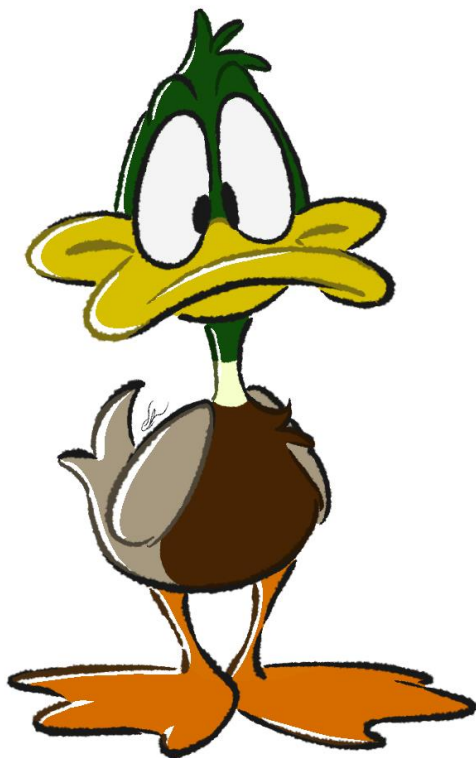


Name and

Surname: _____

Grade 6 _____

My Language Book



Term 3



Adjectives



Rewrite the sentences with adjectives.

1. The gorilla at the zoo quickly grabbed the bananas.

2. Hunter went out and bought a watch for his father.

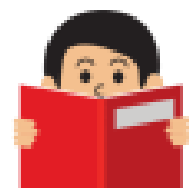
3. Steven is not fond of cake. He believes the flavour is comparable to candy.

4. My daughter was excited about our vacation to the park.

5. Angela wore a hat to that recital.

6. Her grandmother needs her to fetch her glasses.

7. Kylie was late for her lessons, so she missed out.



Date: _____

Gerund

Definition Gerund: a noun ending "ing" that has been formed from a verb

thinking

playing

eating

painting

Properties Unlike a normal noun, a gerund can be modified by an adverb and take an object

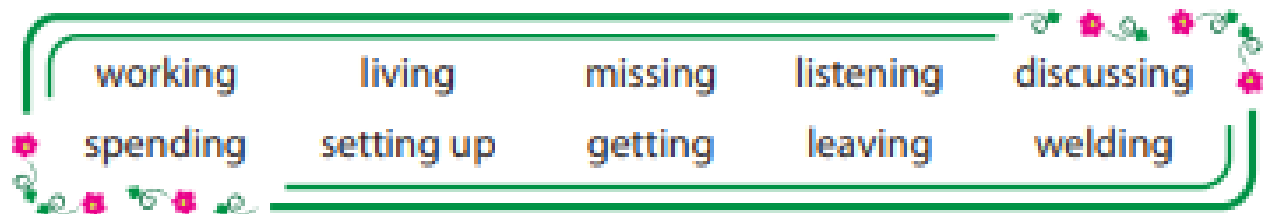
carefully painting the fence

adverb

gerund

direct object

Complete each sentence using an appropriate gerund from the box.



- 1) Having studied _____, Tim easily got a job as a technician.
- 2) Courtney loved _____ to Grandpa's childhood memories.
- 3) Before _____, Ms. Gonzales said goodbye to each of us.
- 4) The air conditioner stopped _____ in the middle of the night.
- 5) _____ the worry off her chest helped Little Mary feel better.
- 6) Not only is _____ in the city center stressful, it is expensive.
- 7) One thing Ms. Ross is keen to do is _____ a restaurant.
- 8) What made Catherine disappointed was _____ the bus.
- 9) Marilyn was tired after _____ long hours at the library.
- 10) I suggested _____ the matter in the next meeting.

Active and Passive Voice

Learning the difference between active and passive voice can be tricky. Both types of sentences use action verbs. The difference is how the action relates to the subject.

In ACTIVE VOICE, the subject performs the action.

Oliver grew giant carrots in his garden.
The neighborhood bunnies devoured Oliver's carrots.
Oliver posted a sign that said *Don't Eat The Carrots!*

In PASSIVE VOICE, the subject receives the action.

The giant carrots in the garden were grown by Oliver.
Oliver's carrots were devoured by the neighborhood bunnies.
A sign that said *Don't Eat the Carrots* was posted by Oliver.

For each sentence below, write A on the blank line if it is ACTIVE, or P if it is PASSIVE.

1. _____ The pirate hoisted the sails.
2. _____ The sails were hoisted by the pirate.
3. _____ The bat gulped the moth.
4. _____ The moth was gulped by the bat.
5. _____ The plane was flown by the pilot.
6. _____ The pilot flew the plane.
7. _____ A huge pot of spaghetti was cooked by the chef.
8. _____ The chef cooked a huge pot of spaghetti.
9. _____ The poodle chased the squirrel.
10. _____ The squirrel was chased by the poodle.

Active Voice vs. Passive Voice

Structure →

Subject + Verb + Object

Object + Verb + by + Subject

Sentence →

Rina gave me the book.

The book was given to me by Rina.

Active and Passive Voice



Active Form:

The professor **teaches** the students.

Passive Form:

The students **are taught** by the professor.

Date: _____

Change these active sentences to passive

1 They will punish him.

2 They are painting my office today.

3 They have just done the work.

4 She bought this camera in Japan.

5 They took my daughter away from me.

6 Mosquitoes were eating me alive.

7 They had made many promises.

8 They will have completed the new bridge by March.

9 They are going to arrest me.

10 An American writer wrote this novel.

11 They had delivered the mail in the morning.

Date: _____



Turn these sentences into the negative

Remember:

BUILDING NEGATIVE SENTENCES	
Present Simple Add "don't" + verb in infinitive ("doesn't") for he/she/it	I don't eat broccoli. She doesn't speak Chinese.
Past Simple Add "didn't" + verb in infinitive	You didn't go to the field. He didn't eat lunch.
Future Simple Add "won't" + verb in infinitive	We won't go to Germany next year.

1. Mark will travel to Germany next week.

_____.

2. He walks to school every Tuesday.

_____.

3. I enjoyed the movie last night.

_____.

4. The students will study for the test.

_____.

5. Maria ate a cake at the party yesterday.

_____.

6. John will be at the meeting next Monday.

_____.

7. She completes the homework every day after school.

_____.

8. The dog went to the park.

_____.

9. I will go to Italy in September.

_____.

10. We forgot the keys at home!

_____.

Date: _____



Contraction Match

Match each contraction on the left with the words on the right.

1. ☐ I've
2. ☐ you're
3. ☐ we've
4. ☐ she's
5. ☐ I'll
6. ☐ we'll
7. ☐ haven't
8. ☐ they're
9. ☐ wouldn't
10. ☐ I'm
11. ☐ doesn't
12. ☐ they'll
13. ☐ don't
14. ☐ couldn't
15. ☐ isn't

- a. they will
- b. have not
- c. is not
- d. they are
- e. does not
- f. you are
- g. could not
- h. we will
- i. would not
- j. do not
- k. I will
- l. she is
- m. I have
- n. I am
- o. we have

Date: _____

Contractions

Rewrite each sentence using the contracted form of the underlined words.

Example: They are good musicians.

They're good musicians.

- 1) They are not playing tag today.

- 2) We waited for Jacob and Samantha, but they had already reached the venue.

- 3) Mother could not stop laughing at Nina's jokes.

- 4) It does not rain as much in California as it does in Florida.

- 5) The puppet show is not playing in the theaters.

- 6) Kylie would not eat potato leek soup.

- 7) Caroline cannot speak German at all.

- 8) We shall organize a slumber party soon.

Verb Tense

Verbs show an action or a state of being.

The verb tense places the verb in time. The three major tenses verbs can show are past, present, and future. Sometimes it helps kids to think of the past as “yesterday,” the present as “today,” and the future as “tomorrow.”

Each verb tense has several options that allow you to be precise about what you mean. Let's look at the verb, “to ride.”



Past	Present	Future
I rode my bicycle. I was riding my bicycle. I had been riding my bicycle.	I ride my bicycle. I am riding my bicycle. I have been riding my bicycle.	I will ride my bicycle. I will be riding my bicycle. I am going to ride my bicycle.

Your ear can probably tell which verb tense “sounds right” in a sentence. Choose the correct tense of the verb to best complete each sentence below.

1. Jim and Susan _____ to school tomorrow.
(went/will go)
2. Sam sits down and _____ in his notebook.
(writes/wrote)
3. The energetic puppy sure _____ happy yesterday!
(is/was)
4. Mrs. Smith _____ a song in the talent show next month.
(sang/will sing)
5. They _____ on the phone for three hours last night.
(talk/talked)
6. My baby sister _____ for the first time yesterday!
(speaks/spoke)
7. Uncle Scott _____ me a new video game tomorrow.
(gave/will give)
8. The teacher _____ to her students right now.
(read/is reading)

Next to each verb, write “past tense,” “present tense,” or “future tense” .

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 9. plays _____ | 10. were _____ |
| 11. painted _____ | 12. is smiling _____ |
| 13. write _____ | 14. drew _____ |
| 15. will drive _____ | 16. are _____ |

Common Nouns & Proper Nouns

A noun can be a *common noun*, or a *proper noun*.

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, things, or ideas. They are capitalized, because they are names.



Johnson Elementary School.



Maggie Jones



Mr. Blackwell



Timmy

Common nouns are general, not specific. They are not names, so they are not capitalized unless they are the first word in a sentence.



school



man



girl



boy

Write *Common* or *Proper* on the line next to each noun.

1. restaurant _____

2. SaveMore Groceries _____

3. book _____

4. teacher _____

5. Samantha _____

6. lunchbox _____

7. Mrs. Walker _____

8. eraser _____

9. homework _____

10. Aunt Jane _____

Write 3 common nouns:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Write 3 proper nouns:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Date: _____

Find the Nouns

Underline each noun and state why it's a noun: people, place, thing or idea.



1. The boy throws the frisbee. _____
2. Please bring the ice cream. _____
3. Dogs are my favorite animal. _____
4. He has paper and pens in his desk. _____
5. The game is very complicated. _____
6. My aunt was not here for Christmas. _____
7. What is your friend's name? _____
8. Tell me what you think about the weather. _____
9. She enjoys reading books about foreign languages sometimes. _____
10. My tooth hurts after eating the watermelon. _____
11. Have you ever seen a lion? _____
12. During the summer, I swim in the pond. _____

Adverbs

Can you spot the adverbs in each sentence below and then identify which noun or verb they are describing?

Example: The planet turns slowly on its axis every 24 hours. When it faces the sun we have day, and when it faces the moon we have night!

Adverb: SLOWLY **Describing:** THE PLANET

1. The boy carefully built a tower out of bricks. The tower was so tall that it touched the ceiling!

Adverb: _____ **Describing:** _____

2. I went shopping with my mum and bought a new dress. I danced around happily when I got home.

Adverb: _____ **Describing:** _____

3. The dog has long, shiny hair and a pointy nose. The dog barks loudly when its owner returns!

Adverb: _____ **Describing:** _____

4. I love greedily eating my pancakes in the morning. Maple syrup and blueberries are my favourite topping.

Adverb: _____ **Describing:** _____

5. The bank securely locks the door every night to make sure that the money stays safe.

Adverb: _____ **Describing:** _____

Complex Sentences

In a compound sentence, both independent clauses are equally important. In a complex sentence, the independent clause contains the most important, main idea, and the subordinate clause contains less important, or extra, information.

DIRECTIONS: Combine each set of sentences below to create a complex sentence. Use the word in parentheses to combine the sentences.

1. We went to the mall. We went after school. (after)

2. John likes peanuts. John is allergic to peanuts. (although)

3. Elaine is my lab partner. Elaine just moved here. (who)

4. We bought a house in town. The house is blue. (which)

5. We stayed up late. The sun came up. (until)

6. I won't be going to the party. I have plans that night. (since)



Compound to simple sentences

Split the compound sentences into two simple sentences.

*Claudia was full from supper,
yet she asked for dessert.*



*Claudia was full from supper.
She asked for dessert.*

1. The jar was empty, so she washed it.

2. The boy was hungry, for he ate all his food.

3. They paid for their tickets, and they got to see the movie.

4. They do not like to swim, but they enjoy fishing.

5. The show was great, but the crowd did not clap.

6. Do you want green peppers, or do you prefer broccoli?

7. It was late in the season, yet they did not give up.

8. It was still early, so he made himself another coffee.

9. She did not want to cry, for everyone was looking at her.

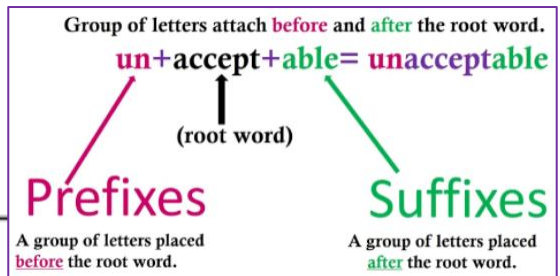
10. The hostess walked us to our table, and she gave us some menus.

11. They did not have soup, but they did have salad.

12. He wanted some bread, but the box was empty.



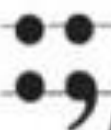
Date: _____



PREFIXES, ROOT WORDS, & SUFFIXES

Directions: Write the prefix, root word, and suffix of each word in the correct box. Not all words will have each parts.

WORDS	PREFIX	ROOT WORD	SUFFIX
preheat			
unkind			
undersea			
submarine			
comfortable			
wonderful			
defrost			
overlook			
quickly			
breathless			
tallest			
worthless			
replay			
ungrateful			
underground			
tallest			
unhappy			
preschool			
disappear			



USING COLONS & SEMICOLONS

Rewrite each of the following using colons and/or semicolons.

e.g. You need to bring clothes, sunscreen, snacks and a book on camp.

You need to bring the following on camp: clothes, sunscreen, snacks and a book.

1. My father would always say that I should not trust politicians or lawyers.

2. Gerald doesn't like pizza, as he is allergic to cheese.

3. School was closed because the road was covered in ice.

4. It takes courage, patience, determination and loyalty to be a teacher.

5. My sister loves to cook. However, she also loves to bake.

6. He was faced with the problem of not being good enough.

7. The school is well known for its academic standards and great teaching.

8. I had passed my driving test and so my life had changed forever.

9. The beautiful sunset is the only thing I can see.

10. I could always hear her voice telling me not to give up.

11. As the rain was pouring outside, we couldn't hear the phone.

12. I need to go to bed early, but my sister likes to stay up late.

Interrogative Pronouns

An **interrogative pronoun** refers to a pronoun that introduces a question.

Example: _____ tiara is this?

- a) Who ☒ b) Whose c) What d) Whom

Choose the correct interrogative pronoun for each sentence.

- 1) _____ wrote the poem?
a) What b) Whom c) Who d) Whose
- 2) To _____ did you give the letter?
a) Whom b) Who c) Whose d) Which
- 3) _____ has a red crayon?
a) Which b) What c) Whom d) Who
- 4) _____ is the fastest animal in the world?
a) Whose b) Which c) Who d) Whom
- 5) _____ bells are these?
a) Whom b) Who c) What d) Whose
- 6) _____ is your teacher's name?
a) What b) Which c) Who d) Whom
- 7) _____ is the heavier of the two boxes?
a) Whose b) Whom c) Which d) What
- 8) _____ car is yours?
a) Whom b) Which c) Whose d) Who

Which

Who

Whose

What

Whom

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Reported Statements and Commands:

1. She said, "I can stay at home".

2. He said, "I live in London".

3. Tom said to him, "I phoned you".

4. I said, "I will go to the party".

5. He said, "I've just finished it".

6. Ben said, "The train leaves at 5".

7. Liz said, "Kate took my book".

8. Paul said, "Pam is writing a test".

9. I said, "Tim was in the hospital".

10. He said, "I've lost my key".

11. She said to us, "Stand up!"

12. He said to them, "Don't sleep!"

13. They said to me, "Run!"

14. I said to him, "Don't take it!"

15. She said to me, "Don't talk!"

16. He said to us, "Write the test!"

17. My mum said to me, "Stop it!"

18. She said to him, "Don't smoke!"

19. He said to her: "Call me at 11!"

2. Reported General and Special Questions:

1. She asked, "Do you like to sing?"

2. Tim asked, "Did you visit London?"

3. I asked, "Was your trip OK?"

4. He asked, "Will you arrive at 6?"

5. She asked, "Were you at home?"

6. He asked her, "Can you swim?"

7. They asked, "Does she ski well?"

8. I asked, "Have you seen my dog?"

9. We asked, "Were you in Spain?"

10. Kate asked, "Is Bill at school?"

11. I asked, "Where do you live?"

12. He asked, "Why are you crying?"

13. I asked, "Why didn't you come?"

14. They asked, "What do you play?"

15. We asked, "What has he seen?"

16. She asked, "When will he come?"

17. I asked, "What is he doing?"

18. We asked, "Why was he absent?"

19. He asked, "Where are you from?"



Date: _____

Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
To burn	The burning pancakes	The burnt pancakes
To break	The breaking engine	The broken engine
To scald	The scalding water	The scalded child
To reward	The rewarding task	The rewarded person

Participles



DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with a participle. Use the verb in parentheses as a clue.

1. The _____ cow is funny. (to dance)
2. We followed the _____ deer. (to leap)
3. I asked about the _____ project. (to complete)
4. We ate _____ fruit as a snack. (to dry)
5. The _____ boy won a prize. (to smile)
6. She left a fingerprint on the freshly _____ glass. (to polish)
7. The _____ woman had to sit down. (to shake)
8. _____ by events, the town reeled. (to shock)
9. Without _____ anything, John nodded. (to admit)
10. The _____ girl likes cookies. (to snack)
11. The _____ monkeys are at the zoo. (to howl)
12. The _____ jewelry is expensive. (to sparkle)

Adjectives & Adverbs

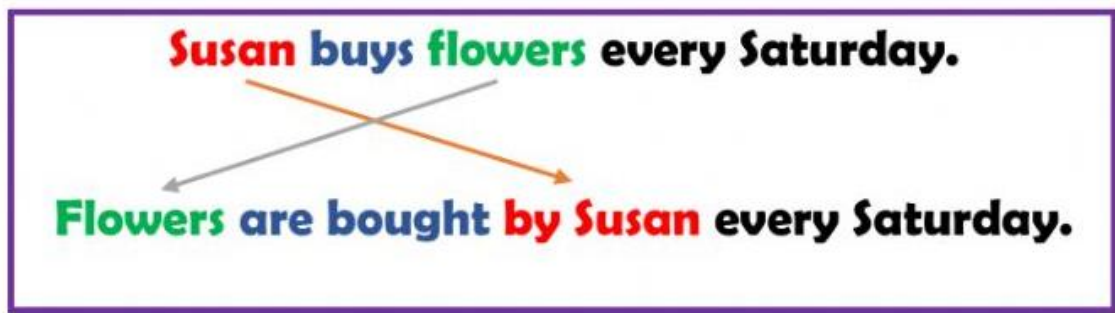


Choose the correct answer

- | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| 1.-Martha is always when he talks to you | a)polite | b) politely |
| 2.-She put the glasses on the table | a)carefully | b) careful |
| 3.-Your granny walks | a)slow | b)slowly |
| 4.-That's a work for him. | a)easy | b)difficult |
| 5.-She's been working | a)hard | b)hardly |
| 6.-There's a man in the street. | a)homeless | b)homelessly |
| 7.-They ran to the police station. | a)quick | b)quickly |
| 8.-I know your job is and badly paid. | a)hard | b)hardly |
| 9.-He cleaned his flat two days ago. | a)complete | b)completely |
| 10.-Of course, he was right. | a)absolutely | b)absolute |
| 11.-Their baby girl was really | a)beauty | b)beautiful |
| 12.-Sarah is a very woman. | a)tall | b)happily |
| 13.-I don't like his portraits, he paints | a)awful | b)awfully |
| 14.-The teacher was angry and talked | a)angry | b)angrily |
| 15.-Harry's English is than Sam's. | a)good | b)better |
| 16.-It isn't difficult. You have to read it | a)slowly | b)slow |
| 17.-Spain is a country. | a)greatly | b)great |
| 18.-Johnny always answers me..... | a)patient | b)patiently |
| 19.-The house wasn't but I love it. | a)cheap | b)cheaply |
| 20.-He broke two glasses | a)accident | b)accidentally |
| 21.-My friend had an hair. | a)incredible | b)incredibly |
| 22.-We were laughing..... while watching TV. | a) happy | b)happily |

Date: _____

Active to Passive voice



Turn the active sentences into Passive sentences.

1. The students finished a project last week.
2. Leonardo Da Vinci painted La Gioconda.
3. Apple is developing a new I-Phone.
4. Scientists will find the secrets of our evolution soon.
5. The woman drives her daughter to school every day.
6. The workers are going to start the construction next month.
7. Amy has written a new short story.
8. People in France speak French.
9. Children play computer games all over the world.

Active Voice to Passive Voice

A sentence is in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action.

Example 1: Pat drove the car.

The subject *Pat* is the actor in the sentence. Pat is driving.

A sentence is in passive voice when the subject is not performing the action, but the subject is instead being acted upon by something else.

Example 2: The car was driven by Pat.

The subject *car* is not performing any action, instead Pat is acting upon the subject. Pat is still driving, but is no longer the subject of the sentence.

Change each of the following sentences from active voice to passive voice.

1. The committee presented the report.
2. Karl watched the scary movie alone.
3. The burglar stole the television in the house.
4. I opened the window in the study for some fresh air.
5. The tornado lifted the house into the air.
6. Elizabeth wrote the song as part of a holiday celebration.
7. Philip and Daisy selected the music for the dance.
8. While eating dinner, the family discussed the day's events.

Changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech

Read each sentence carefully and change it into indirect speech.

1. "I am going fishing," said John.

2. "Bob is studying for his exams today," said Mom.

3. "Where are the bathrooms?" asked Julie.

4. "I like jogging in the evening," said Tumi.

5. "We ate fish and chips for dinner last night," said Ncebo.

6. "How many children are going on the tour next week?" asked Mr Roy.

7. "We are running a race this morning," said Wani.

8. "Why is Benji crying?" asked Claire.

9. "There was a big concert last weekend," whispered Sarah.

Direct Speech

- Direct speech is saying what someone said without any changes. Here, we use quotation marks to indicate what the person said and also use the exact words of the person.

Indirect Speech

- In indirect speech we do not use quotation marks. Instead we use the conjunction 'that' and state the sentence by changing its tense.

