

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. Underline the **suffix** that can change this **noun** into an **adjective**.

poison	en	ize	ate	ous
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2. Underline the correct word to use in this sentence. Use a dictionary if it helps.

The lawyer gave good (counsel / council) to the defendant.

3. Underline the **prefix** which means 'not'. Use a dictionary if it helps you.4. Underline the **prefix** which means 'in or into'. Use a dictionary if it helps you.

im	re	pro	re	multi	il
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5. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of this word.

ravenous	
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6-7. Use a thesaurus to find three synonyms for this word as an **adjective**.

unavoidable			
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8-9. Précis this sentence. Cross out any adjectives and adverbs.

The relieved farmer safely harvested the tall golden wheat.

10-11. Underline two **connectives** that can be used to show **cause** and **effect**.

terrifyingly	consequently	then	therefore	indeed
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12. Underline the correct **verb** to **agree** with the **subject**.13. Underline the **object** in this sentence.

<i>Most if the trees (is / are) dying.</i>	<i>Rebecca put her hair up in a clip.</i>
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This phrase uses a **formal** style of writing.14. Re-write it using an **informal** style.

<i>Dear Sir or Madam,</i>	
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15. Underline the verb in this sentence.

16. Underline to show if it is **active** or **passive**.

<i>The kind man bought Dan an ice-cream.</i>	active	passive
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17-18. Use **hyphens** to punctuate these phrases and make the meaning clear.

<i>the good looking actress</i>	<i>a well known brand</i>
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19. Use a **semicolon** to punctuate this sentence.20. Use a **dash** to punctuate this sentence.

<i>It rained heavily the grass was soaking.</i>	<i>She brought my favourite fruit peaches.</i>
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21-20. Use a **colon** and **commas** to punctuate this sentence.

<i>There were four meat choices on the menu chicken turkey beef or pork.</i>
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23. Use an **ellipsis** to punctuate this sentence.

<i>He secretly opened the chest to look at the gold it was gone.</i>
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24-25. Underline the **synonyms** of the adjective in bold and circle the **antonyms**. Use a dictionary if it helps.

rash	cautious	considered	reckless	impulsive
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Total:

Red (0 – 9)

Yellow (10 – 19)

Green (20 – 25)

1. (W6:1. Sp 4:7, 4:8) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning.

poison	en	ize	ate	ous
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2. (W6:2) **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).

The lawyer gave good (**counsel** / council) to the defendant.

3. (W6:3. Sp 4:4) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'in' means 'not'. When a root word starts with 'p', 'in' becomes 'im' (impossible, impatient). (W6:4) Using a dictionary

4. (W6:3. Sp 3:10) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'in' means 'not'. When a root word starts with 'i', 'in' becomes 'il'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary

im	re	pro	re	multi	il
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5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.

ravenous	Very hungry
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6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.

unavoidable	inevitable, inescapable	certain, obligatory	necessary, mandatory
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8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.

The ~~relieved~~ farmer ~~safely~~ harvested the ~~tall, golden~~ wheat.

10-11. (W6:13) **Connectives** and sentence **openers** help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.

terrifyingly	consequently	then	therefore	indeed
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12. (W6:16) A singular subject (I, he, she) usually takes a singular verb. A plural subject (they) usually takes a plural verb. A singular noun (committee, class) usually takes a singular verb.

13. (W6:24) The **object** is acted upon by the subject. i.e. The striker (**subject**) kicked (**verb**) the football (**object**). A direct object is usually a noun, pro noun or noun phrase.

Most of the trees (is / are) dying.	Rebecca put <u>her hair</u> up in a clip.
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14. (W6:18,24) **Formal** language is used for official, legal or professional writing such as job applications and letters of complaint. **Informal** writing is more like how we speak and is used for letters to friends, emails etc.

Dear Sir or Madam,	Hi, or Hello,
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15-16. (W6:19) A verb is **active** when the subject of the sentence does the action. It is **passive** if the action is done to it.

The kind man <u>bought</u> an ice-cream.	<u>active</u>	passive
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17-18. (W6:10,20) **Hyphens** link two or three words together to show that together they make a **compound adjective** describing the noun.

The good-looking actress	a well-known brand
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19. (W6:10,21) A **semicolon** links independent clauses without using a connective (and/but). It marks a pause stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.

20. (W6:10,21) A **dash** shows a break in a sentence (normally informal writing) where a comma, semicolon or colon would normally be used in formal writing.

It rained heavily; the grass was soaking.	She brought my favourite fruit – peaches.
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21-22. (W6:21) **Colons** are commonly used to introduce lists. **Commas** separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it.

There were four meat choices on the menu: chicken, turkey, beef or pork.

23. (W6:23) An **ellipsis** is three dots. It creates a longer pause for effect that can help build tension in a story; show confusion or hesitation; or make the reader slow down and emphasise the words.

He secretly opened the chest to look at the gold ... it was gone.

24-25. (W6:24) **Synonyms** are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. **Antonyms** have the opposite meaning.

rash	cautious	considered	reckless	impulsive
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