

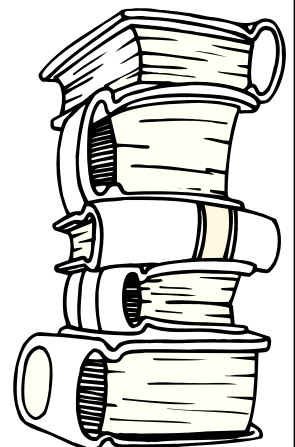
COMMON NOUN

Nouns that name general people, place, or things is called a common noun.

Example: Joe is her cousin .

Underline the common noun.

1. We saw many animals.
2. These flowers are beautiful.
3. His pants are torn.
4. That man is eating.
5. South Africa is my country.
6. This is a pen.
7. Put these on the table.
8. Are you a good boy?
9. There goes the kind man.
10. Women like to cook.
11. I will be busy for the next few days.
12. How many chairs do you have?
13. The girls are dancing.
14. I like that plate.
15. Children were playing outside.



Date

Activity 2

PROPER NOUN

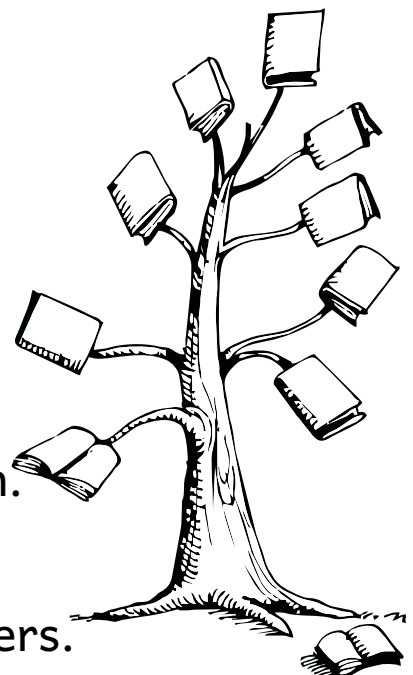


Name of a particular person, place, thing, idea or quality is called a proper noun.

Example: Joe is her cousin.

Underline the proper noun.

1. John went to the town.
2. My sister met Mr. Grumpy yesterday.
3. Robert is a fine little boy.
4. France is a beautiful place.
5. Mr. Peter is going to his farmhouse.
6. I live in Paris.
7. Jack loves his cat.
8. I play with Susan everyday.
9. My little brother Joe has curly hair.
10. On Sunday we go to the church.
11. In China, most people eat rice.
12. Mrs. Hanson made some tea for us.
13. My teacher, Ms. Nancy has left town.
14. These Italians lived near that river.
15. Paris is known for its fashion designers.



Date

Activity 3

COUNTABLE NOUN

Nouns that name people, places, or things that are countable are called countable nouns.

Example: Many types of fruits are imported.



Write down the countable noun.

1. How many birds are sitting there? _____
2. How many pencils are there? _____
3. There are three cups of coffee. _____
4. Count the number of beads. _____
5. How many names do you know? _____
6. How many apples are there? _____
7. Eat two eggs every day. _____
8. How many cakes are decorated? _____
9. These flowers are beautiful. _____
10. Those thieves ran away. _____
11. Read a book every day. _____
12. These are chairs. _____
13. How many cakes are baked? _____
14. There are three red balloons. _____
15. The boys are playing. _____

Date _____

Activity 4

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Nouns that name people, places, or things that are not countable are called uncountable nouns.

Example: We import coffee from the north.



Example: We import coffee from the north.



Write down the uncountable noun.

1. Please pour some more coffee.
 2. Drink plenty of water.
 3. Children should drink a lot of milk.
 4. Would you like some cheese.
 5. Bears have hair all over their body.
 6. The green grass looks beautiful.
 7. Dust can make some people sick.
 8. Wine is made from grapes.
 9. Clothing is cheap in Bangkok.
 10. I like to drink tea.
 11. This smoothie is delicious.
 12. Can we have a milkshake.
 13. Frogs can swim in water.
 14. John spilt some juice.
 15. The sand in this beach is black in colour.
- 
- A simple line drawing of a mug with steam rising from it. The mug is filled with a dark liquid, and several wavy lines represent steam coming out of the top. The drawing is minimalist, using only black outlines on a white background.



Date

Activity 5

CONCRETE NOUN

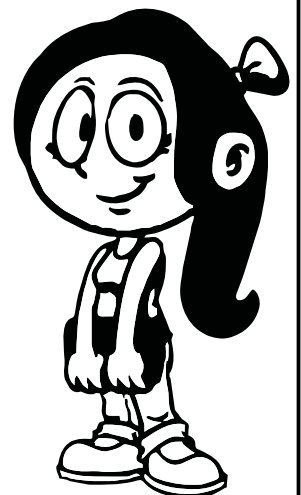
Nouns that name a person, a place, or a thing that is physical and visible are called concrete nouns.

Example: Jack bought a car.



Underline the concrete noun:

1. That dress is long.
2. His room is spacious.
3. She is immersed in her book.
4. They won a big screen television.
5. The telephone kept ringing, but no one answered.
6. Don't forget to get the beach ball.
7. Rose knits a sweater for Christmas.
8. Jacob rode off on his motorbike.
9. Her novel was published this year.
10. Yesterday, David bought a new couch.
11. We all ate in that restaurant.
12. He enjoyed watching the monster trucks.
13. She loves to play with her dolls.
14. They sold their house.
15. Julia got many gifts for her birthday.

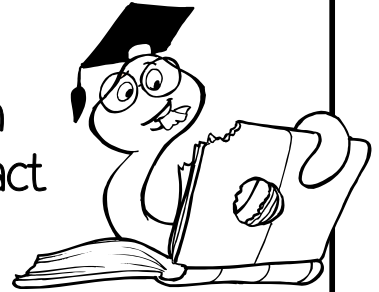


Date

Activity 6

ABSTRACT NOUN

Nouns that name person, place, or thing that is a quality or something that you can only think and feel about are called abstract nouns. Example: Always speak the truth.



Underline the abstract noun.

1. It takes courage to rescue someone from a fire.
2. Live in peace with you peers.
3. He was charmed by her beauty.
4. His hatred for alcoholism started when he was in school.
5. Life is full of joy.
6. Truth alone triumphs.
7. Honesty is the best policy.
8. Friendship knows no bounds.
9. Animals should not be treated with cruelty.
10. A diamond is known for its hardness.
11. You always have good ideas.
12. The murderer was finally brought to justice.
13. Mrs. Smith wins everybody's heart with her kindness.
14. His success encouraged others to work hard.
15. They lived in poverty.

Date

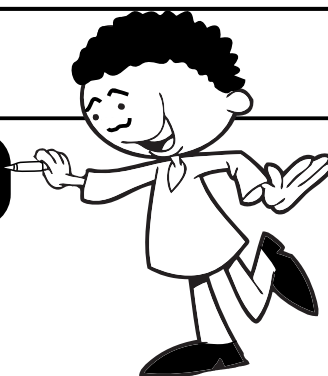
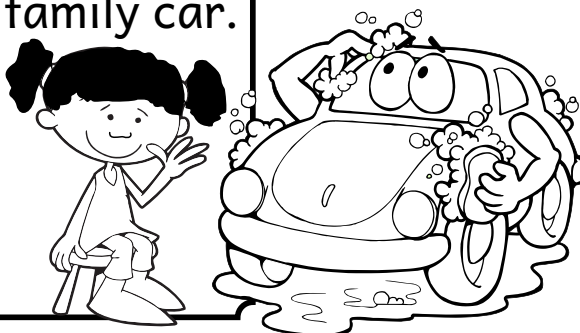
Activity 7

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Choose the correct verb forms.

1. Satya _____ the family car.

- ☐ wash
- ☐ washes
- ☐ washs

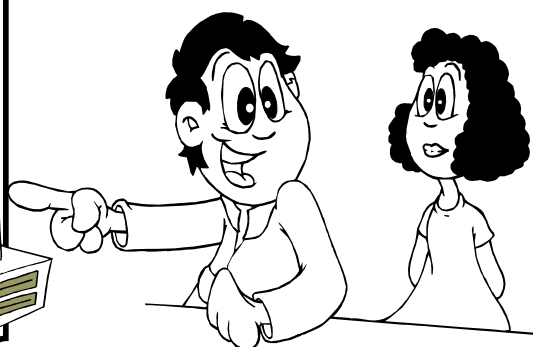
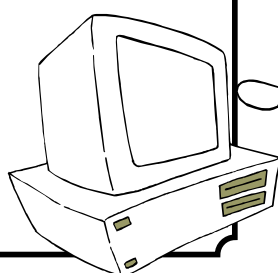


2. Every morning Ryan _____
at 6 o'clock.

- ☐ get up
- ☐ gets up
- ☐ get ups

3. Mr. Johnson _____ e-mails in
the evening.

- ☐ write
- ☐ writes
- ☐ wrote



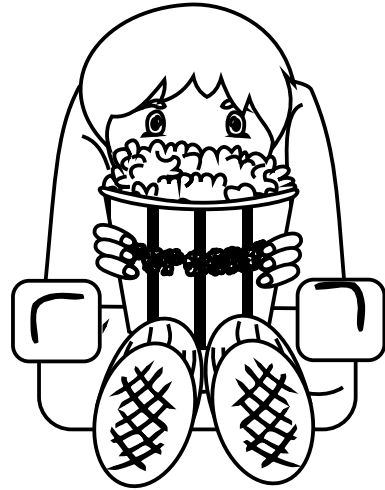
4. The girls _____ the shopping.

- ☐ dos
- ☐ does
- ☐ do

Date

5. Durga and Satya _____ films every weekend.

- ☐ watches
- ☐ watch
- ☐ watchs



6. His friend _____ to school

- ☐ goes
- ☐ go
- ☐ gos

7. Do you _____ milk in your tea?

- ☐ like
- ☐ likes
- ☐ likes



8. It _____ a beautiful day today.

- ☐ am
- ☐ are
- ☐ be
- ☐ is

Date

Activity 8

PAST SIMPLE TENSE



Write the verbs in past tense.

1. clean	
2. cook	
3. dive	
4. do	
5. drive	
6. eat	
7. go	
8. hit	
9. live	
10. pay	
11. play	
12. read	
13. run	
14. sit	
15. speak	
16. study	
17. swim	
18. think	
19. type	
20. sing	

Date

Activity 9

CAPITAL LETTERS, SMALL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS

Rewrite the following sentences, correct capitalization errors, add full stops and question marks.

1. Bekka read Someone to love me for her Book Report

2. Keisha invited her friends to a Pool Party for her Birthday

3. did She name the kitten sunshine because of its golden fur

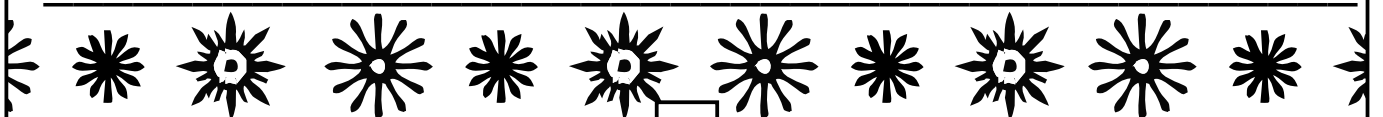
4. I wonder if he read The Book in Social Studies Class

5. on monday, ms. smith gave us a science project

6. the amazon River is the longest River in south America

7. get me a big mac, would you

8. janet said wearily, "could you help me up"

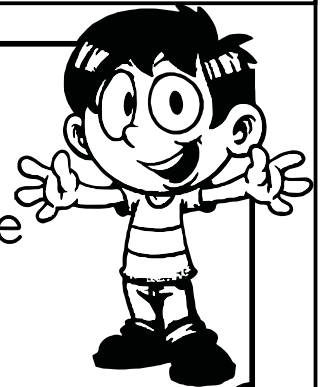


Date

Activity 10

SEMICOLON AND COMMA

Determine whether the clauses need to be joined with commas or semicolons. Put the proper punctuation on the blank.



1. The artist preferred to paint in oils _____ he did not like water colors.
2. Even when the house looks clean _____ there is usually a bunch of dirt swept under the rug.
3. I'm going to leave early today _____ unless the boss comes back from the meeting.
4. The computer can perform many calculations at once _____ however, it cannot reason at all.
5. In the first place, it was snowing too hard to see the road _____ in the second place, we had no chains.
6. Italy is my favourite foreign country _____ in fact, I plan on staying there for three weeks this summer.
7. The challenges are not impossible _____ but they are very hard to clear.
8. I'm going to do all of my English homework every night _____ because that's how you get an "A".

Date

Activity 11

Give it a shot: Write six ORIGINAL sentences that correctly use a semicolon.



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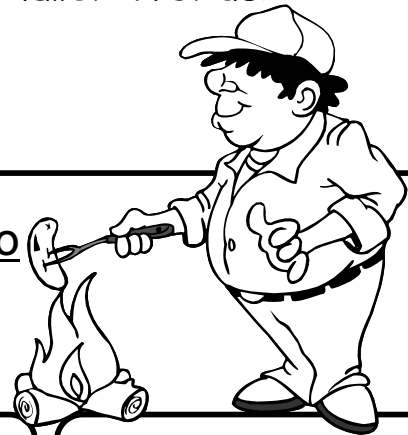
.....

COMPOUND NOUNS, FINITE VERBS, PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A compound noun is made from two smaller words.

pan + cake = pancake

rain + bow = rainbow



Put the two smaller words together to
make a compound word.

sun + shine =

camp + fire =

back + pack =

base + ball =

sun + flower =

rattle + snake =

horse + back =

skate + board =

butter + fly =

pepper + mint =

water + melon =

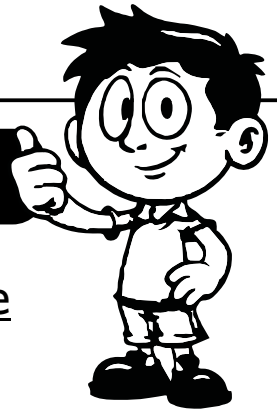
cheese + burger =

Date

Activity 2



FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS



Specify whether the underlined verbs are finite or non-finite verbs.

1. Father Groser, in recording these events, noted that the pamphlet was prefaced by a biblical text.

2. The new act also empowered the minister to draw up scales of outdoor relief as a guide to the London area.

3. It was an improvement on the payments of some unions.

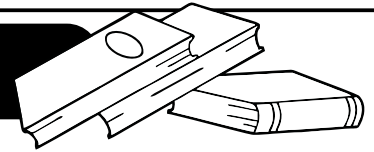
4. They were accused of wasting public money and encouraging idlers.

5. Further, some guardians were reluctant to apply the means test.

Date _____

Activity 3

PRONOUNS



Write the correct pronoun on the line.

1. Everyone except Jim and (she, her) will be attending the party.
2. Although Joe is more talented than his wife, the scorekeepers gave his wife a higher score than (he, him).
3. Karen called you and (I, me) for a meeting.
4. I can't remember (who, whom) I saw at the party.
5. You asked both the other team and (we, us, ourselves) the wrong question.
6. (Who, Whom) is the best person for the job?
7. Do not give any money to (he, him) or (I, me).
8. Just between you and (I, me), Greg will lose a lot of cash in that investment.
9. Choose (who, whom) you want for the position.
10. The best woman for the job is (she, her).



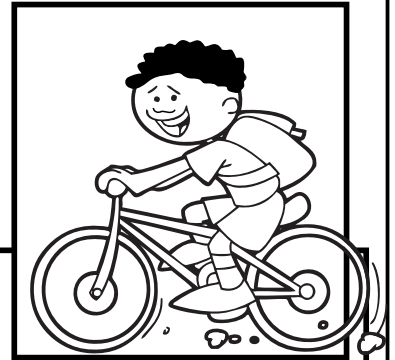
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Date _____

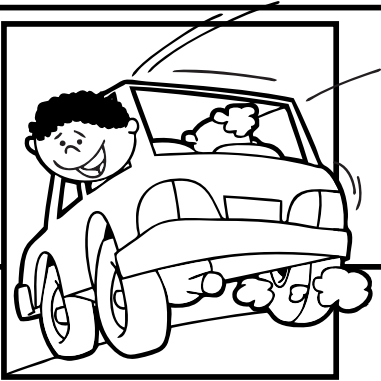
Activity 4

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS



A. Fill in the correct possessive pronoun!

1. I have a bike. It's _____ bike.
2. Mum and I have a boat. It's _____ boat.
3. The horse has an apple. It's _____ apple.
4. John and Max have a skateboard. It's _____ skateboard.
5. You have a dog. It's _____ dog.
6. Max and you have a dad. It's _____ dad.



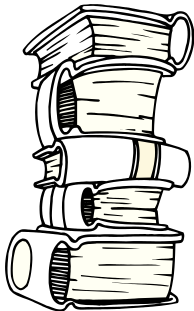
B. Fill in the correct possessive pronoun!

1. I have a dog. That dog is _____
2. She has a cat. That cat is _____
3. We have a car. That car is _____
4. They have a bike. That bike is _____
5. He has a key. That key is _____
6. You have a hat. That hat is _____

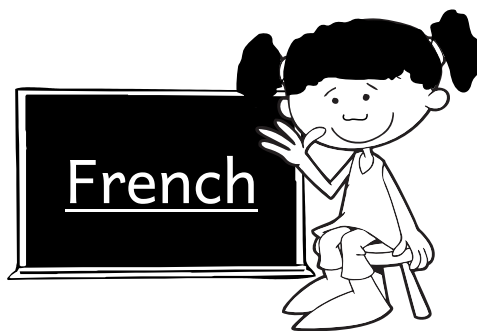
Date

Activity 5

BORROWED WORDS



Words that English has borrowed from other languages. Write a sentence to clearly explain the meaning of each word.



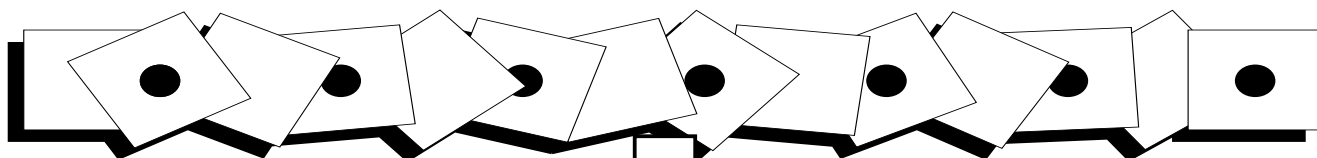
bacon:

pocket:

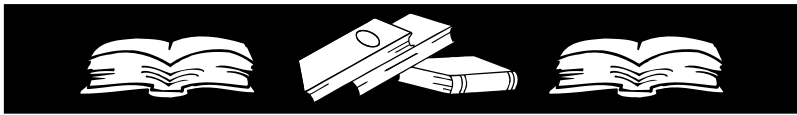
honor:

curfew:

vulture:



Date



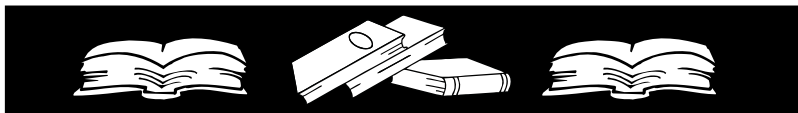
exit:

recipe:

idea:

elevator:

genius:



choir:

photo:

music:

theatre:

energy:

Date

Activity 6

IDIOMS

A common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense.



Read each idiom and determine the meaning.

1. When the politician was caught stealing from the taxpayers, everyone thought he would receive a severe punishment, but all he got was a slap on the wrist.

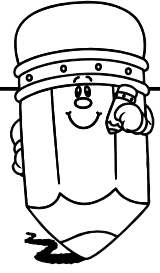
2. We thought that our neighbour's, the Jones family, were rich beyond our wildest dreams, but it turns out that we're all in the same boat.

3. If Kim thinks that I'm going to let her copy my math homework, she's barking up the wrong tree.

4. Don't get so worked up, buddy. She's only pulling your leg.



Date



5. After playing for three straight matches, the rugbyplayer was running out of steam.

6. The lawyer knew that beating around the bush would get Tom all worked up.

7. Jimbo was too tired to finish the assignment, so he decided to hit the hay.

8. Alan was excited when he found out that he would have his own front row parking spot at the university, but that was just the icing on the cake.

9. Working at the Burger King was at first overwhelming to Kyle, but now he knows the ropes.

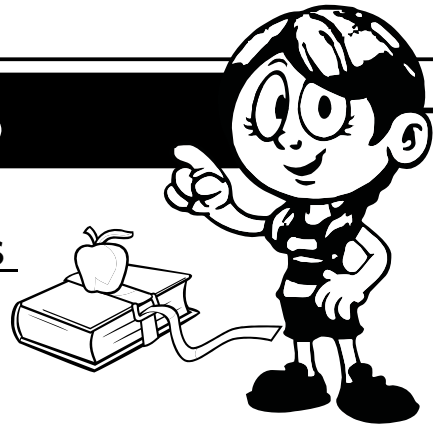


Date

Activity 7

PROVERBS

What does the following proverbs mean?



1. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

.....

2. Don't count your chicken before they are hatched.

.....

3. All that glitters is not gold.

.....

4. Two wrongs do not make a right.

.....

5. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

.....

6. Faith will move mountains.

.....

7. Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.

.....

Date

Activity 8

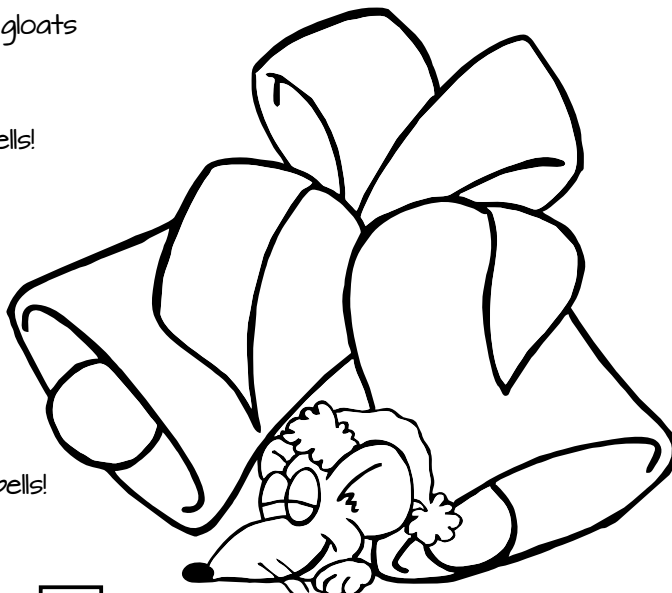
ALLITERATION

THE BELLS - by Edgar Allan Poe

Hear the sledges with the bells -
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody
foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight,
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells -
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

Hear the mellow wedding bells -
Golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony
foretells!
Through the balmy air of night
How they ring out their delight!
From the molten-golden notes,
And all in tune,
What a liquid ditty floats
To the turtle-dove that listens, while she gloats
On the moon!
Oh, from out the sounding cells
What a gush of euphony voluminously wells!
How it swells!
How it dwells
On the Future! -how it tells
Of the rapture that impels
To the swinging and the ringing
Of the bells, bells, bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells -
To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells!

Hear the loud alarum bells -
Brazen bells!
What a tale of terror, now, their
turbulency tells!
In the startled ear of night
How they scream out their affright!
Too much horrified to speak,
They can only shriek, shriek,
Out of tune,
In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of
the fire,
In a mad expostulation with the deaf and
frantic fire,
Leaping higher, higher, higher,
With a desperate desire,
And a resolute endeavour
Now -now to sit or never,
By the side of the pale-faced moon.
Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
What a tale their terror tells
Of despair!
How they clang, and clash, and roar!



What a horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!
Yet the ear it fully knows,
By the twanging
And the clanging,
How the danger ebbs and flows;
Yet the ear distinctly tells,
In the jangling
And the wrangling,
How the danger sinks and swells,
By the sinking or the swelling in the
anger of the bells -
Of the bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells -
In the clamour and the clangour of the bells!

Hear the tolling of the bells -
Iron bells!
What a world of solemn thought their
monody compels!
In the silence of the night,
How we shiver with affright
At the melancholy menace of their tone!
For every sound that floats
From the rust within their throats
Is a groan.
And the people -ah, the people -
They that dwell up in the steeple,
All alone,
And who tolling, tolling, tolling,
In that muffled monotone,
Feel a glory in so rolling
On the human heart a stone -
They are neither man nor woman -
They are neither brute nor human -
They are Ghouls:
And their king it is who tolls;
And he rolls, rolls, rolls,
Rolls

!A paean from the bells!
And his merry bosom swells
With the paean of the bells!
And he dances, and he yells;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the paean of the bells,
Of the bells -
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the throbbing of the bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells -
To the sobbing of the bells;
Keeping time, time, time,
As he knells, knells, knells,
In a happy Runic rhyme,
To the rolling of the bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells -
To the tolling of the bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells -
To the moaning and the groaning of the
bells.



Date

Alliteration is a figure of speech in which two or more words close together begin with the same consonant.



Find the words:

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



POE
BELLS
WHAT A TALE
THEIR
GROANING

MOANING
THROBBING
DESPERATE
DESIRE

Date

Activity 9

SIMILES AND METAPHORS



Analogies, Similes and Metaphors to Make You Laugh.

Here's something to make you laugh, but it's not a bad idea for a humor at work contest: hold a classroom contest for the worse example of bureaucratic writing you can find, or the worse business related metaphor.

1. Her face was a perfect oval, like a circle that had its two sides gently compressed by a Thigh Mastr.
2. His thoughts tumbled in his head, making and breaking alliances like underpants in a dryer without Cling Free.
3. He spoke with the wisdom that can only come from experience, like a guy who went blind because he looked at a solar eclipse without one of those boxes with a pinhole in it and now goes around the country speaking at high schools about the dangers of looking at a solar eclipse without one of those boxes with a pinhole in it.
4. She grew on him like she was a colony of E. coli and he was room-temperature Canadian beef.
5. She had a deep, throaty, genuine laugh, like that sound a dog makes just before it throws up.
6. Her vocabulary was as bad as, like, whatever.
7. He was as tall as a six-foot-three-inch tree.
8. The revelation that his marriage of 30 years had disintegrated because of his wife's infidelity came as a rude shock, like a surcharge at a formerly surcharge-free ATM.
9. The little boat gently drifted across the pond exactly the way a bowling ball wouldn't.
10. McBride fell 12 stories, hitting the pavement like a Hefty bag filled with vegetable soup.
11. Her hair glistened in the rain like a nose hair after a sneeze.

Date _____

Activity 10

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words that express emotion. They are followed by either an exclamation point or a comma. They do not have a grammatical place in the sentence. They should not be used in academic writing.

Here are some Interjections:

Oh, Great, Wow, Ouch, Hey, Please, and No.



Add an interjection to each sentence.

1. _____ ! Do not interrupt the teacher.
2. _____ , what a wonderful time we had at the mall!
3. _____ , this is an awesome microwavable dinner.
4. _____ , what a fabulous experience for students.
5. _____ ! So you have finally decided to go.
6. _____ , what an incredibly rude thing to say!
7. _____ , I can't take it anymore.
8. _____ , you look great in those clear heels!
9. _____ ! The police are coming.
10. _____ , the earth is shaking!
11. _____ , get out of here!
12. _____ , I love this class.
13. _____ , stop that Chris Brown record.
14. _____ ! Come help me.

Date _____

Activity 11

SYNONYMS

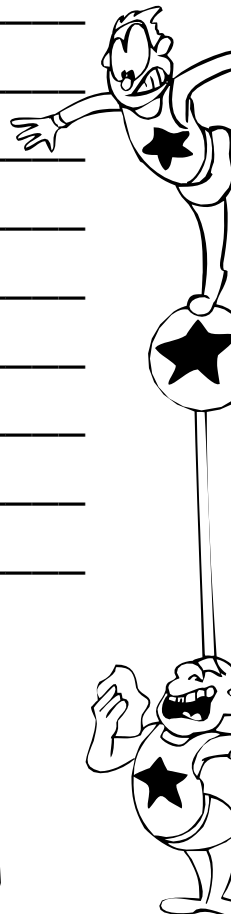
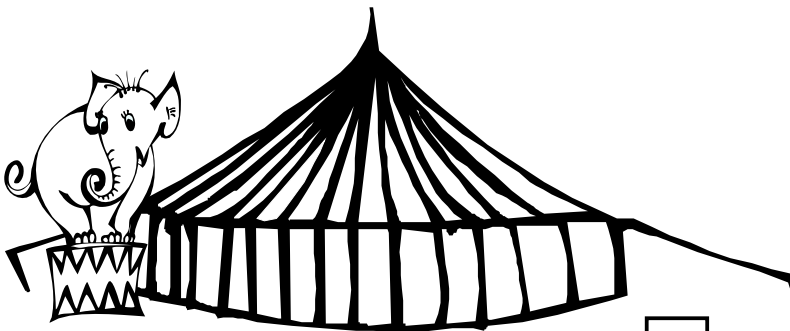
Synonyms are two words that mean the same, or nearly the same, as each other.



Match each word on the left with two synonyms on the right. Write the synonyms on the lines next to the word.

1. funny _____
2. amazing _____
3. inexpensive _____
4. delicious _____
5. applaud _____
6. perform _____
7. audience _____
8. magician _____
9. acrobat _____
10. clown _____
11. tightrope _____
12. elephant _____
13. tiger _____

- a. tasty
- b. fool
- c. hilarious
- d. gymnast
- e. entertain
- f. wire
- g. wonderful
- h. delectable
- i. cheap
- j. cat
- k. humorous
- l. viewers
- m. affordable
- n. awesome
- o. pachyderm
- p. line
- q. clap
- r. prestidigitator
- s. jester
- t. tumbler
- u. present
- v. feline
- w. spectators
- x. praise
- y. mammoth
- z. illusionist



Date _____

Activity 12

ANTONYMS



Read the sentences below. In the blanks, write the antonym of the underlined word in each sentence.

big
win

long
off

hard
fat

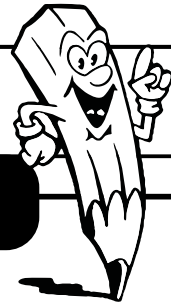
wet
warm

clean
stop

1. We filled the blue pail with the small marbles and the red pail with the _____ marbles.
2. My sister was very dirty after playing in the mud, but after her bath, she was nice and _____.
3. My mommy had to dry my coat because the rain made it all _____.
4. When I first saw the lamb, it was thin, but now that it is winter, it has become very _____.
5. When the light is green, cars can go, but when it turns red, cars must _____.
6. Bobby likes to _____, and doesn't like to lose.
7. During Autumn, the weather can be quite cool, but in Spring it might get pretty _____.
8. Building this ship in a bottle looks _____, but my dad said it would be easy.

Date

Activity 13



FULLSTOPS AND COMMAS

Commas should be used:

1. to combine two strong clauses with a coordinating conjunction
2. to separate items in a series or list
3. to set off introductory phrases or clauses.

Commas should not join independent clauses without coordinating conjunctions or dependent markers.

Put commas and fullstops where they belong.

1. The greatest wonder of the ancient world is how recent it all is for no city or monument is much more than 5000 years old
2. Even today some believe that the wonders of the ancient world were built by Atlantean gods or space travelers instead of by thousand toiling in the sun
3. The great mystery of Easter Island that struck all early visitors was not just that these colossal statues stood in such a tiny and remote corner of te world but that the stones seemed to have been set down from the sky
4. We now know the answer to the riddle and it is a chilling one
5. No natural disaster eruption drought or disease had ravaged Easter Island the catastrophe was man



Date

6. Like Polynesians on some other island each clan began to honour its ancestry with impressive stone images
7. As time went on the statue building became increasingly rivalrous and extravagant
8. Each generation of images grew bigger than the last and required more timber rope and manpower
9. Trees were cut faster than they could grow and the settler's rats ate the tree seeds and saplings
10. For a generation or so there was enough old lumber to keep a few canoes sea worthy
11. Wars broke out over ancient planks and worm eaten bits of driftwood they ate all their dogs
12. If there was no wood then there could be no statues no boats no seafood and no escape



COMMON NOUNS

Singular = only one (pencil)
 Common = general (person)
 Concrete = physical (desk)



Plural = more than one (pencils)
 Proper = specific (Mr. Morton)
 Abstract = idea or quality (freedom)

Decide whether each noun is singular or plural, common or proper.

1. Music

2. Country

3. Burgers

4. Big Mac

5. Happiness

6. Tuesday

7. Cars

8. Math Book

9. Xbox 360

10. Beauty

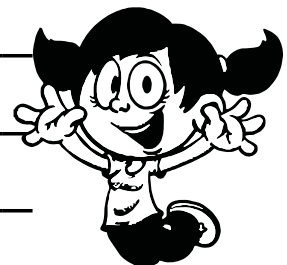
11. Cities

12. Students

13. McDonalds

14. History

15. Intelligence



Date _____

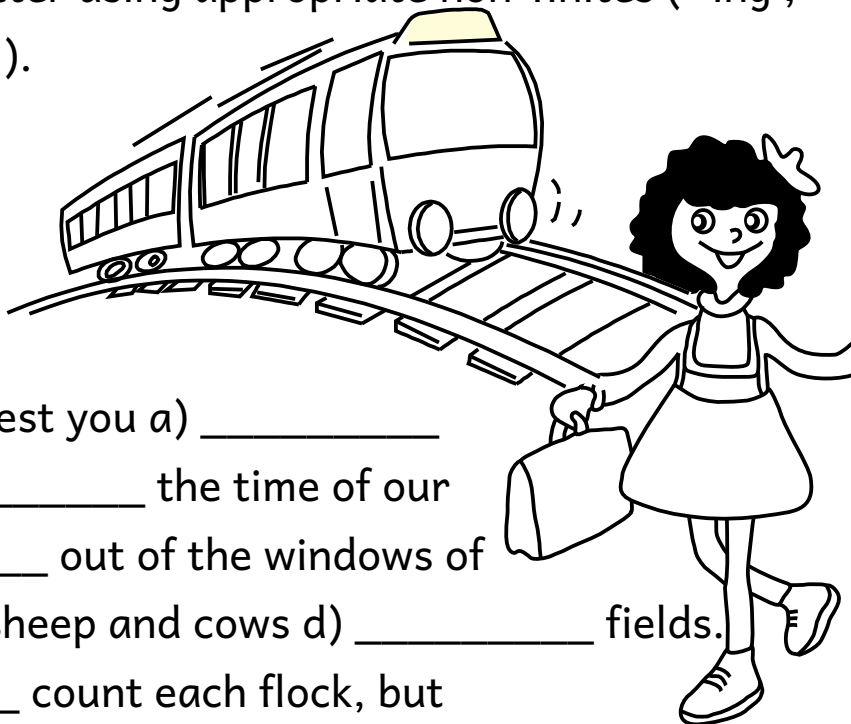
Activity 2

FINITE VERBS

Complete the following sentences with a 'to-infinitive' and any other necessary words.

- a) I think you will be surprised _____.
- b) Miss Shyama Chona is certainly qualified _____.
- c) Actually, I am not fully prepared _____.
- d) We will be ready _____.
- e) My friend is inclined _____.
- f) Everyone will be disappointed _____.

A daughter has written a letter to her mother describing the journey that she and her younger brother undertook to see their uncle. Complete the letter using appropriate non-finites ('-ing', '-ed' and 'to' verb form).



Dear Mother

It would perhaps interest you a) _____
that we mostly b) _____ the time of our
journey in c) _____ out of the windows of
the carriage. We saw sheep and cows d) _____ fields.
We both e) _____ count each flock, but
f) _____ is our attempt. When the journey was over we
were g) _____ by our uncle at the railway station.

Date

Activity 3

PRONOUNS

Identify Pronouns. Circle the pronoun in each sentence, then write the type.

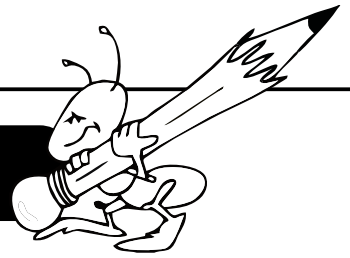
1. The tourists suddenly found themselves in a strange part of town.
2. The loud music from next door interrupted my studying.
3. The neighbours cleaned up the blocks themselves.
4. Mom, prepare yourself for some exciting news.
5. The star made his way through the crowd of screaming fans.
6. Jillian packed the footlocker herself.
7. The salad dressing has too much vinegar in it.
8. The President himself will greet the Prime Minister.
9. The children amused themselves by playing.



Date

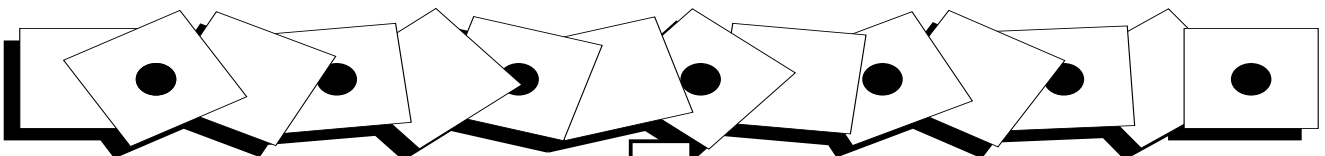
Activity 4

INDEFINITE PRONOUN



Circle the indefinite pronouns in each sentence.

1. Everyone on the team had many of the same goals.
2. Someone has already eaten most of the cookies.
3. Each of the actors was nervous about dress rehearsal;
somebody actually quit!
4. None of the guests had much to eat.
5. Few of the officials would admit that anything was
wrong.
6. Does either of the candidates seem better than the
other?
7. Both of the twins fooled everyone by switching places.
8. Many of my classmates find fault with everything.

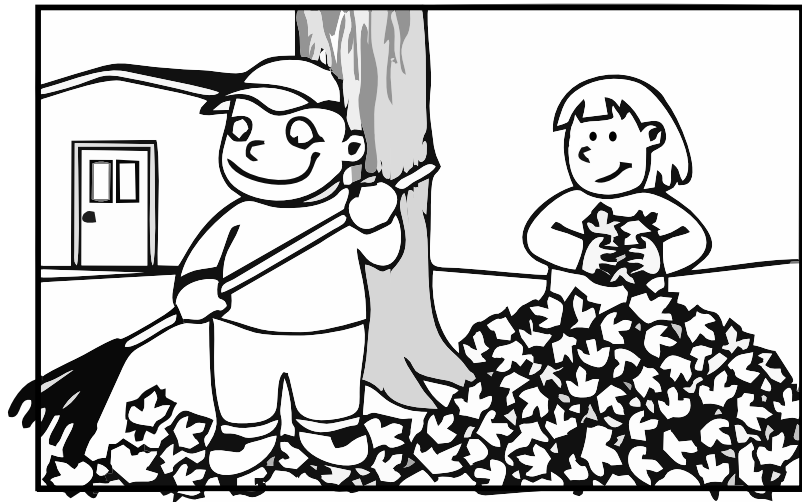


Date _____

Activity 5

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Complete the chart with the correct word.



I have _____.

You have yours.

She has _____.

We have ours.

You have _____.

They have _____.

Rewrite the following sentences. Substitute possessive for the underlined words (use capital letters at the beginning of the sentence).

1. Their house and our house are on the same street.

2. Those jeans are my jeans.

3. The dictionary is Paul's.

4. The black car is my mother's car.

5. Is this your dictionary or my dictionary?

Date

Activity 6

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Which sentence / questions are correct.

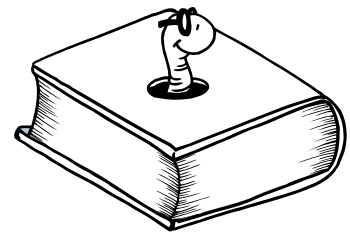
1. Which sentence is in the simple present?

- ☆ He can a bike ride.
- ☆ He can ride a bike.
- ☆ He can rides a bike.
- ☆ He cans ride a bike.



2. Which sentence is in the simple present?

- ☆ He has read a book.
- ☆ He is reading a book.
- ☆ He read a book.
- ☆ He reads a book.



3. Which negative sentence is in the simple present?

- ☆ He do not reads a book.
- ☆ He does not read a book.
- ☆ He is not reading a book.
- ☆ He not read a book.



Date

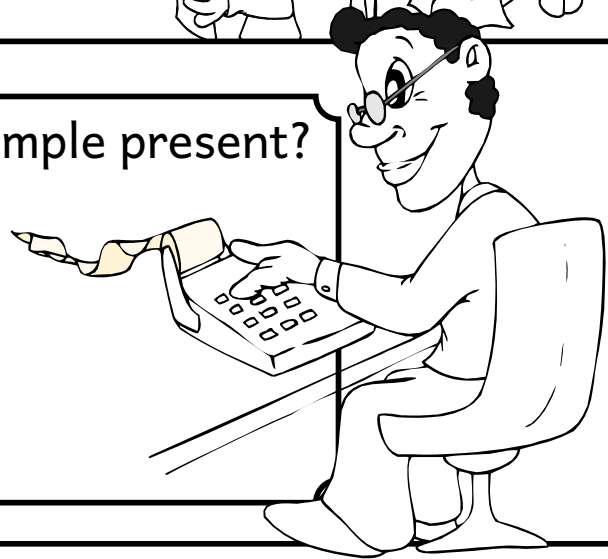
4. Which negative sentence is in the simple present?

- ☆ We do't work in a bank.
- ☆ We does not work in the bank.
- ☆ We don't work in a bank.
- ☆ We not work in a bank.



5. Which question is in the simple present?

- ☆ Do he work in an office.
- ☆ Do he works in an office.
- ☆ Does he work in an office.
- ☆ Work he in an office.



6. In which sentence is the simple present used correctly?

- ☆ Sarah clean the bathroom.
- ☆ Sarah cleans the bathroom.
- ☆ Sarah clean's the bathroom.
- ☆ Sarah cleanes the bathroom.



7. In which sentence is the simple present used correctly?

- ☆ Andrew wash the dishes.
- ☆ Andrew washes the dishes.
- ☆ Andrew washs the dishes.
- ☆ Andrew wash's the dishes



Date

Activity 7

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense is used to describe an action, an event, or condition that occurred in the past. Most past tense verbs end in -ed.

Example: I learned division when I was six.



1. My dad _____ (clean) his car on Sunday.
2. She _____ (play) tennis on Saturday.
3. We _____ (jog) yesterday.
4. Ben _____ (click) the computer mouse.
5. The rat _____ (peer) out from the hole.
6. My brother _____ (type) very quickly.
7. The old woman _____ (yawn).
8. Cathy _____ (pull) her sister's hair.
9. Sally _____ (wash) her car.
10. Dr. Wood _____ (examine) his patient.
11. She _____ (finish) her homework before playing.
12. William _____ (paint) a beautiful picture.
13. Robert _____ (work) in his backyard.
14. My mother _____ (bake) a cake for my birthday.
15. I _____ (print) out my project.



Date

Activity 8

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. There _____ (be) some butter on the plate but there _____ (be) no eggs left in the fridge.
2. One of my colleagues _____ (have) spoken to the boss about the promotions.
3. Judy and Cindy _____ (be) going to meet and do some shopping this Saturday.
4. Anny as well as her brother _____ (have) attended the university exam.
5. Each of my uncles _____ (want) to buy a big house with a garden in Newcastle.
6. Three of the doctors in this hospital _____ (have) gone abroad for a cruise holiday.
7. Not only my uncles but also my aunt Susan _____ (be) coming to see me.
8. Rice and meatballs, my favourite dish _____ (be) being served in this restaurant.
9. A large number of students _____ (have) bought tickets for the rock concert.

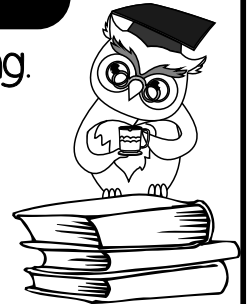
Date _____

Activity 9

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

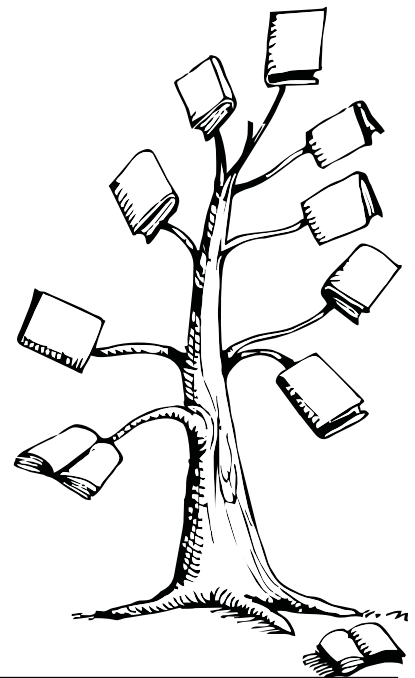
Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.
Example: The words big and large are synonyms.

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 one complete sentence that includes two words that are antonyms.

Date

Activity 10

IDIOMS

A common expression understood figuratively, as the definition makes no sense.



Read each idiom and determine the meaning.

1. We tried to give Tommy a surprise party for his birthday, but you let the cat out of the bag.

2. Kevin accepted the job even though he was still in school, but his mom thought he might be biting off more than he could chew.

3. I didn't want to jump the gun, so I decided to wait until the second date to try and hold her hand.

4. Derek hated how much his mom nagged him about homework and he thought that his mom was making a mountain out of a molehill.

Date

5. Alice was feeling a little under the weather, so she asked her mom if she could stay home today.

6. Tammy wanted to yell at John for leaving the toilet seat up again, but after their last fight she decided to let sleeping dogs lie.

7. Jude was on pins and needles waiting for the results of the test.

8. I like Chris. He's a cool guy.

9. Craig and I fought over a girl in the fourth grade, but that's water under the bridge now.



Date

Activity 11

PROVERBS



What is the meaning of the following proverbs:

1. Seeing is believing.

2. A new broom sweeps clean.

3. You cannot have it both ways.

4. A man is known by his friends.

5. Don't hide your light under a bushel.

6. Crime does not pay.

7. The pot calls the kettle black.

8. No time like the present.

9. No pain, no gain.

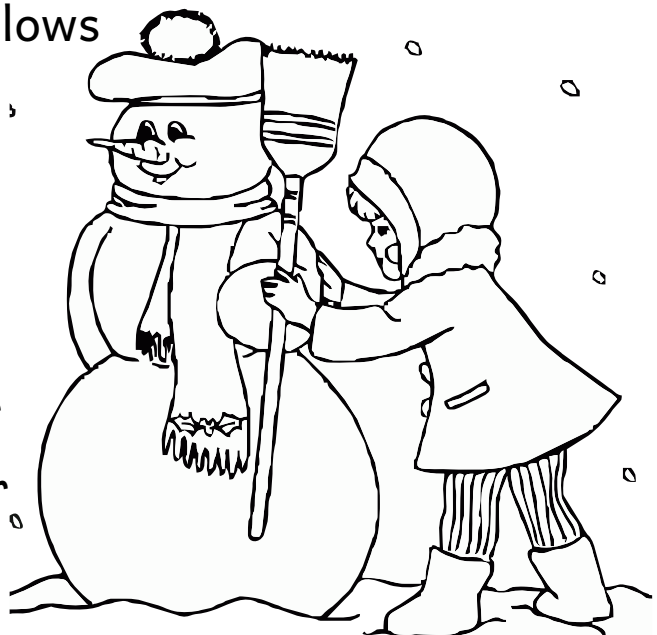
Date

Activity 12

COLONS

Insert the colons:

1. Kelly wants to play outside she loves being outdoors in the winter.
2. I think I'll go to the 7 00 PM movie later.
3. I've been to four continents Africa, North America, South America and Asia.
4. My friends think I'm funny I always make a fool of myself with them.
5. To Whom It May Concern
6. I love healthy foods nuts, fruits, and vegetables.
7. Jill had to answer the question should she say yes or no?
8. The ingredients are as follows salt, pepper, popcorn and seasoning.
9. There is one place I go every Sunday church.
10. Don't forget the number one class rule raise your hand.



Date

Activity 13



QUOTATION MARKS

Put the quotation marks in the correct places:

<i>How to Use</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Quote a phrase	Use quotation marks to show the reader the exact phrase being borrowed word-for-word from a source.	The city's mayor explained that the recent tornado leveled entire neighborhoods but miraculously took no lives in its wake.
Direct quote at the end of a sentence	When a direct quote follows a statement and ends a sentence, it should be preceded by a comma and followed by a period, exclamation mark, or question mark.	Robert exclaimed, I shouldn't be punished when I did nothing wrong!
Direct quote at the beginning of a sentence	If a direct quote starts a sentence or is followed by a phrase, a comma should be placed at the end, before the closing quotation mark.	Robert didn't do anything wrong, his brother calmly explained to their parents.
Partial quote in context	When part of a quote is woven into a sentence as an ordinary phrase, it does not need to be separated with additional punctuation.	The school's principal states that fights and other conflicts have decreased since the new disciplinary policies have been in effect.
Full quote in context	When a full quote is used within a sentence, it must be introduced and is usually preceded or followed by a comma.	When asked about the recent spree of robberies, the police chief stated, We have several leads on the criminals involved.
Setting off dialog	Dialog in a narrative is identified and set apart by being inserted between a set of quotation marks.	Sally asked her mother, Can I go to the movies with my friends this weekend? Her mother answered, Only if you finish your chores before then.
Quote song titles	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of songs.	Hey Jude by The Beatles
Quote short stories	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of short stories.	Fall of the House of Usher by Edgar Allan Poe
Quote book chapters	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of book chapters.	The Boy Who Lived, chapter one of <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i>

Date _____

Quote essays	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of essays.	An Essay on Dream by Thomas Paine
Quote articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of articles.	No More Twinkies? Hostess Plans to Shut Down by Emily Bryson York with the <i>Chicago Tribune</i>
Quote one-act plays	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of short plays.	The Battle of the Bards, by Theocritus
Quote TV episodes	Use quotation marks, rather than italics or underlining, to identify the titles of television episodes.	Tooms, <i>The X-Files</i>
Periods with quotation marks	When a quoted phrase appears at the end of a sentence, the period always goes inside the quotation marks, not outside.	Julia just finished reading Poe's Fall of the House of Usher.
Commas with quotation marks	When a comma comes at the end of a quotation, it is placed inside the quotation marks, not outside.	Edmund enjoyed reading Fall of the House of Usher, and it quickly became one of his favorite short stories.
Question marks with quotation marks	A question mark goes outside of the end quotation mark unless the question mark is part of the quotation.	Has Alex ever read Thomas Paine's An Essay on Dream? versus Trisha asked, "Has Alex ever read that essay?"
Quotes within a quote	When quoting a source or short work inside of a set of double quotation marks, the single quotation mark should be used.	Dr. Smith told his students, I expect you to finish reading Melville's 'Bartleby, The Scrivener' by class time on Monday.



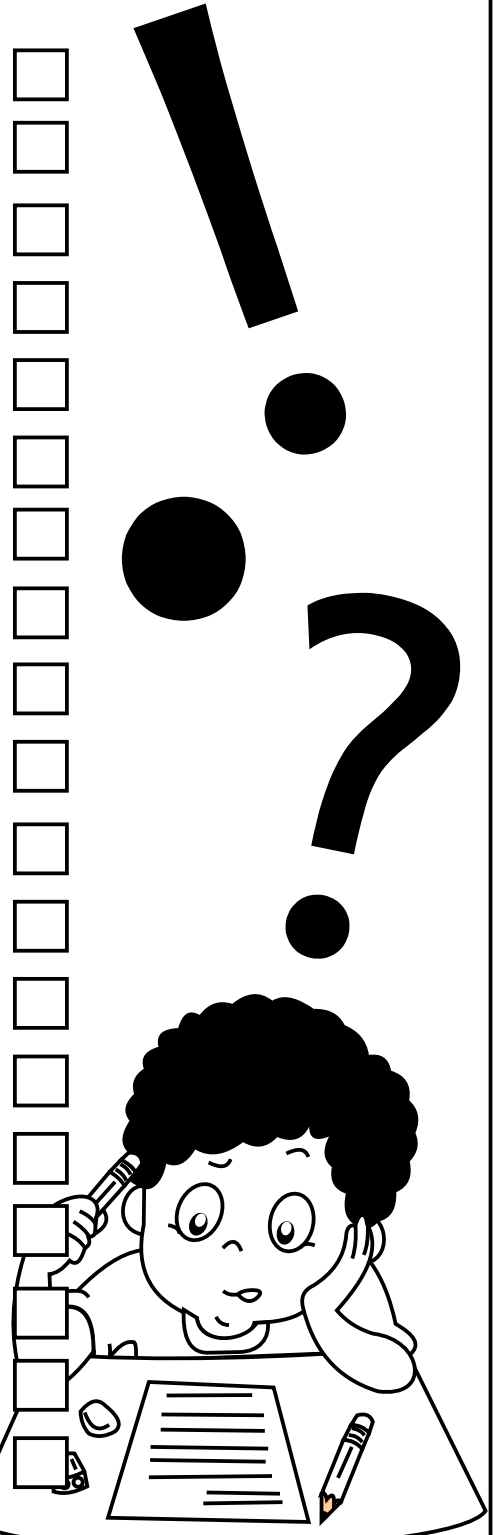
Date

Activity 14

FULL STOPS, QUESTION MARKS AND EXCLAMATION MARKS

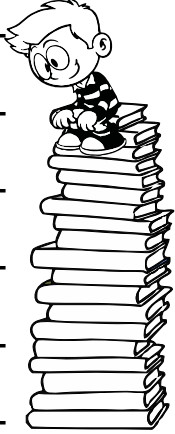
Correctly put a full stop, exclamation point, or question mark after each sentence.

1. There are three days left
2. Their cat is black
3. Isn't it Monday
4. Help, a clown is chasing me
5. Do you live in the South side
6. Homework is boring
7. I wonder what time it is
8. Wow
9. Did she do it
10. I am too tired
11. Are you sure that goes there
12. I think this may be getting harder
13. I wonder how far the bus goes
14. Put that down right now
15. Which one is yours
16. I don't know which one is mine
17. Do you know how to do this
18. Don't shut the door
19. Who cares



SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Make the singular nouns into plural nouns.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. box = _____ |  | 7. class = _____ |
| 2. church = _____ | | 8. shop = _____ |
| 3. wish = _____ | | 9. glass = _____ |
| 4. lake = _____ | | 10. city = _____ |
| 5. bunny = _____ | | 11. friend = _____ |
| 6. house = _____ | | 12. fox = _____ |

Read each sentence and circle the correct plural form of the word in parentheses ().

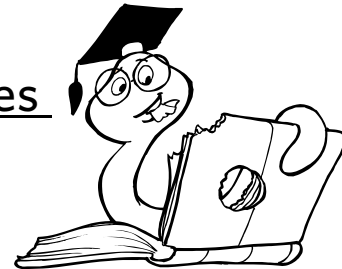
1. We had to buy (nailes, nails) at the hardware store.
2. Please put the empty (boxs, boxes) in the house.
3. The (dishs, dishes) in the sink need to be washed.
4. My mother used ten (matchs, matches) to light the fire.
5. Sara bought some new (dresses, dress) today.
6. Our sun is a ball of hot (gases, gasses).
7. There were many (flyes, flies) at the beach.
8. The bird spread its (winges, wings) before it flew into the air.
9. I like to read the (funnyes, funnies) in the newspaper.

Date _____

Activity 2

ADJECTIVES

Change the verbs in brackets into adjectives
by adding -ed or -ing.



1. I don't like country music very much. It's really _____
(bore). Besides, I'm too _____ (depress).
2. I was _____ (surprise) to see my grandparents
dancing. They really seemed _____ (amuse).
3. She isn't very fit and gets _____ (tire) very
quickly when skipping rope.
4. I don't know how this is possible. This is very _____
_____ (intrigue).
5. Stop that zapping. It's so _____ (annoy).
6. Mr. Johnson was _____ (worry) that he wasn't
strong enough. It would be very _____
(embarrass) if he couldn't lift the weights.
7. The cat was so _____ (frustrate) because he
couldn't eat the sausages.
8. This cat didn't know what to do with the mouse. The
poor thing was totally _____ (confuse).
9. He was _____ (thrill) when he saw us.

Date

Activity 3

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the box, more than two do not make, two things.



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old		oldest
	longer	
kind		kindest
tall		
	younger	
		greatest
easy		easiest
heavy	heavier	
beautiful		most beautiful
difficult		

Date

Activity 4

SUPERLATIVES



Complete the following sentences with the correct superlative form of the words listed below.

funny	high	delicious	easy	cold	boring	lucky	smart
dirty	rich	valuable	bad	large	cheap	long	scary

1. Yesterday was _____ day of the year. I almost froze to death walking home from school!
2. That was _____ movie I've ever seen. I almost walked out in the middle.
3. Please give me your recipe. That is _____ cake I've ever eaten.
4. Jerry is _____ student in our class. He gets the top grades in every course.
5. Bob told _____ story last night. I couldn't stop laughing.
6. Whales are _____ animals in the world.
7. The Nile is _____ river in the world.
8. Marie is _____ person I know. She has won the lottery four times!
9. He is _____ speaker I have ever heard. Half the audience fell asleep during his speech.

Date _____

funny	high	delicious	easy	cold	boring	lucky	smart
dirty	rich	valuable	bad	large	cheap	long	scary

10. Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.

11. That is _____ painting in the art gallery.
It's worth a million dollars.

12. Bill Gates is one of _____ men in the world.

13. I finished the exercise in five minutes. It was
_____ homework the teach has ever given us.

14. Arthur hates to clean. He has _____ apartment
I've ever seen.

15. My dinner only cost R40.00. That must be _____
restaurant in town.

16. I was afraid to turn off the lights last night. That was
_____ show I've ever watched.

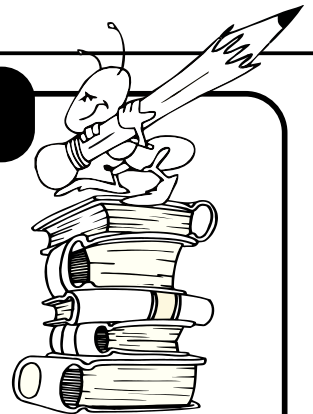


Date _____

Activity 5

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verbs in simple present tense.



1. My mom _____ (cook/cooks) every day.
2. I _____ (brush/brushes) my teeth after every meal.
3. We _____ (jog/jogs) daily in the morning.
4. I _____ (study/studies) English on Monday.
5. I _____ (wash/washes) the car on Sunday.
6. My brother _____ (run/runs) very fast.
7. He _____ (play/plays) soccer every day.
8. We _____ (close/closes) the door when it is raining.
9. Sally _____ (type/types) the entire assignment.
10. Peter _____ (write/writes) books.
11. They _____ (study/studies) Mathematics on Friday.
12. The bird _____ (sing/sings) softly.



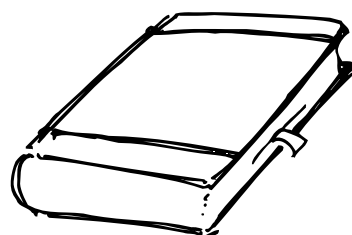
Date

Activity 6

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Write what the people did yesterday. (only the verb)

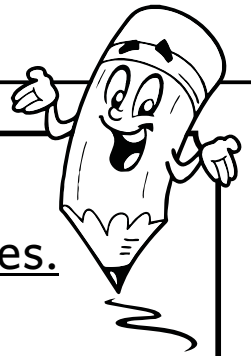
1. I clean my room after breakfast. _____
2. He dives in the sea. _____
3. We live in Salacgriva. _____
4. You cook very tasty meals _____
5. He eats salad for dinner. _____
6. It swims in the lake. _____
7. We speak three languages. _____
8. He sits at the window at his work. _____
9. She sits at the table. _____
10. We run in the park in the morning. _____
11. You hit the empty can in the street. _____
12. They run to work every morning. _____
13. He plays the guitar very well. _____
14. She drives a nice new car. _____
15. They swim in the river in summer. _____



Date _____

Activity 7

HOMOPHONES



Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

1. _____ are 2 bathrooms in _____ house (there / their).
2. The wound on his _____ took very long time, to _____ (heel / heal).
3. If your _____ is hurt, only proper medication can _____ it (heel / heal).
4. We _____ that meeting is going to take place _____ (here / hear).
5. Don't believe in everything what you _____ (hear / here).
6. Kindly _____ if the _____ has been signed (check / cheque).
7. The _____ is ready, let me _____ the amount (check / cheque).
8. Raiya ate _____ manaoes, so she is suffering from _____ throat (sore / sour).
9. When you have a _____ throat, don't eat _____ fruits (sore / sour).



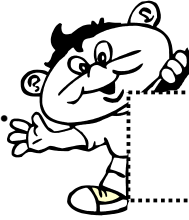
Date

Activity 8

HOMONYMS

Write down the word that describes both sentences.

1. To propel a boat with oars.
A line of people or things.



2. An animals' skin.
To keep secret or out of sight.

3. A metal band for a finger.
To call someone on a telephone.

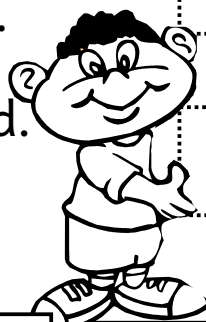
4. Belonging to me.
Underground place for digging.

5. A traffice hold-up.
A fruit spread.

6. The outer skin of a tree.
The noise made by a dog.

7. A large stone.
Music with a heavy beat.

8. An upright piece of wood.
To mail a letter.

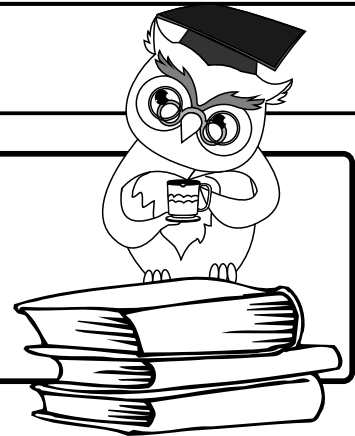


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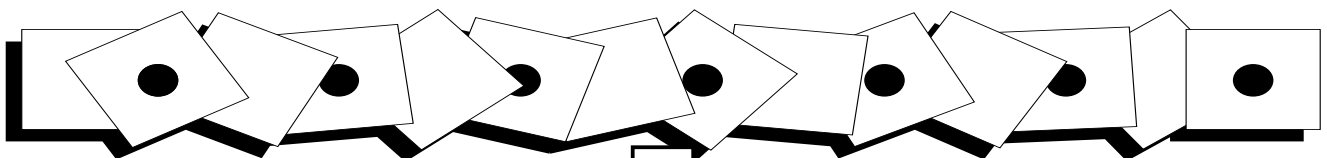
Activity 9

POLYSEMY

ONE WORD - TWO MEANINGS!



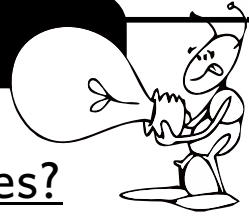
1. I'm taking a Japanese _____ at the moment.
I'm going to have fish for my main _____.
2. He wrote her a _____ before he left.
She found the top _____ difficult to sing.
3. It's hot so let's sit in the _____.
That _____ of red doesn't suit her.
4. She packed a _____ for the ocean voyage.
We sat on a fallen tree _____ to rest.
5. The _____ look bright tonight.
Lots of movie _____ live in Hollywood.
6. He sat on the river _____ to fish.
I must go to the _____ to get some cash.



Date

Activity 10

RIDDLES TO PONDER



Can you figure out the answers to the riddles?

1. I come one in a minute,
Twice in a moment,
But never in a thousand years.

The letter M.

2. I always run, but never walk.
I have a bed, but I don't sleep.
I have a mouth, but I don't eat.

river

3. You hear my sound,
You feel me when I move,
But see me you never will.

wind

4. I follow you all day long,
But when the night or rain comes,
I am all gone.

shadow

5. The more I dry,
The wetter I get.

facecloth

6. A cowboy rides into town on Friday.
He stays two days, then leaves on
Saturday. How can this be?

Arrives Friday morning.
Leaves Saturday night.



Date

Activity 11

PROVERBS

What is the meaning of the following proverbs:

1. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

2. All good things must come to an end.

3. Practise what you preach.

4. Experience is the mother of wisdom.

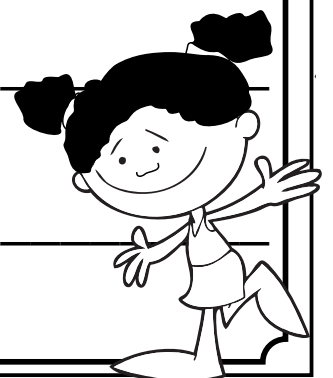
5. Forgive and forget.

6. You cannot lose what you never had.

7. Old habits die hard.

8. Laughter is the best medicine.

9. Look before you leap.



Date

Activity 12

IDIOMS

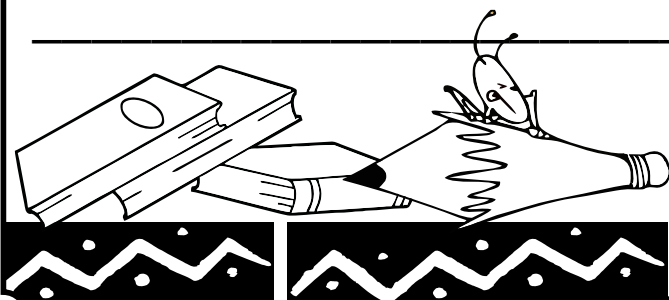
Read each idiom and determine the meaning.

1. I know that the fight that they had yesterday seemed serious, but that's just the tip of the iceberg.

2. Samantha and Paul had been dating forever, so we knew that it wouldn't be long until they tied the knot.

3. I would have loved to call in sick everyday until the summer, but I had to face the music one day.

4. Jacob wanted to join karate class, but with the cost of his sister's ballet class, he had to put his karate dreams on the back burner.



Date

5. Vince was sick of school, but on Thursday he could finally see the light at the end of the tunnel.

6. Tim jumped on the bandwagon and got his ear pierced after all of the other guys pierced their ears.

7. Chrissy yelled at Alec for taking the last wingding, but he wasn't scared because he knew that she was all bark and no bite.

8. Tommy's mother didn't even lecture him after he came home late again; it was like beating a dead horse.

9. Lucy must have gotten up on the wrong side of the bed, because she was muttering curses again.

COMPLEX NOUNS

Write down the name of the person who does these things:

1. act

2. employ

3. football

4. sing

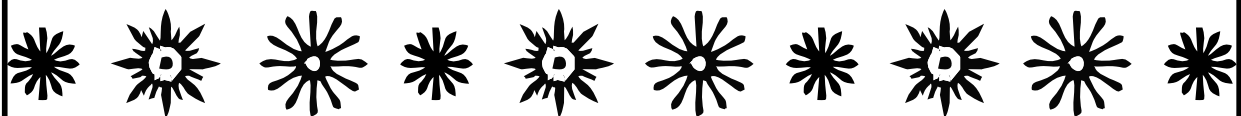
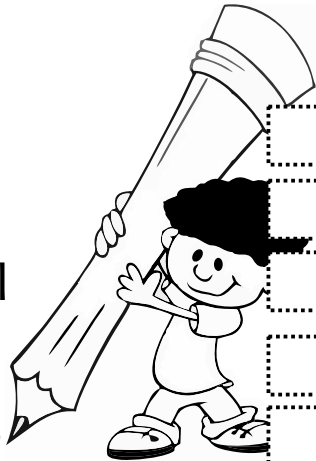
5. murder

6. psychology

7. economics

8. translate

9. manage



Look at the two examples and then complete the rest of the definitions.

Example:

An actor is a person who

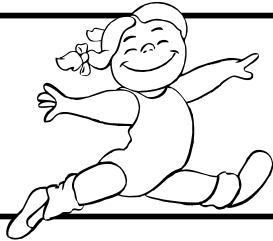
acts in films, plays and on TV.

A murderer is a person who

murders someone.

Date

1. A journalist is a person who



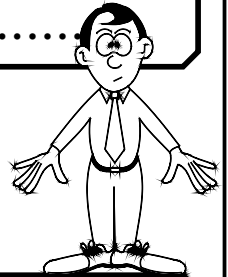
2. A ballet dancer is a person who

3. A film director is a person who



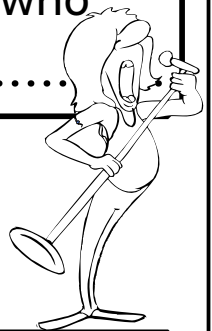
4. A bank manager is a person who

5. An employer is a person who



6. A pop singer is a person who

7. A translator is a person who



8. A lorry driver is a person who

9. A photographer is a person who



10. An artist is a person who

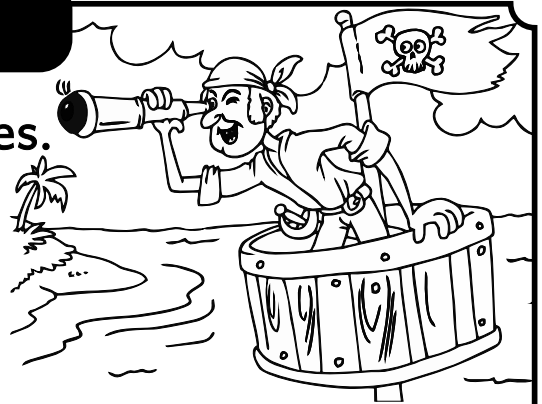
Date

Activity 2

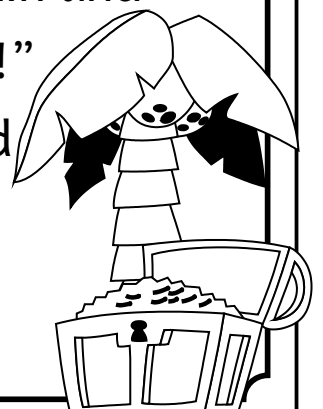
PREDICATES AND OBJECTS

Objects and Predicates with Pirates.

Underline predicates and circle objects.



1. The pirate captain sang a sea shanty on his pirate ship.
2. Singing was his favorite activity.
3. He also liked feeding his parrot, swashbuckling, and pillaging.
4. Soon after the sun rose, he called his crew to the deck.
5. The men assembled on the deck of the pirate ship.
6. As their captain strutted up and down the deck of the ship, the men responded to his orders.
7. Some climbed ropes and looked through telescopes, while others swung on ropes and nets.
8. Swinging, climbing, and chanting are all important skills for pirates.
9. Suddenly the tall pirate turned to the captain and exclaimed, "Argh, a vessel sails to the west!"
10. The pirate captain shouted at the men and they loaded the cannons.



Date

Activity 3

DUAL USE OF SOME WORDS

Draw lines connecting each multiple meaning word to two descriptions.



a sea animal
with flippers

seal

one of fifty sections
of the USA

to say or claim
something

second

the ground on
each side of a river

sudden back
and forth movement

state

closing something
tightly

a place for money

solution

the direction opposite
of left

the position between
first and last

right

unit of time smaller
than a minute

the answer to a
problem

bank

a frozen dairy
dessert

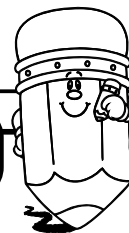
something you should
and can do

shake

a mixture

Date

Activity 4



FINITE VERBS

A. Fill in the blanks with the gerund form of the verbs given below.

swim

work

wander

climb

wait

get

I can't stand (a) _____ in a long queue. I live a (b) _____ life. I like (c) _____ in the sea. My friend likes (d) _____ the mountains. I hate (e) _____ late for any task. I like (f) _____ hard.

B. Replace the underlined words as directed.

a) He loves to dance and to sing. (gerund)

b) It is no good to get upset. (gerund)

c) The teacher told him that he should study hard. She further advised him that he should revise all the work done. (suitable infinite construction)

d) Jim has decided that he is going to buy a car this summer. (suitable infinite construction)

Date _____

C. Fill in the blanks with the infinitive form of the verb given in the brackets.



a) Do you want _____ (come) to the shop with me?

b) You don't need _____ (leave) yet—it's not late.

c) Don't forget _____ (take) your umbrella with you.

d) My parents are planning _____ (go) abroad.

e) They are planning _____ (bring) me an ipod.

f) How long do you expect _____ (stay) in Chandigarh?

g) _____ (learn) English quickly is not an easy thing.

h) She promised _____ (give) it as soon as possible.

i) He's looking forward _____ (meet) all his friends again.

j) Nita's apprehensive of _____ (hurt) her.

Date

Activity 5

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Example: important, more important, most important

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
far		
bad		
fat		
interesting		
narrow		
safe		
dangerous		
messy		
easy		
lucky		
quiet		
noisy		
modern		
patient		
accurate		

Date

Activity 6

STATEMENTS

A sentence that asks something is a question.
Example: Do you want to play in the garden?
A sentence that tells something is a statement.
Example: We can play in the garden.



Fill in the blank with a “?” if the given sentence is a question or with a “.” if it is a statement.

1. He is brave ☐
2. Is he handsome ☐
3. I am too tired to drive ☐
4. I am too lazy to get up ☐
5. Will you be a good girl ☐
6. Home is the best place on earth ☐
7. I love my bed ☐
8. What time do you go to bed ☐
9. I go to bed at 9 o'clock every night ☐
10. Do you like milk ☐
11. Cookies and milk are my favourite ☐
12. I like to eat apples ☐
13. What do you like ☐
14. I like bananas ☐
15. I sometimes like pears ☐



Date

Activity 7

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Choose the correct answer. Indicate with an ☒. There can be more than one correct answer.

1. Which verb forms are used in the simple present?

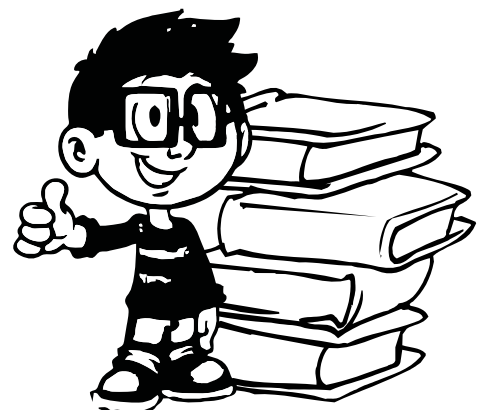
- ☐ Infinitive
- ☐ Infinitive + -ed
- ☐ Infinitive + -ing
- ☐ Infinitive + s
- ☐ have + Infinitive + -ed

2. Which verb forms are correct?

- ☐ she are
- ☐ she has
- ☐ she have
- ☐ she is
- ☐ she plays
- ☐ she plaies

3. Which verb forms are correct?

- ☐ he flies
- ☐ he flys
- ☐ he lives
- ☐ he livees
- ☐ he workes
- ☐ he works



Date

4. Which sentences/questions are in the simple present?

- ☐ He's 15.
- ☐ Do you speak Spanish?
- ☐ I'm in room 305
- ☐ She didn't help her mother.
- ☐ She doesn't like milk.
- ☐ We are reading a book
- ☐ She drives a car.

5. What are typical signal words for the simple present?

- ☐ always
- ☐ at the moment
- ☐ every day
- ☐ now
- ☐ often
- ☐ sometimes
- ☐ yesterday

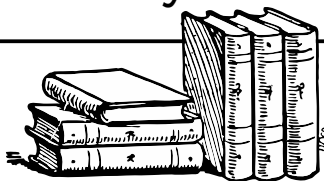
6. Which verbs/auxiliaries can be negated by adding "not"?

- ☐ am
- ☐ read
- ☐ can
- ☐ is
- ☐ play
- ☐ are
- ☐ speak



Date

Activity 8



SIMPLE PAST TENSE



cried

sailed

bought

wrote

rode

laughed

flew

ran

caught

Choose the best word from the box above and finish the sentences. There may be more than one answer for some of the questions.

1. The girl _____ when she saw the large, angry dog.
2. Tom _____ an ice cream from the corner shop.
3. The fastest team _____ across the finishing line in first place in the yacht race.
4. The robber _____ away from the policeman who was chasing him.
5. The cowboy _____ into town on his horse.
6. The large jet _____ into the sky.
7. The goalkeeper _____ the ball before the striker could score.
8. Marco _____ a poem for his girlfriend to show her how much he cared about her.
9. Shelia thought the new guy's joke was funny, so she _____.

Date _____

Activity 9

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Synonyms are words that have the same meanings.

Example: Skinny and slender are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Example: Skinny and fat are antonyms.



Tell if the pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. bad, awful _____
2. frigid, frozen _____
3. rough, smooth _____
4. pretty, beautiful _____
5. rich, poor _____
6. light, dark _____
7. open, close _____
8. gleaming, sparkling _____
9. quiet, loud _____
10. curious, interested _____
11. swift, sluggish _____
12. unfriendly, polite _____

Think of a pair of antonyms that are not listed above. Use those antonyms in a complete sentence.

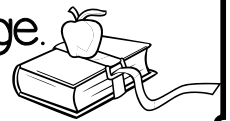
Date

Activity 10

FIGURATIVE AND LITERAL LANGUAGE

When we use language, sometimes we want the words to mean exactly what they say. This is called literal language.

At other times, we want words to create an image or suggest an idea. This is called figurative language.



Decide if the sentences below use literal or figurative language. Place an “L” or an “F” before each one.

- ___ 1. Eric thinks doing schoolwork is one big video game.
- ___ 2. Lauren has made up her mind to volunteer every Thursday after school.
- ___ 3. Thinking about summer camp makes me feel like a bundle of joy and sunshine.
- ___ 4. As I delivered my speech, my voice sounded as if I'd swallowed rocks and sand.
- ___ 5. Emma may seem clumsy, but onstage she dances like a gazelle.
- ___ 6. Jacob expresses many feelings through his photography.
- ___ 7. My teammate is a snail and a turtle combined.
- ___ 8. Before the soccer match, both teams attended a sportsmanship program.

Date

Activity 11

EMOTIVE LANGUAGE

Read the headlines below. Re-write them, replacing the underlined words with more emotive words. The first two have been done for you as examples. If you find this difficult, try using a thesaurus to find alternative words.



1. Man hit by robbers.

Pensioner hit by muggers.

2. One hundred peasants killed by troops.

One hundred peasants slaughtered by troops.

3. Argument closes factory.

4. Train seats cut by teenagers.

5. Supporters run onto pitch.

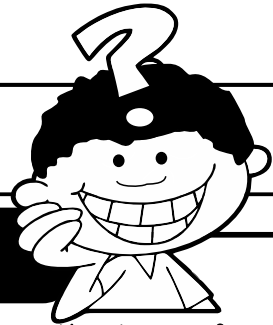
6. Shortage of money creates problems in schools.

7. Trouble on roads after showerfall.

8. Player hits referee.

Date _____

Activity 12



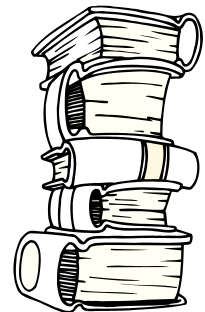
ENDING PUNCTUATION

The ending punctuation you choose to put on a sentence depends on the type of sentence that it is. There are three major kinds of sentences.

1. Declarative sentences are making a statement, perhaps to provide information. A full stop (.) is the proper ending punctuation for a declarative sentence.
2. Interrogative sentences are asking a question. A question mark (?) is the proper ending punctuation for an interrogative sentence.
3. Exclamatory sentences express emotion or excitement. An exclamation point (!) is the proper ending punctuation for an exclamatory sentence.

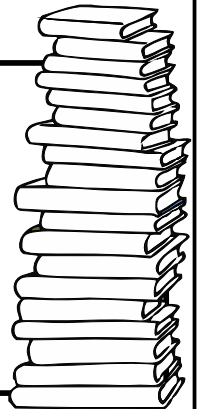
Decide whether the sentences is making a statement, asking a question, or expressing emotion. Add the proper punctuation to the end.

1. There are 33 students in my class _____
2. What time does the class start _____
3. The house is on fire _____
4. The shop on the corner sells notebooks and paper _____
5. Each class will have an assigned time to go to the library _____
6. My dad said he is going to double my allowance _____
7. Why aren't you coming on the field trip _____
8. How long will it take us to get to the museum _____
9. I returned the books to the bookcase _____
10. Where is the school office _____



PROPER NOUNS

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. A proper noun gives the specific name of a person, place or thing. underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.



1. Lorraine and Jessica wanted to go to Amelia's birthday party.
2. Amelia picked out a chocolate chip cake with fudge icing from Lake's Bakery.
3. The girls danced to a Justin Bieber CD and munched on Dorito Chips.
4. When the doorbell rang, it was Maestro Magnificent, a magician.
5. Lorraine and her mother went to Checkers and bought a present for Amelia.
6. The purple and white shirt and the Crayola Craft Kit were gifts from Jessica.
7. Peter's Pizza Palace delivered seven large pizzas and two bottles of Fizzy Fizz.
8. Amelia and her friends played Twister until they all fell down, laughing.

Date

Activity 2



GENDER



Write the opposite gender noun on the blank.

father

sister

aunt

hen

priest

king

policewoman

prince

actor

man

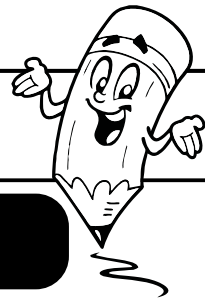
dressmaker

niece



Date _____

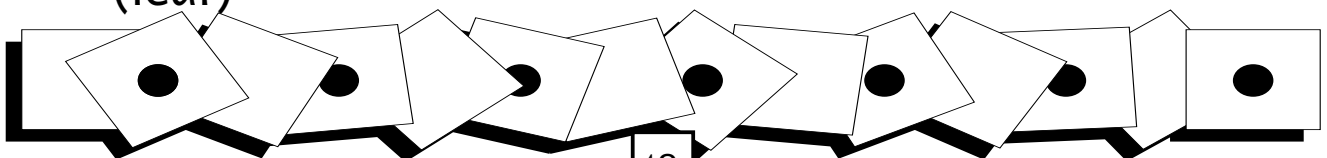
Activity 3



SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Fill in the gaps with the words in brackets using the correct form.

1. _____ are small and smelly. (child)
2. My old friend Jack thought that men and _____ don't really like each other very much. (woman)
3. The police are looking for a _____ with black hair and a red beard. (man)
4. Toby counted at least 2000 _____ before he finally fell asleep. (sheep)
5. How many roast _____ do you want? (potato)
6. I saw three _____ sitting on the temple walls. (monkey)
7. The Spanish _____ have plans to provide more computers for schools. (government)
8. Big _____ need to consider what effects their products have on the environment. (company)
9. People _____ strange, when you're a stranger. (be)
10. The trees leave _____ all over the driveway. (leaf)



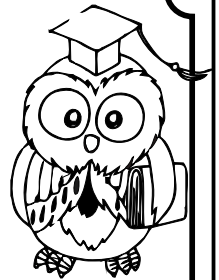
Date

Activity 4



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns point to something specific that can be either near or far in distance or time.



The demonstrative pronouns are:

this (singular - to point out something that is near in either distance or time).

that (singular - to point out something this is far away in either distance or time).

these (plural - to point out some things that are near in either distance or time).

those (plural - to point out some things that are far in either distance or time).



Circle the demonstrative pronoun in each sentence:

1. This is my favourite teddy bear.
2. Would you like some of these?
3. Those years at the lake were the best times of my life.
4. That is the toy I would like to buy.
5. These are absolutely delicious.



Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun.

_____ (These / This) are the shoes I like.

_____ (This / That) car over there is the best one.

_____ (These / That) books right here are mine.

Date

Activity 6

COMPOUND SENTENCES

Compound sentences are made up of two simple sentences connected by a coordinating conjunction. These conjunctions are also known as FANBOYS.



F - for, A - and, N - nor, B - but, O - or, Y - yet, S - so

Use FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) to write one compound sentence using the two simple sentences.

Peter drove to visit his friend. They went out for dinner.

.....
.....

Mary thinks she should go to school. She wants to get qualifications for a new profession.

.....
.....

Alan invested a lot of money in the business. The business went bankrupt.

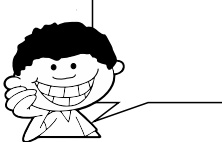
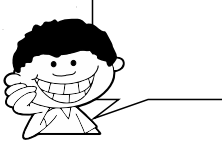
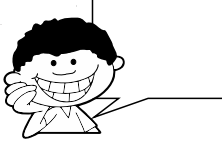
.....
.....

Date

Activity 5

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Put the following into Indirect Speech:

	He asked me, "How much did you pay for this book?"
	The nurse asked him "How are you feeling?"
	The teacher asked, "Have you written your homework?"
	He asked me, "Do you know anything about the accident?"
	My brother asked, "has anybody called while I was out?"
	She asked me, "Do you know where Mrs Baker lives?"
	He asked her, "Has the plane left yet?"
	She asked, "How much does this coat cost?"
	She asked me, "Where are you from?"
	She asked him "When will you meet your friends?"

Date

Doug didn't understand the homework assignment. He asked the teacher for help.

The students didn't prepare for the test. They didn't realize how important the test was.

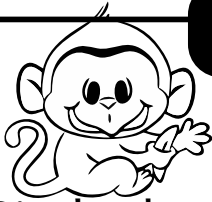
Susan thinks she should stay home and relax. She also thinks she should go on vacation.

Jack flew to London to visit his Uncle. He also wanted to visit the National Museum.

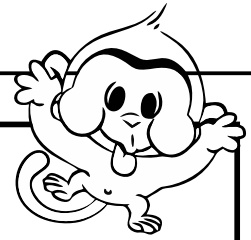
Henry studied very hard for the test. He passed with high marks.

Date

Activity 7



SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS



Circle the answer that provides a synonym for the underlined word in each sentence.

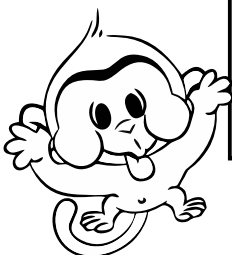
1. Atlantic sturgeon are large fish, which can grow up to 14 feet, and weigh over 800 pounds.

A. lethargic	C. skinny
B. substantial	D. fast

2. One way Atlantic sturgeon differ from shortnose sturgeon is by their longer and more sharply shovel-shaped snout.

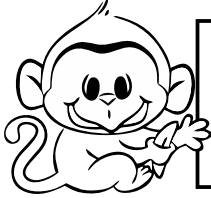
A. nose	C. scutes
B. teeth	D. barbels

3. Atlantic sturgeon are anadromous, remaining primarily in coastal and estuarine waters during much of the year and entering rivers in the spring to spawn.



A. secondarily	C. little
B. generally	D. rarely

4. The bony scutes and large size of adult sturgeon work as effective adaptations in minimizing predation of fish two or more years old.

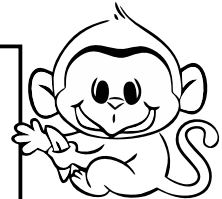


A. useful	C. ineffective
B. terrible	D. unsuccessful

Circle the answer that provides an antonym for the underlined word in each sentence.

5. Atlantic sturgeon are benthic feeders, which means they eat prey found on the bottom such as mussels, worms and crustaceans.

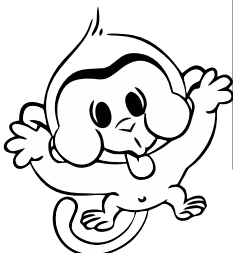
A. base	C. top
B. floor	D. unsuccessful



6. Atlantic sturgeon can live up to approximately 60 years.

A. exactly	C. around
B. about	D. nearly

7. People are historically the biggest known “predator” of Atlantic sturgeon.



A. traditionally	C. previously
B. currently	D. typically

Date

Activity 8



LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE MEANING

What is the literal meaning of these sentences:

At the drop of a hat:

Axe to grind:

Back to square one:

Bed of roses:

Burn the midnight oil:

Clean sweep:

Cold feet:

Coast is clear:

Down in the dumps:

Forty winks:

Date

Activity 9

PUNCTUATION AND SPELLING

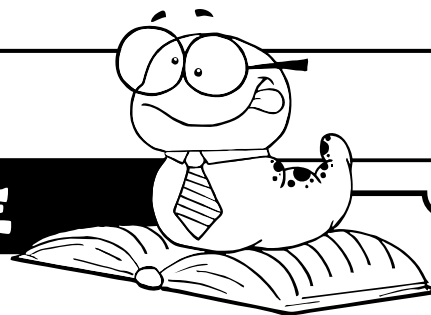
For each description, decide which punctuation mark it matches. Cross out the incorrect answers.

1. This introduces an explanation or an example.
Full stop / Colon / Semicolon
2. This links two complete sentences together.
Full stop / Colon / Semicolon
3. This is used to finish a sentence.
Full stop / Colon / Semicolon
4. This suggests that a relationship exists between two sentences.
Full stop / Colon / Semicolon
5. This is placed after a complete sentence but it may be followed by many or few words.
Full stop / Colon / Semicolon



Date

Activity 10



DICTIONARY USE

Find the meaning of these words in your dictionary and then write a sentence using each of the words.

acceptable

definite

embarrassment

experience

grateful

Date

Term 2

Activity 1

Week 5 & 6

PREPOSITIONS



Find each preposition in the wordblock on the grid.

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

ABOUT

OVER

AROUND

THROUGHOUT

BESIDES

UNTIL

BEHIND

TOWARD

BELOW

UNDER

FROM

WITHIN

DOWN

UPON

EXCEPT

WITH

ONTO

INTO

WITHOUT

OFF

BEFORE

TILL

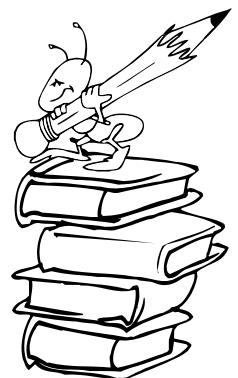
Date

Activity 2

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES

Choose the correct word / information to complete each sentence.

1. We had a three- (day, days) weekend.
2. The weekend lasted three (day, days).
3. Kareem is two (meter, meters) tall.
4. Kareem is a two- (meter, meters) tall man.
5. San Francisco is fifteen (kilometre, kilometres) away.
6. It is a fifteen- (kilometre, kilometres) trip to San Francisco.
7. Jane wore ten- (centimetre, centimetres) high heels.
8. The heels were ten (centimetre, centimetres) high.
9. Our HDTV cost 5,000 (Rand, Rands).
10. Ours is a 5,000- (Rand, Rands) HDTV.
11. I made a cake with three (layer, layers).
12. I made a three- (layers, layers) cake.
13. We need to buy a 25- (watt, watts) light bulb.
14. This light bulb has 25 (watt, watts).
15. I like to have two (egg, eggs) for my breakfast.
16. My car has four (door, doors).
17. Mine is a four- (door, doors) car .
18. She cooked us a five- (course, courses) dinner.



Date _____

Activity 3



ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE

- * In active voice sentences the subject does the action.
Example: Liz played the piano.
- * In passive voice sentences the subject receives the action.
Example: The piano was played by Liz.
- The sentence that uses the active voice is stronger, uses fewer words, and clearly shows who performs the action.
- The sentence that uses the passive voice is weaker and less direct. It is, however, not incorrect to use the passive voice.
- * Sometimes the doer of the action is omitted in passive voice sentences.
Example: The piano was played.

Decide whether the following sentences are written in the active or passive voice. Then write the doer of the action on the line to the right. If the doer is unknown, write a question mark (?).

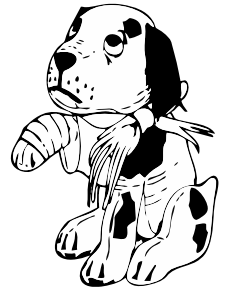
- 1) Thomas feeds his dog. _____
- 2) The dog is fed by Thomas. _____
- 3) The family went to the beach. _____
- 4) The letter was written by Marshall. _____
- 5) The game had been won by the blue team. _____
- 6) The problem was solved. _____
- 7) The stunt man risked his life. _____

Date

Rewrite the passive voice sentences as active voice sentences.

Passive: The dog was hit by the car.

Active:



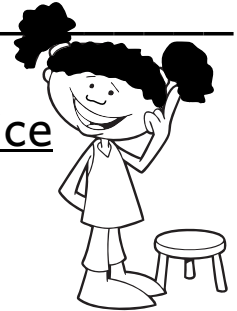
Passive: The house will be built by the construction crew in five months.

Active:

Rewrite the active voice sentences as passive voice sentences.

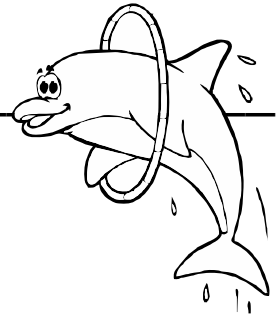
Active: Julie answered the question.

Passive:



Active: The dolphins have learned many tricks.

Passive:



Write one sentence using the active voice, and one using the passive voice.

Active:

Passive:

Date

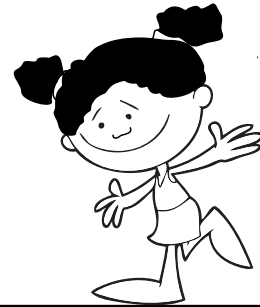
Activity 4

IDIOMS

(Don't) add fuel to the fire

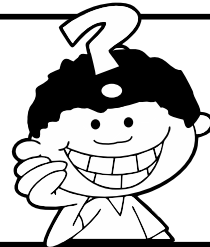
(Don't) add insult to injury

(Don't) kick a man when he's down



- Don't make a bad situation even worse.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder



- Being far away from a person you love makes your love even stronger.

A penny saved is a penny earned

- It's good to save money, rather than spending and wasting it.



A picture is worth a thousand words

- Pictures can give more information than words alone.

Date

Actions speak louder than words

- What you actually do is more important than what you say you will do.



(It's) all in your head

- imagined, not real

Around the clock

- all the time; 24 hours

Asleep at the wheel

- not paying attention; not doing his/her responsibilities



(Shout or yell) at the top of your lungs

- (to shout or yell) as loud as you can

Date _____



Using the idioms, give advice to these people:

Tom: I really want to go see a movie tonight, but I'm trying to save my money to buy a new watch.

Advice: _____

Julie: I just saw my brother's girlfriend with another boy, but he's in a really bad mood because he got fired this morning. Do you think I should tell him?

Advice: _____

Iris: Did you hear that? I think I heard something in the kitchen! Wait. . . . I'm not sure. There it is again! I think I heard something. Do you hear it? Maybe it's a ghost! Maybe it's a thief!

Advice: _____

William: My grandfather is so old that he's almost deaf. When I talk to him, he doesn't even notice that I'm talking.

Advice: _____

Rita: My sister always steals my money! I yelled at her, and she apologized and promised that she would stop, but I don't know if I should believe her.

Advice: _____



Date

Activity 5

PROVERBS



What does the following proverbs mean:

1. Union is strength.

2. Third time lucky.

3. What the heart thinks, the tongue speaks.

4. Keep your mouth shut and your ears open.

5. Home is where the heart is.

6. Let sleeping dogs lie.

7. It's a small world.

8. Don't cross the bridge before you get to it.

9. Bad news travels fast.

Date

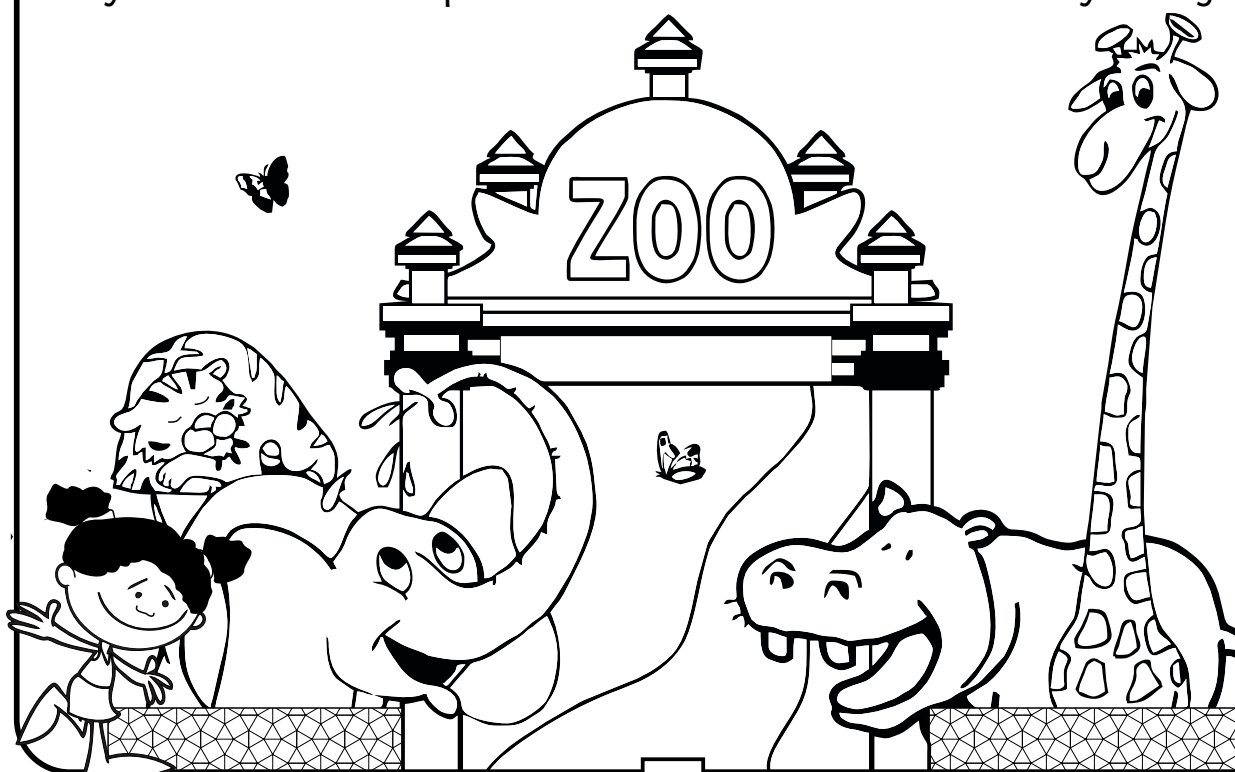
Activity 6

PUNCTUATION: APOSTROPHE

Read the paragraphs below which are from Lei's diary.
Add apostrophes to any words which are missing them in
a coloured pen.

Were going to go to the zoo on Saturday. Megan thinks its cruel to keep animals in captivity so shes not going to come. I cant see the problem with zoos - its not as if the animals are mistreated. Im going to borrow Maxs binoculars so that Ill get a really good view of the animals faces.

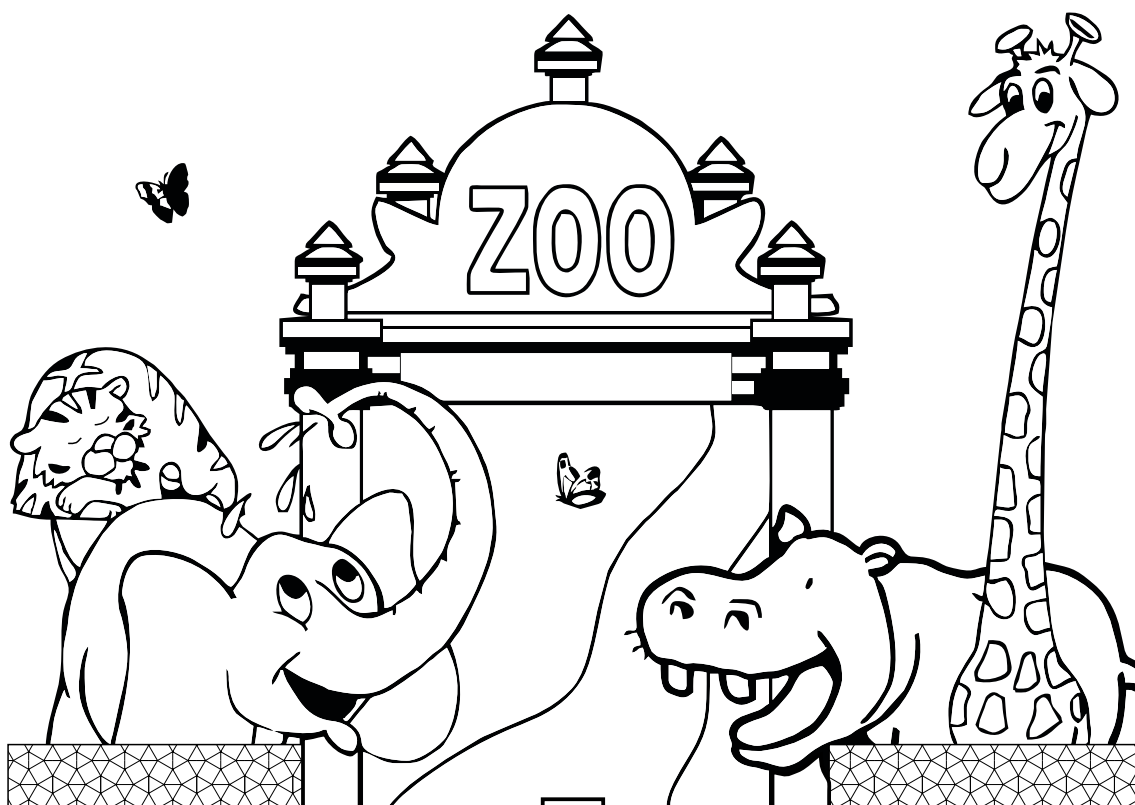
Last year I saw a lion eating its dinner which was an antelope! I also saw a bear scratching its head and a dolphin clapping its flippers. I didn't get to see any snakes though as they were hiding in some rocks. This time I really want to see some parrots but I don't know if Ill be lucky enough.



Date

Megan is silly not to come too; shed love looking at the spider displays as she has a pet tarantula called Mogg. I doubt any of them at the zoo will have fangs as big as Moggs though. Megan is always feeding Mogg, so its no surprise that shes a large tarantula.

I hope the weather will be dry on Saturday as I havent got a raincoat and theres not much shelter at the zoo. Oh well, Im sure itll be a fun day whatever happens.



Date

Activity 11

PUNCTUATION - HYPHEN

Directions: In this paragraph, circle any place where a hyphen is needed. Mark out any unneeded hyphens.

Although there has always been tension between us, we have some-how managed to find a way to make things work. I don't think I'll ever go so far as to say that Jack fully-likes me, but I do think he knows that I am not going anywhere. When I walk in the door, he comes over to greet me, and sometimes, usually when he knows nobody is looking, Jack will-come and sit next to me and let me pet his soft, blonde white fur. I know that he likes it when I rub underneath his chin, and when I do it's at moments like these when I'm finally-able to understand what it means to be a "dog person."



VERBS - TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE

Verbs can be classified as transitive or intransitive.

A transitive verb always has a direct object - a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. The object shows who or what completes the action expressed in the verb.

e.g., James hit the ball.

Hit is a transitive verb.

The direct object is ball.

Ball tells you what James hit.



e.g., Roger eats a big breakfast every morning.

Eats is a transitive verb.

The direct object of eats is breakfast.

An intransitive verb does not have an object. It does not need an object to complete the action expressed in the verb.

e.g., The little girl sat quietly in the chair.

Margaret walked slowly down the street.

Sat and walked are intransitive verbs. They do not have a direct object to complete or receive the action.



Some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, depending on how they are used in the sentence.

e.g., We read the news with great care.

In this example read is transitive and has the direct object news.

e.g., We read until late at night.

In this example read is intransitive.

There is no object to receive or complete the action.



Date

In the following exercises underline the verbs and tell whether they are transitive or intransitive. Circle the direct objects.

e.g., The customers formed long lines outside the shop.

transitive ("lines" would be circled)

The happy villagers danced in the streets. intransitive

1. Mr. Jenkin's cat watched the birds in the trees.

2. We will not buy a new car until next summer.

3. The small boat moved slowly through the grey sea.

4. Diane tripped on the top step and fell downstairs.

5. Please order a hamburger and a milkshake for me.

6. Have you ever explored a cave?

7. Many years ago, a young boy discovered a huge cave in Kentucky.

8. The cave contained strange, twisted formations of stone and crystal.

9. Your friend Tom has a very intriguing job.



Date

Activity 2

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Write the verbs in brackets in the right tense. All of them must be in the passive.

eg.: We _____ (offer) the job, but we refused.
We were offered the job, but we refused.



a. The children _____ (take) to the zoo next week.

b. She _____ (wake) by a strange noise, but she didn't get up.

c. My house _____ (build) in 1990.

d. The supermarket _____ (open) last week.

e. Today, the dog _____ (take) to the vet by its owner.

f. The exams _____ (mark) by the teacher this afternoon.

g. "Don Quixote" _____ (write) by Cervantes.

h. My keys _____ (find) in the street last Monday.

i. The bank _____ (rob) this week.

Date

Activity 3

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Change the following sentences to present progressive form. Make sure to use the correct time modifier.

1. The street cleaners sweep the whole village all year round.

2. Mom goes to the gym three times a week.

3. We pop some corn every Friday night.

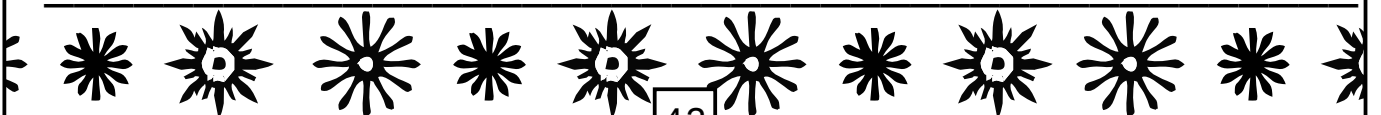
4. I share my food with classmates.

Write a sentence using Present progressive tense.

1. (at present)

2. (lately)

3. (always or constantly)



Date

Activity 4



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



Rewrite these sentences in the direct or indirect speech.

a. My father will buy a new car next year.

b. The students were given 15 minutes for the test.

c. This restaurant is owned by English people.

d. The children were given some toys by their parents.

e. His girlfriend is going to buy him a car.

f. Parents always love their children.

Date

Activity 5

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS



Choose the best synonym for the following.

latent

- a. languid
- b. obvious
- c. unexposed
- d. manifest
- e. patent

obstinate

- a. flaky
- b. perturbed
- c. passionate
- d. dilettantish
- e. stubborn

ephemeral

- a. permanent
- b. fecund
- c. congealed
- d. fleeting
- e. concrete

monstrous

- a. tenuous
- b. diabolical
- c. atrophied
- d. ordinary
- e. hideous

superfluous

- a. fluid
- b. another
- c. extra
- d. next
- e. super

depraved

- a. rebellious
- b. sordid
- c. turgid
- d. squalid
- e. cautious

Choose the best antonym for the following.

eternal

- a. concrete
- b. compendious
- c. patient
- d. piqued
- e. ephemeral

despondent

- a. reproachful
- b. exhausted
- c. unhappy
- d. prescient
- e. hopeful

incongruous

- a. misaligned
- b. straight
- c. parallel
- d. fraternal
- e. discordant

apprehensive

- a. disinterested
- b. nervous
- c. anxious
- d. lethargic
- e. insouciant

magnanimous

- a. generous
- b. negligent
- c. malignant
- d. magnetic
- e. dissolute

mercurial

- a. erratic
- b. imperturbable
- c. tranquil
- d. stoic
- e. volatile

Date _____

Activity 6



LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE SPEECH

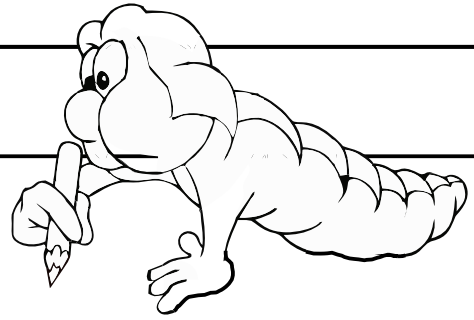
Write L if the statement uses a literal language and F if it uses figurative language.

1. My sister and I fight like cats and dogs almost all the time. _____
2. The feet of my baby brother are chubby. _____
3. Hans is funny. He always cracks me up with his jokes. _____
4. Moms cooking always works like a charm on Dad. _____
5. Watson laughed like a hyena when I wore my Pacquaio mask. _____
6. My mom gave me a real tongue lashing when she found out I broke her computer. _____
7. I have a ton of paperwork to finish before the week ends. _____
8. The police were determined to get to the bottom of the mystery. _____
9. My mom cried tears of joy when she saw my baby brother. _____

Date

Activity 7

PERFECT PUNCTUATION



Write ✓ by each sentence in which all punctuation marks are used correctly. Place ✗ by the incorrect ones.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. George Washington, slept here. | ☐ |
| 2. I have never read Seventeen magazine. | ☐ |
| 3. I have a subscription to Seventeen magazine. | ☐ |
| 4. My muscles are sore today; I ran a marathon yesterday morning. | ☐ |
| 5. If you go to the store can you please pick up milk, cheddar cheese, and raisins? | ☐ |
| 6. Have you ever read "Snail's Pace," the new book about life in the fast lane? | ☐ |
| 7. Sabrina shrugged her shoulders and said, "Quotation marks are easy". | ☐ |
| 8. My brother, who is very irresponsible, is supposed to pick me up at the airport. | ☐ |
| 9. Dancing like a maniac down the street, Howard attracted a lot of attention. | ☐ |
| 10. Actually Marvin asked me if i would go to the dance with him. Sorry, Stan. | ☐ |

COMMON NOUNS

Circle the common nouns in the following sentences.

1. We arrived early at the station.
2. There are different species of fish.
3. Paris is the capital of France.
4. The man was trying to steal his car.
5. They have gone to the zoo.
6. The baby is crying.
7. William Shakespeare was a famous English author.
8. 'War and peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
9. My mother is in the kitchen.
10. He threw some nuts to the monkeys.



Date

Activity 2

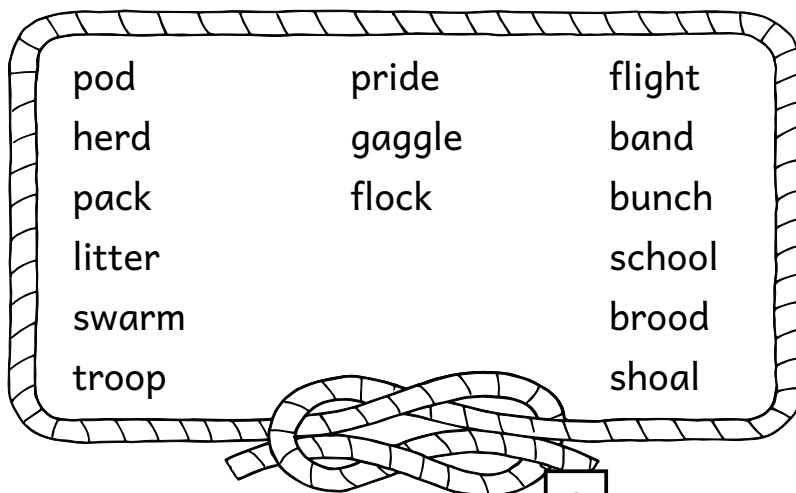
COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are words used to describe a group of nouns. For example, 52 cards would be known as a deck of cards.



Complete each sentence by choosing the correct collective noun from the box at the bottom of the page.

1. Swimming in the shallow water was a _____ of herrings.
2. A _____ of sheep was happily grazing in the field.
3. All night we could hear the _____ of wolves howling.
4. Looking out to sea, we noticed a _____ of dolphins swimming.
5. The _____ of lions slept all day on the African plains.



Date _____

6. A long _____ of steps led to the top of the tower.
7. Our cat has just had a _____ of seven kittens.
8. We each picked a _____ of juicy grapes from the vine.
9. The hen waddled by with her _____ of chicks.
10. A _____ of thieves stole the precious diamonds.
11. In the jungle, we could see a _____ of monkeys swinging in the trees.
12. An enormous _____ of locusts ate all the crops.
13. The _____ elephants stomped through the water hole.
14. The _____ of geese made a terrible squawking sound.
15. We were in awe as we watched the _____ of whales swimming.



pod

herd

pack

litter

swarm

troop

pride

gaggle

flock

flight

band

bunch

school

brood

shoal



Date _____

Activity 3



ADVERBS OF MANNER

Change the adjectives in parentheses into adverbs of manner.

1. My sister has an amazing voice. She sings _____.
(beautiful)
2. That guy sure knows how to run _____. He beat everyone at the track competition. (quick)
3. When you want something done _____, sometimes you have to do it yourself. (correct)
4. Now that the windshield is clean, I can see _____.
(clear)
5. The ballerina danced _____ around the stage.
(graceful)
6. That joke was so funny. I laughed _____ when you told it to me. (loud)
7. The teacher spoke _____ to the new students. (kind)
8. The children ate their snacks _____. (noisy)
9. The new girl _____ introduced herself to the class.
(shy)
10. The big waves crashed _____ onto the beach.
(violent)

Date

Activity 4

ADJECTIVES

Use the following adjectives to fill in the blanks.

beautiful, young, wonderful, magical, sensible, logical, responsible, practical, intellectual, cynical, deep, simple, absurd, fanatical, criminal, dependable, clinical, acceptable, presentable, respectable.



When I was _____, it seemed that life was so _____, a miracle, oh it was _____, _____. And all the birds in the trees, well they'd be singing so happily, oh joyfully, oh playfully watching me.

But then they sent me away to teach me how to be _____, _____, oh _____, _____.

And then they showed me a world where I could be so _____, oh _____, oh _____, _____.

There are times when all the world's asleep, the questions run too _____ for such a _____ man. Won't you please, please tell me who I am. I said watch what you say, they'll be calling you a radical, a liberal, oh _____, _____.

Won't you sign up your name, we'd like to feel you're _____, _____, oh _____, a vegetable!

Oh! Take it, take it yeah!

But at night, when all the world's asleep, the questions run so _____ for such a _____ man. Won't you please, please tell me what we've learned. I know it sounds _____ but please tell me who I am, Who I am. Who I am.

Who knows who's so _____

Date _____

Activity 5

NOUN CLAUSES



A noun clause is a clause used as a noun in a sentence. Like a noun, a noun clause can be used as a subject, an object of the verb, a predicate word, or an object of a preposition.

Subject:	Whoever wants the last piece of cake can have it.
Direct Object:	We don't know where the rehearsal is.
Object of Preposition:	Everyone was pleased by how well the ceremony went.
Predicate Noun:	The decision was that the defendant was innocent.

Recognizing Noun Clauses. Underline the noun clause in each of these complex sentences. Write how each is used.

1. I forgot what you said.

2. Who the new captain will be has not been announced.

3. How it happened is still a mystery.

4. Everyone agreed that the price was reasonable.

5. No one knew what to do next.

6. Frank doesn't know what he should wear.

7. Whatever you choose will be fine.

8. This organization provides help to whoever needs it.

Date

9. Derrick's problem was how he could earn the money.

10. Paula decided what we should bring.

11. What the members want is a new club room.

12. The team had decided where they are moving.

13. The engineer stated that she could design the foundation.

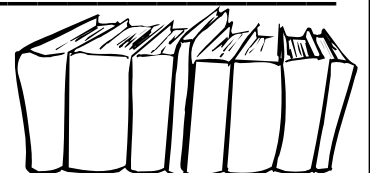
14. Nancy knew where the museum was.

15. A cheeseburger is what I ordered.

16. The solution was that Margaret would leave early.

17. The audience was amazed by how the trick was done.

18. Passengers were told why the flight was delayed.



Date

Activity 6



ADJECTIVAL AND ADVERBAL CLAUSES

You have learned about the three kinds of clauses in complex sentences: adverb clauses, adjective clauses, and noun clauses. The use of a clause in a sentence determines what kind of clause it is. A clause used as a noun is a noun clause. A clause used as a modifier is an adverb or an adjective clause, depending on the part of speech of the word being modified by the clause.

Underline the subordinate clause in each of these complex sentences. Write whether it is a Noun, Adjective or Adverb clause.

1. When the shipment arrives we will collect the money.
2. The club, which welcomes visitors, meets on Tuesdays.
3. Diving is a skill that requires concentration.
4. Experts predicted that the election would be close.
5. Do you know where the Greek restaurant is?
6. Is that the flute that you carved?
7. Terry didn't hear what the score was.
8. The trees that David planted are elms.
9. Homework was collected before class started.
10. Peg phoned the store when her order was not delivered.
11. What the van needs is a paint job.
12. The class visited the house where Mandela had lived.

Date

Activity 7

SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

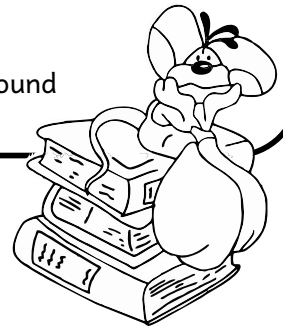
* Note: A simple sentence is an independent clause that has a subject and a predicate. A compound sentence has two independent clauses and it is joined by a coordinator. A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses.



Example: She plays piano. Simple

Tom likes soup, so Tim bought tomatoes. Compound

Joe ate while Jill packed her lunch. Complex



What type of sentence is this?

1. Robert jogged.

Simple

Compound

Complex

2. We ran and got home on time.

Simple

Compound

Complex

3. Because he was late, he missed the whole class.

Simple

Compound

Complex

4. Steve drove the car and Tim rode the bike.

Simple

Compound

Complex

5. Mr. Tanaka walked home.

Simple

Compound

Complex

6. Richard studied.

Simple

Compound

Complex

7. Jenny ran up the hill while Fred called the fire department.

Simple

Compound

Complex

8. I am getting a new bicycle because it is my birthday.

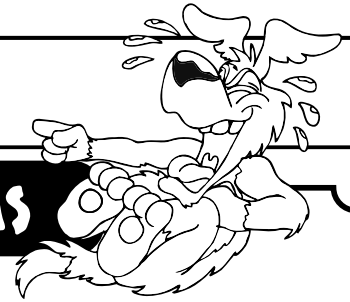
Simple

Compound

Complex

Date

Activity 8



SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Write the synonym and antonym of the following words:

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Public		
Common		
Wet		
Small		
Melt		
Group		
Laugh		
Enjoy		
Bugs		
Maybe		
Fast		
Start		
Funny		
Guts		
Inspect		
Definition		

Date

Activity 9



HOMONYMS

			14											
						13								
					6									
									9					
		1					5							
10				2		4				8				
			7											
3														
						16								
	15													
12														
							11							



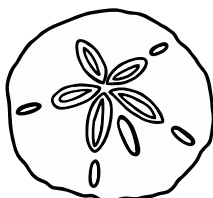
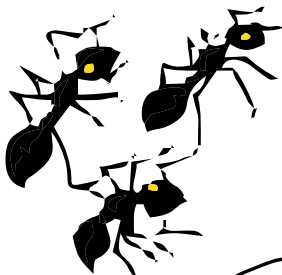
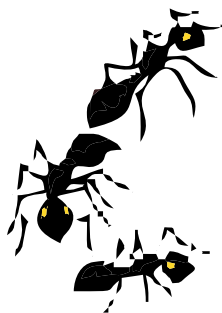
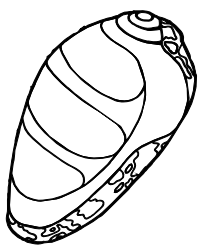
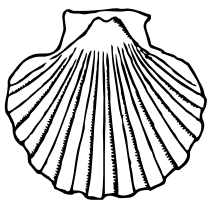
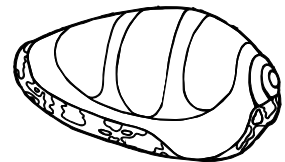
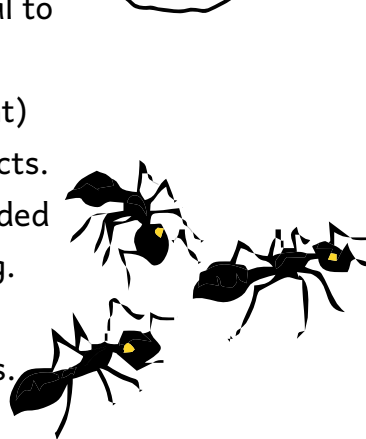
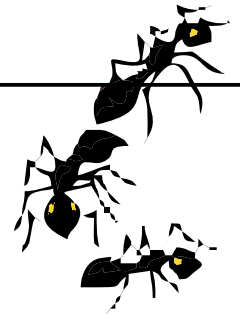
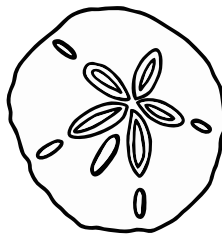
Date

Down

1. The doctor told the President he would have him back on his (feat, feet) in no time.
2. One (carat, caret, carrot) is equal to 200 milligrams.
3. Some birds follow army (ant, aunt) swarms to feed on escaping insects.
4. The rustic country (in, inn) provided a perfect setting for the wedding.
5. His cruel remarks caused her to (flea, flee) from the room in tears.
6. At low (tide, tied) we could see thousands of seashells lying on the beach.
7. His argument was too (weak, week) to convince anyone.
8. The roses had (groan, grown) up against the wall of the cottage.
9. The lands around the (manner, manor) have been used for farming.

Across

2. Michelangelo was commissioned to paint the (ceiling, sealing) of the Sistine Chapel.
3. The new pants I bought were too long, so I took them to a tailor to (altar, alter).
10. How much do you still (oh, owe) on your car loan?
11. (Cite, Sight, Site) is one of the five senses.
12. These small companies now have their own (discreet, discrete) identities.
13. We hid in the bedroom to wrap (presence, presents) for Jamil's birthday party.
14. The purple martin (praise, prays, preys) on wasps.
15. The baby elephant, despite his size, looked so (suite, sweet)!
16. According to Mother Goose, Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard was (bare, bear).



Date

Activity 10

CAPITAL LETTERS



1. my pet dog sam plays with tabby my kitten.
2. my uncle tom drove to zimbabwe in 2 days last monday.
3. i read my first harry potter book ever!
4. my favorite chocolate bar is the mars bar and you can get them at taffy's store.
5. when you go to see your aunt sue in cape town, find out if she ever shops at Toys "R" Us for toys.
6. my new game boy that my uncle ted gave me is awesome!
7. the atlantic ocean isn't as big as the pacific ocean but both oceans are bigger than the indian ocean.
8. mr. and mrs. bell gave me a dollar tip for delivering the new york times to their house each day.
9. directions to my house are easy, just go down davis drive until you come to james road, turn right and i live on 10 james road.
10. justin, karen and janis want to go to parker lake for a swim this Saturday.

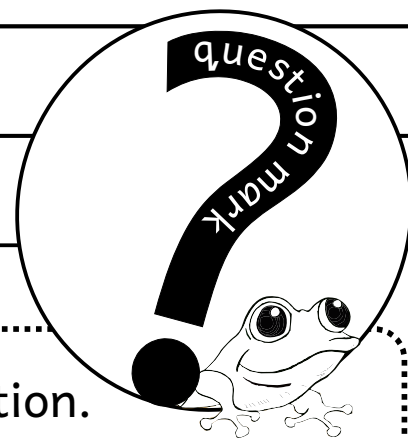
Date

Activity 11

QUESTION MARKS

Question Marks are used to end a question.

* Note: some sentences may seem like they are questions when they are actually statements that appear like questions.



Decide if the following sentences should end with a question mark.

- 1) What time is it
- 2) Do you want another piece of cake
- 3) Juan asked if we are going to the mall today
- 4) It is 5:00
- 5) Maybe class ends at 3:30
- 6) I am not sure if we need more milk
- 7) Did the man find his dog
- 8) The turkey is done cooking
- 9) I wonder what time it is
- 10) Was the movie scary
- 11) It might be sunny tomorrow
- 12) Is it 7:00
- 13) You love painting
- 14) Was the trip long
- 15) It is possible that we will arrive early

Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No



Date

Activity 12

HYPHENS & PARENTHESES

Insert hyphens and parentheses as needed in the following sentences. Do not change or add any other punctuation marks. All sentences will require at least one or the other.

1. Seventy two people have been invited to the wedding.
2. Yard work not my favourite pastime can be a time consuming activity.
3. The president elect of our company the daughter of the former president is an out standing individual whom everyone respects and admires.
4. Marriage such a wonderful institution does not agree with me, a four time loser in divorce court. I should have remained a happy go lucky bachelor.
5. Students at least the ones who hope to pass the quiz should read pages 150 - 225 before the next class.
6. The Civil War 1861 - 1865 caused great pain and suffering, especially among families who happened to have members as unusual as this sounds fighting on opposite sides.

Date

Activity 13

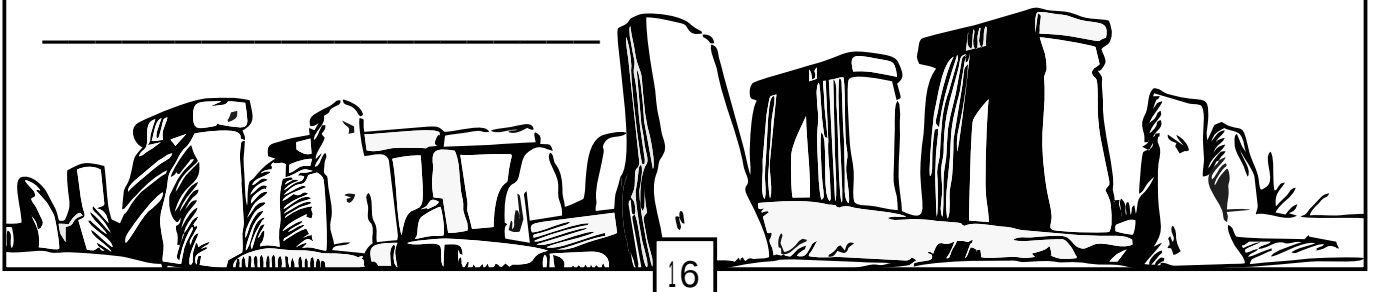
ELLIPSES

Rewrite each sentence by omitting words or phrases and inserting an ellipsis.

1. Ellipsis can be an artful and arresting means of securing economy of expression. We must see to it, however, that the understood words are grammatically compatible.

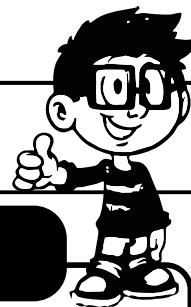
2. Juan thought and thought and then thought some more.
“I’m wondering” Juan said.

3. Stonehenge was a place of burial from its beginning to its zenith in the mid-third millennium B.C. The cremation burial dating to Stonehenge’s Sarsen phase is likely just one of many from this later period of the monument’s use and demonstrates that it was still very much a domain of the dead.



Date

Activity 14



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations are shortened words. The most common types are: initialisms where the first letters of each word form the abbreviation. Example: "PTO" for "please turn over".

Acronyms are like initialisms, but they can be said as words, e.g. "NASA" for "National Aeronautics and Space Administration".



Use your dictionary to look up the underlined initialisms and answer the questions.

1. What does the I of IT stand for?

2. What is the first 'w' of www in website addresses?

3. What kind of television is CCTV?

4. Where might the pilot of a UFO come from?

5. What does the request RSVP ask you to do?

6. What is frequently asked in an FAQ?

7. What are you a master of if you receive an MA?

8. What are you a master of if you are an MC?

Date

Use your dictionary to look up the underlined acronyms to answer the following questions.

1. What type of waves are used in radar?

2. What job would you have if you took scuba gear to work?

3. What does the 'M' of RAM represent?

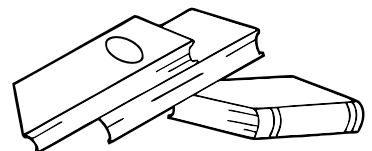
4. What type of identification module is a SIM card?

5. What type of identification number is a PIN number?

6. What kind of protocol is WAP?

7. What is amplified in a laser?

Create three of your own acronyms. Ask a partner to guess what they mean.



Date

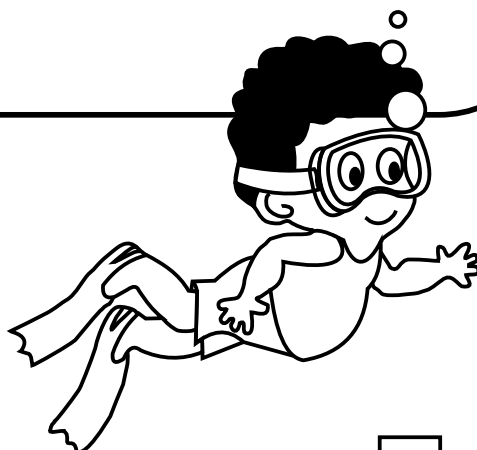
Activity 15

INITIALISMS

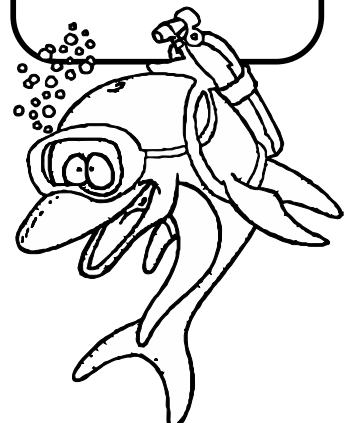
An initialism is a word that is formed using the first letter of the words in a phrase - it is pronounced like a series of letters, not like a word. Some common initialism include UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) and LOL (Laughing out Loud).

What do you think is the initialisms for the following words?

1. Automated Teller Machine.
2. Bed and Breakfast.
3. Public Relations.
4. Rest in Peace.
5. Identification.
6. Very Important Person.
7. Air Conditioning
8. Intelligence Quotient
9. Save Our Souls
10. Self-contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.



RIP
Scuba
AC
IQ
ATM
SOS
B&B
VIP
PR
ID



COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

A common noun names any old, regular, ordinary person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Common nouns are not specific.

A proper noun names a very specific, very particular person, animal, place, thing, or idea. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

For each of the common nouns listed below, come up with a proper noun.

Common

Proper

woman

boy

superhero

dog

horse

cat

mountain

river

city

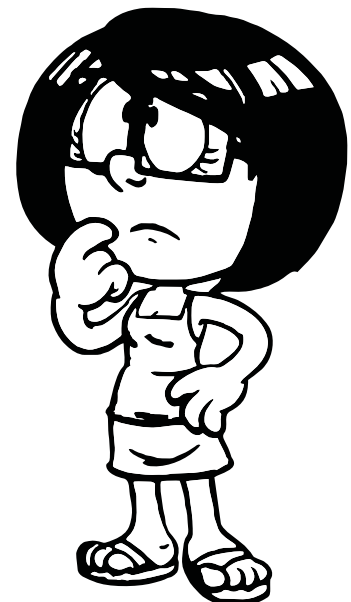
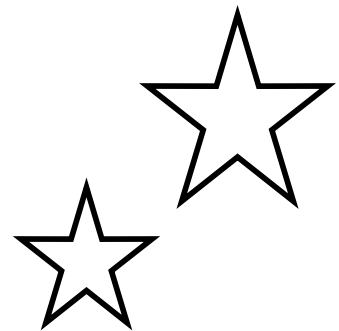
country

book

school

store

holiday



Date

Activity 2

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Write the plural of the following nouns.



1. army

2. navy

3. raspberry

4. Friday

5. decoy

6. quarry

7. query

8. party

9. city

10. monkey

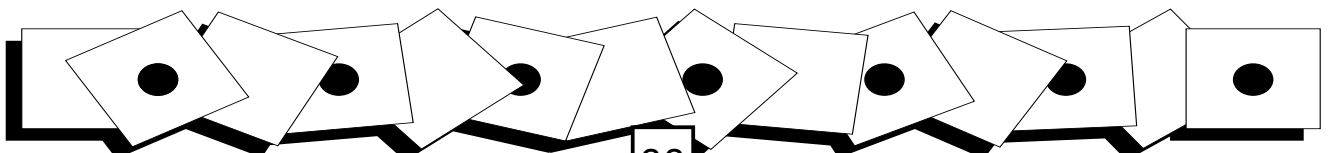
Date

Activity 3

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Complete the chart

adjective	comparative	superlative
funny		
	more interesting	
		the best
strong		
hot		
large		
bad		
fast		
suitable		



Date

Activity 4

COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE CLAUSES

Subordinators for Relative Clauses

There are eight subordinators for relative clauses: who, whom, whose, which, that, why, where and when. These subordinators (called relatives and shown below in square brackets) are unique. They do two things at one time. They connect the dependent clause (in parentheses in the examples below) to the main clause. At the same time each functions as a subject, object, adjective, or adverb withing the dependent clause.

An object ([that] weights five pounds on earth) would weigh two pounds on the planet Mercury.

The relative clause modifies object.

All men ([whom] citizens of the United States have been elected as president) have been native-born.

The relative clause modifies men.

Mark Twain, ([whose] real name was Samuel Clemens), grew up in Hannibal, Missouri.

The relative clause modifies Mark Twain.

Airplane-passenger service was begun on May 3, 1919, ([when] a pilot flew two women to New Jersey).

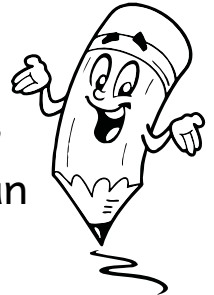
The relative clause modifies was begun.

At the common meeting point of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico is a spot ([where] a house could be built with each of its corners in a different state).

The relative clause modifies spot.

Date

In the following sentences, set off relative pronouns with brackets, put parentheses around the relative clause, and circle the noun that is being modified.



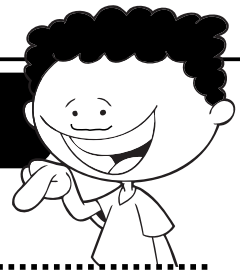
1. Edouard Manet, who was an attractive, well-dressed, charming Parisian, was not the stereotypical bohemian artist who starved in a garret.
2. The painters with whom Manet studied were traditionalists who usually rounded figures in paintings to give them a realistic sculptural quality.
3. Manet, whose art contrasted sharply with the art of his contemporaries, painted flat figures in jewel-bright colours without shadows or shading.
4. This approach, which left an 'unfinished' look, tried to capture what the eye momentarily saw.
5. Manet's painting that most shocked the French people was Luncheon in the Grass, which pictured a nude woman at a picnic with two fully dressed men.
6. The judges of the Salon, who held an annual showcase of the Academy of Fine Arts, only included work that conformed to their standards.

Date

Activity 5

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Complete the sentences.



Example: "I admire you." - She said she admired me.

1. "It is too late." - I said

2. "I have replied." - He claimed that

3. "I met you yesterday." - Sam told me

4. "I cannot come." - Mary explained that

5. "I could fall down." - He was afraid

6. "I will pay tomorrow." - He said

7. "The Himalayas are the highest." - He knew that

8. "I may lend you some money." - Bill promised

9. "I have been watching a film." - He replied that

Date

Activity 6

ROOT WORDS

Growing from root words.

All the words below contain a root word. Underline the root word.

Example: uncomfortable - comfort is the root word.

1. carefully

2. unhappy

3. incorrect

4. unsuitable

5. sincerely

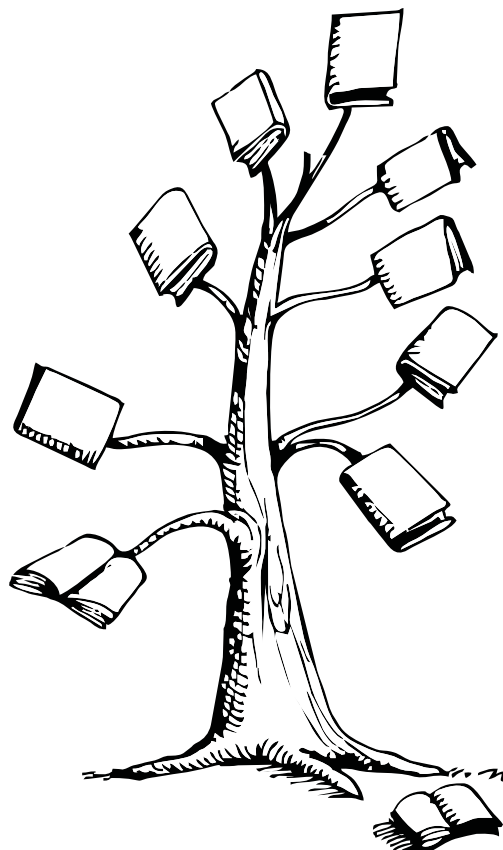
6. faithful

7. walking

8. electricity

9. precaution

10. freezer



Date _____

Now take a look at these root words. How many new words can you “grow” from each root?

Example: light - lighter - lightest

1. act

2. love

3. talk

4. dark

5. comfort

6. excite

7. manage

8. suit

9. decide

10. profession

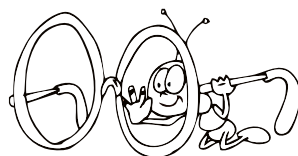


Date

Activity 7

PUNCTUATION

Decide which answer is correct from the list of bold words. Cross out the wrong answers to leave only the correct answers showing.



Punctuation is used **take up space** / **to look pretty** / **to aid comprehension**. Basic grammar requires us to generally finish a sentence with **an exclamation mark** / **a full stop** / **a question mark**. **Commas** / **Apostrophes** / **Hyphens** are normally used in lists, to join two complete sentences and to imply that some words are missing from a sentence.

Brackets are a useful way of adding relevant information to a sentence and cause **no** / **a small** / **a major** distraction. Dashes are a good way of including useful information to a sentence and they cause **no** / **a small** / **a major** distraction. Pairs of commas can also be used to provide readers with more information and cause **no** / **a small** / **a major** distraction.

You need to be **afraid** / **carefree** / **careful** when using brackets, dashes and pairs of commas. They are useful devices but they should not be overused because their effects would be **increased** / **decreased**.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Complete with the object personal pronouns.

1. Lisa likes cats. She likes to stroke _____.
2. I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping _____.
3. Goodbye children, I'll call _____ later.
4. Where is John? I have to speak with _____.
5. Miss Jolanda is very nice. All the children like _____.
6. The car is very dirty. I am cleaning _____.
7. My chocolates are gone. Someone has eaten _____.
8. My sister is older than _____.
9. The teacher is showing _____ (we) a film.
10. I am standing on my head. Look at _____.
11. My mother is kind. Everybody likes _____.
12. Peter, I told _____ to tidy your bed.
13. Blanca and Beatriz! Dad is waiting for _____.
14. You must not play with the knife. Give _____ to _____.
15. Pick up your toys and put _____ away.
16. All his students like _____ very much.
17. Baby birds cannot fly. Mother bird has to feed _____.
18. Isabel isn't well. Dad is taking _____ to see the doctor.



Date _____

Activity 2

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

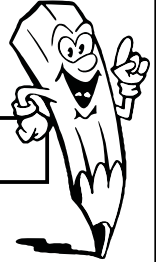
Demonstrative pronouns tell which one or which group is referred to. Here is a list of demonstrative pronouns:

THAT

THIS

THESE

THOSE



* This and these point to people or things that are near in space or time.

* That and those point to people or things that are farther away in space or time.

A. Write a correct demonstrative pronoun for each sentence.

1. _____ is the first Japanese restaurant I've been in.
2. _____ were my favorite stores.
3. _____ don't taste as fresh as the others.
4. _____ was a good idea.
5. _____ are my sisters with me.
6. _____ over there are yours.
7. _____ is his house across the street.

B. Circle the pronoun in each sentence.

1. Those are the pictures of my cats.
2. Of all the books on the shelf, that is my favourite.
3. That is the reason that he plays football.
4. This is the grand finale of a long carnival season.
5. Several southern states started Mardi Gras as an annual tradition, and these still celebrate it today.



Date

Activity 3

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone or something.

If the shoes belong to me, they are my shoes. They are mine.

If the car belongs to you, it is your car. It is yours.

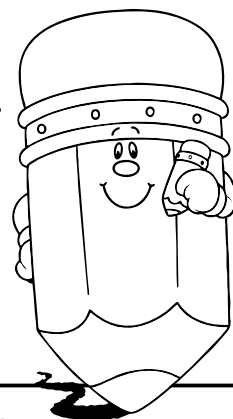
If the books belong to her, they are her books. They are hers.

If the pencil belongs to him, it is his pencil. It is his.

If the leaf belongs to the plant, it is its leaf.

If the food belongs to us, it is our food. It is ours.

If the house belongs to them, it is their house. It is theirs.



Choose the possessive pronouns that best complete each sentence.

1. _____ (My/Mine) brother planted a beautiful apricot tree in _____ (our/ours) front yard.
2. Annalisa finished _____ (her/hers) homework early, but Julissa did not do _____ (her/hers) until later.
3. The little boy who lives next door played with _____ (him/his) toys.
4. The furniture belongs to my mother. It is _____ (her/hers).
5. _____ (Our/Ours) family enjoys spending time together.
6. Jenny's dad trimmed the branches off the tree. It looked bare without all of _____ (it/its) branches.
7. You must remember to clean _____ (your/yours) room before you go to the party.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Rochester bought a plant for _____ (their/theirs) house.
9. The bicycle over there is _____ (him/his), but this one right here is _____ (my/mine).

Date _____

Activity 4



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

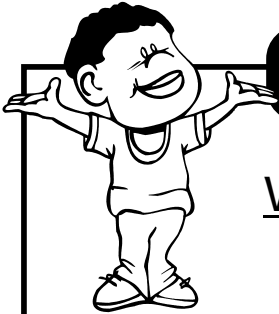
Complete with the correct form.

1. John always _____ (go) to bed at 8 o'clock, but he _____ (not like) it.
2. Birds _____ (not sing) in the house, but they _____ (sing) in the garden.
3. Alex and Dennis _____ (like) spaghetti, but they _____ (not like) spinach.
4. David _____ (learn) English at school, but he _____ (not learn) Latin.
5. Paula _____ (not write) letters every day, but she _____ (write) a letter every week.
6. I _____ (wear) a blue uniform at school, but I _____ (not wear) a school hat.
7. Clara _____ (tidy) her bedroom up once a week, but she _____ (not tidy) it up every day.
8. Brian _____ (not walk) to school in the morning, but he _____ (walk) home after school.
9. A dog _____ (not need) clothes, but it _____ (need) warm fur in winter.



Date

Activity 5



SIMPLE PAST TENSE



Write what the people did yesterday.

1. I have some bread on the table.

.....

2. I have a pocket in my new jacket.

.....

3. You have a candle on the table at the window.

.....

4. They have a lot of candles in their room.

.....

5. She has a little brother.

.....

6. I have some friends in different countries.

.....

7. I work every day.

.....

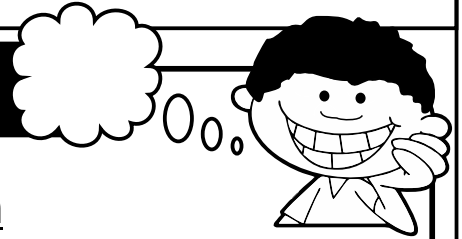
8. I like black coffee.

.....

Date

Activity 6

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



Put the following into Indirect Speech

1. The teacher said to me, "write your name on this paper."

2. He said to me, "Wait for me here".

3. He said to them "Don't go out alone".

4. He said to me, "Type this letter immediately,"

5. Peter said to Tom, "Don't do it again".

6. The students said, "We may be a little late".

7. The teacher said, "You must answer this question in 5 seconds"

8. He said, "I can't stay out very late".

9. My mother said to me, "You ought to be more careful".

10. Megan said to them, "Don't write on your desks".

Date

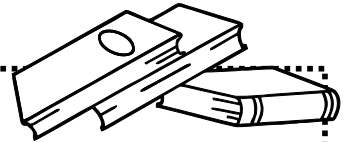
Activity 7

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

Change the sentences below to the passive voice and underline the passive voice.

Example: Children cannot open these bottles easily.

The bottles cannot be opened by the children easily.



1. The government built a road right outside her front door.

2. Mr. Ross broke the antique vase as he walked through the store.

3. When she arrived, the changes amazed her.

4. The construction workers are making street repairs all month long.

5. The party will celebrate his retirement.

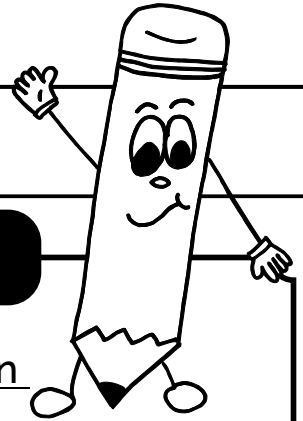
6. His professors were discussing his oral exam right in front of him.

7. My son ate all the homemade cookies.

8. Corrosion had damaged the hull of the ship.

Date

Activity 8



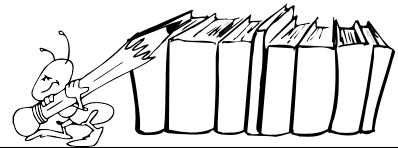
PUNCTUATION

Write ☒ by each sentence in which all punctuation marks are used correctly. Place ☐ by the incorrect ones.

1. "I love my history class", said Larry. ☐
2. "When we arrived home," exclaimed Mr. Mitchell, "we found the house ablaze." ☐
3. Please pick up the following items from the grocery store; milk, eggs, and oatmeal. ☐
4. Morton sighed, "Why can't I go, too?" ☐
5. Jack said sadly "Computers are wonderful." ☐
6. Last week Dara received Newsweek, even though she doesn't subscribe to that magazine. ☐
7. "Do you like asparagus, he asked?" ☐
8. "I don't know." said her friend. "Why would he do that?" ☐
9. Did I hear Mr. Rodriguez say, "Let's dance?" ☐
10. "On a Grecian Urn" is one of John Keats' best poems. ☐
11. Mary screamed! "Run for your life." ☐
12. "If I had studied," Sylvia said to her best friend, "I would have done better on the test." ☐

ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE NOUNS

An abstract noun is a noun that names something that you cannot taste, touch, smell, hear, or see. An abstract noun usually names an idea, feeling, or concept. On the other hand, a concrete noun names something that you can see, hear, taste, smell, or touch. A concrete noun names an object, thing etc. In each of the following sentences, a noun is in bold. Circle the noun if it is a concrete noun, and underline the noun if it is an abstract noun.



1. She was given an award for her **courage**.
2. The **door** slammed shut.
3. She thought that **happiness** was the most important thing in life.
4. He dropped his **phone** with a crash.
5. **Time** is a great teacher.
6. His art teacher applauded his **creativity**.
7. She moved the **chair** into place.
8. He always made his **bed** before leaving for school.
9. She accidentally stubbed her toe on the **table**.
10. He had put on too much **perfume**.
11. The **car** zoomed by the pedestrians.
12. He believed in **justice** above all.
13. The children spilled juice on the **keyboard**.
14. She looked at herself in the **mirror**.
15. She craved **freedom**.



Date

Activity 2

PREPOSITIONS

Locate the prepositions in the sentence and circle or underline them. Each sentence contains at least two prepositions.

SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

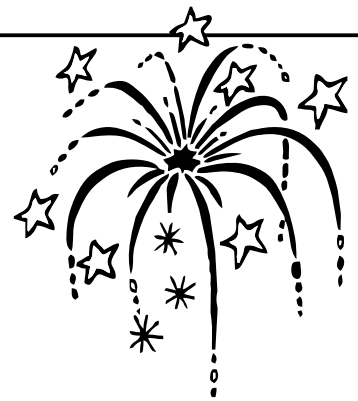
about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, as, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, for, from, in, inside, into, near, of, off, on, onto, outside, over, past, since, than, through, to, toward, under, until, up, upon, with, within, and without.

1. After we cut the fence, we snuck into the secret government base.
2. We were looking for the documents that were hidden under the generator.
3. There was a guard hiding in the closet with a dart gun.
4. Before he spotted us, we tried to sneak by him.
5. He grabbed my friend by the neck, but I snuck up behind him and karate chopped him.
6. The guard fell on the ground and we crept into the elevator.
7. The red lights above us started spinning around and flashing red.
8. We were near the generator when a bunch of guards ran out of the break room.
9. We hid under a cardboard box until they ran by us.
10. We ran toward the generator and snuck under the bridge.
11. The secret documents were hidden inside of a filing cabinet next to a desk.

Date

Activity 3

COMPARITIVE OR SUPERLATIVE



Fill in with the comparitive or superlative form of the adjectives.

1. Bill Gates is one of the _____ people in the world.
(rich)
2. The Dead Sea is the _____ place in the world.
(low)
3. My building is _____ than your building.
(tall)
4. February is _____ than April.
(hot)
5. The English test was _____ than I expected.
(difficult)
6. Rona is the _____ girl in the class.
(beautiful)
7. This was the _____ lecture I've ever heard.
(boring)
8. I have a headache. I feel _____ than yesterday.
(bad)
9. David is the _____ student in class.
(intelligent).

Date

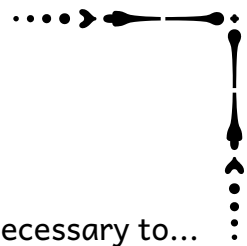
Activity 4



CHRONOLOGICAL (SEQUENTIAL) ORDER

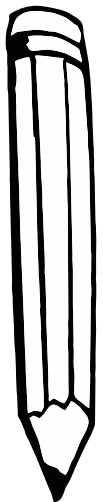
Write a short story in chronological order. Use the directions below as a resource to help you with sequencing.

SEQUENCE



- What happened right before...
- What happened right after...
- When ___ returns from ___, she....
- Before ___(character) could ___ (action) successfully, it was necessary to...

Lined area for writing the story.



Date

Activity 5



ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

Lost at sea

Instructions:

You are adrift on a private yacht in South Pacific. As a consequence of a fire of unknown origin, much of the yacht and its contents have been destroyed. The yacht is now slowly sinking. Your location is unclear because of the destruction of critical navigational equipment and because you and the crew were distracted trying to bring the fire under control. Your best estimate is that you are approximately one thousand miles south-southwest of the nearest land.

Below is a list of 15 items that are intact and undamaged after the fire. In addition to these articles, you have a serviceable, rubber life raft with oars large enough to carry yourself, the crew, and all the items listed below. The total contents of all survivors' pockets are a packet of cigarettes, several boxes of matches, and five R10 notes.

Your task is to rank the fifteen items below in terms of their importance to your survival. Place the number 1 by the most important item, the number 2 by the second most important, and so on through number 15, the least important.

Sextant	
Shaving Mirror	
5 litres of water	
Mosquito netting	
One box of chocolate biscuits	
Maps of the Pacific Ocean	
Seat cushion (flotation device)	
2 litre can of oil-petrol mixture	

Small transistor radio	
Shark repellent	
20m ² of opaque plastic	
1 litre of Puerto Rican Rum	
Fifteen metres of nylon rope	
Two boxes of chocolate bars	
Fishing kit	

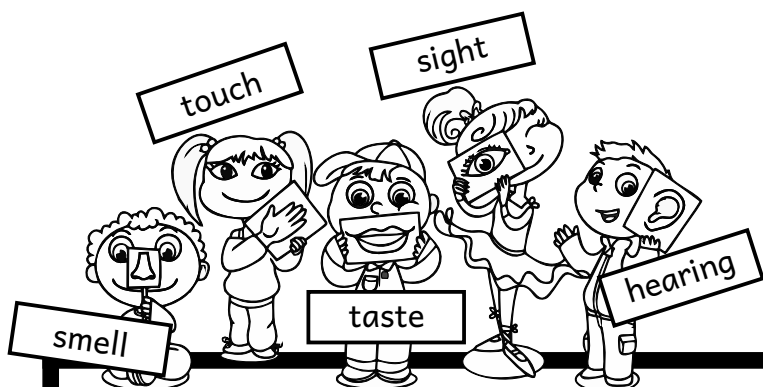


Date

Activity 6

DESCRIPTION PARAGRAPH

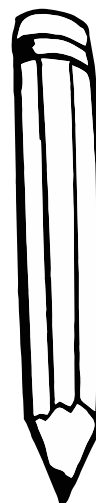
Descriptive writing helps the reader see, hear, smell, feel and/or taste the things that are being described. Write a descriptive paragraph on any of the following topics.



Describe:

Earth to a pen pal in outer space;
your home;
the shoes that you are wearing today;
your school;
a typical school lunch;
a car from the future;
a hug.

Lined area for writing the descriptive paragraph.



Date

Activity 7

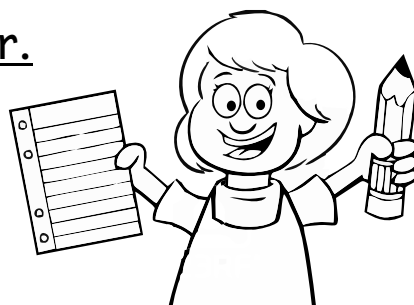
PERSUASIVE & EMOTIVE LANGUAGE

Use any of the following sentences to begin your letter.

Explain why you are writing this letter.

Persuasive Words and Phrases

Remember to write in a forceful manner.
You want people to agree with you!



I am writing to...

I have heard a rumour that...

We can do without this...

How unfair!...

Obviously...

I believe that...

A friend of mine says...

This will mean that...

What would happen if...

Do you want to be part of...

Of course...

Do you really think...

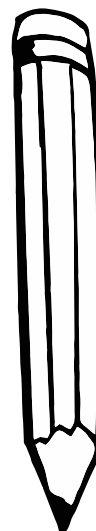
Is it really worth...

Another thing...

Just think about it...

Date

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal lines.



Date

Activity 8

BIAS AND PREJUDICE

Complete the following statements by giving your initial, gut response.

1. Taxi drivers are ...

2. People who live in shacks are ...

3. Domestic workers always ...

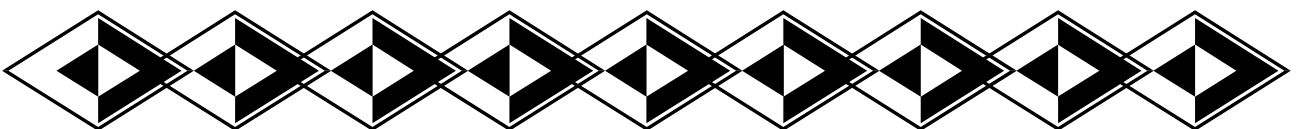
4. Beggars should be ...

5. Only stupid people become ...

6. People who have lots of money are ...

7. Terrorists are members of ...

8. steal money.



Date

Activity 9

STEREOTYPING

When we read about a character, or meet someone for the first time, we try to understand what sort of a person they might be. Here are some of the things that form our first impressions of others:

- * What they look like;
- * What they are wearing;
- * What they say and how they say it;
- * What they do;
- * Their work and leisure activities;
- * What other people say about them;
- * How other people speak to them;
- * Their backgrounds.



Look at the drawing shown on the right-hand side. The same girl is depicted twice. In the first sketch, she is playing the role of a professional model (part-time job) and in the second, she is the learner that goes to school every day.

1. Write down 5 words each that you think would best describe these two characters.

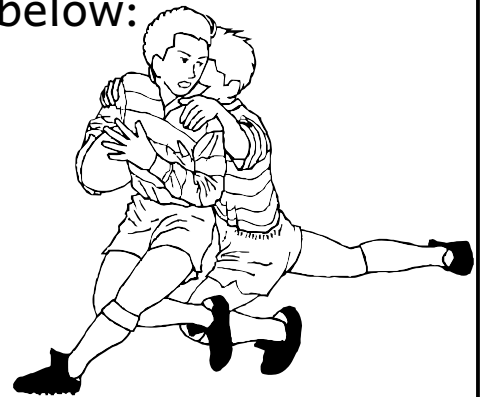
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Date _____

2. Choose one character from the list below:

- * a rugby player (jock);
- * a studious young man (nerd);
- * an empty-headed female (blonde);
- * a grandmother (old woman).

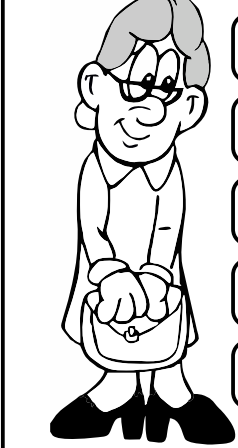


Write about how jocks, nerds, blondes or grannies are commonly perceived, i.e. the stereotypical perceptions about them.

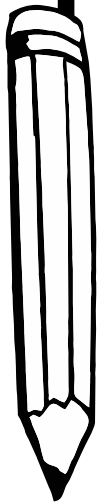
This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. On the right side, there is a black and white illustration of a pencil, oriented vertically with its tip pointing downwards. The entire sheet is framed by a thick black border.

Date _____

3. List five stereotyped perceptions about the appearance of your character, and five stereotypes about the sort of people they might be.



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the page width. On the right side, there is a black-and-white illustration of a pencil, oriented vertically with its tip pointing downwards. The entire page is framed by a thick black border.



Date

Activity 10

RHETORICAL DEVICES

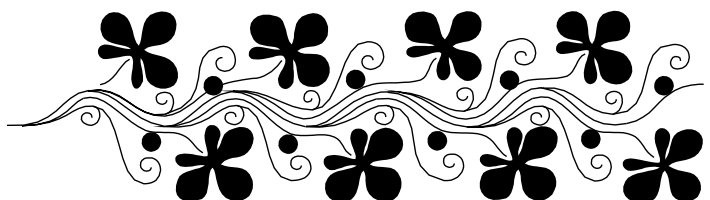
“Imagine” - by John Lennon.

This song lyric was recorded by John Lennon in 1971. His ideas and beliefs were influenced by protests against America at the war in Vietnam in the 1960s. He had spent some time in India learning about Hinduism and Buddhism. The song is about world peace.

Imagine there's no heaven
It's easy if you try
No hell below us
Above us only sky
Imagine all the people
Living for today...
Imagine there's no countries
It isn't hard to do
Nothing to kill or die for
And no religion too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace...
Imagine no possessions
I wonder if you can
No need for greed or hunger
A brotherhood of man
Imagine all the people
Sharing all the world...
You may say I'm a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope some day you'll join us
And the world will be as one.

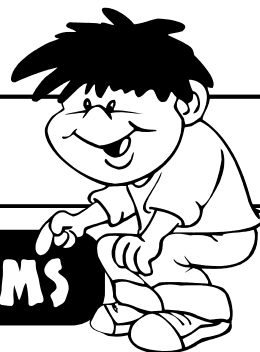
Who is John Lennon singing to?

How do you know?



Date _____

Activity 11



SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

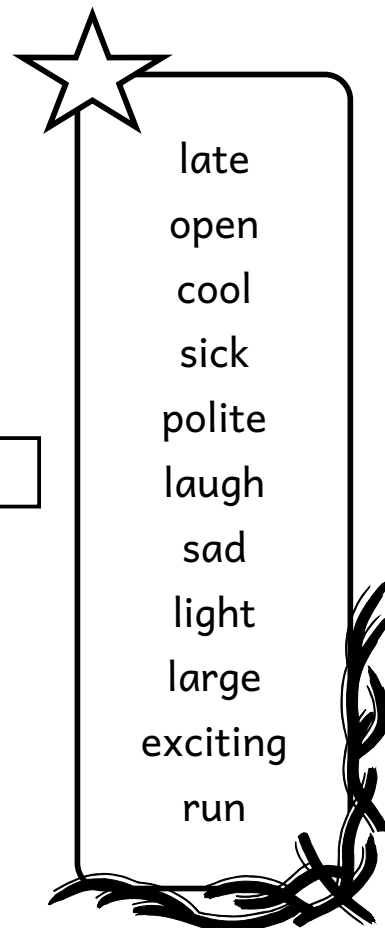
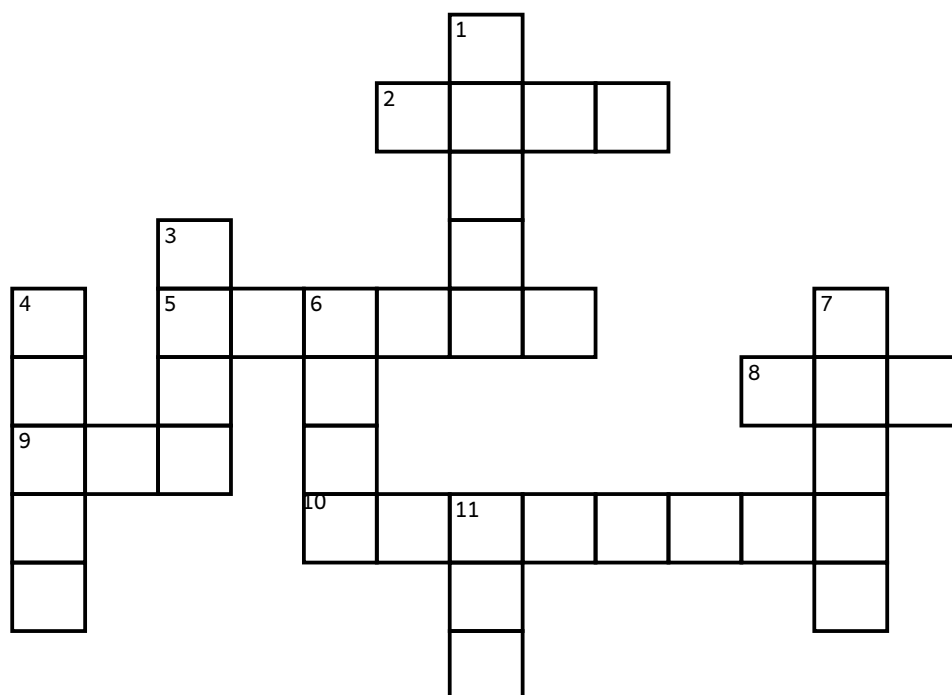
Write the synonym for the underlined word.

end	weep	smile	scared
	run		
fast	simple	tear	fix
	same		

1. The little girl is afraid of the dark. _____
2. My two dogs look alike. _____
3. Did you finish your work? _____
4. She will rip the paper. _____
5. Don't make the baby cry. _____
6. This test is easy. _____
7. I jog in the park everyday. _____
8. The movie was over quick. _____
9. Can you repair my bike? _____
10. I want you to grin. _____

Date

Select the best antonym from the word box to replace each underlined word in the clues below. Complete the puzzle.

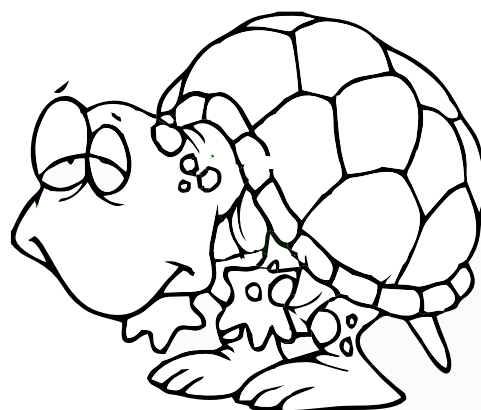


Across

2. The veterinarian said out turtle was very healthy.
5. The audience was very rude.
8. We were happy when our friend moved away.
9. Please do not walk in the auditorium.
10. The speaker was very dull.

Down

1. I prefer the dark coloured shirt.
3. Please close the door when you leave.
4. An elephant is a small animal.
6. Their flight arrived early.
7. I always cry when I read that book.
11. Nights in the desert can be very warm.



Date

Activity 12

LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Write down the literal meaning of these sentences.

Let the cat out of the bag.

Long shot.

Up my sleeve.

On the ball.

Under the weather.

Through the grapevine.

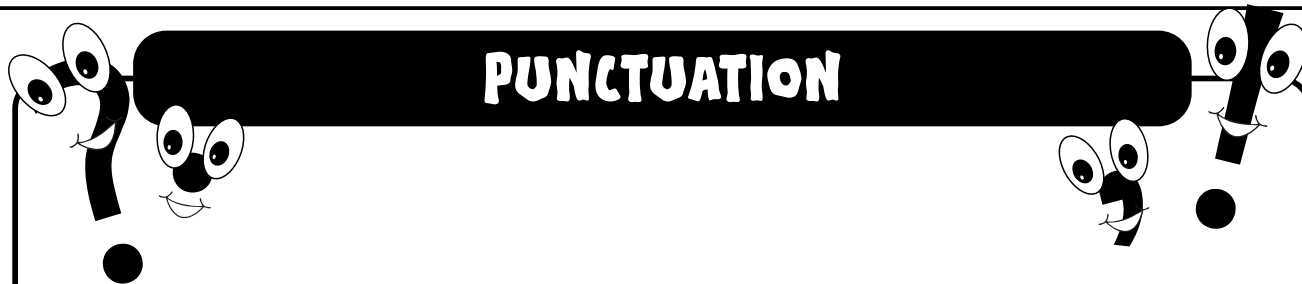
Read between the lines.

Saved by the bell.

Spill the beans.

Date _____

Activity 13



Read the following sentences and provide the correct punctuation.

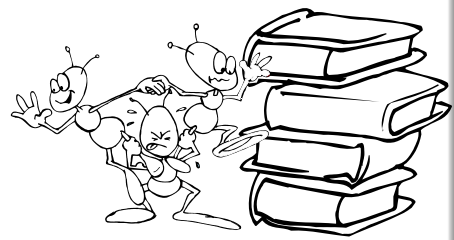
1. I wish I could play hockey this winter_____
2. When do you think Mark will be home_____
3. Stop it_____ I don't like it when you yell_____
4. How many more days until it will be my birthday_____
5. I wish I could go visit my cousin_____
6. How much money will I need to go to the movie_____
7. When my brother gets home, we'll have dinner_____
8. My favorite food is pizza_____
9. Ouch_____ I burned my arm on the iron_____
10. Who is your best friend at school_____
11. Jade's dog is the cutest dog I've ever seen_____
12. Want to have a race on our bikes_____
13. I am heading south for the summer holidays_____
14. Do you get an allowance every week_____
15. Where can I buy roller skates_____



COMPLEX NOUNS

Complete the paragraph with noun forms of these words:

- * respond
- * interpret
- * consistent
- * legal
- * significant



The first point to be made is that any proposal to censor films is of dubious _____. Another issue is that there must be _____ in how the legislation is interpreted so that all films are treated equally. A difficulty here is a scene that may appear to be gratuitously violent in one film might have a deeper _____ in another film. Perhaps, the authorities need to consider the likely _____ of the audience to that scene in the context of the film. This will naturally be difficult to achieve as individuals' personal _____ of what they have seen will differ.

Date

Activity 2

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Find the comparative and superlative forms of the words on the list. The forms may be listed up, down, forward, backward or diagonally.

F	E	E	M	W	B	F	R	F	R
A	S	S	R	O	T	U	E	E	L
R	R	L	B	R	S	R	H	W	M
T	O	E	E	R	E	T	T	E	B
H	W	A	S	S	R	H	R	R	E
E	A	S	T	A	S	E	U	O	S
S	S	T	F	B	E	S	F	M	T
T	E	W	O	R	S	T	R	A	F



Word List:



AS	BETTER	MORE	FURTHEST
BEST		LESS	MOST
	FURTHER		
FARTHER	FARTHEST	WORSE	WORST
	LEAST		

Date

Activity 3

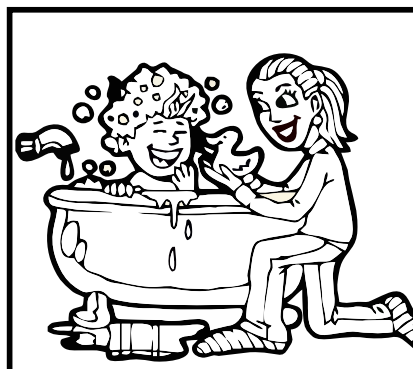
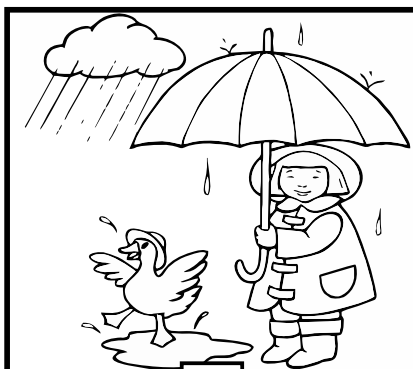
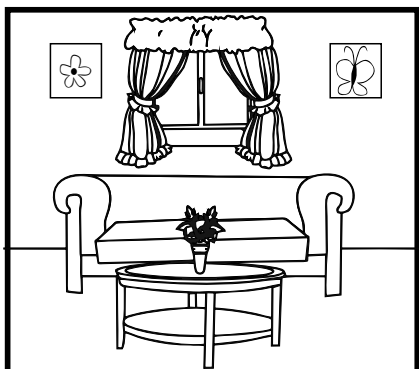
PREPOSITIONS - SIMPLE

Complete the sentences. Choose the correct word from the word box and write it ins the black space.

* You may use a word more than once.

on behind above under next to between in

1. The sofa and the rug are _____ the floor.
2. The sofa is _____ the table.
3. The pictures are _____ on sofa.
4. The girl and the duck are _____ the umbrella.
5. The duck is _____ the girl.
6. The umbrella is _____ the girl and the duck.
7. The baby is _____ the bath tub.
8. The mother is _____ the bath tub.
9. A towel is _____ the bath tub.



Date

Activity 4

PREPOSITIONS



Simple = 1 word

Compound = 2 words

Complex = 3 or more words

A preposition relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence. Circle the preposition(s) in each sentence below. The number in parentheses indicates the number of prepositions in the sentence.

1. A new family has moved into the house next to ours. (2)
2. The club isn't much fun without Sharon. (1)
3. Among the three of us, we had just enough money for a pizza. (3)
4. Because of that incident, the families do not speak to each other. (2)
5. We watched the fireworks display from a spot across the river. (2)
6. Draw a line through any words that are not needed. (1)
7. The rake has been leaning against the garage since yesterday. (2)
8. A letter for Mike is on the table in the hall. (3)

Date

Activity 5

SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX

Read and analyze each sentence. Circle the predicates and underline the subjects. Draw a line separating the clauses in the sentence. Write the sentence type on the line.

Example:

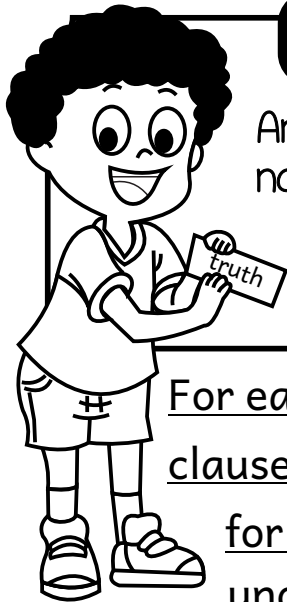
Mom did the dishes. Simple Sentence
S P



1. When I get home from school, I'm going to take a nap.
2. I got in trouble so I can't go to the party, but it would have been fun.
3. Being alone can be scary unless you keep yourself busy.
4. Mr. Morton, the best reading teacher in the world, taught me sentence structure.
5. Keith, Carrie, and Kyle bought donuts and ate them down by the river.
6. I left early so that I could get some word done, but I'll be back soon.
7. Crossing the street is dangerous if you don't look both ways before your cross.

Date

Activity 6



ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

An adverb clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing above it ADJ for adjective clause or ADV for adverb clause. Circle the word or words that the underlined clause modifies.

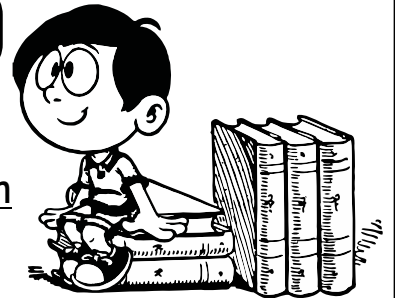
1. Are these the videotapes that you wanted to borrow?
2. Please give that coat, which is too small for you, to your cousin.
3. Whenever I hear that song, I remember my last birthday party.
4. If we knew the telephone number, we could call the store for directions.
5. Laura, whom we saw at the movies last night, lives next door to our teacher.
6. My little brother, who is only three years old, knows the words to a lot of songs.
7. Before we got out of bed, my father had already cleared the snow off the sidewalks.

Date _____

Activity 7

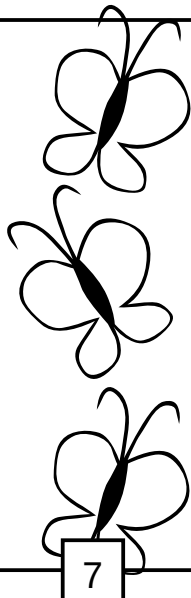
SYNONYMS

Read the paragraph below. The underlined words are over-used words. Think of a synonym you could use to replace the words.



Jennifer and Laritza had a nice day at school. In the morning, they listened as their teacher read s nice story. The work was hard during math because they had just started learning a new skill. The teacher was happy with their progress. It was a nice day, so they were able to play soccer outside for P.E. The class was happy when the teacher said they would have a party that afternoon. Jennifer was excited about the party, but Laritza did not want to go to the party. She was tired because she did not sleep well the night before. She stayed in at recess and made a pretty sign while the other children played outside. She used big letters to write the word “celebrate.” She even drew butterflies with small dots on their wings. Jennifer came back a few minutes later to help her. Together, they coloured the pictures and letters that Laritza had drawn. When the other students came back in after recess, they all agreed it was a nice sign. The teacher put it up on the board in the front of the room. Then she passed out some good cookies. She told them they were celebrating because they did a good job on their recent test. She was happy they did well.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

Date _____

Activity 8

ANTONYMS

Read the paragraph below. The underlined words are the antonyms of the words that should appear there. Fix the story by replacing each underlined word with an antonym that makes more sense.

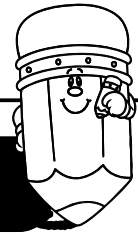
Felix and Diego were absent on the day of the test. When they left at school the following night, they had to go to a different room to give the test. They were calm because they were not really prepared but decided to give it their worst try. Felix's pencil mended twice during the test because he was pressing too softly. He finally took a shallow breath and calmed up. At the different time, Diego was unoccupied, carefully reading and then erasing in the bubbles to answer the questions. He started too quickly to do a poor job of it, so he decided to look recklessly back over most of the evening until lunch time playing on the test. They were very anxious when they were finally able to finish and turn their test out. They hurried back to their classroom just in time to get their lunch money so they could line up with everyone else to sell lunch. They decided to try harder not to be absent on a test day again!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____

Date

Activity 9



CONTEXTUAL - CONTEXT CLUES

Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the word using cross sentence clues or your prior knowledge. Then, explain what clues in the sentence helped you determine the word meaning.

1. Even when the police officers put the handcuffs on my mother, she maintained her dignity, holding her head high as she was marched off the protest site.

.....
.....

2. John was so hungry that he didn't leave a single particle of the muffin on the plate.



.....
.....

3. The rays from the rising sun shined splendidly through our kitchen window.

.....
.....

Date

4. Cassie took her time when she wrote in cursive, slowly making each word out of an elegant series of arcs and loops.

.....
.....

5. Kevin thought that it was a great injustice that girls could wear earrings in the school while the boys could not.

.....
.....

6. Jennie didn't like the jacket her mother bought her until several strangers made remarks about how much they like it.

.....
.....

7. Since professional athletes have to stay in peak physical shape, most athletes seldom eat junk food.

.....
.....

8. Tracy held the flower as gently as she could, fearing that the delicate stem would break.

.....
.....

Date

Activity 10

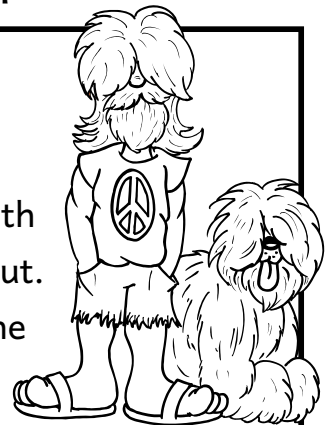
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A metaphor is one kind of figurative language. It makes a direct comparison of two unlike things. You can tell the difference between a metaphor and a simile because a simile uses the words “like” or “as”, and a metaphor does not. Metaphors often use a form of the verb “to be”. The verb can be in the past tense (was, were), the present tense (am, is, are), or future tense (will be).

Read the story below. Underline all the metaphors.



The Haircut



When I woke up on Saturday, mom said I was a sheepdog with my long, shaggy hair, and it was time for me to get my hair cut. When I looked at her, she was a zebra, half hidden behind the drapes of my overgrown fringe.

I couldn't help it. I laughed. She was right, my hair had to be cut.

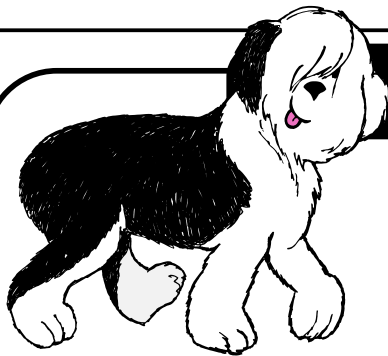
The barber's chair was a tower, and he pumped it higher and higher. I didn't really mind. I was an explorer, looking at the world in a whole new way. The pieces of hair on the floor were an exotic carpet of strange brown fibers that criss-crossed in a crazy pattern. The floor was an odd new planet, and I was an astronaut looking down from above. The barber pumped the chair again, and I was a rocket coming in for a landing. I couldn't believe the adventure was over so soon.

On the way home, we stopped at the store to buy some milk. Unfortunately, there was some amazing sale going on at the time. We were tiny fish swimming in a sea of people. I couldn't wait to get out of there and go home. The drive home was a frustrating experience, because the holiday traffic had turned the street into a parking lot. I hope it's a long time before I'm a sheepdog again!



Date

Activity 11



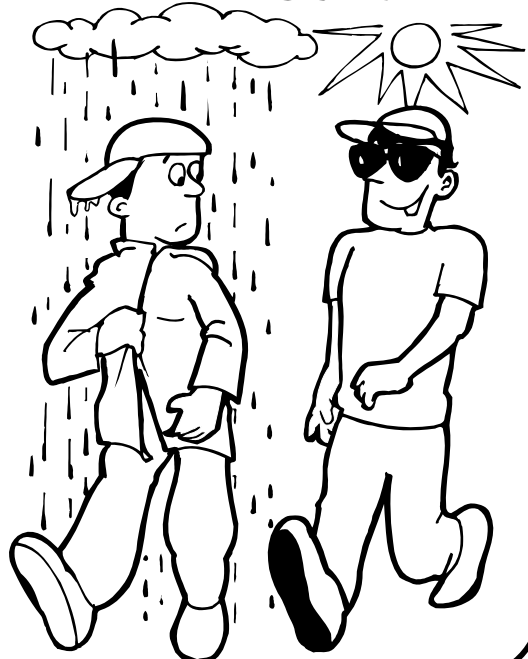
LITERAL LANGUAGE

WHAT DOES IT REALLY MEAN?



WHAT DOES IT REALLY MEAN?

Fair Weather Friend



Date

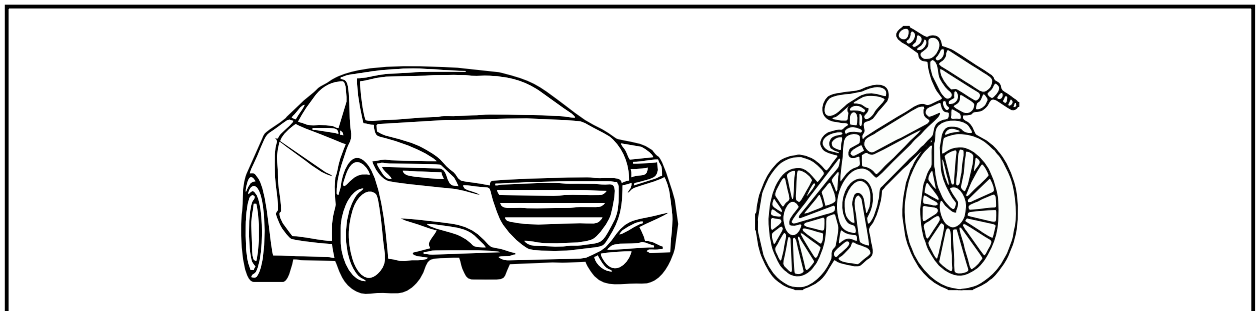
Activity 12

ADJECTIVES

Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. He is very (politer / polite).
2. It is the (hot / hotter / hottest) day this year.
3. This road is very (dangerous / more dangerous / the most dangerous) . It is the (dangerous / more dangerous / most dangerous) road in this area.
4. Apples are (sweet / sweeter than / the sweetest) cucumbers.
5. The Free State is (small / smaller than / the smallest) Mpumalanga.

Compare the pictures.



1. A car is (fast) _____ a bike.
2. A car is (comfortable) _____ than a bike.
3. A bike is (cheap) _____ a car.
4. A car is (expensive) _____ than a bike.

Date

Activity 13

ADVERBS

Circle the adverbs in each of the following sentences.

Underline the word the adverb modifies.

1. Angela never wanted to sit quietly when she was a child.
2. Because it was so hot on the beach, the dogs waded freely in the water.
3. The union members met often and strongly argued their cases.
4. Donna was really concerned about the safety of the Acapulco cliff-divers.
5. Because he worked steadily on his notes, Jeff had extremely good marks in history.
6. At the concert, Norah sang beautifully and the audience applauded loudly.
7. Tomorrow I will work more diligently on my math homework.
8. It is likely that Doubleday never played the game.
9. On the witness stand, Mr. Bagshaw answered the questions accurately and honestly.
10. Seals frolic happily on the beach in La Jolla, California.
11. The zoo in Pretoria safely provides a healthy environment for the animals.
12. Gene often fishes in the shallow waters of the creek.
13. Many toys such as boomerangs and yo-yo's were first used as weapons.

Date

Activity 14

PUNCTUATION

Rewrite the sentences and add the correct punctuation.

1. has he brought any papers home asked mother

.....
.....

2. he shook the tree so hard said joan that the apples fell to the ground

.....
.....

3. we're going to write an editorial today said mr cumberland

.....
.....

4. get out of here she said before i call the police

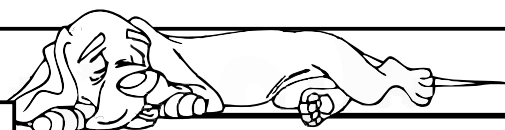
.....
.....

5. dad said let's go to eagle park if it doesn't rain

.....
.....

6. i've never been to california remarked jane maybe my family will go this summer

.....
.....



INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

An interrogative pronoun is used when asking a question. The interrogative pronouns are who, what, and which. Use who when referring to people. Use what when referring to things. Which can be used to refer to people or things. A relative pronoun refers to the noun or pronoun which comes before it. The noun or pronoun to which it refers is called antecedent. The relative pronouns are who, whom, which, and that. Who and whom refer to people. Which refers to things or animals. That can refer to people, animals or things.

Explain relative and interrogative pronouns in your own words and give examples. Fill in the blank in each question and identify if the pronoun is an interrogative or a relative pronoun.

1: The book _____ I wanted had already been checked out of the library.

- * that
- * who
- * what

2: _____ student asked the question?

- * Which
- * What
- * Who

3. Our dog, _____ is very well-behaved, never barks.

- * who
- * what
- * which

Date

4: _____ brought this dog to school?

- * Who
- * Which
- * What

5: The bookcase _____ was empty, had space to put in lots of things.

- * who
- * which
- * what

6: _____ time is it?

- * What
- * When
- * Which

7: The story was about a girl _____ wanted a dog of her own.

- * who
- * what
- * which

8: _____ brought this bike for the party?

- * Which
- * What
- * Who

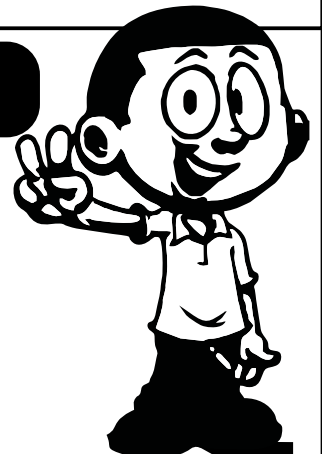
Date

Activity 2

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Use “this” or “these”.

1. Is _____ my drink?
2. _____ aren't my trainers.
3. _____ is an interesting museum.
4. _____ are new bikes.
5. _____ is my house.
6. _____ is a hill.
7. _____ are donkeys.
8. What is _____?
9. Did you drop _____?
10. Hi, Jane! _____ is Michael.
11. _____ is James' bike.
12. _____ are his children.
13. _____ are his sister's children.
14. _____ is Pete.
15. _____ is my restaurant.
16. _____ are my jewels.
17. _____ is the church of my town.
18. _____ are my father's book.
19. _____ is Ajax's stadium.
20. _____ is my bag.



Date

Activity 3

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns refer to people, places, or things, without specifying which ones.

Indefinite Pronouns					
Singular – use with “is”			Plural – use with “are”	Singular or Plural	
another	everyone	nothing	both	all	
anybody	everything	one	few	any	
anyone	much	other	many	more	
anything	neither	somebody	others	most	
each	nobody	someone	several	none	
either	no one	something		some	
everybody					

Underline the indefinite pronoun, then underline the correct possessive pronoun.

1. Nobody lost (his or her, their) place.
2. Everyone has paid (his or her, their) fee.
3. Many of the musicians brought (his or her, their) instruments.
4. Each of the type writers comes with (its, their) own carrying case.
5. All of the gymnasts practiced (his or her, their) routines.
6. Neither of the girls brought (her, their) swim suit.
7. If anyone is interested, have (him or her, them) see me.
8. Several of the containers were missing (its, their) labels.
9. Both of the stores raised (its, their) labels.
10. Neither of the scientists completed (his or her, their) experiment.

Date

Activity 4

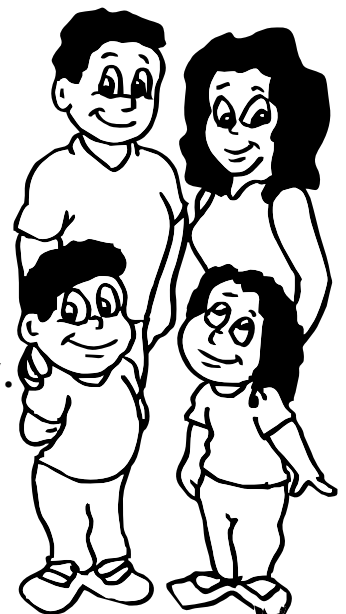
COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Nouns that name a group of people, place or thing are called collective nouns.

Example: The whole family went out for dinner.

Underline the collective noun.

1. We lost the ring in the orchestra.
2. We saw a herd of goats lying over there.
3. The committee will meet again on Saturday.
4. Only faculty is allowed to attend.
5. The crew on our flight was very helpful.
6. Our government takes care of us.
7. The people of Caprica are hard working.
8. Our family will stay in Cape Town.
9. A flock of ducks swam across the lake.
10. The audience applauded with joy.
11. The crowd was making a lot of noise.
12. Our team will win this time.
13. The group that completes first will win.
14. We got a bunch of red roses for Ms. Lily.
15. The whole gang was caught yesterday.



Date _____

Activity 5

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the infinitive form of the verb given in the brackets.

- a) Do you want _____ (come) to the shop with me?
- b) You don't need _____ (leave) yet—it's not late.
- c) Don't forget _____ (take) your umbrella with you.
- d) My parents are planning _____ (go) abroad.
- e) They are planning _____ (bring) me an ipod.
- f) How long do you expect _____ (stay) in Chandigarh?
- g) _____ (learn) English quickly is not an easy thing.
- h) She promised _____ (give) it as soon as possible.
- i) He's looking forward _____ (meet) all his friends again.
- j) Nita's apprehensive of _____ (hurt) her.

Fill in the gaps with an “-ing” form or a “to-infinitive” form of the verb in the box.

listen

miss

travel

drive

take

carry

- a) I prefer _____ by train.
- b) Would you like _____ a shower now?
- c) I'd hate _____ any of the fun.
- d) The taxi-driver refused _____ my luggage up the stairs.
- e) Sam offered _____ us to the station.
- f) Mum likes _____ to the radio while she irons the

Date

Activity 6

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.



Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall		
cheap		
expensive		
good		
lazy		
pretty		
beautiful		
difficult		
boring		
shy		
happy		
short		
famous		
ugly		
warm		

Date

Activity 7

PREFIXES, ROOTS, SUFFIXES

The Root Word Slide.

All of the words below



contain a root word.

uncomfortable

comfort

A. Underline or highlight the root word in each example.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. friendship | 6. employer |
| 2. unhappy | 7. photography |
| 3. dislike | 8. collection |
| 4. artistic | 9. wrongfully |
| 5. subtraction | 10. enrolment |

B. See how many words you can grow from each root. Use the suffix spelling rules to make sure you have spelled each word correctly.

act: action, actor, react, active, actively

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. obey: | |
| 2. agree: | |
| 3. comfort: | |
| 4. art: | |
| 5. relax: | |
| 6. print: | |

Date

Activity 8

DIRECT SPEECH

Read the dialogue between the doctor and his patient.

Now fill in the blanks.

Doctor : Hello, How are you feeling now?

Patient : I am much better, sir.

Doctor : Are you not fully well? Don't you take proper rest?

Patient : I am not fully well as I cannot have proper rest
because of the busy schedule.

Doctor : Take some tonic to regain your health, ok?



The doctor asked i) _____ the patient replied ii)
_____ the doctor asked iii) _____. The
patient replied iv) _____. Finally, the doctor advised
the patient v) _____.

Read the dialogues between the two girls and fill in
the blanks.

Gina : Why do you look so worried?

Madhu : I have not prepared well for the exams. I have read only general articles.

Gina : Don't worry. There will be no questions. Reading general
articles from magazines or newspapers will help you develop reading
skills.

Madhu : Thank you, I am very relieved. Thank you indeed.

Gina asked Madhu i) _____. Madhu told with
concern that ii) _____ and that she had read only
general articles. Gina assured her not to worry as
iii) _____. Madhu looked relieved at Gina's
assurance and thanked her for her consoling words.

Date

Activity 9

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Fill in the blank with a ☐ if the given sentence is a question or with a ☐ if it is a statement.



1. He is brave
2. Is he handsome
3. I am too tired to drive
4. I am too lazy to get up
5. Will you be a good girl
6. Home is the best place on earth
7. I love my bed
8. What time do you go to bed
9. I go to bed at 9 o'clock every night
10. Do you like milk
11. Cookies and milk are my favourite
12. I like to eat apples
13. What do you like
14. I like bananas
15. I sometimes like pears

Date

Activity 10

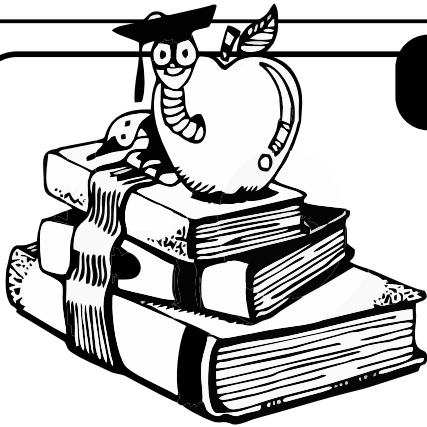
SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

Circle the correct verbs in brackets so that there is an agreement between the subject and verbs.

1. Everybody (has, have) finished the race.
2. Sandy (get, gets) up early on weekdays.
3. Some of the students (is, are) reading books.
4. Peter as well as Tom (has, have) attended the meeting.
5. The Johnsons (is, are) moving to Darling next month.
6. Each of the students (is, are) interested in photography club's activities.
7. The teacher and his son (has, have) come to the school trip.
8. 80% of teenagers (want, wants) to run their own business.
9. The members of the parliament but not the president (has, have) agreed on the project.
10. It is Brian, not the other boys that (has, have) finished reading the story.
11. It is not the teachers, but the school director who (agree, agrees) cutting down the huge tree in the school garden.
12. Twenty plus forty-eight (is, are) sixty-eight.
13. A pair of sunglasses (is, are) just for R10 here in this new shopping center.
14. There (is, are) no apples left in the fridge. Can you buy a few kilos?
15. There (is, are) no milk in the bottle. I shall drink orange juice instead.

Date

Activity 11



ABBREVIATIONS

Supply the correct abbreviations for the following words:

a. kilometre

b. standard

c. street

d. avenue

e. doctor

f. example

g. et cetera

h. page

i. kilogram

j. centimetre



Date

Activity 12

ANTONYM ANIMALS

Each sentence tells about a difference. Circle the two words that are antonyms; then write them on the lines below.

1. Tigers are wild, but dogs are tame.
2. Giraffes have long necks, but hippos have short necks.
3. The parrot has a strong beak, but the swallow has a weak beak.
4. The peacock has an enormous tail, but the chicken has a puny tail.
5. The zebra enclosure at the zoo is spacious, but the reptile house is cramped.
6. The baboons are noisy, but the antelope are silent.
7. The sea lions are energetic, but the walrus is lethargic.
8. The camel likes an arid environment, but a moist environment is better for a penguin.
9. Carnivores are meat-eaters, but animals that eat plants are herbivores.
10. The buffalo has coarse hair, but the mink's hair is silky.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

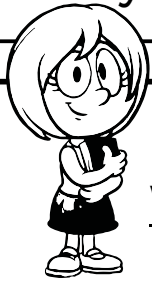
8.

9.

10.

Date

Activity 13



LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE SPEECH

Write down the literal meaning of these phrases.

Ears are burning.

.....

Full of beans.

.....

Give me a break.

.....

Give my right arm.

.....

In a nutshell/pickle.

.....

In the bag.

.....

Take a rain check.

.....

Final straw.

.....

True colours.

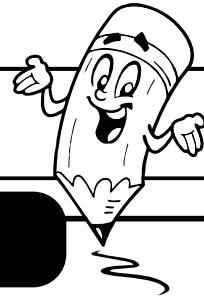
.....

Walking on eggshells.

.....

Date _____

Activity 14



CONTEXTUAL CLUES

Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the word using cross sentence clues or your prior knowledge. Then, explain what clues in the sentence helped you determine the word meaning.

1. Everyone else at the party wanted garbage pizza but Tim because he **detested** vegetables.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

2. When Kiki got a tiny cut on her pinky finger, she got all **melodramatic** and began sobbing and demanding a doctor.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

3. Grandpa didn't know that Suzie was coming along on the fishing trip, and now he had to **alter** his plans.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

Date _____

4. The children were **perched** on the edge of the sofa arms, waiting to hop off and land on the next unlucky passerby.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

5. Unlike Bob, who treated others rudely and kept to himself, Bobby was **jovial**, friendly, and outgoing.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

6. My grandma's **demeanor** was such that people often thought she was being rude when she was just being honest.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

7. The lady decided that it was tea time and so, by jingling a tiny silver bell, she **beckoned** her servants to attend.

Definition:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

Date

Activity 15

PUNCTUATION

Re-write the sentences with corrections

did you no that a person can live with out food for more than a
hole month a person can only live four about won week with out
water we need water more then we need food.

did you no that 97% of earths water is in the oceans. Just 3% of
the earths water can bee used four drinking water. 75% of the
worlds fresh water is frozen in the North and South polar ice
caps?

their is the same amount of water on earth as they're was when
the earth was formed the water that came from you're own
faucet could contain molecules that the dinasaurs drank?

AUXILIARY VERBS

Fill in the blanks with “much” and “many”.

1. How _____ people were at the party?
2. How _____ muffins do you eat everyday?
3. How _____ rice do you eat?
4. There wasn't _____ traffic this morning.
5. He doesn't have _____ hair.
6. It doesn't make _____ sense to me.
7. There are _____ poor people in the world.
8. I don't drink _____ milk.
9. Thank you so _____ for your help.
10. I feel _____ better today.
11. I liked the movie very _____.
12. There are so _____ things to finish.
13. I have _____ news to tell you.
14. I have so _____ things to tell you.
15. We didn't have _____ good weather this year.
16. I don't eat _____.
17. How _____ do you eat?
18. How _____ slices of toast do you eat?
19. There are _____ windows in my room.
20. There is _____ sand in a desert.
21. I read _____ books.
22. How _____ books do you read?



Date

Activity 2

FINITE VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the gerund form of the verbs given below.

swim

work

wander

climb

wait

get

I can't stand (a) _____ in a long queue. I live a
(b) _____ life. I like (c) _____ in the sea. My friend
likes (d) _____ the mountains. I hate (e) _____ late
for any task. I like (f) _____ hard.

Replace the underlined words as directed.

- a) He loves to dance and to sing. (gerund)
- b) It is no good to get upset. (gerund)
- c) The teacher told him that he should study hard. She further
advised him that he should revise all the work done.
(suitable infinite construction)
- d) Jim has decided that he is going to buy a car this summer.
(suitable infinite construction)



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Date

Activity 3

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives.

1. Mark is (tall) than Kathy because he is (old).
2. "Pirates of the Caribbean" is (entertaining) than "Edward Scissorhands".
3. I am (good) than you in sports.
4. My father is (rich) than before, he has a new job!
5. Why is my room (small) than hers? I want the big one!
6. I find (interesting) to watch documentaries than comedies.
7. I don't know why "Terminator" was (successful) than "Robocop".
8. Do you think Manchester United is (popular) than Liverpool Football Club? You are crazy!
9. I went to bed (early) than usual last night, I was so tired!
10. Jim Carrey is (funny) than Adam Sandler, that's for sure.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....



Date

Complete the sentences using the adjective in brackets in its superlative form.

1. My mum says that I am (good) football player ever.
2. Bill Gates is (rich) person in the world.
3. My room is (small) in the house, this is so unfair.
4. "Grizzly Man" is one of (interesting) Herzog's documentaries.
5. Titanic was (successful) film of the year.
6. Manchester United was elected as (popular) football team in England.
7. "REC" is definitely (scary) film ever! I really wanted the movie to end!
8. Jim Carrey is (funny) actor of all, he made me laugh a lot in "The Mask".
9. Romantic movies are (boring) films, I can't believe people actually watch them!
10. My girlfriend is (bad) cook ever, her food is horrible but I love her so much!

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

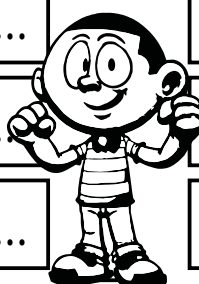
6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....



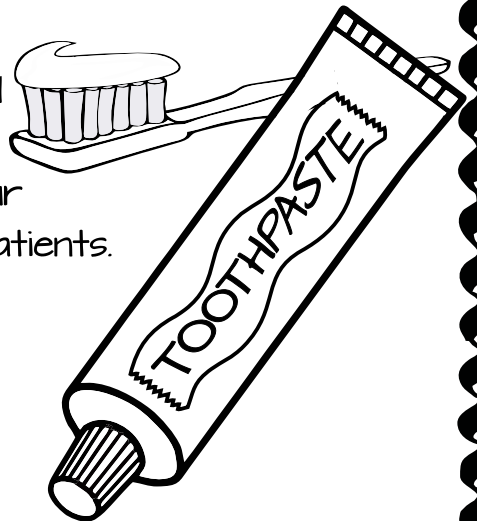
Date

Activity 4

BIASED

Biased information is often used in advertisements for a product. An ad may claim that a research study proves the product is better, Or, it may claim that experts prefer this product over its competitors. If you were reading a magazine and found an ad with the following claims, how could you decide whether the toothpaste is really better than other brands?

Our brand of toothpaste contains three different ingredients to clean and protect your teeth. In a recent survey, nine out of ten dentist who reviewed our toothpaste recommended it for their patients. Which would you rather use - the toothpaste recommended by nine professional dentists or the toothpaste recommended by the other guy?



Answer the following questions with the help of the advertisement.

1. Does the fact that the toothpaste contains three different ingredients mean that it is better?

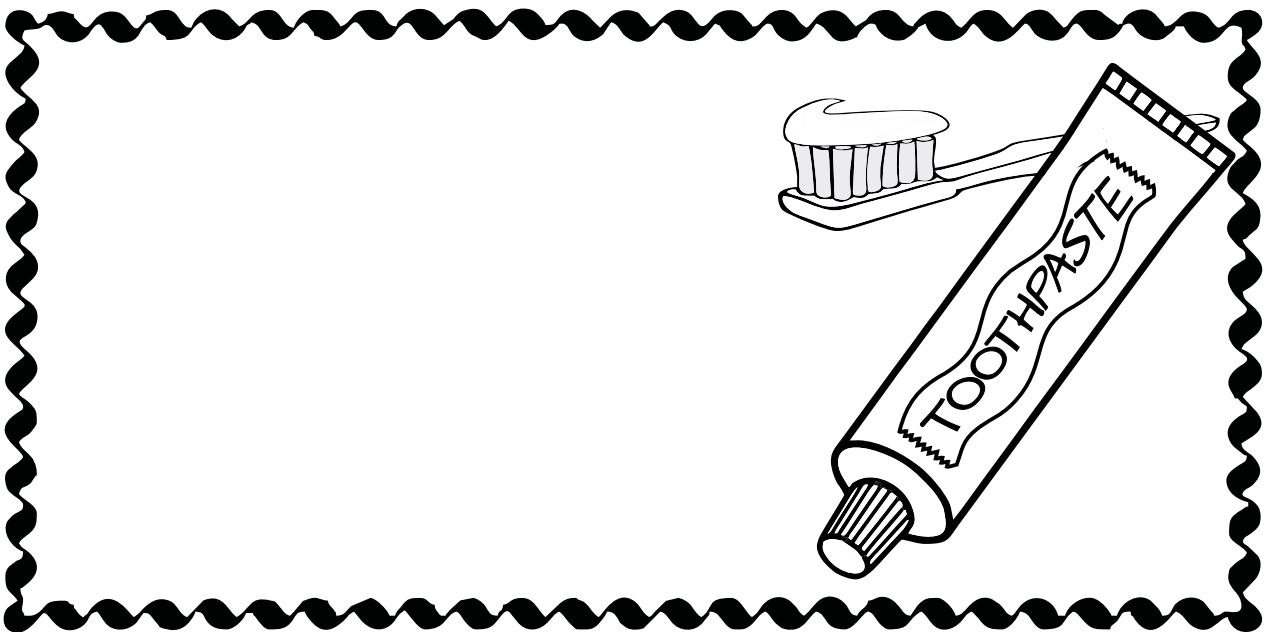
Date _____

2. Did the dentist recommend this brand instead of another brand?

3. If there was a comparison, how was it done?

4. Why does the author refer to nine professional dentist and one other guy?

5. Suppose that you scientifically tested this toothpaste and found it to be very effective. Rewrite the ad so that consumers know the facts are true.



Date

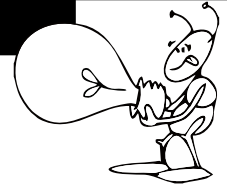
Activity 5

STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICE

Define each using a dictionary.

Prejudice:

Stereotype:



What do you think the following statements represent?

Prejudice or Stereotype?

1. The substitute teacher walked into the room and I immediately knew that I wouldn't like her because of the way she was dressed.

.....

2. Steven looked like most other gang members, in his baggy, loose jeans, oversized sweatshirt and baseball cap.

.....

3. Laura said that the principal, Mrs. Smith, is mean because she has a bad hair cut. She hasn't even spoken to Mrs. Smith.

.....

4. A lot of people believe that Chinese people are terrible drivers.

.....

5. The woman at the reception desk wouldn't let me into the restaurant because she says my clothing was inappropriate.

.....

Date

Activity 6

EMOTIVE LANGUAGE

Write down a full sentence using the emotive language prompts given.

Emotive language	Sentence
awe	
marvel	
amazing	
churning with excitement	
all excited	
a once-of-a-lifetime experience	

Change the following factual sentences into more imaginative and colourful sentences by adding emotive language of your choice.

1. The plane landed during a storm.

.....

2. I opened my birthday presents.

.....

3. He met his baby cousin for the first time.

.....

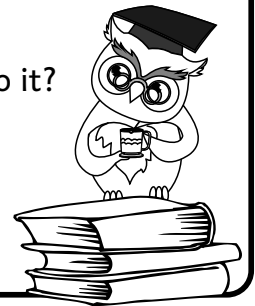
Date

Activity 7

RHETORICAL QUESTIONS

Rhetorical questions are questions with no real answers.

- * Do the minutes on the movie boxes include the previews, credits, and special features, or just the movie itself?
- * If the professor on Giligan's Island can make a radio out of coconut, why can't he fix a hole in a boat?
- * Why is an electrical outlet called an outlet when you plug things into it? Shouldn't it be called an inlet?
- * Can blind people see their dreams?



Write down 5 rhetorical questions that you can think of.

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Date

Activity 8

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

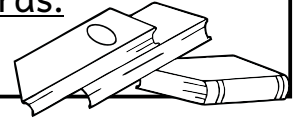


Circle the synonym in each sentence that helps you understand the meaning of the bold word or phrase.
If there is a signal word or phrase, underline it.

1. The **indigo** bird's feathers shone deep blue in the sunlight.
2. "It was **scorching**," Larry said, "and I mean really hot."
3. She saw the child **dangling** the cat over the railing. "Why are you letting it hang down like that?" she asked.
4. He was the most **hapless** person Laura had ever known. In other words he had no luck at all.
5. When she **hurled** the ball across the field, I said, "I didn't know you could throw like that!"

Date

Use the antonyms in each sentence to help you figure out the meaning of the underlined words. The underlined words are already in the first column of the table. Write the antonym of each word beside it. List any signal words in the last column. Some sentences do not contain signal words.



1. When she accidentally pushed the beautiful cake off the table, the child demolished what her mother had created.
2. The cashier was polite, unlike the customer, who was quite curt to her.
3. “I’m not groggy,” Ana insisted. “I’m wide awake.”
4. Damien’s father said the map was simple, but Damien looked at it, he saw it was actually quite complex.
5. It was difficult to conceal the surprise party from her parents. She wanted to tell them so badly.
6. Their descent off the mountain was much easier than climbing up had been.
7. The weather was perfect in the morning but flawed by a thunderstorm in the afternoon.
8. Chen’s parents taught him that it was always better to tell the truth rather than a falsehood.

Date

Antonym	Meaning	Signal Word
1. demolished		
2. curt		
3. groggy		
4. complex		
5. conceal		
6. descent		
7. flawed		
8. falsehood		

Date

Activity 9

PUNCTUATION

Practice End Marks.

Correctly put a full stop, exclamation point, or question mark after each sentence.

1. There are three days left _____
2. Their cat is black _____
3. Isn't it Monday _____
4. Help, a clown is chasing me _____
5. Do you live in the South side _____
6. Homework is boring _____
7. I wonder what time it is _____
8. Did she do it _____
9. Wow _____
10. How many pickled peppers did he pick _____
11. I am too tired _____
12. I wonder how far that bus goes _____
13. Are you sure that goes there _____
14. I think this may be getting harder _____
15. You probably wonder when this will end _____

