

English

Grammar

Year 5



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TERM 1

Verbs

Activity 1

Past, present and future

Draw up a table with 3 columns, with the headings Past, Present, Future.
Rewrite the verbs in the correct columns.

broke, is keeping, will be, catching, will win, will lose,
is biting, flies, says, will be listening, gives, was buying, was eating
will leave, ran, is going, was jogging, drove

Past	Present	Future

Activity 2

Past, present and future

Do the same for these:

becomes, built, caught, is joining, will start, will be exploring,
sees, was doing, take, is lifting, talked, will be watching,
was diving, will look, was running, is wanting, will be thinking,
will meet

Verbs Activity 3

Auxiliary verbs

Choose the correct auxiliary verb and write it next to the number.

1. The teachers _____ planning an excursion. (is / am / does / are)
2. Our car _____ make a strange sound. (is / am / does / are)
3. My friend _____ having a party. (is / am / does / are)
4. _____ your parents have a lot of friends? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
5. _____ your dog eat a lot of food? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
6. My Mum _____ cook dinner. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
7. The school _____ closing on Friday. (is / am / do / are)
8. What _____ your cats like to play? (is / am / do / are)
9. Jeremiah _____ studying Chemistry this year. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
10. We _____ like going to bed early. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
11. Roxy _____ dancing in the next show. (is / am / does / are)

Adjectives Activity 1

Linking verbs and adjectives

Write out the following sentences and underline the adjective.

Highlight the linking verb. Circle the subject of the sentence.

How to find the subject ...

Find the verb and ask "who?" e.g.

She **is** beautiful. The verb is 'is'. Ask "who is?" Th subject is 'she'.

1. They seem happy.
2. The dog looks young.
3. The family was scared.
4. The pizza tasted delicious.
5. The sky appeared foggy.
6. His Mum seemed sad.
7. The house looked old.
8. I felt embarrassed.
9. My brother and sister were lonely.
10. My boss looked angry.
11. The team seems excited

Adjectives Activity 2

Linking verbs and adjectives

Write out the following sentences and underline the adjective.

Highlight the linking verb. Circle the subject of the sentence.

1. My grandma seems old.
2. She looks sad.
3. The workers were exhausted.
4. The girls are athletic.
5. The tacos tasted wonderful.
6. Our principal appears serious.
7. The onions smell sweet.
8. The room seems calm.
9. They feel disappointed.
10. My shoes are smelly.
11. Maria seems cold.
12. The fish are pretty.

Adjectives Activity 3

Making nouns sound more interesting with adjectives

Rewrite the following sentences and include an interesting adjective to describe the underlined noun.

1. I went snorkeling and saw fish.
2. I cooked a meal.
3. I bought a pair of shoes.
4. We grow plants in our garden.
5. I am reading a book.

Adverbs Activity 1: where, why and when

- Where expresses a place.
- Why expresses a reason.
- When expresses a time.

Fill in the blank with the correct word: where, why, or when.

1. Do you know where the pencils are in the classroom?
2. _____ are we learning chemistry at school?
3. She will go to the shop _____ she is on her way to work.
4. I asked my dad _____ we are going to visit Grandma.
5. This is the place _____ we first met.
6. _____ did you live when you were five years old?
7. I never knew _____ he was so annoyed with me.
8. _____ does the next bus leave the bus stop?
9. I used to play soccer _____ I was little.
10. My Mum works in a kindergarten _____ Anna's Mum also works.
11. _____ didn't you wear a coat today?
12. I wonder _____ I left my water bottle.

Adverbs Activity 2: Adverb Phrases

Adverb phrases usually describe when, where or how something happens.

Example: He ran by the lake.

The adverb phrase “by the lake” describes where he ran.

Word bank:

Over the hill

Inside the room

Without looking

Near the river

Part 1: Improve the following sentences by adding an adverbial phrase from the word bank above.

1. _____ he could see the ocean.
2. _____ she saw a stranger that was heading her way.
3. _____ they started to cross the street.
4. _____ there were no windows.
5. _____ frogs make all sorts of noise.

Part 2: Add your own adverbial phrase to these sentences:

1. _____ they laughed at the joke.
2. _____ the teachers decided to give homework.
3. _____ dogs barked loudly.
4. _____ my Mum ate a huge piece of cake.
5. _____ the fish swam in circles

Conjunctions Activity 1

Two sentences can be combined by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as and, but, or, so, and yet.

Combine two sentences by using a comma and a conjunction.

1. The game was very easy. No one won.
2. We studied a lot for the test. We still failed.
3. My Mum works at a school. She takes me with her in the mornings.
4. I have three brothers. Only one of them lives at my house.
5. We love to pick fresh papaya. We eat it often.
6. My family is going to the beach. We can see the ocean.
7. Andy can be a doctor. Andy can be a lawyer.
8. Basketball is a great sport. I am not good at it.
9. Tom is sick. He needs to go to the doctor.
10. My dad works in an office building. He has to take the bus to work.

Conjunctions Activity 2

after	before	although	whenever	while	because	as
until	as	if	when	that	as soon as	

Combine each pair of sentences using a conjunction from the word bank above.

1. I want to be a doctor. I want to help other people.
2. My Mum will stay home now. She has a new baby.
3. Tania goes to school. She brushes her teeth.
4. Robert finished his homework. He came home from school.
5. The dog barked. He saw the visitor.
6. My Mum washed my pants. I fell in the mud.
7. We ate a lot. We got to the restaurant.
8. My house will be cleaned. We host the party.
9. I listened to music. I did my homework.
10. My little sister follows me. I go.
11. I laugh. I hear a funny joke.
12. I opened my umbrella. It was beginning to rain.

TERM 2

Verbs Activity 1

Helping verbs: can

Hint: Can is used to express possibility, permission, willingness, and ability.

Next to each sentence number, write **PS** for Possibility; **PM** for Permission; **W** for Willingness; **A** for ability. Do not write the sentences – just numbers and letters.

1. He can do a handstand.
2. Can you do the dishes for me?
3. Can I go to my friend's house to play video games?
4. For dinner, we can have pizza or dahl.
5. The boss can let you have a day off.
6. Can we please have a longer recess?
7. I can hold my breath for ten seconds.
8. A turtle can live for a very long time.
9. Can you please pass the salt?
10. My dad can drive really well.
11. School can close if there is bad weather.

Verbs Activity 2

Auxiliary verbs

Hint: An auxiliary verb is a verb that helps the main verb of the sentence.

Choose the correct auxiliary verb. (Write the word next to the number. Do not write the whole sentence.)

1. Andy _____ working on his homework. (is / am / does / are)
2. Sam _____ make dinner with her grandma. (is / am / does / are)
3. The friends _____ going to Australia. (is / am / does / are)
4. _____ your dad work in this building? (is / am / does / are)
5. _____ you want to come to my house later? (are / am / do / does)
6. Mike _____ like animals. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
7. The poster _____ hanging on the wall. (is / am / does / are)
8. Where _____ your family like to eat? (are / am / do / does)
9. _____ your brother playing soccer this weekend? (is / am / does / are)
10. Peni _____ watching television anymore. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
11. His family _____ go to parties. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
12. Tom and Tina _____ planning a holiday. (is / am / does / are)

Prepositions Activity 1

Prepositions tell us where or when something is.

Common prepositions: at, above, before, to, in, from.

Find the preposition in each sentence. Write the preposition next to the number of the sentence.

1. We played in the park.
2. My uncle went to Australia.
3. My Mum works with your Mum.
4. The boys swam in the pool.
5. Can you go with me?
6. The bus comes from the school.
7. The doctor gives medicine to his patients.
8. The chair is by the back door.
9. I left my backpack on the floor.
10. She drank a glass of water.
11. We picked the flowers off the ground.
12. The gift was from my Dad.

Prepositions Activity 2

Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases connect to more information like place, time, or direction.

Prepositional phrases:

on Friday

with her parents

in the park

to the game

for her birthday

Part 1: Rewrite the sentence adding a prepositional phrase from the list above.

1. She wants to visit her friend.
2. There is a party.
3. Did you see the dog?
4. He will drive.
5. They ran.

Part 2: Write sentences using these prepositional phrases:

1. over the bridge
2. through the door
3. inside the house
4. to the beach
5. with the cat

Prepositions Activity 3

Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases:

in my room

with my teachers

to the left

around the yard

under my bed

Part 1: Rewrite the sentence adding a prepositional phrase from the list above.

1. I hide my secret journals.
2. My parents won't let me have a television.
3. The teachers are having a meeting.
4. My dog loves to run.
5. We need to turn the car.

Part 2: Write sentences using these prepositional phrases:

1. down the stairs
2. from my grandparents
3. by the fire
4. to school
5. with the entire family

Sentences Activity 1

A sentence forms a complete thought.

A fragment does not form a complete thought.

Decide whether this is a sentence or a fragment. Write your choice after the number, (S for Sentence, F for Fragment).

1. At the meeting.
2. That little girl.
3. We saw the dog.
5. Today we are going to eat peanut butter sandwiches.
6. Let's play a game!
7. Magazines on the shelf.
8. I am going to go to the library.
9. That money.
10. The book is great.
11. We enjoyed the film.
12. My auntie and uncle that were in the car.
13. The teacher decides.
14. They bought a new phone.

Sentences Activity 2

Run-on sentences

A run-on sentence is not a sentence. It can be corrected by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction such as and, but, or, so, and yet.

Example:

The restaurant opened everyone rushed inside for a table. (wrong)

Change to: The restaurant opened, **and** everyone rushed inside for a table. (correct)

Rewrite these run-on sentences as one sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

1. The pool is always full of people we normally just stay home.
2. We needed to get some money we went to the bank.
4. Nick bought sunglasses he never wears them.
5. Michelle wears a watch she always knows what time it is.
6. He rented a car he drove it to the beach.
7. We wanted to eat pizza my dad ordered sandwiches.
8. She can do gymnastics she cannot climb the rope.
9. My family wanted a new house we moved to the countryside.
10. My feet were cold I put on my socks.

Sentences Activity 3

Double negatives

A double negative is when two negative words are in the same sentence.

Example: I **don't** want **no** vegetables for dinner. (wrong)

I don't want any vegetables for dinner. (correct)

Rewrite the sentences correctly, without double negatives.

1. He doesn't have no sisters.
2. We didn't do nothing for my birthday this year.
3. She didn't see nobody at the park.
4. There isn't no way to solve this problem.
5. My Mum wasn't nowhere near the school.
6. The singers weren't no good this year.
7. We didn't do no dances at the wedding.

TERM 3

Verbs Activity 1

Auxiliary verbs (*helping verbs*)

Choose the correct auxiliary verb and write it next to the number.

1. The teachers _____ planning an excursion. (is / am / does / are)
2. Our car _____ make a strange sound. (is / am / does / are)
3. My friend _____ having a party. (is / am / does / are)
4. _____ your parents have a lot of friends? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
5. _____ your dog eat a lot of food? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
6. My Mum _____ cook dinner. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
7. The school _____ closing on Friday. (is / am / do / are)
8. What _____ your cats like to play? (is / am / do / are)
9. Jeremiah _____ studying Chemistry this year. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
10. We _____ like going to bed early. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
11. Roxy _____ dancing in the next show. (is / am / does / are)

Verbs Activity 2

Auxiliary verbs

Choose the correct auxiliary verb.

1. Our principal _____ working hard. (is / am / does / are)
2. My house _____ have three bedrooms. (is / am / does / are)
3. My parents _____ going to a restaurant. (is / am / do / are)
4. _____ your cat like to play with a ball? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
5. _____ your friends want to come over to play? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
6. My grandparents _____ visit us. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
7. The bus drivers _____ driving on Monday. (is / am / do / are)
8. What _____ Max like to do? (is / am / does / are)
9. _____ your teacher helping you read? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
10. Kate and Harry _____ writing their book reports. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
11. She _____ run very fast. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
12. Sue and Erin _____ talking about their favorite classes. (is / am / do / are)

Sentences Activity 1

Subject verb agreement

The subject and verb must both be singular or both be plural.

Example: The dog eats the bone.

The dog (the subject) is singular. The verb must be eats (not eat).

Write the correct verb next to the number in each sentence.

1. My Mum (like / likes) pizza and tacos.
2. My friends (play / plays) a lot of sport.
4. My brother and sister (like / likes) basketball.
5. One of the cars (go / goes) very fast.
6. Mr. Brown, the banker, (count / counts) a lot of money.
7. The cats (roll / rolls) around in the dirt.
8. This ice cream (taste / tastes) delicious.
9. My cousins (live / lives) in New Zealand.
10. My team (lose / loses) games all the time.
11. Michael (want / wants) to be a teacher.
12. We (need / needs) to buy a new house.

Sentences Activity 2

Combining sentences

Combine these sentences in order to make writing less repetitive and less boring.

1. My dad brought me cookies.

I love the cookies.

2. The babysitter fed the children.

The babysitter put the children to bed.

3. Amanda wants to be a doctor.

Amanda studies hard in school.

4. Brian goes to school.

Mark goes to school.

5. We saw the movie.

The movie was very exciting.

6. The test was difficult.

We sat for the test yesterday.

Sentences Activity 3

Combine these sentences to make writing less repetitive and less boring.

1. The policeman ran fast.

The policeman caught the criminal.

The policeman was strong.

2. My brother went to college.

My parents went to college.

3. The teacher gives homework.

The homework is difficult.

The homework is about science.

4. Alison bought the scarf.

She gave the scarf to her Mum.

5. Did you eat the cake?

My Mum made the cake.

My Mum made the cake today.

6. The dog loves the beach.

The dog enjoys running on the sand.

Punctuation Activity 1

Commas and Speech marks

Commas always go inside the speech marks, for example:
“Eat your greens,” Mum said, “or there will be no dessert!”

Rewrite the sentences inserting commas where needed.

1. “You have all done an outstanding job on your tests” the teacher said.
2. “Complete your homework” my Mum exclaimed “then you can tidy your bedroom.”
3. “If you want to be better at playing a musical instrument, you have to practice” said the music teacher.
5. “Let’s congratulate Steve” exclaimed Coach Mike “for kicking three goals.”
6. “If you walk quickly, we can make it to school on time” I said to my friend.
7. “I can’t believe we lost the game” Steve cried.
8. “Robert has to concentrate in class” said the teacher “or else he will fail the test.”

Punctuation Activity 2

Speech marks

Speech marks go around spoken words and their punctuation.

Rewrite these sentences adding speech marks and commas as needed.

1. Where is my dog? asked Bob.
2. Mrs. Jolly said We are having a party on Saturday. Hope you can make it!
3. First explained my grandpa we will need to clean up the garage.
4. If you go to the shop, please buy me some oranges and apples said Kate.
5. Oh no! My pen leaked ink all over my shirt! cried David.
6. I cannot believe said Mum that you didn't remember my birthday.
7. Kylie said My brother just threw all of my homework into the sink.
8. Read the book tonight. We can talk about it tomorrow said the teacher.

Punctuation Activity 3

Commas and quotation marks

Commas go after what a person has said, and inside the speech marks.

Copy the sentences which use commas and speech marks correctly.

1. "You need to do your homework after you clean your room," said dad.

"You need to do your homework after you clean your room" said dad.

"You need to do your homework after you clean your room, said dad."

2. My favorite singer announced. "I'm having a concert on May 1."

My favorite singer announced, "I'm having a concert on May 1."

"My favorite singer announced I'm having a concert on May 1."

3. Simon exclaimed "I can't believe I won the contest!"

Simon exclaimed, "I can't believe I won the contest!"

"Simon exclaimed I can't believe I won the contest!"

4. "If you work hard," my grandfather said, "you will do well in school."

"If you work hard" my grandfather said, "you will do well in school."

"If you work hard," my grandfather said "you will do well in school."

5. "My little sister asked Can we get pizza for dinner?"

My little sister asked "Can we get pizza for dinner?"

My little sister asked, "Can we get pizza for dinner?"

7. "Steven" said Mum, "it's time to go to football practice."

"Steven," said Mr. Mum, "it's time to go to football practice."

"Steven," said Mum "it's time to go to football practice."

Punctuation Activity 4

Its or it's

"its" shows possession.

"it's" replaces it is.

Write the correct word next to the sentence number.

1. (Its / It's) time to go to bed now.
2. I love your house. (Its / It's) very beautiful.
3. The dog lost (its / it's) bone on the road.
4. Is the delivery on (Its / It's) way now?
5. She thinks (its / it's) her dad's birthday, but (its / it's) tomorrow.
6. (Its / It's) a sad movie, but I didn't cry.
7. Your cat is adorable. What is (its / it's) name?
8. My dog and (its / it's) puppies love to chew on bones.
9. He believes (its / it's) strange to drink orange juice for dinner.
10. (Its / It's) crazy that we never knew we were neighbors.
11. I lost my phone and (its / it's) charger last week.
12. The baby and (its / it's) blanket were gently placed in the crib.

TERM 4

Verbs Activity 1

Verb conjugation

Verb tenses must be consistent in sentences.

Write the letter with the best form of the verb, (next to the number).

1. He ___ me to become a teacher.

- a. inspired b. will have inspired

2. By the time you read this letter, we ___ the building.

- a. left b. have left c. will have left

3. The boss ___ to the store to buy the workers some coffee.

- a. had gone b. will have gone

4. Our house ___ by the time we move into our new house.

- a. sold b. has sold c. will have sold

5. The salesman ___ all the shrimp that was on the tray.

- a. is eating b. has eaten c. will have been eating

6. We ___ the amount of pizza we ordered this year for the party.

- a. doubled b. had doubled

7. By the end of the season, I ___ thirty points for my team.

- a. am scoring b. have scored c. will have scored

8. I can't believe he ___ the movie without me.

- a. is watching b. will have been watching c. had already watched

9. The principal ___ to treat all of the teachers to lunch.

- a. is deciding b. decided c. will have been deciding

10. The company ___ three employees in the last month.

- a. has lost b. has been losing c. will have lost

Verbs Activity 2

Verb conjugation

1. This sweatshirt ___ by so many people in my family.
a. worn b. is being worn c. has been worn
2. My Mum ___ three different countries before she returns next week.
a. had visited b. was visiting c. will have visited
3. At the end of the year, I ___ two new languages.
a. have learned b. had been learning c. will have learned
4. My brothers and I ___ to play tag at the park with our friends.
a. love b. had been loving c. are loving
5. The boys ___ to brush their teeth for days.
a. are refusing b. had been refusing c. will have been refusing
6. The earth ___ the sun for a very long time.
a. orbits b. had been orbiting c. has been orbiting
7. He wouldn't have been in trouble if he ___ the truth.
a. has told b. is telling c. had told
8. She ___ as a model before she became a dancer.
a. worked b. is working c. will have been working
9. We ___ for hours by the time this party ends.
a. danced b. are dancing c. will have been dancing
10. The teacher ___ many books for us to read this term.
a. has assigned b. had been assigned c. will have been assigning

Punctuation Activity 1 Commas

When there are three or more items in a list, use a comma after each item, but put *and* or *or* before the last item. **EXAMPLE:**

I can't decide if I want to go to the party, the game or the dance.

Write these sentences adding commas where needed.

1. My Mum made me clean my room do the dishes and feed the dog.
2. I asked Peter John and Brad to come over after school.
3. Sophie Martha and Sarah all earned a great score on the test.
4. This weekend I wore two shirts three skirts and four pairs of shoes.
5. In the holidays I will go to the beach the lake and the mountains.
6. The new club will meet on Tuesdays Wednesdays and Thursdays.
7. Do you want to have chicken fish or beef for dinner?
8. I wanted to buy some balloons a cake and some ice cream for the party.

Punctuation Activity 2 Commas

Separate items or phrases in a series of two or more with commas.

Example: I enjoy eating pizza, watching the game, and talking with my friends

1. I love water melon papaya and mangoes.
2. Phil helps his Mum volunteers at school, and coaches a basketball team.
3. Marie found time to write a card, buy a present, and walk to the party.
4. This restaurant serves amazing fish toasty breads, and delicious desserts.
5. My brother likes to play football watch videos and play games.
6. My dad and I went fishing caught three fish and ate them all.
7. For my birthday, I hope to get a cake some ice cream and a new bike.
8. My parents ask me to sweep the yard wash the dishes and clean my room

Apostrophes of Possession Activity 1

These are use to show that someone or something *owns* something.

Add 's after a singular noun or a plural noun that doesn't end with s.

Add ' after a plural noun that ends with s.

Make up sentences that include apostrophes of possession.

Example: child – toy = child's toy

The child's toy was broken.

1. cat – claw
2. John – dogs
3. children – games
4. cats – tails
5. the student – computer
6. men – cars
7. students – pencils
8. teacher – desk
9. players – ball

Apostrophes of Possession Activity 2

Rewrite the underlined possessive phrase using an apostrophe.

1. The dogs bone was found in the garden.
2. Angelas art work looked amazing.
3. A cars four tires have to be filled with air.
4. The teachers classrooms will all be cleaned this week.
5. His childs backpack was left on the airplane.
6. We were introduced to the childrens teacher.
7. Someone left the pizzas box open all night.
8. Everyone was surprised when the tables legs broke.

Apostrophes – Contractions Activity 1

Some words can be joined together by replacing one letter (or more) with an apostrophe.

Write the two words that form these contractions.

1. isn't - is not

2. aren't

3. can't

4. they're

5. don't

6. could've

7. didn't

8. doesn't

9. couldn't

10. hasn't

11. haven't

12. he's

Apostrophes – Contractions Activity 2

Write the contraction for the given words.

1. she is = she's
2. are not
3. cannot
4. they will
5. I am
6. could have
7. did not
8. does not
9. could not
10. I will
11. had not
12. he is
13. she will
14. is not
15. let us
16. he would
17. should have
18. we will

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same (or similar) meaning.

Example: *big* means the same as *large*.

Re-write the following sentences using an appropriate synonym for the underlined words from the list of words in the box below.

surrender	courage	raised	choice
purpose	enormous	commenced	displayed
estimate	attempted	want	hard
conceal	victoriously	slither	pursue

1. The huge python did not wish to be captured.
2. The naturalist showed great bravery as he tried to catch the snake.
3. The snake was unable to hide itself.
4. It was the snake's intention not to yield to the naturalist.
5. One of its coils began to slide smoothly over the branch.
6. It was difficult to judge the length of the snake.
7. The naturalist stood up triumphantly and lifted the snake's head above his shoulders.
8. The naturalist had no option but to chase the snake as it made for the bamboo.