happiness etc...	8. Collective Noun <i>Refer to a group of things as one whole</i> Bunch, audience, flock, group, family
4. Concrete Noun <i>Something that you can perceive with your five senses</i> Apple, lion, eyes, flower etc...	9. Singular Noun <i>Refer to one person, place things, or idea</i> Cat, dog, ship, monkey, hero etc...
5. Countable Noun <i>Can be counted</i> Pencil/pencils, apple/apples, train, clock etc...	10. Plural Noun <i>Refer to more than one person, place things, or idea</i> Dogs, cats, ships, babies etc..

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and name them.

1. We saw a shoal of fish swimming in the lake. _____
2. My brother plays the piano very well. _____
3. There are lots of roses in the garden. _____
4. The child was crying for candies. _____
5. She put her bag on the table. _____

B. Underline the noun in the given sentence.

1. Riya is a good girl.
2. She plays with the ball.
3. The sky is blue.
4. Ram reads a book.
5. Sita is my friend.

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate nouns from the box.

lions	cards	trousers	eggs
people	bees	sticks	players

1. A pair of
2. A pack of
3. A team of
4. A pride of
5. A crowd of
6. A clutch of
7. A swarm of
8. A bundle of

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns from the box below.

range	army	forest	flock
flock	stack	litter	herd

1. A _____ of birds.
2. An _____ of ants.
3. A _____ of hay.
4. A _____ of trees.
5. A _____ of mountains.
6. A _____ of monkeys.
7. A _____ of cattle.
8. A _____ of kittens.

Prefixes & Suffixes



Prefixes come before the root of a word. For example: *mis* – misunderstood, *un-* uncomfortable, *dis-* disrespectful

Suffixes come after the root of a word. For example: joyful – *ful*, teacher – *er*, slowly – *ly*

1. Choose the correct prefix from 'mis', 'un' or 'dis' and add to the root words below:

- understood _____
- real _____
- respect _____
- fold _____
- agree _____
- take _____



2. Choose the correct suffixes 'ful', 'er' or 'ly' and add to the root words below:

- wonder _____
- small _____
- silent _____
- thank _____
- final _____
- tall _____



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3. Write the root word, suffix or prefix in the table below. Each word has a root word and either a prefix or a suffix.

Words	Prefix	Root	Suffix
1. preschool			
2. ungrateful			
3. colourful			
4. smallest			
5. dishonest			
6. unsure			
7. misunderstood			
8. helpful			
9. longer			

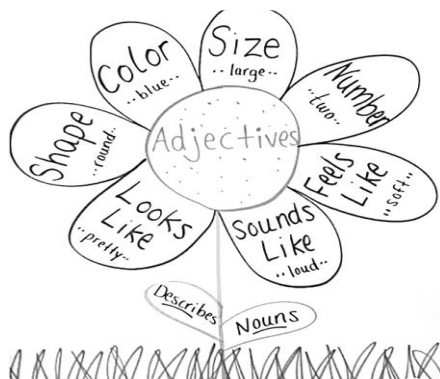
Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example: Dorothy is a beautiful girl.

Underline the adjective in each sentence.

- 1) Amanda has curly hair.
- 2) Paula ate juicy mangoes.
- 3) Ralph has six balloons.
- 4) Terry has a blue shirt.
- 5) The Millers own an antique car.
- 6) I lost my new bracelet.
- 7) Dan sat on the broken chair.
- 8) The old woman walked slowly.
- 9) The backpack is heavy.
- 10) Hannah has a spacious room.



Adverbs

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

Pronouns

TYPES OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns Types	Use	Example
Personal	Refer to specific persons or things	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them
Possessive	Show ownership or possession	Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
Reflexive	Reflect back to the subject of the sentence	Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves
Demonstrative	Point to specific persons or things	This, that, these, those
Interrogative	Used to ask questions	Who, whom, whose, what, which
Relative	Used to introduce a relative clause	Who, whom, whose, which, that
Indefinite	Refer to nonspecific persons, things or amounts	Anyone, anything, someone, something, everything

Write the **personal pronoun** that can take the place of each **noun**.

- _____ 1. **Mrs. May** walked down the street to catch the bus.
- _____ 2. **Mary and Paul** are going to visit friends.
- _____ 3. **The turtle** was glad to see Aaron.
- _____ 4. **John** drove the tractor on the farm.

B. Circle the correct pronouns given in the parentheses.

1. (I,me) will pick up the groceries.
2. (She,her) sent (I,me) a package in the mail.
3. Are you going to visit (he,him) this evening?
4. Wendy is somewhere around; have you seen (she,her)?
5. The commanding officer gave (him,he) and (me, I) a real bawling-out.

C. Identify the underlined part of speech

1. Those are Tom's.

A personal pronoun
B relative pronoun
C demonstrative pronoun
D interrogative pronoun

2. They didn't give themselves a chance to think before beginning the competition.

A personal pronoun
B relative pronoun
C indefinite pronoun
D reflexive pronoun

3. They think hers is the most interesting submission.

A personal pronoun
B relative pronoun
C possessive pronoun
D interrogative pronoun

4. Someone will need to finish doing the lunch dishes before Don fixes dinner.

A personal pronoun
B relative pronoun
C indefinite pronoun
D interrogative pronoun

Conjunctions

Circle the conjunctions in each sentence.

1. The bus was full, **so** they walked home.
2. She enjoyed the cake, but she refused a second piece.
3. May you share the salt and pepper please?
4. I'll have the white sugar, and you can have the brown sugar.
5. Do you prefer apple or orange juice?
6. Time was up, yet I was not finished.
7. The boy was tired, but he kept running.
8. You cannot go to school or to the playground when you are sick.
9. The restaurant was closed, yet the lights were on.
10. I will hang my clothes, so they will dry.
11. John was asleep, but his brother was still awake.
12. You can walk, run or take the bus.

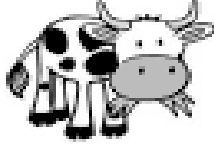
A conjunction is a word that links two words or phrases together.

Common conjunctions:
and, or, but, so, yet.



Subject and Object

The **subject** in a sentence is the thing that performs the action of a verb, whereas the **object** is the person, thing or place that is impacted by, or involved in, the action. In other words, **the subject does, and the object receives**. A sentence needs a subject, but not all sentences require an object.

Subject	Object
The person or thing that is doing the action.	The person or thing that is receiving the action.
The <u>cow</u> eats grass. 	Tina plays the <u>piano</u>. 

The cat ate the mouse.

The cat ate what? A mouse! → "A mouse" is the object.

John hit his sister.

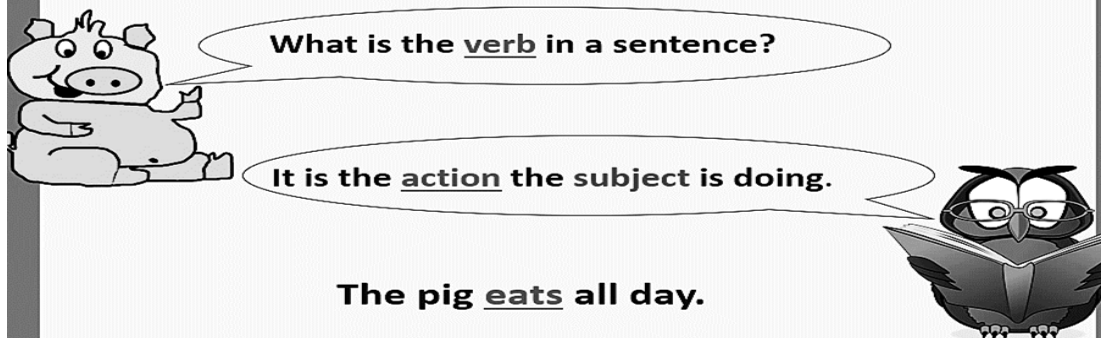
John hit whom? His sister! → "His sister" is the object.

Write a **subject** (on the red line) and an **object** (on the blue line) to complete each sentence below.

1. _____ bought _____.
2. _____ likes _____.
3. _____ made _____.
4. _____ is carrying _____.
5. _____ bit _____.

Subject – verb agreement (concord)

↓
Subject Verb Agreement



What is the verb in a sentence?

It is the action the subject is doing.

The pig eats all day.

The owl sleeps all day.

Subject verb agreement

Subject verb agreement means the subject and verb must agree in the sentence. This means both need to be singular or both need to be plural.

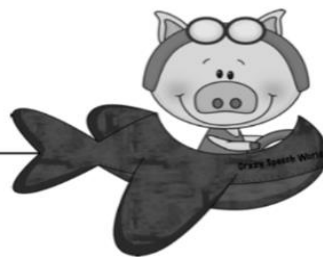


The subject and the verb must agree in the sentence. Choose the most suitable verb for each sentence below by filling in the blanks with your choice:

1. My grandmother always _____ a cake for my birthday.
a) bake b) bakes
2. The dogs _____ the cats.
a) chases b) chase
3. The cat _____ the rat.
a) chase b) chases
4. Tom and Harry _____ a book.
a) reads b) read

Idioms

Idiom
An expression that means something different than what the words actually say



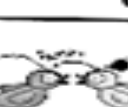
Example:

That test was a piece of cake!



Piece of cake is an idiom that means...

The test was easy, not that it was an actual piece of cake!

 Hit the hay ↓ Go to bed	 Tie the knot ↓ To get married
 Eat crow ↓ to have to admit that you made a mistake	 Bent out of shape ↓ to feel upset or annoyed about something
 Pie in the sky ↓ something you hope will happen, but is very unlikely	 A bad egg ↓ someone who behaves in a dishonest way
 Buy a lemon ↓ to buy something that doesn't work well (usually refers to cars)	 A drop in the bucket ↓ a very small or unimportant amount
 A couch potato ↓ someone who sits around and watches too much TV	 To kill 2 birds with 1 stone ↓ to solve 2 problems at once with 1 action

Match the idiom in column A with its real like meaning in column B. Write the correct letter in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1 You have ants in your pants.	A I'm good in growing things.	1.
2 I'm feeling blue.	B Put yourself in my place.	2.
3 I have green fingers	C I'm in trouble.	3.
4 Please give me a hand.	D I'm sad.	4.
5 I'm in a pickle.	E You're wiggling	5.
6 I hit the nail on the head,	F I'm nervous.	6.
7 Walk a mile in my shoes.	G Please help.	7.
8 I have butterflies in my stomach.	H I got it correct.	8.

Proverbs



Proverb

A common saying that expresses something wise or true

Example:



Actions speak louder than words
means
what you do is more important than what you say

ENGLISH PROVERBS

Two wrongs don't make a right

It is never right to wrong someone, even if they have wronged you first.



A friend in need is a friend indeed



If someone helps you when you have problems, or you are in trouble, that person is a true friend.

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder



Everyone has their own ideas of what is beautiful.



Practice makes perfect



If you want to be perfect at something, you need to practice every day.

Haste makes waste



When you try to work too quickly, you usually make mistakes.

Better late than never



It's better if you do something later, than not do it at all.

Actions speak louder than words



What you do matters – not what you say.



Easy come, easy go



When something, especially money, is easily got and then soon spent or lost.

Great minds think alike



Smart people usually have the same ideas.

Complete each proverb with words from the word bank.

honesty place well chain eat shoe
chin spots time wonders eye sorry

If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing _____.

There's no _____ like home.

_____ is the best policy.

A _____ is only as strong as its weakest link.

If the _____ fits, wear it.

You are what you _____.

There's no _____ like the present.

_____ will never cease.

Keep your _____ up.

Better safe than _____.

Beauty is in the _____ of the beholder.

A leopard cannot change its _____.

A proverb is a short saying that expresses a general truth.

Similes and Metaphors

A simile: A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike. *For example: The sun was as bright as a diamond.*

A metaphor: The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. It says you are something. *For example: All the world is*



Simile or Metaphor?



Write simile or metaphor for each sentence.

1. The trees were like soldiers standing tall.

2. Her dad is a beast on the football field.

3. John's sister is a cat, crawling everywhere.

4. His eyes are as blue as the ocean.

5. The leaves were like bugs on the ground.

6. She was an animal on the basketball court.

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

example: The words big and large are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

example: The words open and closed are antonyms.

Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. agree, disagree _____
2. cold, freezing _____
3. easy, difficult _____
4. argue, squabble _____
5. guess, estimate _____
6. bottom, top _____
7. tired, energetic _____
8. huge, gigantic _____
9. sink, float _____
10. windy, calm _____
11. noisy, quiet _____
12. unhappy, sad _____

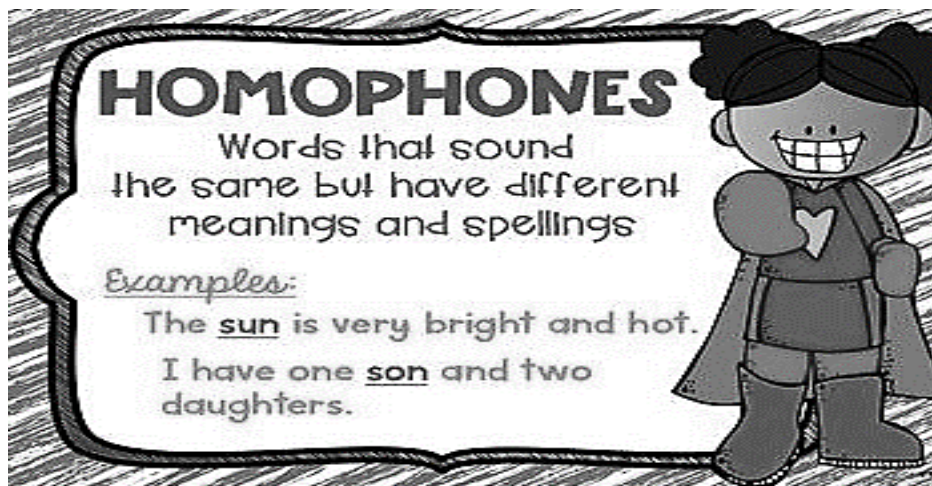


Write a **synonym** and an **antonym** for each word.
Use the words from the word box.

laugh	false	difficult	moist
ill	different	healthy	full
easy	cowardly	sob	factual
similar	dry	famished	daring
construct	rich	destroy	poor

	SYNONYM	ANTONYM
true	_____	_____
damp	_____	_____
cry	_____	_____
alike	_____	_____
build	_____	_____
hard	_____	_____
sick	_____	_____
wealthy	_____	_____
hungry	_____	_____
brave	_____	_____

Homophones

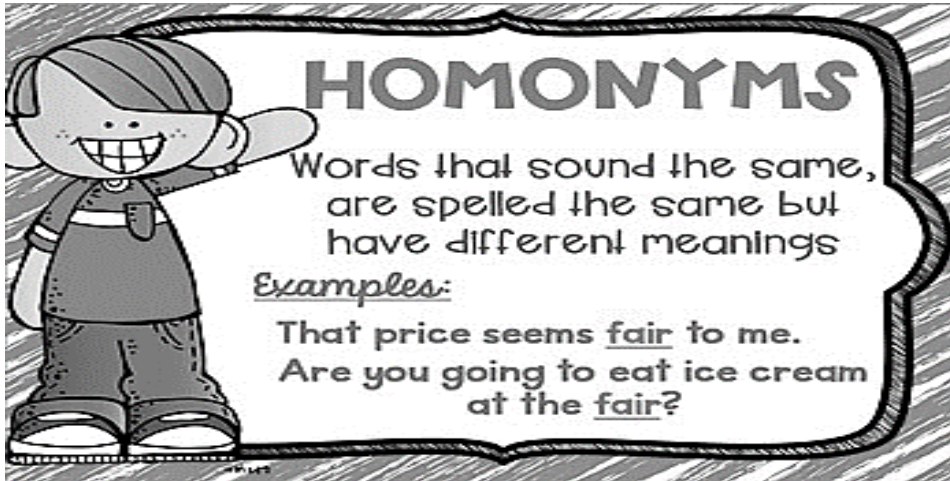


Circle the correct word to complete the sentence. Then write the word on the line.

1. Last week I _____ a horse along the trail in the mountains.
road rode
2. My dog hurt his front _____ from digging in the yard.
paws pause
3. I _____ all of my timed math tests and spelling tests.
past passed
4. My father cut the _____ in half for my tree house.
bored board
5. We _____ all of our soccer games this season.
won one
6. My mother has to _____ my blue button onto my coat.
sew so
7. Can you help me brush and comb my sister's _____?
hair hare
8. Grandma's favorite _____ is the rose.
flour flower
9. Timmy can't _____ his homework.
fined find
10. We are going to chop some _____.
wood would



Homonyms



Write a sentence to demonstrate the different meanings of each homonym.

1a. book - _____

1b. book - _____

2a. bank - _____

2b. bank - _____

3a. kind - _____

3b. kind - _____

Articles

An **article** is a word that is normally put before a noun.

For example:

A dog

The dog

There are two kinds of articles: **definite articles** and **indefinite articles**.

In English, there is just one *definite article*: "the".

There are two *indefinite articles*: "a" and "an".

Articles Worksheet

a	an	the
---	----	-----

Complete the sentence with correct article:

1. _____ plates are on the dining table.
2. I want _____ burger.
3. There is _____ orange on the table.
4. _____ students are welcoming the chief guest.
5. He is in _____ rush.
6. I have got _____ plan for that.
7. She is always smiling and kind to _____ students.
8. A teacher is _____ important person in everyone's life.
9. He is _____ best in this subject.
10. There was _____ lot of fun while playing cricket.

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UNDERLINE articles in the following sentences below. Then, **STATE** whether it is a **DEFINITE** or **INDEFINITE** article.

1. The dog saw a snake under a tree. _____
2. A small boy was choked by an apple. _____

Noun and Adverbial Clauses

CLAUSES

This refers to a unit of grammar below the rank of sentence (i. e. it is smaller than a sentence). It may or not be a complete sentence but still with subject and predicate. For this Term (Grade 5 EHL), only two clauses will be learnt and/ or revised, namely, the (i) **noun clause** and (ii) **adverbial clause**.

Noun Clause

A group of words (clause) that takes the place of any noun.

If the clause answers the question, “who?” or “what?”, then it is a *noun clause*.

For example:

- I feed my dog **what calves drink**.
- **The boy that stole my money** was caught.

Adverbial Clause

This is a group of words (clause) that plays the role of an adverb. Like all clauses, an adverbial clause contains a subject and a verb.

If the clause answers one of these questions: “where?”, “how?”, “when?” or “why?”, then it is an *adverbial clause*.

For example:

- Keep hitting the gong **until I tell you to stop**.
- **After the game has finished**, the king and pawn go into the same box.

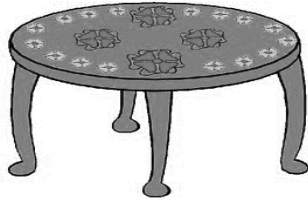
Say which *CLAUSE* has been used in each case. Choose between *NOUN* and *ADVERBIAL clause*

1. John eats what his chickens lay .	
2. The man sells eggs when his chickens lay them .	
3. If you think you can , you can.	
4. She cannot remember what she said last night .	
5. Where there are too many soldiers , there is no peace.	
6. I like what I hear .	

Noun Phrase

Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a group of two or more words that contains a noun but no verb to tell us what the noun is doing or feeling.



a table



the flowers

Underline the noun phrase in each sentence.

- 1) The green and red balloons look perfect.
- 2) Jenny gave the neatly packed gift box to her mother.
- 3) The end of the story was quite a surprise.
- 4) My old book of maps is in this rack.
- 5) Kylie gifted us her hand-made greeting cards.
- 6) Can we adopt that little brown spotted dog?

Adjectival Phrase

ADJECTIVE Phrases

An **adjective phrase** is when more than one word describes a noun. The phrase acts as an adjective by describing a noun but may have words other than adjectives in it.

Example: The dog with the wagging tail greeted us at the door.

Underline the Adjective Phrase

1. The old, rusty bike was left out in the rain.
2. My younger sister, who is very creative, loves to draw.
3. The tall, dark dresser looked good in his new bedroom.
4. The sun, bright and yellow, shone in the sky.
5. Dogs covered in mud are not allowed in the house.
6. We are expecting some extremely sunny days this summer.
7. The weatherman is forecasting some extremely strong storms this winter.

Adverbial Phrase

Adverbial Phrase

a group of words that functions as an adverb

Example

We will escape **in the morning.**

adverbial phrase



Adverbial phrases contrast with normal adverbs and adverbial clauses...

We will escape **later.**

normal adverb

We will escape

subject

verb

when the Sun rises.

adverbial clause

Underline the adverbial phrases in each sentence.

1. We expect our grandparents to arrive in an hour.
2. The weatherman says it will rain all day.
3. He found the lost jacket in the morning.
4. We raced our toy car on the ground.
5. Early in the morning the air is cold and fresh.

Negative form

Negative Sentence

Definition: A sentence that tells you something is not so is called a negative sentence (NS)
It contains a negative word

Example: The kid is not feeling well.



Write the following sentences in the Negative form:

Example: I am tired. I am not tired.

1. The bus was late.

2. She will keep her promise.

3. They have gone out.

4. Girls are working hard.

5. Thabo can speak French.

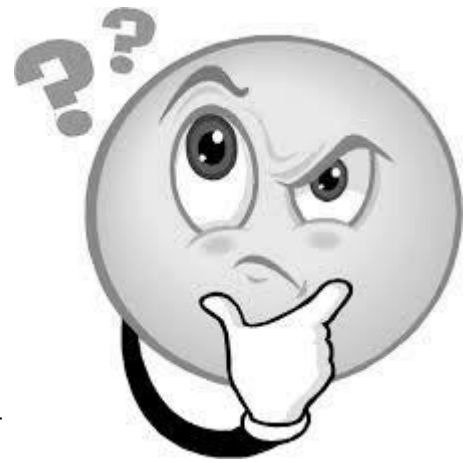
6. Girls were in the class.

7. Max has many toys.

8. I am a soccer fan.

Question form

Example: She is tired. - Is she tired?



Write the following sentences in Question form:

1. The train was early

2. She will bake a cake.

3. They have gone out.

4. The athletes are training hard.

5. John can speak Afrikaans.

6. The girls did the laundry.

7. Max has many books.

8. They went on holiday.



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ANSWERS

Nouns - page 3-4		Prefixes & Suffixes – Page 5			
A. 1) collective noun		1.a) misunderstand			
2) common nouns		b) unreal			
3) countable/common noun		c) disrespect			
4) common/countable noun		d) unfold			
5) common noun		e) disagree			
B. 1) girl		f) mistake			
2) ball		2. a) wonderful			
3) sky		b) smaller			
4) book		c) silently			
5) fiend		d) thankful			
C. 1) trousers	D. 1) flock	e) finally			
2) cards	2) army	f) taller			
3) players	3) stack	3.	Prefix	Root	Suffix
4) lions	4) forest	1)	pre	school	
5) people	5) range	2)	un	grate	ful
6) eggs	6) troop	3)	colour	ful	
7) bees	7) herd	4)	small	est	
8) sticks	8) litter	5)	dis	honest	
Adverbs – page 7-8		6)	un	sure	
1. where		7)	mis	under	stood
2. How		8)	help	ful	
3. where		9)		long	er
4. When		Adjectives – page 6			
5. When		1. curly			
6. how		2. juicy			
7. when		3. six			
8. where		4. blue			
9. how		5. antique			
10. when		6. new			
B. 1 quickly	5. Slowly	9. Well	7. broken		
2. excitedly	6. Easily	10. beautifully	8. old		
3. carelessly	7. Suddenly		9. heavy		
4. finally	8. Loudly		10. spacious		

Pronouns - page 9-10	Conjunctions – Page 11
A.1) She	1) so
2) They	2) but
3) It	3) and
4) He	4) and
	5) or
B.1) I	6) yet
2) She me	7) but
3) him	8) or
4) her	9) yet
5) him I	10) so
	11) but
C.1) C	12) or
2) D	Subject – verb agreement (concord) – page 13
3) C	1) bakes
4) B	2) chase
Subject and Object – page 12	3) chases
1) Tom bought a car.	4) read
2) She likes chocolates.	Proverbs – page 15
3) The children made mud houses.	1) well
4) The gentleman is carrying flowers.	2) place
5) The dog bit the cat.	3) Honesty
Idioms – pages 14	4) chain
1) E	5) shoe
2) D	6) eat
3) A	7) time
4) G	8) Wonders
5) C	9) chin
6) H	10) sorry
7) B	11) eye
8) F	12) spots

Similes and Metaphor - page 16			Homophones and Homonyms – Page 19 & 20	
1) simile			1) rode	1.a) I read a book.
2) metaphor			2) paws	b) Book your flight ticket today.
3) metaphor			3) passed	
4) simile			4) board	2.a) ABSA bank is the best.
5) simile			5) won	b) The bank of the river burst.
6) metaphor			6) sew	
Synonyms and Antonyms – page 17-18			7) hair	3.a) Be kind to all your friends.
A.1) antonyms			8) flower	b) What kind of a car do you drive?
2) synonyms			9) find	
3) antonyms			10) wood	
4) synonyms			Articles – page 21	
5) synonyms			1) The	
6) antonyms			2) a	
7) antonyms			3) an	
8) synonyms			4) The	
9) antonyms			5) a	
10) antonyms			6) a	
11) antonyms			7) the	
12) synonyms			8) an	
			9) the	
B	Synonym	Antonym	10) a	
1)	factual	false	B.1) The – definite a – indefinite	
2)	moist	dry	2) A/an - indefinite	
3)	sob	laugh	Nouns and Adverbial Clauses – page 22	
4)	similar	different	1) noun clause	
5)	construct	destroy	2) adverbial clause	
6)	difficult	easy	3) adverbial clause	
7)	ill	healthy	4) noun clause	
8)	rich	poor	5) adverbial clause	
9)	famished	full	6) noun clause	
10)	daring	cowardly		

Noun phrase - page 23	Adverbial phrase – page 25
1. The green and red balloons	1) in an hour.
2. the neatly packed gift box	2) all day.
3. The end of the story	3) in the morning.
4. My old book of maps	4) on the ground.
5. her hand-made greeting cards	5) early in the morning.
6. that little brown spotted dog?	
Adjectival phrase – page 24	Negative form – pages 26
1) old, rusty	1) The bus was not late.
2) who is very creative	2) She will not keep her promise.
3) tall, dark	3) They have not gone out.
4) bright and yellow	4) Girls are not working hard.
5) covered in mud	5) Thabo cannot speak French.
6) some extremely	6) Girls were not in the class.
7) some extremely strong	7) Max does not have many toys.
Question form – page 27	8) I am not a soccer fan.
1) Was the train early?	
2) Will she bake a cake?	
3) Have they gone out?	
4) Are the athletes training hard?	
5) Can John speak Afrikaans?	
6) Did the girls do the laundry?	
7) Does Max have many books?	
8) Did they go on holiday?	