Year 5 English: Grammar and Spelling

Fiji Ministry of Education

Grammar: Nouns

A **noun** is the name of a person, a place or a thing.
A **Common noun** is not a name, and does not start with a capital letter, e.g. book, boy, box
A **Proper noun** is a name and starts with a capital letter, e.g. Pacific, David, Suva, Tuesday

Activities

1. Write the following nouns in your book and after each, in brackets, write (C) for Common noun and (P) for Proper noun:

bird, Jupiter, Friday, January, octopus, mother, holiday, movie, Paul

2. Make up a sentence that uses two common nouns and two proper nouns.

Grammar: Subjects

What is a subject?

To find the subject of a sentence, first find the verb in the sentence. Now ask “who” or “what”.

e.g. Waisale Vuli felt very sleepy.

The verb is ‘felt’.

Now ask, “Who felt?” The answer is ‘Waisale’, so Waisale is the subject of the sentence.

Activities

Find the subjects in these sentences and write them in your book.

1. My mother cooks amazing meals.

2. The mountains in the Himalayas are very high.

3. My brother and I went to the movies.

Grammar: Pronouns

Pronoun: a word that takes the place of noun.

For example - My father and I went shopping.

"I" is a pronoun because it takes the place of my name.

Activities

Re-write each sentence. Change the underlined word or words to a pronoun. The first one is done for you.

a) Fulori made dinner for the whole family.

She made dinner for the whole family.

b) Timoci played tag with Marika and Ram.

c) Mr Vijay went to the movies with Mrs Vijay.

d) The classroom needs a fresh coat of paint.

2. More Activities on Pronouns

Write these sentences and circle the pronouns. Some sentences have more than one pronoun.

e) She went to the store with Adi.

f) Seven of us had to squeeze in the tiny elevator.

g) Every Friday, Sangeeta goes to town with them.

h) At the supermarket, the cashier gave him the change.

i) When the water is cold, he gets out of the tub.

j) I enjoyed watching them play rugby on the field.

Grammar: Connectives

A word that shows a connection between sentences or within a sentence is called a connective. (It can also be called a conjunction.)

For example: Eriki and Tumena completed their work. The word, ***and***, is the connective.

Keleni worked so that she could save money. The word, ***so***, is the connective.

Activities

Copy the sentences below. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct connectives given:

although, but, because, and, then

a) Car racing is an exciting event _____it is also dangerous.

b) We went to town _____later to the movies.

c) She likes to eat an apple _____I prefer to have a mango.

d) Mary was angry _____ Anil stole her lunch.

e) Jack _____Jill went to Suva.

Grammar: Punctuation

Finish the incomplete sentences below to make statements or questions. Don't forget your full stops, question marks and capital letters.

a) Even though it was dark, _____

_____

b) Have you ever _____

_____

c) The hungry lion _____

_____

d) _____ for lunch tomorrow?

Spelling: Suffixes

A suffix are small syllables added to the end of the word to make a different meaning, e.g. run is the verb; add *er* to make the noun runner. Sometimes a double letter is needed.

Use these suffixes to make nouns from these words:

er, or, ist

The suffixes 'er, 'or' and 'ist' make the nouns and mean "someone who". Someone who teaches is a teacher and someone who cycles is a cyclist.

a. Someone who dances_____
b. Someone who has written a book or article_____
c. Someone who edits a book. _____
d. Someone who publishes books_____
e. Someone who has written a novel_____

Spelling and Word Skills

Word building Exercise

Make new word to the words given.

a. beauty- _____ b. encourage- _____

c. complain- _____ d. devastate- _____

e. mix- _____ f. agony- _____

Missing Letter

Fill in the missing letters:

1. gor_eous 2. co_mplain 3. laund_y 4. hid_ous 5. uniq_e

6. _ttempt 7. fe_tures 8. mush_iness 9. beautif_l 10. fr_wned

Synonyms:

Find a word with the same meaning to words given.

a. beautiful- _____ b. unique- _____

c. amazing- _____ d. bored- _____

Grammar: Direct Speech

Direct Speech is a sentence that reports a speech or though in its original form as phased. It is usually enclosed in quotation forms. For example: “I will be coming to school,” said Anish.

Reported speech is used when we are reporting what other people say, think or belief. For example: Anish said that he would be coming to school.

Activities

Change the reported speech to direct speech using correct punctuation. Remember to use double quotation marks and that in direct speech you punctuate the exact words that are spoken.

a. Peni rang to ask me what we have for homework.

b. I told him we have to write a story.

c. My cousin shouted at me to give her money back.

d. Maryanne's father wanted to know what the noise was about.

e. Abdul Shameel said it was all my fault.

Direct speech can be broken up.

Sometimes direct speech is broken. For example:

"Yesterday," said Mr Soqeta, "we completed the work."

Note that the second part of the direct speech does not start with a capital letter unless it comes after a full stop.

Activities

Punctuate these sentences.

a. this composition said the teacher needs editing.

b. when it is edited replied samu can i publish it

c. yes replies mr soqeta i'm looking forward to reading it.

Confusing words: off and from

Now you may try these using the two little prepositions, off and from.

What are Confusing Pairs? They are words that sound alike or nearly alike but have different meanings. The two little prepositions off and from are often used incorrectly.

e.g. 1. You take you shirt off the table.

e.g. 2. You take your book from your friend.

Activities

a) Timoci borrowed five dollars _____his dad.

b) Take those dirty rugby boots _____the chair.

c) The boys receive money _____ their parents.

d) Mum took the washing _____ the line.

Grammar: Adverbs

What are Adverbs? Adverbs are used to describe verbs.

Adverbs tell you how, what, where or when something happened.

For example: Camari came to school *late*.

Late is the adverb because is describes how Camari came to school.

Activities

Write the correct form of the adverb in the sentences below.

a. The prime Minister arrived (soon) _____that we expected.

b . After the operation the blind man could see (clearly) _____ than we expected.

c. The children danced (grace) _____in front of the audience.

Punctuation: Using Exclamation Marks

You can use them to express strong, emotion or to show that something has been shouted as a command.

When used in direct speech, remember to place them inside the quotation marks.

For example: 1. Look out! 2. What a sad life!

Activities

Now, punctuate these sentences.

a. you saved my life the little girl cried

b. give me back my book shouted ana

c. look out shouted Angie as the car hit the pole.

d. i hate you exckaimed mere.

Joining Sentences

Join these pair of sentences to make one sentence using conjunctions. Use a different conjunction each time. Choose from the following:

after and as because before but since so

a. Disney movies are very popular. They are enjoyed by children all around the world.

_____

b. Jagdish didn't enjoy watching Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. His sister did.

_____

c. I finished reading my book. I switched off the light.

_____

d. I went to sleep. My mum crept in and gave me a good night kiss.

_____

Spelling and Word Skills

1. Complete these word families

a) enjoy b) recruit

_____s _____s

_____ed _____ed

_____ing _____ing

_____ment _____ment

c) fulfil d) transport

_____s _____s

_____ed _____ed

_____ing _____ing

_____ment _____ment

Use some of the words you have made above to complete the sentences below.

e) Mum was _____ to see her daughter win the race.

f) The final _____ of soldiers were done yesterday.

g) We were told to _____ the heavy goods in the truck.

h) It was _____to witness our school team win the soccer match.

Present and Past Tense

These words are in past tense. Write the present tense of each of the words given below.

a. destroyed- _____ b. investigated _____

c. switched- _____ d. noticed- _____

e. sealed- _____ f. burnt- _____

g. damaged- _____h. reported- _____

i. advised- _____

Verbs

A verb is a doing, being or having word, e.g. I am jumping.

Choose the correct verbs in the boxes to complete these sentences.

fears wishes preaches are whispers

a. Jone _____ that his passport will be collected tomorrow.

b. Little Sera _____ to her mother to buy a dress.

c. Raju _____ for the safety of the boys as they travelled in a dingy.

d. Sally and Fane _____ travelling to school by bus.

e. The pastor _____ to his members in the church.

Punctuation

Read through the given passage first and identify the missing punctuation. Then, re-write the whole passage correctly in the space below.

Fire Destroys Home, Two in Hospital

an eight year old boy is admitted in the Intensive Care Unit at the Colonial War Hospital while his 27 years old rescuer is also admitted with burns after their Raiwai home in Suva yesterday morning homeowner Taione Guyaco 57 said he was sleeping in the extended unit of the flat in Raj Moti Lal Street when he was woken by the noise.

I woke and saw the upper level of the flat was on fire my son Mosese was sleeping in my room while my grandson in another Mr Guyaco said

Choosing a better way to say it

Try replacing the underline words with a single word. Choose the word from the word bank given.

a. The show was put off because of wet weather. _____

b. We made up our minds to give her the car. _____

c. The people who live next door had a Christmas party. _____

Word bank

cancelled

yearly

decided