



education

Department of
Education
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English Grammar Workbook

GRADE 5

TERM 3



Singular and Plural Nouns

Nouns can be singular or plural. A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or idea. A plural noun names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Forming Plurals

- Regular Plurals:**
 - Most nouns: Add **-s** to the singular form.
 - Example: cat → cats, book → books
- Nouns Ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z:**
 - Add **-es** to the singular form.
 - Example: bus → buses, brush → brushes, box → boxes
- Nouns Ending in a Consonant + y:**
 - Change **-y** to **-ies**.
 - Example: baby → babies, city → cities
- Nouns Ending in a Vowel + y:**
 - Add **-s**.
 - Example: boy → boys, day → days
- Nouns Ending in -f or -fe:**
 - Change **-f** or **-fe** to **-ves**.
 - Example: leaf → leaves, knife → knives
- Irregular Plurals:**
 - Some nouns have irregular plural forms that do not follow the regular rules.
 - Example: child → children, man → men, foot → feet, mouse → mice

Examples

- Singular:** dog, house, woman, foot
- Plural:** dogs, houses, women, feet

Plurals- circle the singular or plural form to match the pictures shown.



Exercise Activity on Singular and Plural Nouns

Part 1: Identifying Singular and Plural Nouns

Write whether the following nouns are singular or plural.

- Apples
- Car
- Dishes
- Mouse
- Books

Part 2: Forming Plurals

Write the plural form of the following singular nouns.

1. Cat → _____
2. Box → _____
3. Lady → _____
4. Wolf → _____
5. Child → _____

Part 3: Using Plural Nouns in Sentences

Complete the sentences by changing the singular noun in parentheses to its correct plural form.

1. The (child) _____ are playing in the park.
2. She has three (book) _____ on her desk.
3. The (baby) _____ are sleeping in their cribs.
4. We saw many (fish) _____ in the lake.
5. There are several (bus) _____ on the street.

Part 4: Correcting Plural Forms

Some of the following sentences have incorrect plural forms. Correct them.

1. The mouses ran across the room.
2. She bought two new dress.
3. The leafs fell from the tree.
4. They are reading their favorite books.
5. The womans are having a meeting.

Adjectives

Explanatory Note: Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns by giving more information about their size, color, shape, etc. They make our sentences more descriptive and interesting.

Worksheet: 7.

1. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences:

- The _____ balloon floated in the sky.
- He has a _____ house.
- The _____ cat purred softly.

2. Write three adjectives to describe each noun:

- Tree: _____, _____, _____
- Car: _____, _____, _____
- Dog: _____, _____, _____

3. Rewrite the sentences using different adjectives:

- a. The _____ man walked slowly down the street.
- b. She wore a _____ dress to the party.
- c. The _____ tree swayed in the wind.

Adjectives are describing words.

Adjectives help us to create vivid images about people, places, or things.

people	places	things
 angry lady	 beautiful city	 tasty taco
 energetic girl	 expensive shop	 strong ox

Direct and Indirect Speech

Explanatory Note: Direct speech is when we quote someone's exact words, while indirect speech is when we report what someone said without using their exact words. Understanding both forms helps in effective communication.

Worksheet:

1. Rewrite the sentences in direct speech:

- She said that she loved chocolate.
- He told me that he would call me later.
- They exclaimed that they were going to the park.

2. Write a sentence in direct speech for each situation:

- You tell your friend you are excited about the upcoming trip.
- Your teacher asks if you have finished your homework.
- Your mom tells you to clean your room.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Exact words of a speaker.	Not the exact words of a speaker.
Uses quotation marks.	Doesn't use quotation marks.

Direct speech example: She said: "I love food."

Indirect speech example: She said that she loves food.

Personification

Explanatory Note: Personification is a figure of speech where human characteristics are attributed to non-human things. It helps make descriptions more vivid and engaging by giving life-like qualities to objects or ideas.

Worksheet:

1. Identify the personification in the following sentences:

- The wind whispered through the trees.
- The sun smiled down on the garden.
- The flowers danced in the breeze.

2. Write your own sentence using personification:

- The stars _____ at me as I walked home.
- The river _____ a soothing lullaby as it flowed by.
- The old house _____ and _____ in the night.

Similes

Explanatory Note: A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as." Similes help create vivid imagery and make descriptions more expressive.

Worksheet:

1. Complete each simile with a suitable word:

- As _____ as a lion.
- As _____ as a bee.
- As _____ as a fox.

2. Write your own similes for the following situations:

- She ran as fast as a _____.
- The flowers were as colorful as a _____.
- His laughter was as loud as _____.

Proverbs and Idioms

Explanatory Note: Proverbs and idioms are expressions or phrases that convey a deeper meaning beyond their literal interpretation. They are often used to give advice, express wisdom, or convey cultural values.

Proverbs & Idioms

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



Example:

That test was a piece of cake!



Piece of cake is an idiom that means...
The test was easy, not that it was an actual piece of cake!

Proverb
A common saying that expresses something wise or true



Example:

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



Worksheet:

1. Complete each proverb or idiom with the missing word:

- _____ speak louder than words.
- Don't count your chickens before they _____.
- It's raining cats and _____.

2. Write your own proverb or idiom and explain its meaning:

- _____. (Proverb/Idiom)
- Meaning: _____.

Complete each proverb with words from the word bank.

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

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

There's no _____ like home.

_____ is the best policy.

A _____ is only as strong as its weakest link.

If the _____ fits, wear it.

You are what you _____.

There's no _____ like the present.

_____ will never cease.

Keep your _____ up.

Better safe than _____.

Beauty is in the _____ of the beholder.

A leopard cannot change its _____.

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

Prepositions

Explanatory Note: Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They indicate location, direction, time, or the relationship between different elements.

Worksheet:

1. Complete each sentence with the appropriate preposition:

- The book is _____ the table.
- She walked _____ the park.
- The cat jumped _____ the fence.

2. Write three sentences using different prepositions:

- The ball rolled _____ the hill.
- The keys are _____ the drawer.
- He sat _____ the desk.

Prepositions

show how things, people, and places relate to each other.

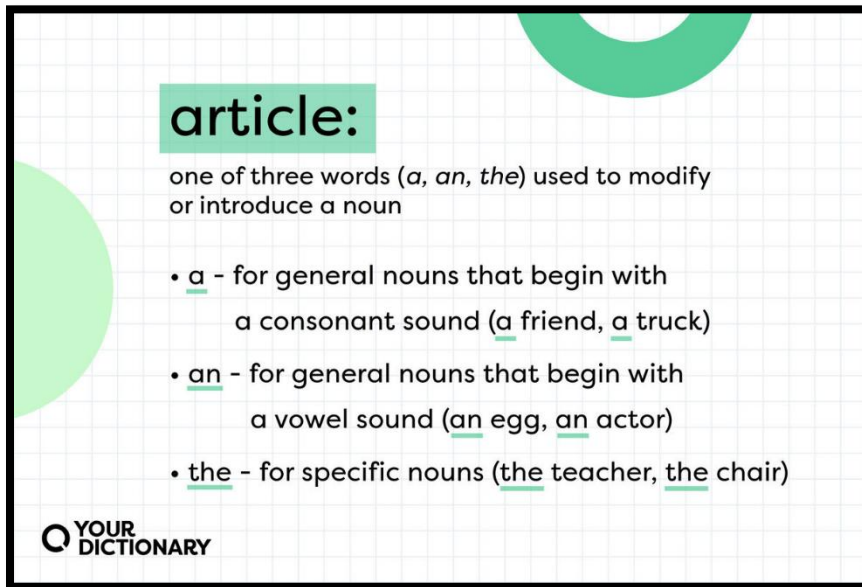
in	on	under
in front of	between	over
from	into	towards
next to	during	behind



- The books are on the table.
- The backpack is under the table.
- The trashcan is next to the table.

Determiners and articles

Are words that come before nouns to give more information about them. Articles ("a," "an," "the") are a type of determiner that specify whether the noun is specific or nonspecific.



Worksheet:

1. Fill in the correct determiner to complete each sentence:

- She wants _____ apple.
- We saw _____ elephant at the zoo.
- Can you pass me _____ book?

2. Rewrite the sentences using the correct articles:

- **Cat** chased **mouse**. -> **The cat** chased **the mouse**.
- **Girl** is reading **book**. -> _____
- **Dog** barked at **stranger**. -> _____

Tenses

Explanatory Note: Tenses indicate the time at which an action takes place (past, present, or future). They are important for conveying when events happen in relation to the speaker or other events.

Worksheet:

1. Choose the correct verb tense to complete each sentence:

- She (be) reading a book.
- They (play) soccer yesterday.
- He (be) late for school tomorrow.

2. Rewrite each sentence in a different tense:

- She _____ a book. (Present tense)
- They _____ soccer yesterday. (Past tense)
- He _____ late for school tomorrow. (Future tense)

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Recognizing antonyms helps us understand shades of meaning and use language more effectively.

Worksheet:

1. Identify the antonyms for the following words:

- Happy: _____
- Fast: _____
- Hot: _____

2. Write the antonym for each word:

- Light: _____
- Big: _____
- Slow: _____

20 Opposite Words

above	below
add	subtract
all	none
alone	together
always	back
before	after
begin	end
big	little
cold	hot
cool	warm

dark	light
difficult	easy
dry	wet
early	late
east	west
empty	full
enter	exit
even	odd
fact	fiction
first	last

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Degrees of Comparison

Explanatory Note: Adjectives can be compared to show differences in degree. The three degrees of comparison are positive (describing one thing), comparative (comparing two things), and superlative (comparing more than two things).

Worksheet:

1. Complete each sentence with the correct degree of comparison:

- She is **tall** (positive).
- He is _____ (comparative) than his brother.
- She is _____ (superlative) in her class.

2. Write sentences comparing the following objects:

- Dog and cat
- Summer and winter
- Elephant and mouse

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
big	bigger	biggest
Sad	sadder	saddest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
thin	thinner	thinnest
red	redder	reddest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
merry	merrier	merriest
lazy	lazier	laziest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
costly	costlier	costliest
dry	drier	driest
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
mercy	mercier	merciest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by giving more information about how, when, where, or to what extent something happens. They add detail and precision to our sentences.

Adverbs add to verbs to tell us:

how Tony complained <u>bitterly</u>. 	when  Jack bought a cactus <u>yesterday</u>.
where Barry will wait <u>here</u>. 	why  Anne is training <u>to win</u>. (An adverb can be more than one word.)

Worksheet:

1. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences:

- She sings beautifully.
- He runs quickly.
- They speak loudly.

2. Use the adverbs to complete the sentences:

- She dances _____.
- He eats _____.
- They study _____.

Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement means that the subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number (singular or plural). Understanding subject-verb agreement helps us form grammatically correct sentences.

Worksheet:

1. Choose the correct verb to match the subject:

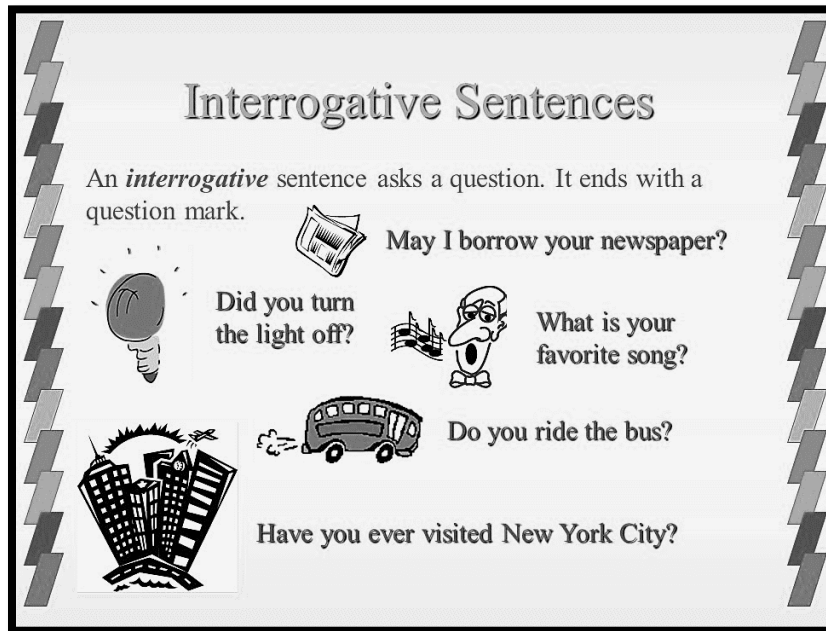
- The cat _____ (sleeps/sleep).
- The dogs _____ (barks/bark).
- She _____ (go/goes) to school.

2. Rewrite the sentences with the correct subject-verb agreement:

- The book _____ (is/are) on the shelf.
- The children _____ (plays/play) in the park.
- He _____ (like/likes) to play soccer.

Interrogative Form

The interrogative form is used to ask questions. It typically involves inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb, or using question words like "who," "what," "where," "when," "why," and "how."



Worksheet:

1. Rewrite the following sentences to form questions:

- She is reading a book. -> _____
- They went to the park. -> _____
- He likes ice cream. -> _____

2. Write three questions using different question words:

- _____ is at the door?
- _____ did you go yesterday?
- _____ are you crying?

Singular and plural Part 1: 1. Plural 2. Singular 3. Plural 4. Singular 5. Plural Part 2 1. Cats 2. Boxes 3. Ladies 4. Wolves 5. Children Part 3 1. Children 2. Books 3. Babies 4. Fish/ fishes 5. Buses Part 4 1. Mice 2. Dresses 3. Leaves 4. (correct) 5. women	Direct and Indirect Speech 1. Sentences in Direct Speech: ○ She said, "I love chocolate." ○ He said, "I will call you later." ○ They exclaimed, "We are going to the park." 2. Direct Speech Sentences: ○ You tell your friend, "I am excited about the upcoming trip." ○ Your teacher asks, "Have you finished your homework?" ○ Your mom says, "Clean your room." Complete the proverb (pg7) • Well • Place • Honesty • Chain • Shoe • Eat • Time • Wonders • Chin • Sorry • Eye • spots
Adjectives 1. Identifying Adjectives: ○ red, big, friendly 2. Three Adjectives for Each Noun: ○ Tree: Tall, Green, Leafy ○ Car: Fast, Red, Shiny ○ Dog: Furry, Loyal, Playful 3. Sentences with Different Adjectives: ○ The old man walked slowly down the street. ○ She wore a beautiful dress to the party. ○ The tall tree swayed in the wind	Proverbs and Idioms 1. Completed Proverbs and Idioms: • Actions speak louder than words. • Don't count your chickens before they hatch. • It's raining cats and dogs. learner-created Proverb or Idiom: • Every cloud has a silver lining. (Meaning: Even in difficult times, there is something positive to be found.)
Personification 1. Examples of Personification: • The wind whispered through the trees. • The sun smiled down on the garden. • The flowers danced in the breeze. 2. Creating Sentences with Personification: • The stars winked at me as I walked home. • The river sang a soothing lullaby as it flowed by. • The old house groaned and creaked in the night.	Prepositions 1. Completed Sentences with Prepositions: • The book is on the table. • She walked through the park. • The cat jumped over the fence. 2. Additional Sentences with Prepositions: • The ball rolled down the hill. • The keys are in the drawer. He sat at the desk.

Similes 1. Completed Similes: - As brave as a lion. - As busy as a bee. - As sly as a fox. 2. Personal Similes: - She ran as fast as a cheetah. - The flowers were as colorful as a rainbow. - His laughter was as loud as thunder.	
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Determiners and Articles 1. Correct Determiners and Articles: - She wants an apple. - We saw an elephant at the zoo. - Can you pass me the book? 2. Sentences with Correct Articles and Determiners: - The cat chased the mouse. - The girl is reading a book. - The dog barked at the stranger.	Adverbs - Beautifully - Quickly - Loudly 2. Use the adverbs to complete the sentences - Gracefully - Slowly - quietly
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Tenses 1. Correct Verb Tenses: - She is reading a book. - They played soccer yesterday. - He will be late for school tomorrow. 2. Sentences in Different Tenses: - She reads a book. (Present tense) - They were playing soccer yesterday. (Past tense) - He is going to be late for school tomorrow. (Future tense)	Subject verb agreement 1. Choose the correct verb to match the subject - Sleeps - Bark - Goes 2. Rewrite the sentences with the correct subject-verb agreement - Is - Play - likes
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Antonyms 1. Antonyms: - Happy: Sad - Fast: Slow - Hot: Cold 2. Antonyms: - Light: Dark - Big: Small - Slow: Fast	Interrogative form 1. – Is she reading a book? – Who went to the park? – What does he like? 2. – Who is at the door? – Where did you go yesterday? – Why are you crying?
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Degrees of Comparison**1.Completed Sentences with Degrees of Comparison:**

- She is tall.
- He is taller than his brother.
- She is the tallest in her class.

2.Sentences Comparing Objects:

- Dog: The dog is bigger than the cat.
- Summer and winter: Summer is hotter than winter.
- Elephant and mouse: The elephant is larger than the mouse.