



Grade 5 Term 3 English Summary Language Structures and Conventions

Plural "-es" and "-s"

If a word ends in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, you add -es. For almost all other nouns, add -s to pluralize.

Examples of plural nouns ending in -es

- I had to take only one bus; you had to take two buses.
- I had to do only one wash; you had to do two washes.
- I have a splotch on my shirt; you have two splotches.
- I'm carrying one box; you're carrying two boxes.
- I heard one buzz; you heard two buzzes.

Some single nouns ending in -s or -z require more than the -es to form their plural versions. To pluralize these nouns, you must double the -s or -z before adding the -es.

Examples of single nouns ending in -s or -z

- Do you smell the gasses coming from the chemistry lab?
- How many fezzes can the boy possibly have?

All other regular nouns can be pluralized by simply adding an -s. These are just a few examples:

- I have one cat; you have two cats.
- I have one cup; you have two cups.
- I have one shoe; you have two shoes.
- I have one ski; you have two skis.
- I have one toque; you have two toques.

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are pronouns that we use to refer to people and, sometimes, animals. The pronouns it, they, and them can also apply to objects.

Examples:

- I am afraid of mice.
- The toaster gets really hot when **it** heats bread.
- My cats are friendly, so **you** can safely pet **them**.

Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that expresses possession, ownership, origin, relationship, etc.

Examples:

- That toy on the shelf is **mine**.
- All of the houses in our neighbourhood look the same, but **ours** is the only one with a satellite dish.
- Wendy and Ronald separated the French fries into two piles: the left one was **hers** and the right one was **his**.

Comparative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two people or things.

Examples:

- The weather is **cloudier** today than it was yesterday.
- My car is nice, but hers is much **nicer**.
- For many students, learning calculus is significantly **harder** than learning algebra.
- Ishan is my **younger** brother.
- A feather is **lighter** than a bowling ball.

Verbs

A verb is a word that describes an action or a state of being.

An action verb/doing word, shows what someone or something is doing.

Examples:

- Mary **sleeps** on the couch.
- Jason **kicked** the ball over the fence.
- My mom **cooks** dinner.
- Sally **listens** to the news report.
- The sausage **sizzles** in the pan.
- She **removes** the pot from the stove.
- He **stirs** all the ingredients in a bowl.
- My mom **cracks** the eggs with ease.

Action Verbs

- Pack
- Pull

- Scrub
- Skate
- Sweep
- Turn
- Paint
- Push
- See
- Skip
- Swim
- Walk
- Paste
- Rake
- Set
- Sleep
- Swing
- Wash

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new verb with a meaning separate from those of the original words. For example, pick up means to grab or lift, very different from the definitions of pick and up alone.

Examples:

- I had the flu last week but got over it.
- He wrote a song to get over his grandmother's death.
- Getting over prejudice at work is never easy.
- Having finally gotten over the breakup, they were ready to return their partner's things.
- I get up at noon during the summer.
- However, this morning I got up at sunrise.
- I have gotten up early too many times this month.
- Charlie couldn't put up with the meowing cats any longer.
- They went over the contract meticulously before signing it.
- The regional director was late, so the sales team went ahead without her.

Punctuation

Exclamation Mark

Appears at the end of an exclamation, i.e. a sentence that shows strong emotions or feelings.

Examples:

- Help!
- Don't run!

➤ Stop!

Comma

Used to separate items on a list.

Example:

- Dad bought pens, books, erasers and glue.
- (there is no comma before and)

Shows additional information.

Example:

- Ronaldo, the famous soccer player, scored the winning goal.
- (brackets or dashes can also be used to show additional information)

Placed before and after certain conjunctions.

Example:

- He went to town, but forgot to buy his shoes.
- Nevertheless, she will make up for her mistake.

Used after introductory words in direct speech.

Example:

- Bill said, "I will meet her."
- Joanne asked, "Can I come with?"

Used to separate repeated words in a sentence.

Example:

- Whatever you want to say, say it now.

Colon:

Introduces a list of items.

Example:

- The following are harmful to our planet: pollution, poaching and global warming.

Introduces a quotation.

Example:

- Nelson Mandela said: "It was a long walk to freedom."

Used in script writing (dialogue or plays).

A colon follows the speaker.

Example:

- Jason: Where did you go?
- Ben: I went to look for the boat.

Semi Colon:

Indicates a long pause (shorter than a full stop and longer than a comma).

Example:

- Paul reached a decision; he will not run away from home.

Used to show two opposite/related ideas.

Example:

- Paul was lonely; eventually he made friends.

May be replaced by a full stop or a conjunction (and, but, so, for, although).

Example:

- She studied hard for her exam; she had nothing to fear.
or
- She studied hard for her exam and had nothing to fear.

Inverted commas

Used to indicate Direct Speech, i.e. the actual spoken words.

A comma must appear before opening the inverted commas.

The final punctuation mark must appear before closing with inverted commas.

Example:

- Mrs Roberts said, "There is no homework for today."

To quote from a play, story, poem or speech.

Example:

- William Shakespeare said, "All the world is a stage."

To show titles.

Example:

- Mark Twain's novel is called, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".
- (Here, the full stop appears after the final inverted commas because this is not a quote or direct speech).

Full stop

A full stop, also known as a period, is chiefly used to end a sentence. It is mostly used at the end of declarative sentences and imperative sentences. A full stop marks a longer pause than a comma and a semicolon. Furthermore, it marks the end of a thought and the beginning of another.

A full stop is used

- To mark the end of a sentence, primarily
- To mark the end of commands, instructions, orders and requests
- After short forms and abbreviations
- After an initial
- At the end of a sentence containing an indirect question
- In website URLs and email addresses

Using a Full Stop at the End of a Declarative/Assertive Sentence

- Today is the last working day for us.
- Cathy is a teacher.
- No one is ready yet.
- She likes listening to music.
- We will be dancing at my cousin's reception.

Using a Full Stop at the End of an Imperative Sentence

- Please send the materials as soon as possible.
- Turn off the lights and fans when you leave the room.
- Kindly see to it that you do not leave any column empty.
- Turn left after the junction.
- Eat quickly and leave.

Using a Full Stop after Abbreviations or Short Forms

- I had to buy pencils, pens, erasers, notebooks, etc.
- Mr. Dennis and Ms. Sheena will be the guests for the evening.
- We will be reaching Bangalore around 9 p. m.
- Prof. Neelaveni is our H.O.D.
- St. Francis of Assisi was known for his missionary work in India.

Using a Full Stop after Initials

- M. Kumaran is the manager.
- D. H. Lawrence was known for the imagery in his poetry.
- Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was one of the best presidents of India.
- C. S. Lewis was a British writer.
- T. J. Matthew had come to meet you.

Using a Full Stop at the End of an Indirect Question

- The teacher asked us if we were ready for the theoretical geometry test.
- Usha asked Danny if he knew anything about the new educational policy.
- I wonder what is taking them so much time.
- They wanted to know if it would be okay for us to meet them at a club.
- My father asked me what time it was.

Using a Full Stop in Website URLs and Email Addresses

- Multiple full stops are used in website URLs and email addresses. For example, www.byjus.com, name.123@example.com.

Question mark

Appears at the end of a question.

Example:

- Who left the gate open?
- Where did you hide the ring?
- Did you eat?

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. In general, the purpose of an adjective is to describe a noun or pronoun and provide more information about it. Adjectives provide answers to questions such as “What kind?” “Which one?” and “Whose is it?”

There are two ways that adjectives are used in sentences and clauses:

1. The adjective is right next to the noun/pronoun that it modifies. Most of the time, adjectives come before the nouns/pronouns they modify, but they can sometimes come after them:
 - The blue birds built a nest. (The adjective blue modifies the noun birds.)
 - I was looking for someone else. (The adjective else modifies the pronoun someone.)
2. The adjective follows a linking verb and functions as a subject complement.
 - The house is old. (The adjective old follows the linking verb is. “Old” modifies the noun house as the subject complement of the sentence.)

Examples:

- like **old** houses.
- The boy is **tall** and **skinny**.
- Jane is **smarter** than her brother.
- The **dedicated** employee starts early.
- The **proud** soldier is home.
- Simon’s essay is **longer** than Claire’s.
- The room is **cosier** with the fire lit and **less cosy** without it.
- I have never met a **more honourable** person.
- Even the **greatest** athletes need adequate rest.
- All the courses were delicious, but the dessert was the **tastiest**.

Simple Sentences

A simple sentence is a short sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate. In other words, it can be said that a simple sentence is one main clause. It can also be a combination of a phrase and a clause.

Examples:

- In the evening, I am going to the park.
- The sun looks amazing today.
- We are going to the park.
- Alex likes listening to music.
- My friends are coming home.

Direct Speech

- Direct speech quotes exactly what someone says.
- What a person says/said, is given within quotation marks "..."
- You have to give the exact words of the person.
 - Sarah says, "I love strawberries!"
 - "I bought a new dress," said Jane.
- Add a comma after the introductory verb e.g. says, or said,
- If the person speaking, appears at the end of the sentence, then the comma must be placed before the closing inverted comma.
 - "I need ...," said Jane.
- Quotation marks must be used to open and close the speech ("...")
- A capital letter must begin the direct speech.
- A full stop, or exclamation mark or question mark must end the sentence (./!/?)
- In direct speech, each new speaker must begin on a new line.

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is when you report what a person has said.
Many changes occur when we convert direct speech into indirect speech.

The changes are as follows:

- Remove the comma and add the word that.
- Take away all quotation marks.
- Change all pronouns.
- Check your tense.
- Add the word if or whether to questions.
- Keep present tense sentences in present tense e.g. says

Examples:

- Anna says, "I love the smell of roses."
- Anna says that she loves the smell of roses.

All sentences with the word said, will move one stage back in tense.

- Joe said, "I am feeling tired."
- Joe said that he was feeling tired.

Prepositions

A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence.

Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

Examples:

- I prefer to read in the library.
- He climbed up the ladder to get into the attic.
- Please sign your name on the dotted line after you read the contract.
- Go down the stairs and through the door.
- He swam across the pool.
- Take your brother with you.

Types of prepositions

Prepositions show the relationships between things usually in terms of place, time and movement.

Prepositions of movement: show motion or movement to or from a place.

Examples:

- down
- along
- out of
- through
- up
- over
- under

Prepositions of place: show where one thing is in relation to another - position.

Examples:

- under
- on top of
- next to

- behind
- in

Prepositions of time: show when something takes place.

Examples:

- at
- on
- in
- during
- since
- next

Reported Speech

Reported speech is how we represent the speech of other people or what we ourselves say. There are two main types of reported speech: direct speech and indirect speech.

Direct speech repeats the exact words the person used, or how we remember their words:

- Barbara said, "I didn't realise it was midnight."

In indirect speech, the original speaker's words are changed.

- Barbara said she hadn't realised it was midnight.

In this example, I becomes she and the verb tense reflects the fact that time has passed since the words were spoken: didn't realise becomes hadn't realised.

Indirect speech focuses more on the content of what someone said rather than their exact words:

- "I'm sorry," said Mark. (direct)
- Mark apologised. (indirect: report of a speech act)

In a similar way, we can report what people wrote or thought:

- 'I will love you forever,' he wrote, and then posted the note through Alice's door. (direct report of what someone wrote)
- He wrote that he would love her forever, and then posted the note through Alice's door. (indirect report of what someone wrote)
- I need a new direction in life, she thought. (direct report of someone's thoughts)
- She thought that she needed a new direction in life. (indirect report of someone's thoughts)

Passive Voice

When a sentence is written, it can either be written in active voice or passive voice. Remember to keep the tense of the sentence and add "by" to the changed sentence.

Passive voice: describes a sentence where the subject is acted upon by the verb. For example: The tyre was changed by Tom.

Examples:

- Harry ate six shrimp at dinner. (active + past tense)
- Six shrimp were eaten by Harry. (passive + past tense)

- Beautiful giraffes roam the park. (active + present tense)
- The park is roamed by beautiful giraffes. (passive + present tense)

Gender

Masculine: words denoting male Feminine: words denoting female

Gender for people:

Masculine

actor
bachelor
boy
bridegroom
brother
conductor
count
dad

Feminine

actress
spinster
girl
bride
sister
conductress
countess
mum

Gender for animals:

Animal

rabbit
horse
sheep
pig
chicken
duck
cattle
goose
fox
tiger
lion

Masculine

buck
stallion
ram
boar
rooster
drake
bull
gander
fox
tiger
lion

Feminine

doe
mare
ewe
sow
hen
duck
cow
goose
vixen
tigress
lioness

Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action or event that takes place or just happened in the given context at the present moment. The simple present is also called the present indefinite tense.

Examples:

- The Sun **sets** in the west.
- Hydrogen **is** the first element in the periodic table.
- Rome **is** the capital of Italy.
- Everyday, I **go** to work by bus.
- The firm **publishes** their company magazine every month.
- **Do** you **attend** class regularly?
- **Take** right from the junction to reach the hospital.
- **Close** the door when you come in.
- **Come** home as soon as possible.
- Her cousin **arrives** tomorrow.