

Compound sentences

A compound sentence has two **main clauses** — both clauses make sense on their own.

Example: ^{main clause} James went to school with a headache ^{conjunction} yet ^{main clause} he didn't complain.

The two main clauses are joined together with a **conjunction**: and, so, but, or, yet.

Choose a conjunction from above to complete each compound sentence.

- My brother used to love climbing trees, _____ he fell and broke his arm.
- Baking cakes at school is easy, _____ when I got home I tried a recipe.
- Fishing off the rocks is great fun _____ I also like beach fishing.
- These holidays I could go to vacation care, _____ I could stay at Nana's place.

Commas in compound sentences

In a compound sentence, a **comma** is usually placed before **so, but** and **or**.

Example: Easter is my favourite time of the year, so my family gives me lots of chocolate.

When **and** is used in a compound sentence, use a comma when the subjects are different.

Examples:

My head is aching, and **my feet** are sore. (subjects are different – use comma)

Emma is running fast and **she** is not looking back. (subjects are the same – no comma)

Write the missing comma to separate the two main clauses in each sentence.

- Our family has a boat near the river so we try to catch crabs during crabbing season.
- Summer is becoming hotter but some people don't believe it's because of global warming.
- Serina is learning ballet and her younger sister is learning hip-hop.
- Our black stallion was a racehorse and he won lots of races.
- Eric could go surfing with Dad on Sunday or he could go to the movies with Mum.

Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /18 0-6 8-14 16-18

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spelling and meanings.

Example: **waist** and **waste** are homophones. **Waist** is the area around the centre of the body and **waste** means rubbish.

Word Bank

Homophone	Meaning
band	a group of musical instruments
banned	something that may not be used or done
caught	to catch (past tense)
court	a place where people are judged
lesson	learn something
lessen	to reduce or take away
great	important or big
grate	to shred
pact	an agreement
packed	storing things together in a container

Choose the correct homophone from the word bank to complete each sentence.

- The farmer decided to _____ the weight on his truck.
- When we make pizza, we _____ lots of cheese to put on top.
- Before I left to go skiing, I _____ a woollen jumper.
- He broke the law and had to appear in _____.

Match the homophones in the box with their meanings.

allowed / aloud	horse / hoarse
board / bored	cheep / cheap
cereal / serial	write / right

- a voice that has become worn: _____
- a plank of wood: _____
- an item that costs little money: _____
- a grain e.g. wheat: _____
- correct: _____

Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /18 0-6 8-14 16-18

Federation

In 1788, Great Britain established the colony of New South Wales (NSW) in Australia. The colony was somewhere to send British prisoners. There was no thought that the colony would become an independent nation. Everything about the new colony was British.

It was not only the running of NSW that had its roots in Great Britain — so did just about every aspect of daily life. Christianity was the main religion, with Catholics and Protestants clashing with each other as they did back home. The colonists tried to grow the same crops they grew in England.

Soon other colonies were founded: Western Australia (1829), South Australia (1836), Victoria (1851), Tasmania (1856) and Queensland (1859).

In their early days, each colony was run by a governor. Later they formed their own governments who passed laws for each colony. While the laws had to be approved by the British Government, they did not have to be the same as those of the other colonies.

Source: Federation, Go Facts, Blake Education.



Informative text – Report
Author – Nicholas Brasch



Write or circle the correct answers.

- Why did Great Britain start the colony of NSW?

- What were the last two colonies to be founded in Australia?

- What were the main two religions in the colony?

- What does established mean in this text?
a made
b built and created
c ordered
- The most important person in the colonies was the ...
a farmer.
b builder.
c governor.

- The words independent nation say what Australia became when there was a federation of the colonies. Which sentence below says what this means?
a The colonies decided to remain separate.
b A few colonies decided to join together to make a country.
c All of the colonies joined to form our country, Australia.

- Did people who were Catholic and Protestant get along in the new colony?
a Yes b No

Score 2 points for each correct answer! SCORE /14 0-4 6-10 12-14

My Book Review

Title _____
Author _____
Rating ☆☆☆☆☆
Comment _____