

Complex sentences

A **complex sentence** has two (or more) clauses: a **main clause** which has the main idea, and a **subordinate clause** which gives more information about the main idea. A subordinate clause cannot stand on its own.

Example:

The class was having a party **because it was the end of the year.**

Underline the main clauses in the sentences below.

- Luke was voted captain this year because he is a great runner.
- We aren't allowed to eat the apples hanging over the fence until they are ripe.
- Although Jess is fantastic at cycling, she has fallen off her bike three times.

Commas in complex sentences

A **comma (,)** is used to indicate a pause between words. We usually add a comma when the subordinate clause is first in a complex sentence.

Example:

While we watch the fireworks display, we'll eat our dinner.

Write the missing commas to separate the clauses in these sentences.

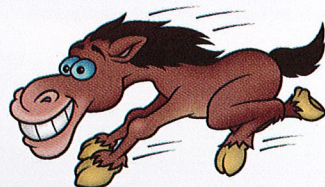
- Although we woke up late we still caught the bus.
- When we have beach holidays my family swims in the surf every day.
- While the scones are baking in the oven Jack will wash the dishes.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions can join ideas and clauses to make complex sentences. Some examples are: although, because, unless, when, while.

Example:

Unless we get a bigger yard, we can't get a pony.



Circle the conjunctions in these sentences.

- Because some old people find it difficult to walk, they use the bus.
- Since we usually make a huge mess in art classes, we have to clean up.
- I usually sleep in even though my dog barks loudly each morning.

Score 2 points for each correct answer!

SCORE /18 0-6 8-14 16-18

Phonic Knowledge & Spelling

ACELA1526

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a short word part added to the beginning of a word. It changes the meaning of a word. Example: **disagree** means **not** agree.

Prefix	Meaning
dis-	apart, not
inter-	between
mis-	wrong, bad, fault
pro-	before, supporting
semi-	half
trans-	across

Choose a prefix from above to complete each word.

- _____port
- _____circle
- _____gram
- _____state

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a short word part added to the end of a word. It changes the way the word is used.

Example: care, **careless**, **careful**, **carefully**

Suffix	Meaning
-y/-ly	like/in a manner of
-ism	belief
-ant	one/a person who
-ise	become
-ship	profession
-less	without

Choose a suffix from the box to complete each word.

- My teacher was asked to organ_____ the school choir.
- The inform_____ was taken to the police station.
- Lucy was about to start her apprentice_____.

Score 2 points for each correct answer!

SCORE /14 0-4 6-10 12-14

Informative text – Report
Author – Nicholas Brasch



Asia

Asia is the largest continent in the world and has more people than all the other continents put together.

Asia is very diverse. It has **sparsely** populated areas in the north-east, while some cities are the most crowded on Earth. It has mountain ranges, rainforests, deserts and subarctic **tundra**. It has beach resorts, slums and bustling cities. Just about every religion on Earth is practised in Asia.

There are great differences in wealth and living standards. South Korea's **gross domestic product** (GDP) is almost 20 times greater than that of its neighbour, North Korea.

Asia has experienced just about every form of government. **Feudal** systems operated in China and Japan for many centuries. **Monarchies** ruled China and the ancient Khmer and Cham kingdoms (modern day Vietnam and Cambodia). From the 15th century European powers controlled many

countries, particularly in South-East Asia (only Thailand remained independent). In the 20th century, **communist** governments ruled in Cambodia, Mongolia, North Korea, China, Vietnam and Laos (Cambodia and Mongolia are no longer communist). Parliamentary **democracy** spread from the West and is now a feature of many Asian countries such as Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

Source: Asia, Go Facts, Blake Education.

Write or circle the correct answers.

- What is the meaning of **tundra**?
a warm, dry and rainless
b flat, treeless and frozen
c wet and warm
- What were Vietnam and Cambodia known as when they were ruled by monarchies?
- What do the words **slums** and **bustling** have in common?
a They both have something to do with government.
b They both refer to types of buildings.
c They are both about cities.

What are the four types of government mentioned in the report?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- GDP stands for **Gross Domestic Product**. Which Korea has the greater GDP?

- Name two countries which have **parliamentary democracy**.

- When did European countries first control Asian countries?

Score 2 points for each correct answer!

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My Book Review

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