



## G6.1 Synonyms and Antonyms

### What Are Synonyms?

**Synonyms** are words that have the same (or a very similar) meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'great' and the word 'excellent'. Both of these words share the same meaning.

**My best friend is great at football.**

**My best friend is excellent at football.**

In this sentence, it does not matter which word you choose to use; both words give the sentence the same meaning.

### What Are Antonyms?

**Antonyms** are words which have the opposite meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'always' and the word 'never'. These words have the opposite meaning.

**My best friend always scores goals.**

**My best friend never scores goals.**

In this sentence, using an antonym gives the sentence the opposite meaning.

- 1 Circle all the **synonyms** for the verb **shout**.

bellow

loud

mutter

annoying

murmur

whisper

yell

call

.....

- 2 Draw **four** lines to match each word to an **antonym**.

expensive

ancient

difficult

admit

modern

easy

cheap

deny

.....

## G6.1: Synonyms and Antonyms



3 Write **one synonym** for each of the following words.

small → \_\_\_\_\_

make → \_\_\_\_\_

unwell → \_\_\_\_\_

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4 Write **one antonym** for each of the following words.

dark → \_\_\_\_\_

before → \_\_\_\_\_

above → \_\_\_\_\_

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5 Circle the **two** words that are **synonyms** in the sentence below.

The lengthy and arduous journey took its toll on the voyagers;  
prolonged exposure to the sun caused their skin to blister and swell.

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6 Circle the **two** words that are **antonyms** in the sentence below.

Initially thought to have been uninhabited for centuries, the forgotten  
city was populated with a variety of strange creatures.

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7 Which verb is a **synonym** of the verb **build**? Tick one.

- ☐ glowering
- ☐ construct
- ☐ towering
- ☐ disassemble

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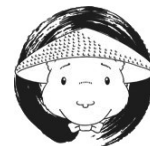
- 8 Rewrite the following sentence, changing **one** word to give the sentence the **opposite** meaning. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The children noisily boarded the coach.

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## G6.2 Prefixes

## What Is a Prefix?

A **prefix** is a set of letters that goes in front of a root word and changes its meaning. An example of a prefix is 'un-' which means 'not'.

**un- + happy = unhappy**

**unhappy means not happy**

## Which prefixes do I need to know and what do they mean?

**dis-** means away, separate or not. **dis- + agree = disagree (not agree)**

**de-** means off, down, away or from. **de- + part = depart (part from)**

**mis-** means wrong or incorrect. **mis- + count = miscount (wrongly count)**

**over-** means 'to excess' or 'too much'. **over- + eat = overeat (eat too much)**

**re-** means again or back. **re- + apply = reapply (apply again)**

**super-** means above or over. **super- + human = superhuman (above human)**

**anti-** means against or opposing. **anti- + freeze = antifreeze (against frozen)**

**auto-** means self. **auto- + biography = autobiography (self biography)**

- 1 Circle all of the words in the following sentence that contain a **prefix**.

The overexcited crowd watched in disbelief as the superhero saved the day by unleashing the antivenom into the city's automated water supply.

- 2 Draw **three** lines to match each word to its meaning. Use the meaning of the word's **prefix** to help you.

**misbehave**

**to think about something again**

**overconfident**

**to be too sure of yourself**

**reconsider**

**to act incorrectly**

## G6.2: Prefixes



- 3 The **prefix dis-** can be added to the word **believe** to make the word **disbelieve**. What does the word **disbelieve** mean? Tick **one**.

- ☐ to believe quickly
  - ☐ to not believe
  - ☐ to believe again
  - ☐ to believe yourself
- .....

- 4 Using the **prefix** to help you, write the meaning of the following words.

replace      →      \_\_\_\_\_

displace      →      \_\_\_\_\_

misplace      →      \_\_\_\_\_

.....

- 5 Draw **three** lines to match each root word to the **prefix** which would correctly change the word into its **antonym**.

Prefix	Word
<div>mis- ●</div>	<div>● own</div>
<div>dis- ●</div>	<div>● activate</div>
<div>de- ●</div>	<div>● lead</div>

.....

- 6 Which **one prefix** can be added to all three words below to form three new words? Write the **prefix** in the box.

appear                  fill                  view



## G6.3 Suffixes

## What Is a Suffix?

A **suffix** is a set of letters that goes at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. It can also show whether a word is a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

noun: darkness

verb: darken

adjective: darker

adverb: darkly

## Which suffixes do I need to know and what do they do?

**-ate** changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **hibernate**.

**-ise** changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **advertise**.

**-ify** changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **solidify**.

**-en** changes an adjective into a verb. An example is **darken**.

**-ation** changes a verb into a noun. An example is **adoration**.

**-ly** changes an adjective into an adverb. An example is **slowly**.

**-ous** changes a noun into an adjective. An example is **poisonous**.

The suffixes **-s** and **-es** can be used to create plural nouns. Sometimes, the last letter of the noun is changed or doubled before the suffix is added.

blueberries

buses

cats

jars

tastes

quizzes

1 Draw a line to match each word to its correct **suffix**.

## Words

clock

other

child

length

life

## Suffix

wise

like

### G6.3: Suffixes



- 2 Draw **three** lines to match each word to its word class.  
Use the word's **suffix** to help you.

adventurous

verb

falsify

noun

fixation

adjective

- 3 The **suffix -en** can be added to the word **hard** to make the word **harden**. Which of these statements describes the change in the word class? Tick **one**.

- ☐ The word changes from a verb to a noun.
- ☐ The word changes from an adjective to an adverb.
- ☐ The word changes from a noun to an adjective.
- ☐ The word changes from an adjective to a verb.

- 4 Complete the sentence below with a **noun** formed from the verb **donate**.

The generous individual made a huge \_\_\_\_\_ to charity.

- 5 Add a **suffix** to the words in the boxes to complete the sentences. Write the new words on the lines.

The shop decided to \_\_\_\_\_ for a new assistant.

advert

They wanted to recruit someone friendly and \_\_\_\_\_.

consider



- 6 Complete each sentence below with a word formed from the root word **decor**.

The tradesman began to \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

We hung up a \_\_\_\_\_ on the front door.





## G6.4 Word Families

## What Is a Word Family?

A **word family** is a group of words that share a similar pattern or meaning. Word families often share the same root word, which prefixes and suffixes are then added to.

In the **happy word family**, the word happy is the root word. Adding prefixes and suffixes to the root word creates more words in the same family. For example:

unhappy

unhappiness

happily

happiest

unhappiest

unhappiness

Knowing the **etymology** (which means history) of a word can sometimes help you understand the meaning behind the words in a family. For example, the root word '**graph**' comes partly from a Greek word meaning 'to be written, printed or drawn'. This means that words in the **graph** family will have something to do with writing, printing or drawing.

biography

photography

paragraph

grapheme

graphics

- 1 Circle all of the words which belong to the **phon** word family.

elephant

phoenix

speakerphone

phantom

earphones

phoneme

euphonic

phonetic

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- 2 All **three** of the following words belong to the **graph** word family. Insert the correct word into each sentence.

paragraph

autograph

graphics

I asked the celebrity for their \_\_\_\_\_.

There was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the article that mentioned lions.

The computer \_\_\_\_\_ were outstanding.

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- 3 One of the following words does not belong to the same **word family** as the rest.  
Tick that word.

- ☐ inventor
  - ☐ anniversary
  - ☐ convention
  - ☐ adventitious
- .....

- 4 Complete the sentence below using **two** words from the **cycle** word family.

Ally \_\_\_\_\_ to school on her new \_\_\_\_\_.

.....

- 5 What does the root **struct** mean in the word family below?

structure

construct

obstruct

destructive

Tick **one**.

- ☐ destroy or break down
- ☐ build or assemble
- ☐ climb or ascend
- ☐ be in the middle of



## G7.1 Standard English

### What Is Standard English?

**Standard English** is the term used to describe the form of the English language that is widely accepted as correct. It is used in formal speaking and formal writing. It does not include any slang or incorrect grammar.

Common Errors	Non-Standard English	Standard English
<b>was/were</b>	We <b>was</b> shopping.	We <b>were</b> shopping.
<b>ain't/haven't</b>	I <b>ain't</b> got it.	I <b>haven't</b> got it.
<b>no/any</b>	She hasn't got <b>no</b> lunch.	She hasn't got <b>any</b> lunch.
<b>should of/should have</b>	You should <b>of</b> known.	You <b>should have</b> known.
<b>seen/saw</b>	I <b>seen</b> him yesterday.	I <b>saw</b> him yesterday.
<b>done/did</b>	I <b>done</b> all my work.	I <b>did</b> all my work.
<b>them/those</b>	I want one of <b>them</b> .	I want one of <b>those</b> .
<b>none/any</b>	I don't want <b>none</b> of that.	I don't want <b>any</b> of that.
<b>come/came</b>	I only <b>come</b> to see the pigs.	I only <b>came</b> to see the pigs.
<b>borrow/lend</b>	Can you <b>borrow</b> her a pencil?	Can you <b>lend</b> her a pencil?
<b>are/our</b>	It's <b>are</b> house.	It's <b>our</b> house.

- 1 Circle the correct **verb form** in each underlined pair to complete the sentences below.

The last time I saw Samir was/were just before lunch.

At the shops, there was/were lots of delicious snacks.

The computers was/were switched on and ready to use.

.....

- 2 Which sentence is written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ A fireman come to our school yesterday.
- ☐ My friends was tidying the classroom.
- ☐ The children done their school play today.
- ☐ The teachers were going to send a letter.

.....



3 Which sentence is **not** written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ There were apples and pears in a bowl.
- ☐ I wanted a cake but the shop didn't have none.
- ☐ Jamil did an excellent job.
- ☐ She should have known what to do.

Rewrite the incorrect sentence so that it is written in Standard English.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

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4 Tick the word which completes the following sentence using Standard English.

They have taken \_\_\_\_\_ seats.

- ☐ them
- ☐ are
- ☐ none
- ☐ our

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5 Rewrite and change the following passage so that it is written in Standard English.  
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

**Len said he ain't got no copies of the book to borrow to me. I should of known he'd ruin are project; he's one of them people.**

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## G7.2 Formal and Informal Vocabulary

### What Is Formal Vocabulary?

**Formal vocabulary** is a type of speech or writing used for 'serious' situations. It is the style of language you would use for a formal text, such as a letter of complaint. An example of a sentence containing formal vocabulary is:

**I wish to acquire a more contemporary device.**

### What Is Informal Vocabulary?

**Informal vocabulary** is a more relaxed type of speech or writing used in everyday situations. It is the style of language you would use in an informal text, such as a diary entry or a postcard. The formal sentence written above changed into more informal vocabulary would be:

**I want to get a more up-to-date gadget.**

1 Draw **four** lines to match each informal word to its **formal synonym**.

pick

wrong

away

seem

appear

absent

select

incorrect

.....

2 Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ I'm unsure if I should agree with your idea.
- ☐ I would be hesitant to agree with your proposal.
- ☐ I'm a bit uncertain about your suggestion.
- ☐ I don't really want to say yes to your plan.

.....



## G7.2: Formal and Informal Vocabulary



- 3 Circle the most **formal** option in each box below to complete the passage.

You are 

kindly
warmly
cordially

 invited to a 

grand
nice
decent

party
get-together
celebration

on
aboard
on board

 the captain's most 

prestigious
important
fancy

 yacht. It is

imperative
required
asked

 that 

party-goers
visitors
attendees

 wear 

decent
suitable
good

 clothing.

.....

- 4 Complete the sentence using **informal synonyms** of the words shown in the boxes. Write your chosen words on the lines.

I wish to \_\_\_\_\_ with your mother due to your

↓

communicate
-------------

\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour at school today.

↓

delinquent
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.....

- 5 Rewrite the following sentence so that it uses **formal** vocabulary. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

**I'd love to go to the cafe for a yummy lunch.**

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# Ten-Minute Test



Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself 10 minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas that you need to improve on.



1 Which sentence is written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ I done my homework at my Dad's house.
- ☐ They seen their friends last weekend.
- ☐ I been to the cinema with Nanna Cath.
- ☐ We sang at the school's Christmas concert.

1 mark

☐ ☐ ☐

2 Write an explanation of the word **antonym**.

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Write **one** word that is an **antonym** of **loud**.

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1 mark

☐ ☐ ☐

3 Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Your attendance at the conference is requested.
- ☐ Would you like to attend the conference?
- ☐ We'd like you to come to the meeting.
- ☐ There's a meeting today – are you coming?

1 mark

☐ ☐ ☐



total for this page




1 mark




1 mark




1 mark




1 mark




total for this page

4 Which verb is a synonym of the verb **provide**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ buy
- ☐ make
- ☐ give
- ☐ love

5 Complete the passage with **adjectives** derived from the nouns in brackets.  
One has been done for you.

Zed walked the red carpet in a glamorous [glamour] designer outfit. It is her \_\_\_\_\_ [person] goal to be the most adored celebrity in Hollywood. Her \_\_\_\_\_ [drama] performances have won her many awards.

6 Draw a line to match each root word to the **suffix** needed to change it to a **verb**.

Word

Suffix

alphabet

-ate

simple

-ise

fortune

-ify

7 Circle the **two** words that are **synonyms** in the sentence below.

Four weary and emaciated travellers trekked gruellingly across the desert, exhausted by the inhospitable climate.





- 8 Explain how the different **prefixes** change the meanings of the **two** sentences below.

The workers were **unpaid**.

This means that the workers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The workers were **underpaid**.

This means that the workers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 mark



- 9 What does the root word **meter** mean in the word family below?

speedometer

pedometer

barometer

thermometer

Tick **one**.

- ☐ short
- ☐ long
- ☐ measure
- ☐ walk

1 mark



- 10 The **prefix re-** can be added to the word **view** to make the word **review**. What does the word **review** mean? Tick **one**.

- ☐ to stop viewing
- ☐ to never view
- ☐ to view again
- ☐ to view quickly

1 mark



total for this page