

5/6 ELA Review Packet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions Worksheet (Circling Part 1 / L.5.1a)

A preposition is a word that shows position or direction or introduces a prepositional phrase.

Example prepositions: across, in, under, around, beneath

Directions: Circle the preposition in each sentence.

Example A- I went around the edge of the lake.

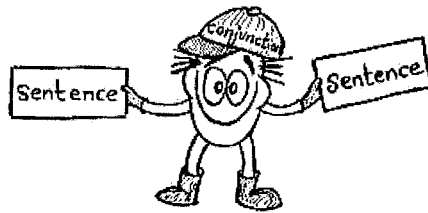
Answer- around

1. We walked up the stairs.
2. My mom took a walk around the block.
3. I looked under my bed.
4. My friend jumped over the bushes.
5. The pen fell between our desks.
6. I walked to the store.
7. We walked aboard the ship.
8. She walked toward the teacher.
9. I leaned against the wall.
10. I looked across the room.

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Conjunctions Worksheet (Circling Part 1 / L.5.1a)

Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases or clauses. Example; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.



Directions: Read each sentence below. Circle the conjunction that connects the two phrases.

Example A: Stephen loves to play basketball, for he is very tall.

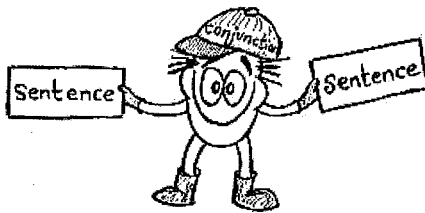
Answer: for

1. Sharon loves to go on roller coasters, yet she has a fear of heights.
2. Donald ate all his dinner, so he was able to have dessert.
3. Racoons must push lids off of garbage cans, or else they will go hungry.
4. Darren loves to play football, but he does not like to be the running back.

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Conjunctions Worksheet (Circling Part 2 / L.5.1a)

Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases or clauses. Example; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.



Directions: Read each sentence below. Circle the conjunction that connects the two phrases.

Example A: Stephen loves to play basketball, for he is very tall.

Answer: *for*

1. David has to wake up early, so he can climb the mountain.
2. Sophia ate a lot, yet she is still hungry.
3. The man is fast, but the woman is faster.
4. Derek went to the mall, so he could shop.
6. May loves to cook, but she needs a new stove.
7. Stephen loves to play baseball, for he is good at it.

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Interjections Worksheet (Circling Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.5.1a

An interjection is a word added to a sentence to convey an emotion or a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

Common Interjections include; great, ouch, ha, hey, gee, hooray, hey, oh, oops, wow, yes, well, no, alas, aha.

Directions: Circle the interjection or interjections in each sentence below.

Example A: Oops, I spilled my milk.

Answer: Oops

1. Aha! I finished my test on time.
2. Ouch! You hit me in the leg!
3. Wow! I can't believe I finished the marathon.
4. Oh, I'm not sure about that.
5. No, you should not have done that.
6. Alas, we made it to the island.
7. Hooray! We won the championship game!
8. Good grief, that was a close one.
9. Oops, I forgot to tell you where to go.
10. Hey, can you help me out?
11. Ahem, make sure to keep the noise level down.
12. Yow! I can't believe you just did that!
13. No, you need to complete your work first.

ELA-Literacy.L.5.1a

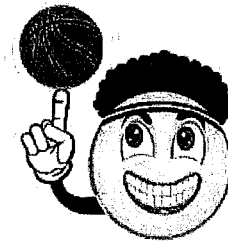
Name: _____

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Verb Tenses Worksheet (Basketball Themed) ELA-Literacy.L.5.1c

The present tense of a verb names an action that happens now. The past tense of a verb names an action that already happened. The future tense of a verb names an action that will happen in the future.

Directions: Write the past, present and future tense of each verb given below.



	<u>Past</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Future</u>
<i>Example A- run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>is running</i>	<i>will run</i>
1. jump	_____	_____	_____
2. hop	_____	_____	_____
3. skip	_____	_____	_____
4. leap	_____	_____	_____
5. shoot	_____	_____	_____
6. dribble	_____	_____	_____
7. pass	_____	_____	_____
8. sit	_____	_____	_____
9. sprint	_____	_____	_____
10. block	_____	_____	_____

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Present Tense Verbs Worksheet (Circling Part 1 / L.5.1c)

Verbs are words in a sentence that show action. Present tense verbs tell about actions that happen now.

Directions: Circle the verbs in the present tense. Write them on the lines below.

Example A- John goes to the store.

Answer- goes

1. David makes a cake.
2. John went to the birthday party.
3. My mom runs in the marathon.
4. The dog wags it's tail.
5. The horse jumped over the wall.

_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Past Tense Verbs Worksheet (Circling Part 1 / L.5.1c)

Verbs are words in a sentence that show action. Past tense verbs tell about action that happened in the past.

Directions: Put a check next to the sentence that tells about the past. Then circle the past tense verb.

Example A- John went to the store.

Answer- went

1. David walked to school in the morning.
David walks to school in the morning.
2. Sharon watches television on Saturday.
Sharon watched television on Saturday.
3. My mom makes my bed in the morning.
My mom made my bed in the morning.
4. Sarah danced at the party.
Sarah dances at the party.
5. John hit the ball out of the park.
John hits the ball out of the park.
6. My brother climbed the fence.
My brother climbs the fence.

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Verb Tenses Worksheet (Re-Writing Part 1 / L.5.1c)

Present tense verbs tell what happens now.
Past tense verbs tell about action that already happened.
Future tense verbs tell about action that is going to happen.

Directions: Underline the verbs in each sentence below. Write whether it is present or past tense. On the lines provided, re-write the sentence in future tense.

Example A- John went to the store.

Answer- went- Past Tense- John will go to the store.

1. David runs home after school.

_____ - _____

2. The team left the bus.

_____ - _____

3. The sun rises the morning.

_____ - _____

4. There are seven days in the week.

_____ - _____

5. After school, Karla walked home.

_____ - _____

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Correlative Conjunctions Worksheet (Part 1 / L.5.1e)

Correlative conjunctions connect two equal grammatical items.
Example; (either / or), (neither / nor)

Directions: Read each sentence below. Fill in each sentence with the correct correlative conjunctions.

Example A: She _____ wants to play _____ not.

Answer: She either wants to play or not.

1. (either / or), (neither / nor)

We _____ are going to the park _____ are going home.

2. (either / or), (neither / nor)

_____ James _____ expressed their thoughts.

3. (either / or), (neither / nor)

_____ the cousins _____ Sharon told the truth.

4. (either / or), (neither / nor)

At night _____ the cats _____ the dogs wake us up.

5. (either / or), (neither / nor)

John will _____ start today _____ start tomorrow.

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Commas Worksheet (Separating Intro. Elements / L.5.2b)

Commas may be used to separate an introductory element from the rest of the text.

Directions: Re-write the following sentences on the lines below. Add commas to separate the introductory element from the rest of the text.

Example A- Hey there what are you doing after school?

Answer- Hey there, what are you doing after school?

1. Good afternoon how is your day going?

2. In summary we won the game.

3. Help I'm in big trouble!

4. See I told you so!

5. Yes I got a good grade on my test.

Name: _____

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Answer- Hey there, what are you doing after school?

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4. See I told you so!

5. Yes I got a good grade on my test.

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Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.5.2e

Directions: Write a spelling word from the box below to complete each sentence.

1. I tried to _____ falling down.
2. I looked over in an _____.
3. She wore a _____ on her neck.
4. We will have to _____ tomorrow.
5. They danced with a lot of _____.
6. I _____ the tall mountain.
7. People protested for world _____.
8. We will have a _____ during the day.
9. Does the country have _____ relations?
10. She _____ to help pay for lunch.

Spelling Words

1. climbed
2. symbol
3. peace
4. instance
5. barbecue
6. avoid
7. foreign
8. rhythm
9. offered
10. continue

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 2) ELA-Literacy.L.5.2e

Directions: Write a spelling word from the box below to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ stopped working.
2. That is my _____ team.
3. It is very _____ to cross that street.
4. Will you _____ the volume?
5. Do you know your true _____?
6. He tried to _____ from prison.
7. I _____ want you to go to bed.
8. Let me know all the _____.
9. Will you _____ the party?
10. The secret _____ protects the president.

Spelling Words

1. escape
2. dangerous
3. immediately
4. favorite
5. details
6. motor
7. arrange
8. identity
9. service
10. increase

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Context Clues Worksheet (Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.5.4a

Context Clues are words in the sentence that help you figure out the meaning of a difficult word that you do not know.

Directions: For each underlined word, use the context clues or words that surround it to find the meaning.

Example A: I was really hungry, and the pear I ate did not appease my hunger.
Answer: appease- to fulfill or satisfy

1. The teacher mislead the class into believing they were going to have a Christmas party. _____
2. The school was deficient in textbooks. _____
3. The big man decided to inflict some pain on the small forward.

4. The crowd had to mourn the loss of their leader.

5. It was a family custom to hug each other when they greeted one another.

6. The two men had to negotiate a deal before the purchase of the television.

7. The consumer at the store was not happy with the higher prices.

8. The anchor of the boat gave way and detached.

9. The team was on the brink of disaster because of too many selfish players.

Name: _____

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Context Clues Worksheet (Part 2) ELA-Literacy.L.5.4a

Context Clues are words in the sentence that help you figure out the meaning of a difficult word that you do not know.

Directions: For each underlined word, use the context clues or words that surround it to find the meaning.

*Example A: I was really hungry, and the pear I ate did not appease my hunger.
Answer: appease- to fulfill or satisfy*

1. The tornadoes wrath destroyed many homes within the state of Kansas.

2. The treacherous rain fell upon the city for five straight days.

3. The boy vanished from his house without any signs or warnings.

4. The two neighbors had a large dispute over who owned the apples from the apple tree.

5. The students chattered during the assembly.

6. The little girls began to giggle when they watched a funny scene from the play.

7. The football player's energy was sapped after the end of the third quarter.

8. I was really hungry, and the pear I ate did not appease my hunger.

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Similes Worksheet (Circling Part 1 / L.5.5a)

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as."

Directions: Circle the simile in each sentence below.

Example A- The man was hungry as a bear at dinner.
Answer- hungry as a bear

1. The boy was smart as a fox when trying to pass his test.
2. The running back was quick as a cat on the football field.
3. My dad is tough as nails because he never shows weakness.
4. The boxer head is hard as a rock.
5. The player is tough as a tiger.
6. The boy cried like a baby when he fell off the swing.
7. The boy drinks like a fish at the water fountain.
8. The runner slithered like a snake across the finish line.
9. The boy hit like a girl.
10. The man fights like a lion on the soccer field.
11. The boy ran like the wind to get to class on time.

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Metaphors Worksheet (Meanings Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.5.5a

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things. Often times it uses a linking verb "is, was or were."

Directions: For each metaphor given below, write what you think it means.

Example A: Thoughts are a storm, unexpected

Answer: someone may have many unexpected thoughts at anytime

1. A laugh in the sea of sadness-

2. The noise is music to his ears-

3. He swam in the sea of diamonds-

4. His belt was a snake curling around his waist-

5. Love is a growing garland-

6. Your friendship is the picture to my frame-

7. Authority is a chair, it needs legs to stand up-

8. Once your heart's been broken it grows back bigger-

9. His hair is a white snowflake and his hair is a messy haystack-

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Idioms Worksheet (Meanings Part 1 / L.5.5b)

An idiom is a phrase that has two meanings: a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. Idioms are used in everyday life as phrases in order to express meaning.

Directions: Write the meaning of each idiom below.

Example A- Jump the gun

Answer- to conclude too quickly

1 . Break a leg

2. It's raining like cats and dogs

3. Don't be a back seat driver

4. Don't be in the dumps

5. He is like a bull in a China shop

Name: _____ Date: _____

Idioms Worksheet (Meanings Part 2 / L.5.5b)

An idiom is a phrase that has two meanings: a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. Idioms are used in everyday life as phrases in order to express meaning.

Directions: Write the meaning of each idiom below.

Example A- Jump the gun- to conclude too quickly

1. That boy is in the doghouse

2. That athlete is as fit as a fiddle

3. Don't cry over spilled milk

4. My friend is a pain in the neck

5. Don't be a back seat driver

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Antonyms Worksheet (Choosing Part 1 / L.5.5c)

An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another.

Directions: Write an antonym for the underlined word. Choose a word from the word box.

happy over hot up wet

1. Our teacher was sad in the morning.

2. The dry surface was good to play the game on.

3. I looked down the stairs.

4. The weather in the morning was cold.

5. I looked under the table for the lost baseball.

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Synonyms Worksheet (Choosing Part 1 / L.5.5c)

A synonym is a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word.

Directions: Choose each synonym from the box for each underlined word. Write it on the line provided.

glad mad polite rich safe

1. The man was upset that he didn't finish the race.

2. Her parents are wealthy because they live in a big mansion.

3. The money was secure in the bank.

4. She was courteous to the man who bought her a gift.

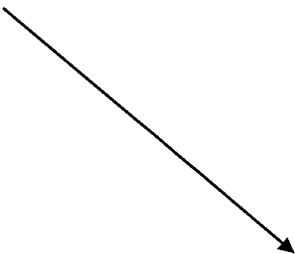
5. I was happy that I passed my test.

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Synonyms Worksheet (Matching Part 1 / L.5.5c)

A synonym is a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word.

Directions A: Match each word with it's synonym.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1- smart | leap |
| 2- fast | downtrodden |
| 3- large | rest |
| 4- sad | intelligent |
| 5- jump | big |
| 6- sleep | speedy |
- 

Directions B: Write a sentence with each word.

1. smart- _____
2. fast- _____
3. large- _____
4. sad- _____
5. jump- _____
6. sleep- _____

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Capitalization Worksheet (Circling Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.2

Capitalization is the writing of a word with its first letter as upper case and the remaining letters in lower case. Capital letters are used to start sentences and identify proper nouns.

Directions: Read each group of words below. Circle the word that should be capitalized.

Example A: school auditorium washington school

Answer- Washington School

1. david boy child
2. computer microsoft keyboard
3. barnes park city park
4. restaurant subway dinner
5. new york state city
6. state country oregon
7. statue statue of liberty monument
8. nebraska midwest plains

Directions: Read each sentence. Circle the word that should be capitalized.

9. susan walked with me home after school.
10. I traveled to wisconsin for the summer.
11. los angeles is very warm in the summer.

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Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.2

Directions: Write a spelling word from the box below to complete each sentence.

1. I tried to _____ falling down.
2. I looked over in an _____.
3. She wore a _____ on her neck.
4. We will have to _____ tomorrow.
5. They danced with a lot of _____.
6. I _____ the tall mountain.
7. People protested for world _____.
8. We will have a _____ during the day.
9. Does the country have _____ relations?
10. She _____ to help pay for lunch.

Spelling Words

1. climbed
2. symbol
3. peace
4. instance
5. barbecue
6. avoid
7. foreign
8. rhythm
9. offered
10. continue

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 2) ELA-Literacy.L.6.2

Directions: Write a spelling word from the box below to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ stopped working.
2. That is my _____ team.
3. It is very _____ to cross that street.
4. Will you _____ the volume?
5. Do you know your true _____?
6. He tried to _____ from prison.
7. I _____ want you to go to bed.
8. Let me know all the _____.
9. Will you _____ the party?
10. The secret _____ protects the president.

Spelling Words

1. escape
2. dangerous
3. immediately
4. favorite
5. details
6. motor
7. arrange
8. identity
9. service
10. increase

Name: _____

Date: _____

Commas Worksheet (Writing Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.2a

Commas you use in writing are similar to pauses you use in speech. Commas are also used to group similar items together.

Directions: Re-write the following sentences on the lines below. Add commas and other punctuation where needed.

Example A: Hello said a good friend of mine when he saw me.

Answer: Hello, said a good friend of mine when he saw me.

1. After school she needs to walk home clean her room wash the dishes and then do her homework

2. Once he gets to the baseball game, John is going to buy a hotdog sit in his seat and try to catch a foul ball

3. After going to work he has to go to the grocery store to pick up fruits vegetables and canned food

4. She responded "Where are you going after school can I go too"

5. One of the greatest classes he ever took was after school as many of his friends left he had to go to band practice play the drums guitar and saxophone

Name: _____

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Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 2) ELA-Literacy.L.6.2

Directions: Write a spelling word from the box below to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ stopped working.
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Vocabulary Worksheet (Define, Write, Draw Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.4c

1. rubber- Part of Speech _____

Definition- _____

Sentence _____

Picture-

2. climate- Part of Speech _____

Definition- _____

Sentence _____

Picture-

3. realize- Part of Speech _____

Definition- _____

Sentence _____

Picture-

4. situation- Part of Speech _____

Definition- _____

Sentence _____

Picture-

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Idioms Worksheet (Circling Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a

An idiom is a phrase that has two meanings: a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. Idioms are used in everyday life as phrases in order to express meaning.

Directions: Circle the idiom in each sentence, then write a brief explanation of what it actually means.

Example A: Stephen felt down in the dumps because he did not pass his test.

Answer: down in the dumps / to be sad

1. Sharon had butterflies in her stomach before the championship game.

2. My dad blew his stack when he saw my poor grades on my report card.

3. Jennifer was a bundle of nerves before getting her driving test results.

4. Last night, it was raining cats and dogs.

5. My parents rolled out the red carpet for our visiting relatives.

6. When I tried to get into the good school, the process involved a lot of red tape.

7. The athlete is as fit as a fiddle.

Name: _____

Date: _____

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