

# 6/7 ELA Review Packet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Similes Worksheet (Circling and Writing Part 1) ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a

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.

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

8. As plain as day

---

9. As poor as dirt

---

10. As pure as snow

---

11. As straight as an arrow

---

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**Metaphors Worksheet (Comparing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things. It often uses the word "is or was."

Directions: For each metaphor given below, write what is being compared.

*Example A- The noise is music to his ears.*

*Answer- noise is compared to beautiful music*

1. My dad was an angry beast when I brought home my poor report card.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

2. The lion at the show was a funny clown because it would play with its food.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

3. The teacher was a bear to deal with in the class because he was so strict.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

4. The boy has a heart of gold.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

5. The reading yesterday was a Shakespeare play because it was so difficult.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

6. He swam in the sea of diamonds.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

7. His belt was a snake curling around his waist.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

8. I am drowning in a sea of sorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_ is compared to \_\_\_\_\_

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**Synonyms Worksheet (Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.6.5c

A synonym is a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word.  
Example: kind, thoughtful

Directions: Read each sentence below. Write a synonym from the word box for each underlined word on the lines provided.

speak	exit	ill	hard
funny	angry	rest	infant
clever	hat	jog	rug

1. I will talk with my brother. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My teacher is very smart. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I wanted to relax on the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Everyone was sitting in the audience. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The drink stained the carpet. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I felt sick because I ate too much food. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My mother was mad at me for not finishing my work. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We had to leave through the back door. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I wore a cap to the baseball game. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I had to run five miles. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The leaders were irresponsible with their power. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We looked at the baby through the window. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Synonyms Worksheet (Matching Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.6.5c

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

**Directions:** Match each word with its synonym.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. rest    | quick     |
| 2. ill     | odd       |
| 3. under   | carpet    |
| 4. shout   | relax     |
| 5. hard    | bad       |
| 6. fast    | bag       |
| 7. strange | below     |
| 8. rug     | difficult |
| 9. evil    | yell      |
| 10. sack   | sick      |

**Directions:** Write a synonym for the underlined word.

*Example A: I was so sleepy after school.*

*Answer: tired*

11. The bunny in my yard looked very cute.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. I took a taxi to the football game.

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Sentences Worksheet (Circling Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.7.1b

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

Directions: Circle each sentence below.

*Example A- David went to the park.*

Answer-

David went to the park.

1. John hit.
2. It was another ordinary day.
3. Go to the movies.
4. Football is a physical game.
5. Happy day.
6. I will make myself available for the draft.
7. Jump for joy.
8. We went to the store to buy furniture.
9. All day.
10. I sat on the leather couch.
11. I traveled to a foreign country.
12. Am sad.
13. Hit the ball.
14. I played an instrument in the band.
15. I did not recognize my friend.

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**Compound Sentences Worksheet (and, or, but) Part 1** ELA-Literacy.L.7.1b

The word *and* shows addition, *or* shows an alternative, and *but* is used to join contrasting ideas.

Directions: Create a compound sentence by combining the simple sentences given below. Use the connecting words (and, or, but).

*Example A: Kerry went to the woods. She went hunting.*

*Answer: Kerry went to the woods, and she went hunting.*

1. Timmy loves to play basketball. Timmy's dad doesn't have a basketball.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. John loves to watch the movie Transformers. John loves to eat popcorn.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. There are many days during the month. There are many days during the year.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. One of the greatest is tennis. Tennis is not watched very much on television.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The dog must eat dinner on time. The dog goes hungry.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. David likes to play baseball. David likes to play soccer.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. John needs to study harder. John will not graduate this year.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Becky loves fishing. Becky cannot fish if she doesn't wake up early.

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Precise and Concise Language (L.7.3a Part 1)

Language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely allows one to eliminate redundancy and wordiness.

Directions: Re-write each group of sentences and eliminate the redundant words to make them more precise and concise.

*Example A- I went to the store to buy food. When I got to the store I bought food.*

*Answer- I went to the store and purchased food.*

1. The theme of the story is to never give up. I learned that the message is to never give up.

2. I can't wait for summer break. I'll be so excited when summer break arrives.

3. I'm very hungry. I'm starving right now. When are we eating?

4. I love computers. I'm really good at using computers.

5. My family loves going to the park. We enjoy the park.

6. I have a question to ask. May I ask a question?

7. I thought the book was interesting. It was a fun book to read.

8. I had fun at the beach. The beach was fun.

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### Context Clues Worksheet (L.7.4a Part 1)

Using context clues means to use the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence, as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

Directions: Write the meaning of the underlined word using context clues.

*Example A: I sped to the market to pick up my favorite chips.*

*Answer: sped- hurried quickly*

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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### Context Clues Worksheet (L.7.4a Part 2)

Using context clues means to use the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence, as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

Directions: Write the meaning of the underlined word using context clues.

*Example A: I sped to the market to pick up my favorite chips.*

*Answer: sped- hurried quickly*

1. The teacher did not anticipate having such a horrible class during the year.

2. The external harddrive cost John about fifty dollars at the electronics store.

3. The car cost a lot of money, so my mom decided to pay twelve monthly installments.

4. I had to fill out an application for my job interview.

5. The school district offers good health benefits.

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### Context Clues Worksheet (L.7.4a Part 3)

Using context clues means to use the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence, as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

Directions: Write the meaning of the underlined word using context clues.

*Example A: I sped to the market to pick up my favorite chips.*

*Answer: sped- hurried quickly*

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.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Commonly Confused Words Worksheet (L.7.5c Part 1)

Directions: Directions: For each confusing word or words, write a sentence placing them within.

1. **all ready**- completely ready

\_\_\_\_\_

**already**- previously, before, by this time

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **all together**- together

\_\_\_\_\_

**altogether**- entirely

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **all ways**- all different ways

\_\_\_\_\_

**always**- forever, invariably

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **any way**- by any means

\_\_\_\_\_

**anyway**- regardless, anyhow

\_\_\_\_\_

5. **every day**- each day

\_\_\_\_\_

**everyday**- usual, ordinary

\_\_\_\_\_

6. **may be**- might be

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Antonyms Worksheet (Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.7.5b

An antonym is a word that has an opposite meaning of another.

Example: Tall- Short

Directions: Read each sentence below. Write an antonym from the word box for each underlined word on the lines provided.

fast	full	standing	young
neat	asleep	out	quiet
tall	comfortable	never	responsible

1. My room looks very messy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The concert was loud. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cup was completely empty. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Everyone was sitting in the audience. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The short basketball player went for the rebound. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We were uncomfortable at the sporting event. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We looked in the market for groceries. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You always are prepared for school. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The old man had a lot of fight in him. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The football player was slow. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The leaders were irresponsible with their power. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I stayed awake all night. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Synonyms Worksheet (Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.7.5b

A synonym is a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word.  
Example: kind, thoughtful

Directions: Read each sentence below. Write a synonym from the word box for each underlined word on the lines provided.

speak	exit	ill	hard
funny	angry	rest	infant
clever	hat	jog	rug

1. I will talk with my brother. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My teacher is very smart. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I wanted to relax on the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Everyone was sitting in the audience. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The drink stained the carpet. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I felt sick because I ate too much food. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My mother was mad at me for not finishing my work. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We had to leave through the back door. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I wore a cap to the baseball game. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I had to run five miles. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The leaders were irresponsible with their power. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We looked at the baby through the window. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Synonyms Worksheet (Matching Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.7.5b

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

**Directions:** Match each word with its synonym.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. rest    | quick     |
| 2. ill     | odd       |
| 3. under   | carpet    |
| 4. shout   | relax     |
| 5. hard    | bad       |
| 6. fast    | bag       |
| 7. strange | below     |
| 8. rug     | difficult |
| 9. evil    | yell      |
| 10. sack   | sick      |

**Directions:** Write a synonym for the underlined word.

*Example A: I was so sleepy after school.*

*Answer: tired*

11. The bunny in my yard looked very cute.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. I took a taxi to the football game.

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Commonly Confused Words Worksheet (L.7.5c Part 2)

Directions: Directions: For each confusing word or words, write a sentence placing them within.

1. **may be**- might be

\_\_\_\_\_

**maybe**- perhaps

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **some time**- a while

\_\_\_\_\_

**sometime**- as some unknown time

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **accept**- to take what's offered

\_\_\_\_\_

**except**- outside of

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **to**- toward, in the direction of

\_\_\_\_\_

**too**- also, in addition

\_\_\_\_\_

**two**- one more than one

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Capitalization Worksheet (Circling Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.7.2

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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### Verbs Worksheet (Active and Passive Voice)

A verb is a word that conveys action. Use the active voice to be shorter and more direct. In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.

Directions: Read the sentences below and label them "active" or "passive."

*Example A- The pyramids were built thousands of years ago.*

*Answer- Passive Voice*

1. Barack Obama was elected president in 2008. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jason was kicked by Susana. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The waiter dropped the tray of drinks. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Michael was hurt by the passing ball. \_\_\_\_\_
5. David is going to the movies after school. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lauren and Christina are eating out for lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The cookies were eaten by the children. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The dog dug the tunnel in the ground. \_\_\_\_\_

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Four Kinds of Sentence Worksheet

There are four kinds of sentences in the English language. (Imperative gives command, Declarative makes a statement, Exclamatory expresses strong feeling, Interrogative asks a question)

Directions: Write three examples of each.

**Imperative** (gives a command)

*Example A: Do your homework immediately after school.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Declarative** (makes a statement)

*Example A: The sky today looks very clear.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exclamatory** (expresses strong feeling)

*Example A: Why did you hit your sister!*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Interrogative** (asks a question)

*Example A: What are we eating for dinner tonight?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Capitalization Worksheet (Circling Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.8.2

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.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Capitalization Worksheet (Circling and Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.8.2

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. hawaii      city      park

4. restaurant      subway      dinner

5. new york      state      city

6. state      country      oregon

**Directions:** Write each sentence below. Capitalize each one correctly.

*Example A: Mr. birkway was my middle school english teacher.*

*Answer- Mr. Birkway was my middle school English teacher.*

7. the class was ready to go on the field trip to the los angeles zoo.

---

8. I read a shakespeare play during english class.

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling Worksheet (Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.L.8.2

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.8.2

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 (Part 1)

Commas you use in writing are similar to pauses you use in speech.

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

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

---

---

Answers:

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: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Commas Worksheet (Part 2)

Commas you use in writing are similar to pauses you use in speech.

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

1. Some of the planets in the sky are Jupiter Mars and Earth

---

---

2. My favorite football teams are the Chiefs Saints and Steelers.

---

---

3. Let us go to the mall movies and clothing store once we get off of school

---

---

4. When it is cold outside I would like to wear a sweater parka or beanie.

---

---

5. Some furniture that a house needs is a refrigerator stove and couch.

---

---

6. I love to go the movies when it is raining my friends are there and the theatre is not so crowded

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Commas, Ellipses, Dash (Choosing Part 1 / L.8.2a)

A comma is used to separate and enclose phrases and clauses. (,)

An ellipsis indicates an omission from a direct quotation.(...)

A dash emphasizes certain material within a sentence. (-)

Directions: For each sentence below, place a comma, ellipses or dash to correctly complete each sentence.

*Example A: John said, "forgive my guilt \_\_\_\_\_ you will be thanked."*

*Answer: John said, "forgive my guilt ... you will be thanked."*

1. I would suggest \_\_\_\_\_ or should I say argue \_\_\_\_\_ that this must change.
2. In conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ I am very proud of you.
3. Dan explained, "wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_ someday you will learn."
4. At the end \_\_\_\_\_ we all agreed on which road to take.
5. Three leaders \_\_\_\_\_ even new members \_\_\_\_\_ agreed.
6. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ you can attend my birthday party.
7. Rachel said, "I saw a comet rise \_\_\_\_\_ it will arrive."

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**Context Clues Worksheet (Writing Part 1)** ELA-Literacy.RI.8.4

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

Directions: Read the words in the box below. Write each word where it belongs.

conscious

fallacy

chaotic

elicit

ambiguous

cerebral

distinction

altercation

accomplice

1. The crowd was \_\_\_\_\_ when they jumped all together.
2. He was definitely a \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player because he used his knowledge of the game when he played.
3. A lot of students felt the test essay question was \_\_\_\_\_ because it did not directly state certain details of the reading.
4. Reporters often attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ a certain type of response from the person they are interviewing.
5. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ that the earth is flat.
6. You need to make a clear \_\_\_\_\_ between your first and second idea.
7. There was a large \_\_\_\_\_ between two teams in the middle of the field.
8. The suspect had an \_\_\_\_\_ when they committed the crime.
9. Susan made a \_\_\_\_\_ effort to be nice to her new friend.

ELA-Literacy.RI.8.4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Points of View Worksheet

First Person- *I*

Second Person- *you*

Third Person- *he, she, it, they, them*

Directions: Read each sentence. Write which point of view it is written from. Circle the signal words that indicate what type of point of view it is.

*Example A- Susana bought some chips from the market.*

*Answer- Susana- Third Person Point of View*

1. I am going to tell you an exciting story about something that happened yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You are very good at basketball!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. They are going to the mall to do some Christmas shopping.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She is one of the tallest players on the team.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. John and David walked to the park to fly their kite.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. At the end of the day I am going to need a relaxing nap.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. You are one of the main reasons why I came back.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Formal versus Informal English Worksheet

**Formal English** is used most often when you do not know a person or are meeting them for the first time. You pronounce words more carefully and don't use as many contractions such as aren't, isn't, wasn't... You may want to know formal English to read a book, write a letter, resume, or invitation.

**Informal English** is used in everyday conversations and in personal writing such as letters, emails, or texts. Sentences tend to be simpler and shorter. Examples may include; hey, wassup, howdy, holla, cool, awesome....

Directions: Read each sentence and label it formal or informal.

*Example A: Let us go to the park today to throw our Frisbee.*

*Answer: Formal*

1. Can you pass the potatoes please? \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am having a very good day today. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Yo, look at that zebra in the cage! \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your hair looks very nice today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. That movie was awesome! \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dude, where's my car? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are you going to the rehearsal dinner tonight? \_\_\_\_\_
8. I haven't eaten a thing for awhile. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Holla if you hear me! \_\_\_\_\_
10. Good morning, my name is John. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mornin' sir, nice to seeya. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### General and Precise Words Worksheet (Verbs)

A general word is a word that you use in everyday language. A precise word is a higher level word that has a similar meaning to the general word.

Directions: Write a precise verb for each general verb listed on the lines given below.

*Example A: run- sprint*

1. help- \_\_\_\_\_

2. hug- \_\_\_\_\_

3. laugh- \_\_\_\_\_

4. move- \_\_\_\_\_

5. obey- \_\_\_\_\_

6. practice- \_\_\_\_\_

7. fix- \_\_\_\_\_

8. lift- \_\_\_\_\_

9. shout- \_\_\_\_\_

10. talk- \_\_\_\_\_

11. disappear- \_\_\_\_\_

12. yell- \_\_\_\_\_