English

Punctuation And Grammar

Preview

For Middle Primary

mini
e-book

Contents

Title: **Punctuation And Grammar** For Middle Primary
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A **homophone** sounds the same as another word, but has a different spelling, meaning and function in a sentence.

A. ○ Read the sentences below, then answer the questions.

- I carried **two** bags to the car, then returned **to** take my bags **too**!
- **Where** did you say **we're** going to **wear** these silly hats?
- **They're** happy to ride **there** on **their** bikes.
- **I'll** walk down the **aisle** in the church on the tropical **isle**.
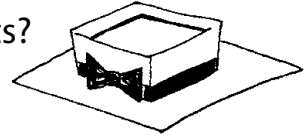
○ **Find a homophone/s in the above sentences that..**

1. is an abbreviation of a pronoun + the verb *to be* (or modal verb).

_____

2. is a synonym for *as well*.

_____

3. refers to a place.

_____

4. is a small island.

_____

5. is a marker to indicate an infinitive verb.

_____

B. ○ Work with a partner. Choose two sets of homophones and get ready to explain their different meanings to another pair in the class.

1 oar ore awe	2 you yew ewe	3 miner minor mynah	4 peak peek pique
5 pallet palette	6 meat meet mete	7 bight bite byte	8 holy holey wholly
9 raise rays raze	10 cue queue kyu	11 vain vein vane	12 pause paws pores pours

1. **Look at these homophone pairs in the box. Choose the correct homophone in the pair to complete these sentences. There will be four pairs that you won't use. The first one has been done as an example.**

sun/son	hare/hair	toad/towed	peak/peek
tale/tail	mousse/moose	rose/rows	blue/blew
weak/week	mail/male	whale/wail	steal/steel
sale/sail	piece/peace	sow/sew	one/won

a. My mother's _____son_____ is my brother.

b. A _____ whale is called a bull.

c. She stubbed her toe on the chair and let out a loud _____.

d. The _____ caught its antlers in the wire fence.

e. Edwin Flack _____ Australia's first Olympic gold medal in 1896.

f. I took a _____ at your birthday present. You'll love it!

g. My teacher is allergic to cat _____.

h. The yachts had to _____ from Sydney to Hobart in rough seas.

i. Modern swords are made from _____ because they don't rust.

j. We felt at _____ as we walked along the sandy shore.

k. The police launch _____ the fishing boat back to port.

l. It's only another _____ until our trip to the Whitsundays.

2. **Make up two sentences of your own with your favourite homophone pairs. Ask a classmate to choose the correct answer.**

   a. _____

   _____

   b. _____

   _____

Word Families - Suffixes

A **suffix** is an ending that can be added to a base word. Suffixes can add to or change the meaning of a base word and also change its part of speech.

accept   +   able   ➡   acceptable

(verb)   (suffix)   (adjective)

educate   +   ion   ➡   education

(verb)   (suffix)   (noun)

○ **You might have to make spelling changes when adding a suffix.**

– If a base word ends with a silent *e*, and the suffix begins with a vowel, then you drop the *e*. E.g. note ➡ notify; irritate ➡ irritation

– If a base word ends with a consonant + y, then you change the *y* to *i* before adding the suffix. E.g. pretty ➡ prettiest; lazy ➡ laziness

1. Add the suffix **al** to these words. This suffix means *is related to*.

nature _____	◆ culture _____
comic _____	accident _____
economic _____	arrive _____

2. Which new word with **al** is not an adjective? _____

3. Add the suffix **ness** to these words, which turns them into abstract nouns.

healthy _____	cheerful _____
empty _____	awkward _____
forgive _____	childish _____

4. The suffix **en** turns an adjective into a verb. What are the base words of these verbs?

soften _____	loosen _____
straighten _____	sharpen _____
tighten _____	whiten _____

5. What is the base word of the verb *strengthen*? _____

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Curriculum Link: Understand how to use phonic knowledge to read and write multisyllabic words with more complex letter combinations, including a variety of vowel sounds and known prefixes and suffixes (ACELA1828)

5

✊ Prefixes

Knowing what a prefix means at the beginning of a word can help you to work out the meaning of unknown vocabulary in texts. Many prefixes have found their way into the English language from the Greek and Latin languages. Scientific texts often contain vocabulary that has been formed using prefixes and suffixes. The text below is an example of this.

Reconstruction of Procoptodon goliah

In the **Pleistocene** Era, Australia was home to a variety of **megafauna**. One such giant was **Procoptodon goliah** that stood about two metres tall, but weighed two and a half times more than today's largest **macropod** - the red kangaroo. The teeth of this extinct mammal reveal that it grazed on plants in arid and **semi-arid** areas.

A.

○ **The bolded words in the above text were formed with Greek and Latin prefixes. Let's pick some of them apart to see how the words are given meaning by the prefixes.**

1. *mega* is a Greek prefix that means *great, large, powerful*.

   Megafauna describes _____

2. *macro* is a Greek prefix that means *long or large*. *Pod* is also Greek meaning *foot*.

   A macropod is _____

3. *semi* is a Latin prefix meaning *half*.

   A semi-arid habitat would be _____

B.

○ **Use a dictionary to find words in English that are formed with these prefixes. The words must be connected to the meanings of the prefixes.**

geo- (meaning *earth*)	**equ**- (meaning *equal, even*)
oct- (meaning *eight*)	**phot**- (meaning *light*)

Curriculum Link: Understand how to use knowledge of letter patterns including double letters, spelling generalisations, morphemic word families, common prefixes and suffixes and word origins to spell more complex words (ACELA1779)

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DOUBLING THE FINAL CONSONANT RULE

You double the final consonant before adding a suffix when all of the following conditions are true. Let's use the base word **forget** as an example.
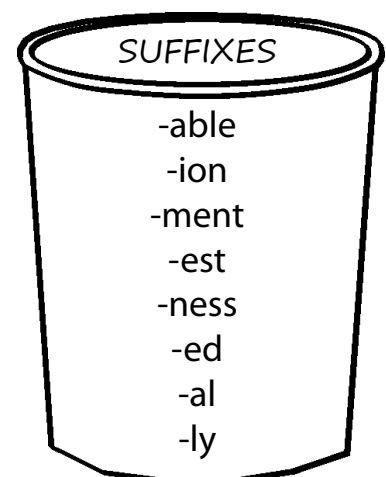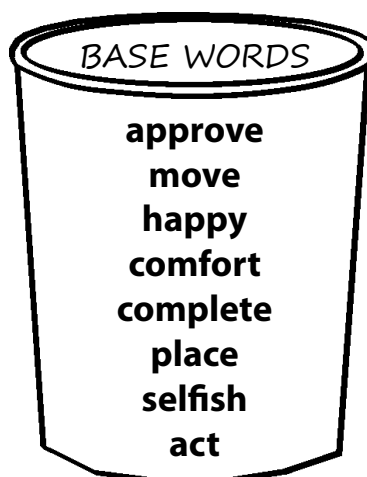
forget ➜ forgettable

Does the word end in one consonant?	forgeT ✓
Does the word have one vowel before the final consonant?	forgEt ✓
Does the suffix start with a vowel?	Able ✓
Is the last syllable stressed?	forGET ✓

Look at some other examples: shop ➜ shopping   begin ➜ beginner

❍ **Build a wall of words by adding prefixes and suffixes to base words. You can choose from the buckets of word components below. You can also use base words and affixes from the buckets more than once.**

e.g. remove   e.g. misplaced

Preview

PREFIXES

un-
re-
dis-
mis-
in-

BASE WORDS

approve
move
happy
comfort
complete
place
selfish
act

SUFFIXES

-able
-ion
-ment
-est
-ness
-ed
-al
-ly

Direct and Indirect Speech

Too much direct speech in narratives can cause confusion for a reader and it can also slow down the pace of the action. It is more effective to strike a balance between direct and indirect speech.

1. **Read this text with a partner. The writer has over-used direct speech. Use a highlighter to select the direct speech that you would keep in the text. With a different coloured highlighter, select the spoken words that you would change to indirect speech.**

"I'm hot and bored!" Sian declared.

"So am I," William agreed.

"Why don't we have a dip in your pool?" Sian suggested as she was madly fanning her face with a magazine, "Just to cool down for a bit."

"Dunno, Sian. Dad said the pool is out of bounds because it needs a good clean."

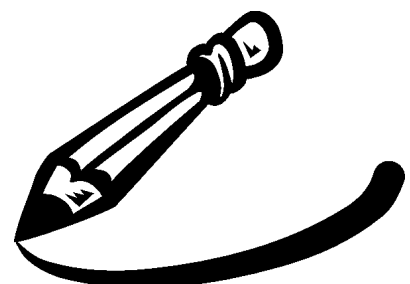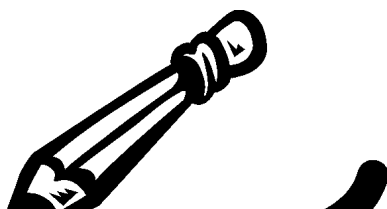"I'm going home then!" Sian said storming out of the room.

"Suit yourself," he replied, but the only answer was the squeal of the patio sliding door and within two heartbeats, a shallow splash.

"Sian? Sian!" William called.

2. **Rewrite this paragraph using a balance of direct and indirect speech.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

It's no wonder that the English language has more than one million words. English has been busy borrowing words from other languages for over 700 years. We may think that words like *origami* or *banana* have always belonged to the English language, but they come from places as far away as Japan and West Africa. Wherever English-speaking explorers visited, they added new words to the vocabulary.

ORIGAMI? BANANA?

❍ **Do some detective work and find out the origins of the words below that have been borrowed from other languages. Have the words changed meaning or spelling over time? Write your findings in the spaces below.**
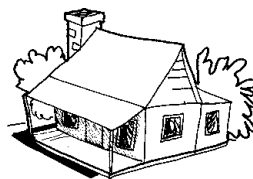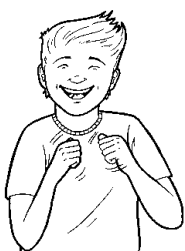
KETCHUP	PYJAMAS
SKI	VERANDAH
GUNG-HO	BUDGERIGAR

Answers

Page 3

A. 1. We're, I'll

2. too

3. where

4. isle

5. To

B. 1. oar (rowing instrument) awe (amazement) ore (mineral)

2. you (pronoun) yew (tree) ewe (female sheep)

3. miner (person who works in a mine) minor (unimportant) mynah (Indian bird)

4. peak (top of hill, mountain) peek (take a quick look) pique (irritation, anger)

5. pallet (timber boards on which to stack goods) palette (artist's mixing board)

6. meat (flesh) meet (encounter) mete (give out)

7. bight (large inlet along coast) bite (to sink teeth into) byte (digital file unit size)

8. holy (sacred) holey (full of holes) wholly (entirely)

9. raise (to lift up, increase) rays (beams of light, heat) raze (to destroy)

10. cue (prompt) queue (line) kyu (martial art term)

11. vain (self-absorbed) vein (blood transporter) vane (wind direction indicator) 12. pause (short break) paws (feet on animals) pores (tiny opening on skin) pours (tips liquids)

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1. a. son b. male c. wail d. moose e. won f. peek g. hair h. sail i. steel j. peace k. towed l. week   2. Student's choice

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1. natural, cultural, comical, accidental, economical, arrival

2. arrival (noun)

3. healthiness, cheerfulness, emptiness, awkwardness, forgiveness, childishness

4. soft, loose, straight, sharp, tight, white

5. strong

Page 6

1. Animals that were larger than similar animals today.

2. A large animal with big feet.

3. A habitat that receives little, but some rain. B.

geo – geography, geology

equ – equilateral, equation

oct – octagonal, octopus

phot – photosynthesis, photography

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Suggested answers: unhappy, unselfish, replace, incomplete, removal, happiness, completion, action, reaction, removable, comfortable, completed, disapproval.

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Model answer: "I'm hot and bored!" Sian declared. William agreed with her. Sian madly fanned her face and suggested to William that they have a dip in the pool to cool down. William wasn't keen. "Drop it, Sian. Dad said the pool is out of bounds because it needs a good clean." Sian sulkily announced that she was going home and stormed out of the room.

"Suit yourself," William replied. Moments later he heard the squeal of the patio sliding door and within two heartbeats, a shallow splash. "Sian? Sian!" William screamed out.

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ketchup: said to have come from Chinese koechiap (fish sauce)

pyjamas: from Hindi pajama, probably from Persian paejamah, literally "leg clothing"

ski: from Norwegian ski, related to Old Norse skið "long snowshoe,"

verandah: from Hindi varanda, which probably is from Portuguese varanda, originally "long balcony or terrace,"

gung-ho: from Chinese kung ho "work together, cooperate." Modern meaning relates to working at something with enthusiasm budgerigar: some uncertainty about origin, but thought to have been formed by indigenous words, "budgery (good) and "gar" (cockatoo)