

# Writing Workbook

## Grade 5- Term 1



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1- Basics of Writing

## SENTENCES

- Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
- End each sentence with a period.
- Use capital letters only with proper names, the pronoun 'I', and the first letter of the first word in each sentence.
- Write the letters properly on lines, leave space between words.

1. My name is ..... I am in grade 5.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. This is my friend. She studies in my class.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We live in Jeddah. It is a good place.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Begin with capital letter?.....

End with period?.....

Capital letter for proper nouns?.....

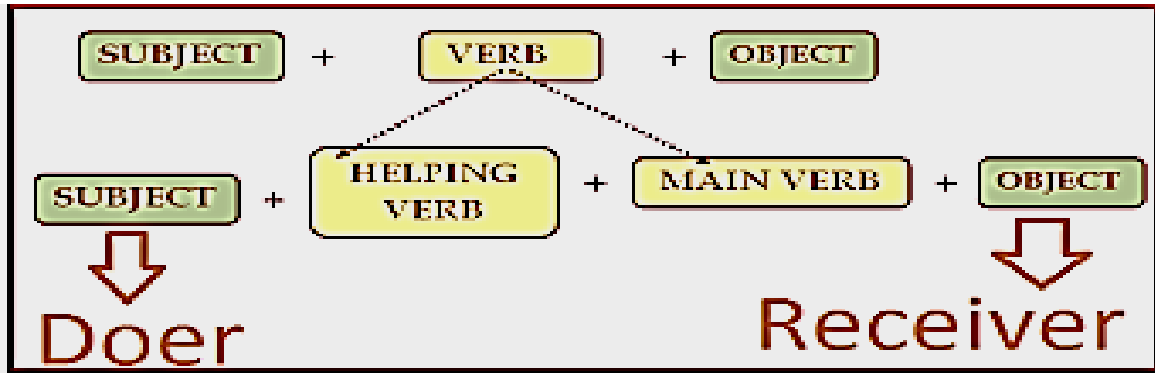
Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



# Sentences Structure



- Each sentence contains a subject, verb and, usually, an object.
- Basic sentence structure is Subject + Verb + Object.

**A: Divide the sentences as Subject (S) , Verb (V), and Object (O) as shown in the example below:**

S / V / O

1. I/am /a girl.

S / V / O

2. My father/ is /in his office.

S / V / O

3. It /is /wonderful.

4. The car is near the tree.

5. Your hat looks very nice.

6. I have a pencil and two books.

7. My sister has a cup.

8. There are two pencils in my box.

9. He doesn't open the door.

10. This vase is made of glass.

11. I leave my house to go to the school.

12. My brother is looking out of the window.



<b>Subject:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving
<b>Verb:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving
<b>Object:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**B: Unscramble the sentences to put them in the right order of sentence structure:**

1. a/ have/sister/ and /brother/ a/ I/.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. They/ Canada /live/ in/.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. like/ I / chocolate/ really/.

\_\_\_\_\_.



4. is/ very/ My/ busy/. /father

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. answer /. / knows/ the/ She

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. quiz / grammar/ . /This /is /easy

\_\_\_\_\_.



7. and/ can / English / speak / French /. / I

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. a /the /is/. / There /pen /desk /on

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. are /They / late / often /. /

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. old /ten /She /. / years /is

\_\_\_\_\_.



Are the sentences in the right order? .....

Mastered    Good    Improving

Teacher's sign: \_\_\_\_\_



I	am/was have/had-been do/don't/ did/didn't <b>verb</b>	<b>verb+ing</b>	Object	Additional information
You We They ((Plural subject))	are/were have/had-been do/don't/ did/didn't <b>verb</b>			
She He It ((Singular subject))	is/was has/had-been does/doesn't/ did/didn't <b>verb+s</b>	<b>verb+ing</b>		



## verbs

Now, make your own sentences with the help of table above and the verbs.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Smiley Sentences

- I used capitals and periods.
- I put finger spaces between my words.
- I spelled sight words correctly.
- My writing is neat and I tried my best.
- I wrote my name on my paper.

## Wksht 3: Questions:

A statement is a sentence that *tells* you something. A **question** is a sentence that *asks* you something. A statement does not require an answer. A question requires an answer. Questions are also known as "interrogatives".

A written question in English always ends with a question mark: ?

### Question Structure

The basic structure of a question is:

auxiliary verb	+	subject	+	main verb	?
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Look at these example sentences. They all have the auxiliary verb before the subject:

	auxiliary verb	subject	main verb	
	Do	you	like	your teacher?
	Are	they	playing	football?
What	did	you	do	today?
	Did	he	leave	early?
Why	did	he	leave	early?
When	will	he	return?	
How	are	you	learning	it?

Unscramble the words to make proper questions.

1. you/ come/Where/ from/ do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. last /did /do /weekend /What /you?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. born /you /were /When?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. brothers /got /any /Have /you /sisters /or?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. like /you /job /do /your?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. tomorrow /going /what /are /to /you /do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. food /your /is /favorite/What?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. are /Why /learning /you /English?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. you /water /much /do /a /drink /How /day?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. English /Can /parents /your /speak?

\_\_\_\_\_.



Are the questions in the right order? .....

**Mastered**    **Good**    **Improving**

Teacher's sign: \_\_\_\_\_



# Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea. The main idea is called the topic.

An English paragraph has a special form. Read the paragraph below. It is written in the correct form.

Capital letter ↓  
Indent → Period ↓ Begin next sentence here. ↓  
 My name is Matthew Simmons. I am from Boston, Massachusetts. I am twenty-one years old. I speak English and a little Spanish. I am an engineering student. I love sports, basketball, scuba diving, skiing, and ultimate Frisbee. I also like to travel and go to parties.

**Paragraph Pointer: The Paragraph Form**

1. Indent the first line of each new paragraph about two centimeters from the margin.
2. Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
3. End each sentence with a period.
4. Do not start each new sentence on a new line.

An English paragraph has a special form. Read the paragraph below.

My name is Mathew Simmons. I am from Boston, Massachusetts. I am twenty-one years old. I speak English and a little Spanish. I am an engineering student. I love sports, basketball, scuba diving, skiing. I also like to travel and go to parties.

Read the paragraph below. Correct the mistakes.

my name is Lilly lang  
 i am 28 years old  
 I am from Atlanta, Georgia  
 my English is native language  
 I am an artist




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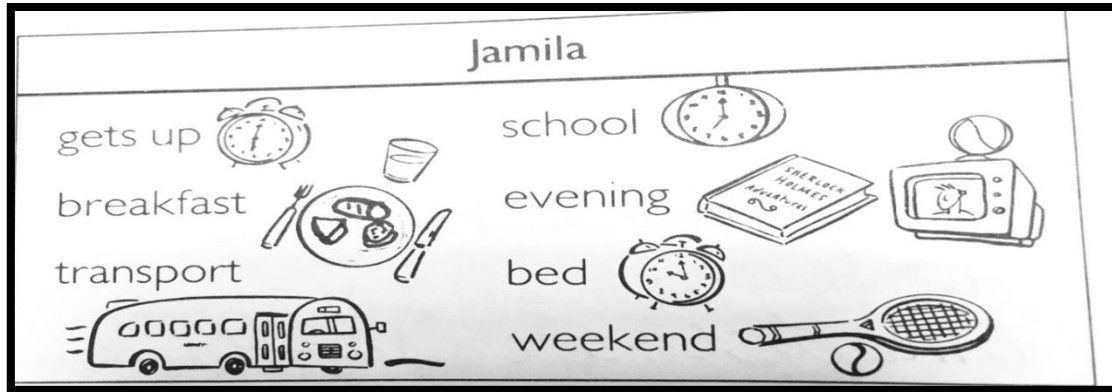
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- Begin with capital letter?.....
- End with period?.....
- Capital letter for proper nouns & I?.....
- Writing letters properly? .....
- Leave space between words?.....
- Started each sentence next to the other?.....

*Teacher's sign:*



Wksht 5: Writing about Your Day

Use the information in the table and the verbs below to complete the information about Jamila.

**start/eat/drink/read/go/watch/play/go/do**

Jamila gets up at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. For breakfast she \_\_\_\_\_ bread and sausages, and \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ to school by \_\_\_\_\_ and the first class starts at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. After school Jamila \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. In the evening she \_\_\_\_\_ television or \_\_\_\_\_ a book. She \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. Every Friday she plays \_\_\_\_\_.

**Now write about yourself.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ up at \_\_\_\_\_.

For breakfast I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My school \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

In the evenings I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Writing about Your Family****Word Bank**

aunt	cousin	brother	daughter	father	child/children
mother	sister	parents	uncle	wife	grandfather
nephew	son	niece	grandmother		

**Read the paragraph Tom wrote about his family. {SAMPLE}**

I have a big family, and we get along very well. My parents' names are Asma and Ahmed. I have one younger brother. His name is Umar. He is 10 years old. I also have an older sister. Her name is Yara. She is 19 years old. I have four cousins. I usually go out with them on the weekends. My grandparents love to invite us to their house for dinner. Whenever my family get together, we have a great time.

**Answer these questions about your family. {ORGANISER}**

1. How many people are there in your family? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are your parents' names? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does your father do? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many brothers and sisters do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

**Now use this information to write a paragraph about your family: {FIRST DRAFT}**


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Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns & I?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



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



# Writing Workbook

## Grade 5- Term 2

**Wksht 6: Writing about the Activities You Like****Word box**

to buy    reading    play basketball    mall  
 playing computer games    have fun



Activities

**Complete the paragraph below with words from the word box. Use the correct form of verb.**

When she has free time, Jana enjoys spending time with her friends. They often \_\_\_\_\_ together after class. They also like \_\_\_\_\_ and going to the \_\_\_\_\_ together. Jana and her friends like \_\_\_\_\_ books, so they often go to the bookstore \_\_\_\_\_ new books. Sometimes they just sit around and talk and laugh. Jana and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ when they are together.

**Word bank**

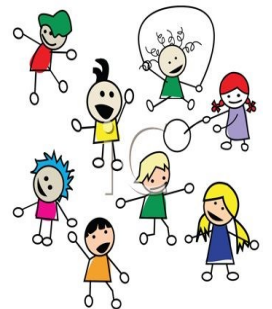
bake    cook    draw    go shopping    go to parties    paint  
 play video games    read    sew    swim    take pictures  
 talk on phone    travel    watch T V    take walks

**Make a list of all the things you do**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Use your list to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. I like to \_\_\_\_\_
2. I also like to \_\_\_\_\_
3. Another thing I enjoy is \_\_\_\_\_
4. I like to \_\_\_\_\_, and I \_\_\_\_\_
5. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_

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

Use your sentences to write a paragraph.

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Begin with capital letter?.....  
End with period?.....  
Capital letter for proper nouns & I?.....  
Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....  
*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



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

### Wksht 7: Reading and Writing

Fatima started learning English three years ago and she has three English lessons a week. She thinks English is important for work, because she wants to be a business women. Fatima likes reading English books. She writes down the important new words in her vocabulary book. She gets good marks for grammar and writing, but she has problems with speaking especially pronunciation.



#### Write about your English

I started learning English \_\_\_\_\_ years ago. I have \_\_\_\_\_ English lessons a week. I think English is important for \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_ . I get good marks for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but I have a problem with \_\_\_\_\_ and spelling.



#### Use your sentences to write a paragraph.

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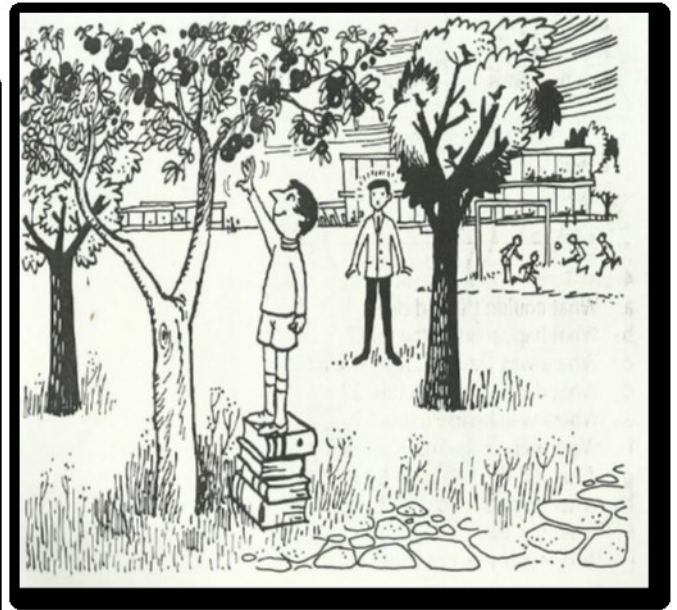
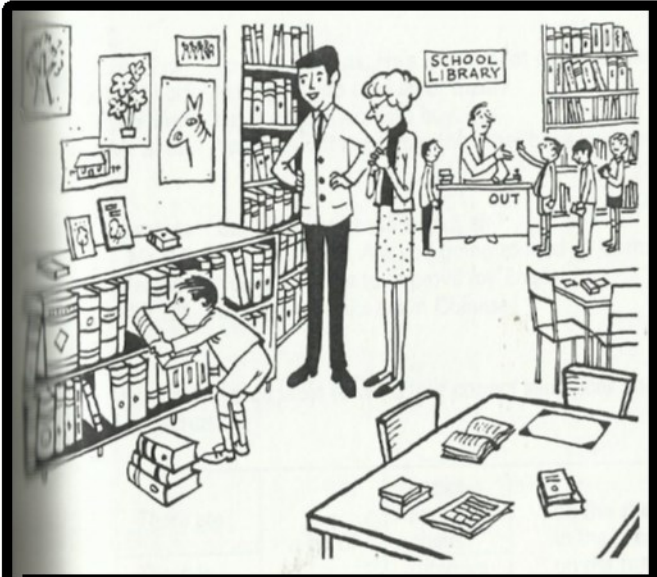


- Begin with capital letter?.....
- End with period?.....
- Capital letter for proper nouns& I?.....
- Writing letters properly? .....
- Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



# Wksht-8 PICTURE COMPOSITION



library, shelf, bookcase, photographs, playground, branch, distance;  
(to) stamp, borrow, pick, reach

2

Mrs Fish Look at Jenkins. He's taking a lot of big books.  
Mr Short Is he going to read all of them?  
Mrs Fish He *is* a hard-working boy.  
Mr Short Yes, he's different from the other boys in the school.

Jenkins Can I borrow these books, sir?  
Mr Hill Yes, of course. Are you going to read all of them?  
Jenkins Yes, sir. I want to improve my English.  
Mr Hill But these books are in Chinese!

3

Use the sentence table to write four correct sentences about the two pictures:

There are	a lot of	books	on the shelves in the library
There is		chairs	
		furniture	on the tree
		fruit	

Now write two correct sentences from the following table:

Jenkins is	borrowing	the books	to	reach	the apples
	using			get	
	standing on			pick	the fruit

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

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- a. What's Bob Jenkins doing in the picture 1?
- b. What are the two teachers near him doing?
- c. How many books are there in the library?
- d. What are some boys doing in Picture 2?
- e. Are there only a few apples or a lot of apples on the tree?
- f. Where's Bob?
- g. Who is watching him? Is he surprised or not?
- h. What's Bob using the books to do?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

**Now write a paragraph using the hints from the pictures and the questions:**

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

**Smiley Sentences**

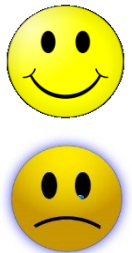
- I used capitals and periods.
- I put finger spaces between my words.
- I spelled sight words correctly.
- My writing is neat and I tried my best.
- I wrote my name on my paper.



Begin with capital letter?.....  
End with period?.....  
Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:*





Wksht 1: Parts of a Paragraph

Most paragraphs have 3 main parts:

1. A topic sentence 2. Several supporting sentences 3. A conclusion sentence

1. **The topic sentence** is the most important sentence in the paragraph. It is often but not always, the first sentence in the paragraph. It tells the reader what the paragraph is about.
2. Next come the **supporting sentences**. These sentences give details, examples, and reasons to explain the topic sentence. They must be related to the topic of the paragraph.
3. Some paragraphs end with a **concluding sentence**. The concluding sentence restates the main idea in different words.



## Allie is a really great friend

Allie is always there for me, no matter what

Allie is a really good friend because she helps me with my homework

Allie is lots of fun when we play together

Allie is a really good friend because she makes me happy when I am sad

Allie shares her lunch with me, when I forget mine

I am really glad Allie is my friend and I would not be the person I am today without her



- Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Do you know the parts of a paragraph now?.....  
 Topic sentence comes at the beginning? .....

Supporting details come in the middle?.....

Conclusion comes at the end?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Read the paragraph below and write the Topic Sentence and the Concluding Sentence.**

My hometown is famous for several amazing natural features. First, it is noted for the Wheaton River, which is very wide and beautiful. Also, on the other side of the town is Wheaton Hill, which is unusual because it is very steep. The third amazing feature is the Big Old Tree. This tree stands two hundred feet tall and is probably about six hundred years old. These three landmarks are truly amazing and make my hometown a famous place.

**Topic Sentence :** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Concluding Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the paragraph below and give a new topic sentence and a concluding sentence.**

Cleanliness means keeping ourselves neat and clean by avoiding dirt. It is the best practice to keep everything clean. According to the type of things, we can divide cleanliness into various types such as cleaning of clothes, cleaning of streets, cleaning of surroundings, cleaning of houses, cleaning of person, personal cleanliness, etc. In order to maintain our personal cleanliness, we need to practice cleanliness very carefully and make it a most important habit. It is very necessary to maintain the cleanliness of surrounding together with our personal cleanliness. We should understand the importance of cleanliness and do practice of cleaning ourselves.

**Topic sentence**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Concluding Sentence**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- Begin with capital letter?.....
- End with period?.....
- Can you write a topic sentence now?.....
- Can you write a conclusion now? .....
- Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_





# Paragraph Examples

Narrative Descriptive Expository Argument

Compare/Contrast

Process

Problem/Solution

Cause/Effect

Informational

[PatternBasedWriting.com](http://PatternBasedWriting.com)

## A: DESCRIBING PERSONS

The **primary** purpose of **descriptive writing** is to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. Capturing an event through **descriptive writing** involves paying close attention to the details by using all of your five senses.

Match the picture with the description in the box:



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

A. Dennis is a short young man. He is wearing a jacket and jeans. He has a pair of white sneakers.



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

B. Mr. Wilson is a tall, middle aged man. He is wearing a blue long coat. He has black shoes. He is wearing a black cap.



C. Sara is a good-looking teenager. She has a round face. She has beautiful blue

The **adjective** is one of the most essential parts of speech that is used extensively in speech and in writing. There are many kinds of **adjectives**.

**Examples of adjectives are:**

- She brushed her long brown hair.
- The slender man appeared out of nowhere.
- You should always eat green leafy vegetables.
- The fat boy teased the small kids in the park.
- The spider has hairy legs.
- The old man asked the pretty girl for food.
- The extremely bright light almost blinded me.
- That thin girl is my best friend.
- The attractive guy fell off his black horse.



# Appearance

## 1 Age



young middle-aged old

## 2 Height



short medium-height tall

## 3 Build



well-built plump fat slim

## 4 Complexion



pale-skinned yellow-skinned olive-skinned dark-skinned

## 5 Face



oval round square triangle long

## 6 Hair



short black hair long black hair grey hair wavy brown hair curly hair ponytail red pigtails fair hair (plaits) short spiky hair bold hair

## 7 Eyes



blue (brown, black, green) eyes hazel eyes oval eyes big round eyes small eyes

## 8 Nose



small nose turned-up nose straight nose hooked nose long nose

## 9 Mouth and lips



full lips thin lips curved lips large mouth small mouth

## 10 Other features



beautiful (pretty) handsome ugly beard moustache wrinkles freckles large ears small ears

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

**Describe the people below using adjectives.**



BIG



BIG

BIG

BIG

BIG



BIG

A	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
B	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
C	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Begin with capital letter? .....  
End with period?.....  
Used the adjectives?.....  
Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Proofreading Marks**

- ≡ Capitalize letter.
- Add a period.
- ⊙ Add a question mark.
- ^ Add a comma.
- ⤴ Take words out.
- Spell correctly.
- ⌞ Indent.
- / Lowercase letter.
- ^ Add words.

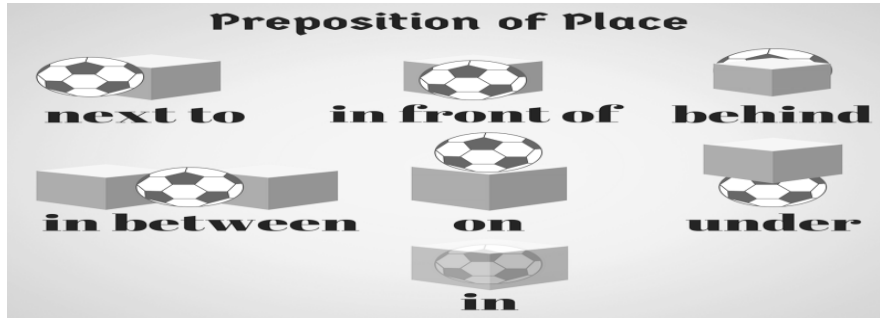
## **B: Describing Places**

To describe a place in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind.

- One way of writing sentences describing a place is to use adjectives before nouns. It is possible to use more than one adjective to describe a noun.

Example: This is a big room.

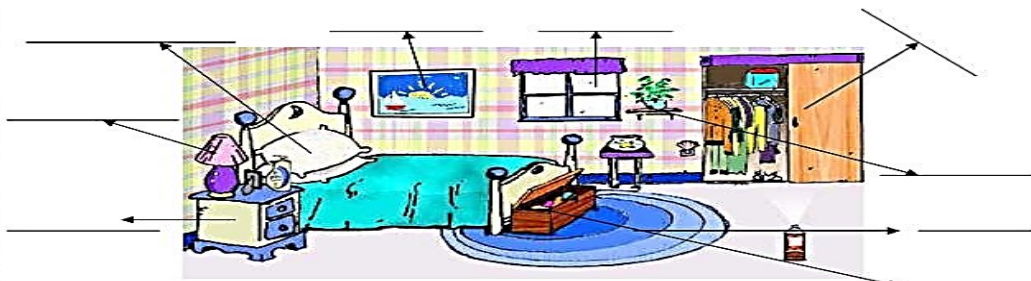
- When describing where something is located or placed, use the correct preposition. Below are some of the examples of prepositions of place:



# MY BEDROOM

Label the picture:

a wardrobe	a lamp	a window	a bedside table
a picture	a pillow	a carpet	a shelf
			a toybox



Fill in the sentences using the appropriate preposition of place:

in   on   under   between   next to   in front of   on

- A picture is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- A bedside table is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- A lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ the bedside table.
- A toybox is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- A window is \_\_\_\_\_ the picture and the shelf.
- A carpet is \_\_\_\_\_ the toybox.
- Clothes is \_\_\_\_\_ the wardrobe.



<b>Subject:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving
<b>Verb:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving
<b>Object:</b>	Mastered	Good	Improving

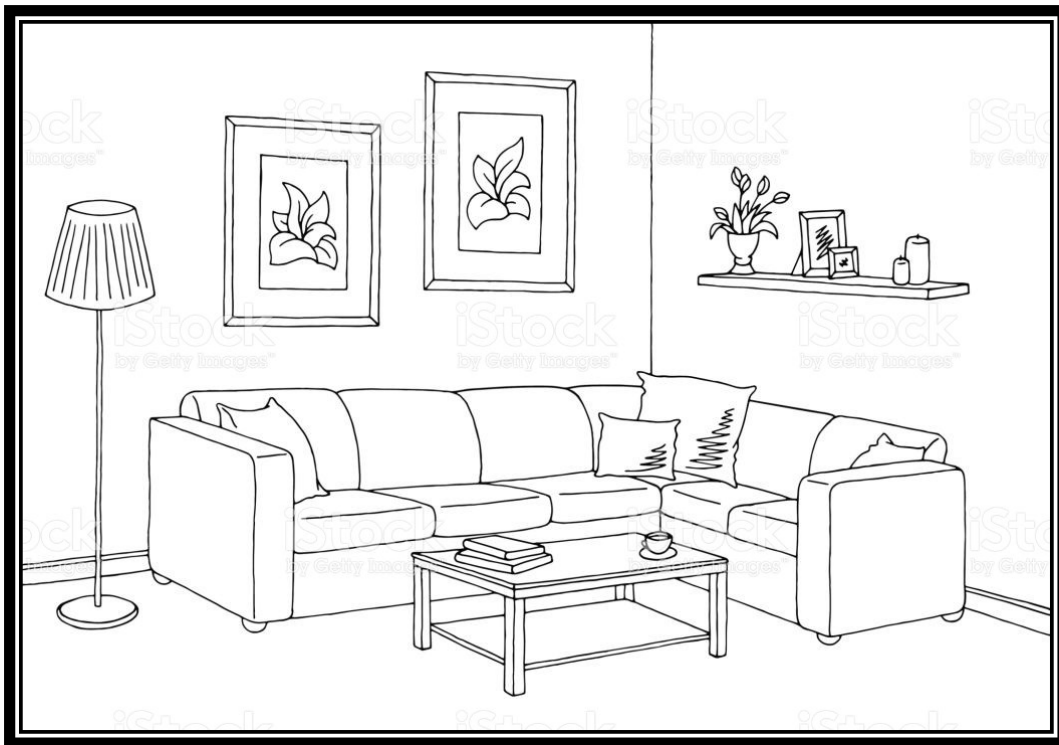
*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_

**Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct words from the list below and circle the adjectives: (Color the picture)**

**Remember these rules:**

- Use “there is” with single nouns.
- Use “there are” with plural countable nouns.
- The subject comes after the verb:  
There *is* a book on the table.  
There *are* some books on the table.

above    next to    in front of    in    on  
there is    there are



This is a living room. \_\_\_\_\_ one big couch \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ one coffee table \_\_\_\_\_ the couch.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ few books \_\_\_\_\_ the table. \_\_\_\_\_ two  
 pictures hanging \_\_\_\_\_ the couch \_\_\_\_\_ the wall. There is one lamp  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the couch.

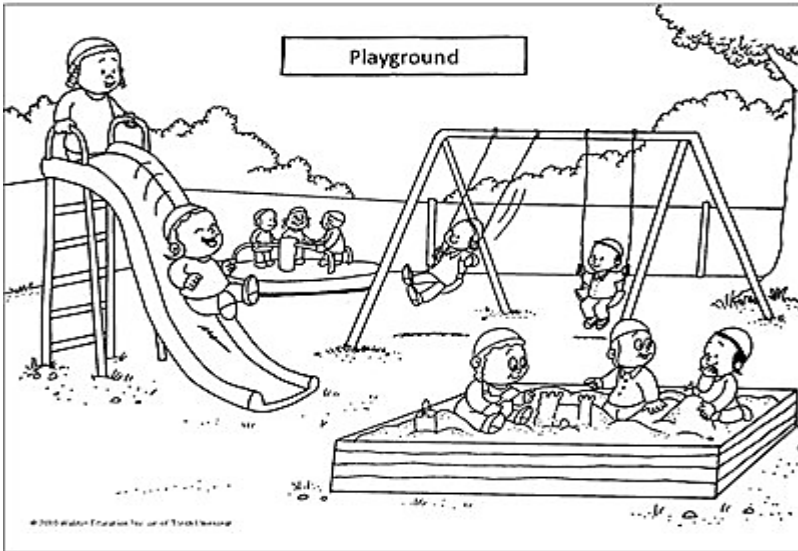
**Subject:** Mastered    Good    Improving  
**Verb:**    Mastered    Good    Improving  
**Object:** Mastered    Good    Improving

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_

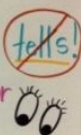


# Describe a Park in 4 – 5 sentences: (Color the picture)

swing - sand-pit - beautiful day - slide – children - tree



What is descriptive writing?

- describes a person, place, object, etc.
- \* Writing that shows rather than tells!
- creates a vivid visual for the reader. 

Things to remember:

- Use your senses!
- Be specific!
- Use adjectives!
- Make comparisons!

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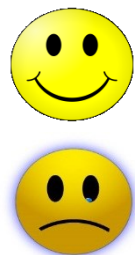
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Begin with capital letter?.....  
End with period?.....  
Used the adjectives and prepositions?.....  
Use of 'there is...' and 'there are...'? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Proofreading Marks**

- ≡ Capitalize letter.
- ⊙ Add a period.
- ⊙ Add a question mark.
- ^ Add a comma.
- ⌋ Take words out.
- Spell correctly.
- ⌞ Indent.
- / Lowercase letter.
- ^ Add words.

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



# Writing Workbook

## Grade 5- Term 3

## 2. Narrative Writing

A personal narrative is a true story about a specific time in your life. Sensory details let the reader see, hear, smell, taste, and touch the experience—that is, live it. A personal narrative contains a beginning, middle and end.

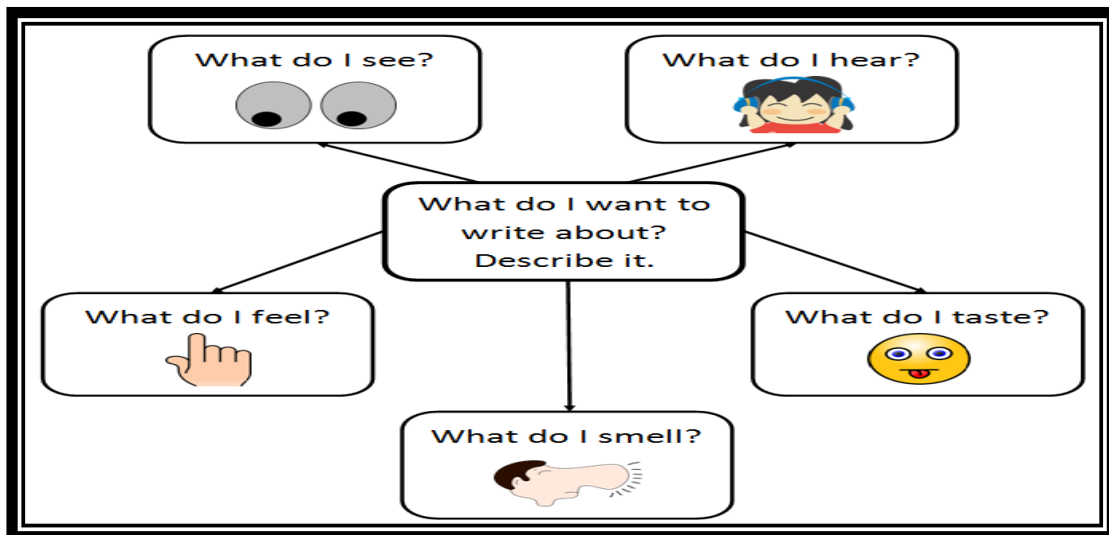
**Keep these things in mind as you draft your narrative:**

1. Write in the first person. Since it's your story, use **"I"** to start your sentences.
2. Use **past tense verbs** for writing it.
3. Use your imagination.

### Thinking About Sensory Details

**Fill in a sensory chart.**

Write down all you know about it using your senses in an organizer.



**Complete the following sentences.**

1. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ (happiest, saddest, scariest,) memories I have of my childhood happened when I was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
2. A very \_\_\_\_\_ thing happened to me on my first day of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One summer my friends and I had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
- 4- My trip to \_\_\_\_\_ was very \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One of the most enjoyable evenings I have ever spent was the time \_\_\_\_\_

**Subject:** Mastered    Good    Improving  
**Verb:**    Mastered    Good    Improving  
**Object:**    Mastered    Good    Improving

**Teacher's sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the organizer to write about your first day at school.**

<u>Regular verbs</u>		<u>Irregular verbs</u>	
<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
call		see	
play		go	
like		say	
watch		run	
use		has	
climb		is	
start		draw	
look		come	
paint		eat	
love		drink	
want		sit	
pick		read	
enjoy		write	

Who are the characters?

When does it happen?

Where does it happen?

What is the story about?

Topic sentence:

Feeling or Conclusion

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

**Write a narrative writing about "My First Day at School".**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



Begin with capital letter?.....  
End with period?.....  
Used the first person "I"?.....  
Used the past tense verbs? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Proofreading Marks**

- ≡ Capitalize letter.
- Add a period.
- ⊕ Add a question mark.
- ^ Add a comma.
- ✂ Take words out.
- Spell correctly.
- ⌞ Indent.
- / Lowercase letter.
- ^ Add words.

### 3. Process Writing

- To tell someone how to do or make something.
- Examples- recipes, games rules, craft instructions, science experiments.

#### What are the features/characteristics of a process text?

- Title
- Topic – what are you going to make, play or build?
- Materials – what do you need to reach goal?
- Method – The steps involved to complete goal (in order)
- Conclusion – concluding statement to say you reached your goal

#### A process text should:

- Use 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person or imperative form.
- Use present tense verbs and specific action verbs (turn, mix, stir, put, etc.)
- Use time words (2 seconds, few minutes, etc.)
- Use linking transition words to do with time (first, next, then, finally, eventually, etc.)

#### Organizing Steps in Process

When you want to tell someone how to do something, the first thing you need to do is make a list of steps in the process. Then you should arrange the steps according to time order.

Examples of time-order words are: **first, then, after that, next, finally**

**Plural Noun Rules:** There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it's important to know all of them! The correct [spelling of plurals](#) usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

<b>1</b> To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.	<b>cat – cats</b>
<b>2</b> If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es to the end to make it plural.	<b>bus – buses marsh – marshes lunch – lunches tax – taxes</b>
<b>3</b> In some cases, singular nouns ending in -s or -z, require that you double the -s or -z prior to adding the -es for pluralization.	<b>buzz – buzzes gas –gasses</b>
<b>4</b> If the noun ends with -f or -fe, the f is often changed to -ve before adding the -s to form the plural version.	<b>wife – wives wolf – wolves</b>
<b>5</b> If a singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies to make the noun plural.	<b>city – cities puppy – puppies</b>
<b>6</b> If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s to make it plural.	<b>ray – rays boy – boys</b>
<b>7</b> If the singular noun ends in -o, add -es to make it plural.	<b>potato – potatoes tomato – tomatoes</b>
<b>Exceptions:</b>	<b>photo – photos video – videos volcano- volcanos/oes</b>

## Banana Shake

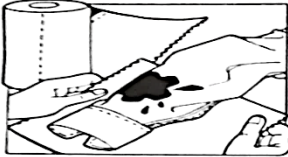
Here's a quick and easy recipe to make a smooth, creamy and delicious treat – a banana shake!

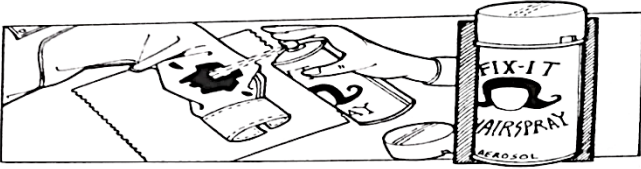
**Ingredients:**

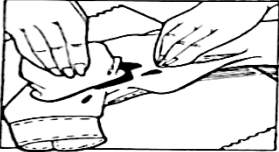
- |            |                           |        |         |         |
|------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 banana   | 1 bowl / 2 bowls          | 1 fork | 1 spoon | 1 glass |
| 1 cup milk | 1 scoop vanilla ice cream |        |         |         |


**Method:** First, pour the milk into 1 bowl. Next, peel the banana and mash it with the fork in the other bowl. Then, add the banana to the milk. Add the ice cream. Next, beat the mixture with spoon until it is smooth. Finally, pour mixture into glass. Clean up dishes. Now you have a yummy, smooth banana shake to enjoy with your favorite meal or snack!

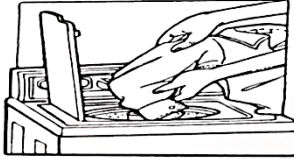
The pictures show how to remove an ink stain from a piece of cloth. Number the steps so that they are in the correct order.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

\_\_\_\_\_ Then spray the stain with hair spray.

\_\_\_\_\_ After that, rub the stain gently with a clean cloth.

\_\_\_\_\_ First, put a paper towel under the stain.

\_\_\_\_\_ Finally, wash the piece of clothing as usual.

\_\_\_\_\_ Continue rubbing until the stain is completely gone.

**A. Write the above transition words in chronological order.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Add the topic sentence below and then use the steps to complete the paragraph.**

This is what you need to do to remove an ink stain .

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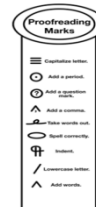


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- Begin with capital letter?.....
- End with period?.....
- Used the transitions properly?.....
- Used the present tense verbs?.....
- Writing letters properly? .....
- Leave space between words?..... **Teacher's sign:** \_\_\_\_\_



## 4. Compare and Contrast

**Compare and contrast writing** explain ways in which two things are similar and different. **Compare** means describing similarities between the things. Basically, the comparison tells what they have in common. **Contrast** means to show the differences between two things.

**Do You Know the Opposites?**

tall	short	full	empty	many	few
in	out	hot	cold	quiet	noisy
up	down	happy	sad	more	less
under	over	dark	light	good	bad
front	back	on	off	smooth	rough
big	little	day	night	hard	soft
before	after	near	far	left	right

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**Key Words**

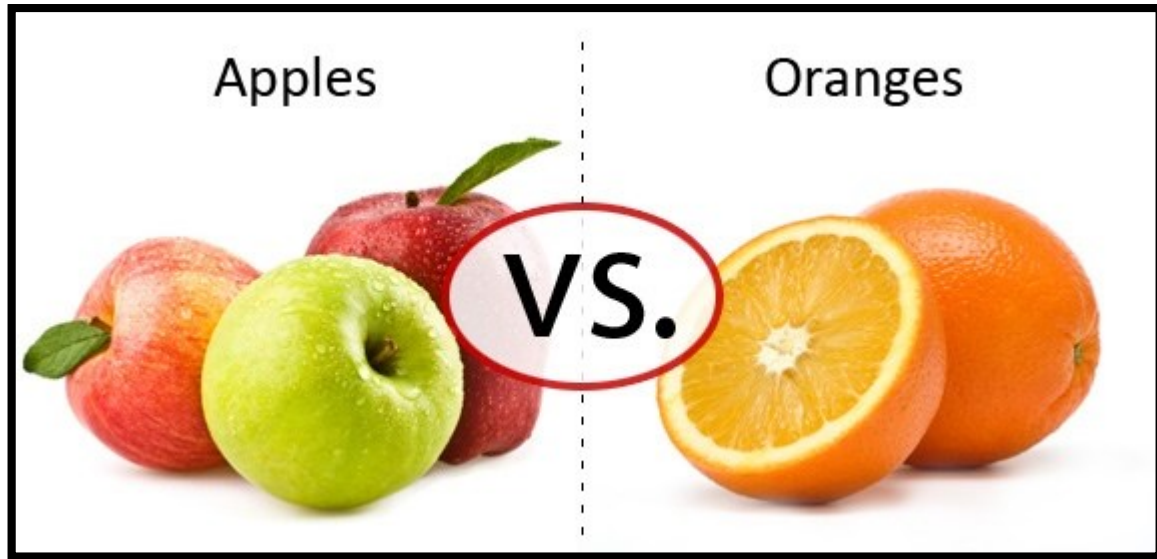
Compare & Contrast

like	differ
same	unlike
both	but
the same as	instead
similar	although
as well as	while

(NS)



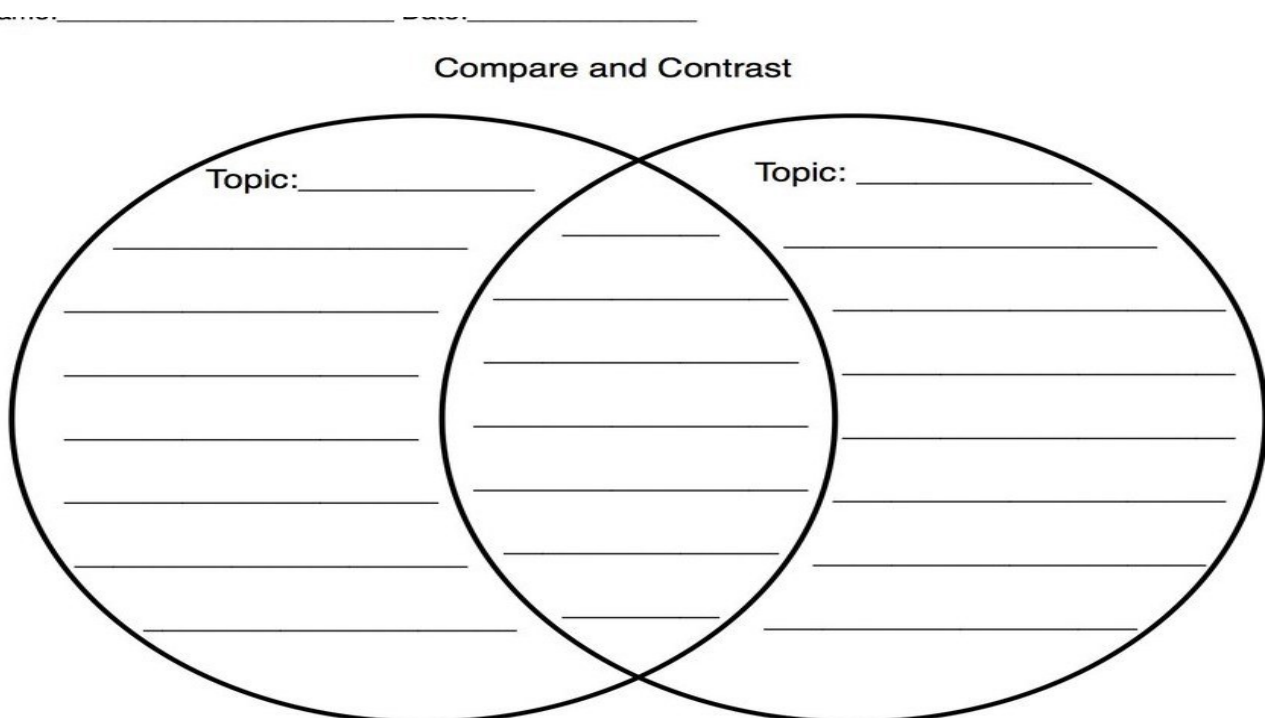
**Look at the pictures below and write words to compare and contrast.**



apples

oranges

**Fill the Venn diagram with compare and contrast.**



**Teacher's Sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**C. Write a paragraph on compare and contrast from the Venn Diagram above.**

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Begin with capital letter?.....

End with period?.....

Used the comparing words and opposites?.....

Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

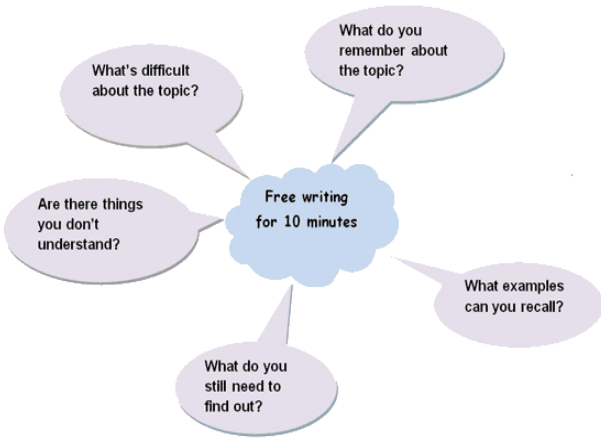
*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Proofreading Marks**

- ≡ Capitalize letter.
- Add a period.
- ⊙ Add a question mark.
- ^ Add a comma.
- ∩ Take words out.
- Spell correctly.
- ⌞ Indent.
- / Lowercase letter.
- ^ Add words.

# 5. FREE WRITING



## Topic 1: What do you want to be in the future?

**Help Box**  
memorizing the Quran  
doctor- help people- artist-  
colours- dress designer-  
teacher- chef- baker- nurse-  
make da'awah please  
parents, please Allah

**Thinking Questions**

- *What do you always wanted to be?*
- *Why do you want to be a .....?*
- *Who was your role model?*
- *How do you plan to reach your goal?*

**Using the words from the box, and the thinking questions, write a paragraph on what you want to be in the future.**

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## Topic 2: What are the rewards of praying on time?

### Help Box

rewards – importance of time - staying connected with Allah- leads to taqwa- Jannah- discipline-time management

### Thinking Questions

- *Why should we pray on time?*
- *What happens when we pray on time?*
- *What rewards will we get for it?*
- *How can we improve our daily life by praying early?*

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Begin with capital letter? .....

End with period?.....

Used the adjectives?.....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Proofreading Marks**

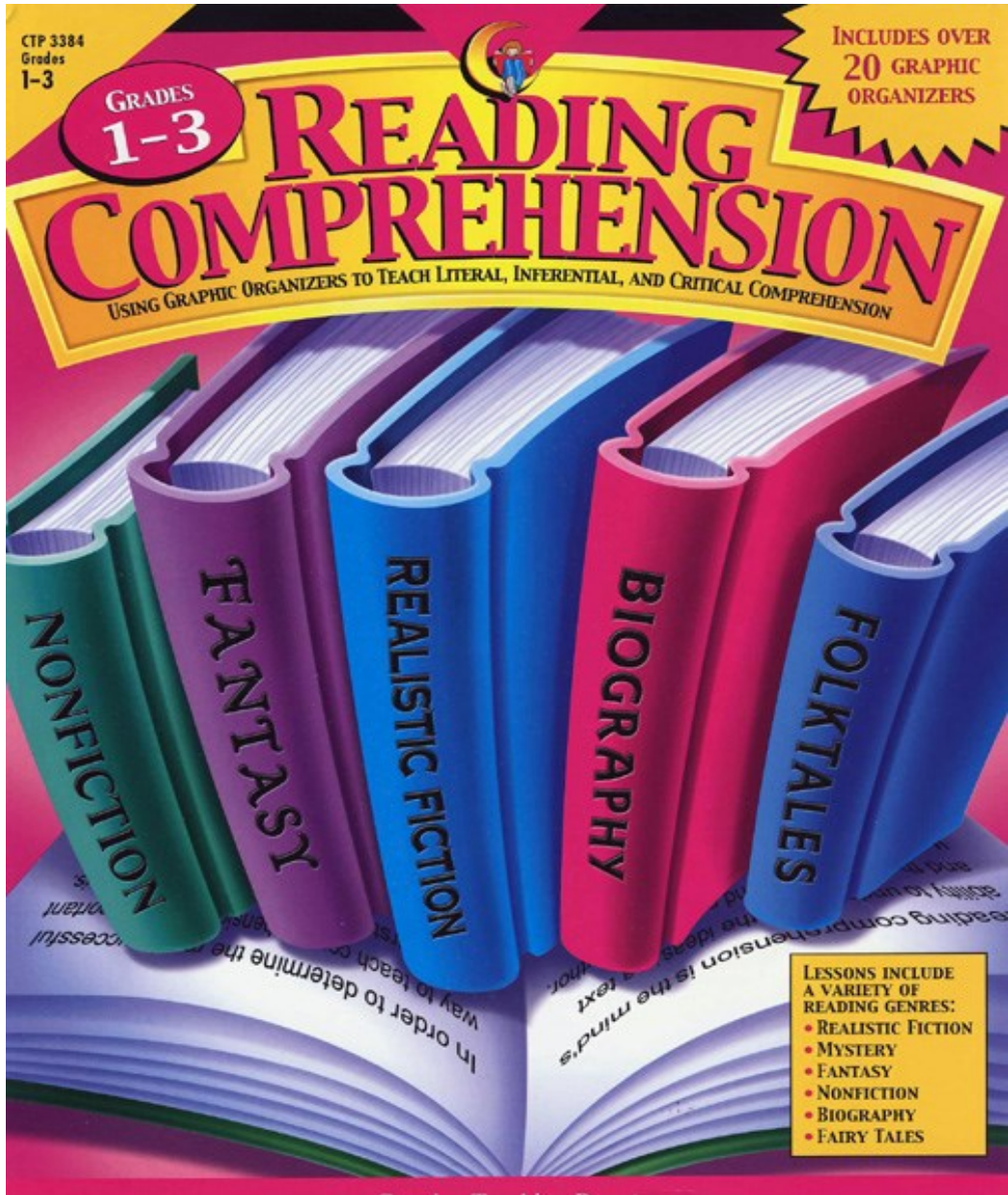
- ≡ Capitalize letter.
- Add a period.
- ⊕ Add a question mark.
- ^ Add a comma.
- ℳ Take words out.
- ◌ Spell correctly.
- ⌘ Indent.
- / Lowercase letter.
- ^ Add words.

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

*THE END!*



# Term 1



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-1**

***Now read the article below quickly and check your answers.***

People have lived in caves for thousands of years, and in some places there are people who still live in them.

Cave houses have many advantages. They're easy to make and don't cost a lot of money. They are cool in the day and warm at night.

The only problem with caves can be rain because when it rains caves can become wet. Because of this, people live in caves in countries where it doesn't rain very much!



You can find examples of ultra-modern cave houses in the Australian desert, where it is incredibly hot. In some towns people live underground, where it is cool and comfortable, and where they don't need air- conditioning!

Q1. When did people live in caves?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What are the advantages of cave houses?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q3. When are the caves cool?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What is the problem with caves?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Where do you find the ultra-modern cave houses?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_



Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-2**

**Read the paragraph below. Then answer the questions that follow.**

The wolves brought to Yellowstone National Park had a lot to learn. They had been taken from their pack, or family group. A wolf pack has “family” rules. What were the rules in their new pack? And who would they play with?

What was their territory, or area? After all, wolves have to keep intruders away, just as people close the doors of their homes to keep intruders away. What kinds of animal would they hunt for food?

Wolves talk with one another by howling in “song fests.” How would they learn the new “language?” Yes, these wolves had a lot to learn!

1. Underline the answer that best describes the main idea of this passage:

a. Wolves are very interesting.

b. The wolves brought to Yellowstone National Park had a lot to learn.



Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_





**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES- 3**

**Read the selection. Circle the letter beside the best response to each question.**

Many people still remember the “Storm of the Century,” from the winter of 1993. It was one of the biggest ever to hit the country. It formed in the Gulf of Mexico, then traveled across the Florida panhandle and all the way up to Maine. It left more snow over a greater area than any other storm had. Alabama got a foot of snow. New York got more than three feet. High winds caused drifts of snow up to 20 feet high. Half of the people in the country were affected by the storm. Flights were canceled and roads were closed. Many people lost power. In some places, snow fell at the rate of two to three inches per hour.

1. Which is the main idea?
  - a. The “Storm of the Century” had high winds.
  - b. The “Storm of the Century” was one of the biggest to hit the United States.
2. Which detail is more important?
  - a. It traveled from Florida up to Maine.
  - b. It traveled across the Florida panhandle.
3. Which detail is more important?
  - a. Half of the people in the country were affected by it.
  - b. Some flights were canceled.
4. Which is the better way to summarize the paragraph?
  - a. In a big snowstorm, snow falls quickly
  - b. The “Storm of the Century” left large amounts of snow from Alabama to Maine. Many people were affected by it.



Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES- 4**

**Read the passage below. Then circle the correct answer for the questions that follow.**

Mary wanted to enter the science essay contest. She decided to write her essay on monarch butterflies. Mary searched websites on the Internet. She also read books and magazine articles on monarch butterflies.

Mary took careful notes and made an outline. She then wrote her essay and typed the final draft. Mary proudly handed in the essay to her science teacher. One month later, Mary found out that her essay won first prize.

1. What did Mary do first?
  - a. Mary wrote an outline for her essay.
  - b. Mary gave her essay to her teacher.
  - c. Mary decided to learn about monarch butterflies.
2. What did Mary do before she wrote her essay?
  - a. Mary put all of her scraps of information in a box.
  - b. Mary found out that her essay won first prize.
  - c. Mary took careful notes and made an outline.
3. What happened last?
  - a. Mary read about monarch butterflies.
  - b. Mary found out that her essay won first prize.
  - c. Mary typed the final draft of her essay.



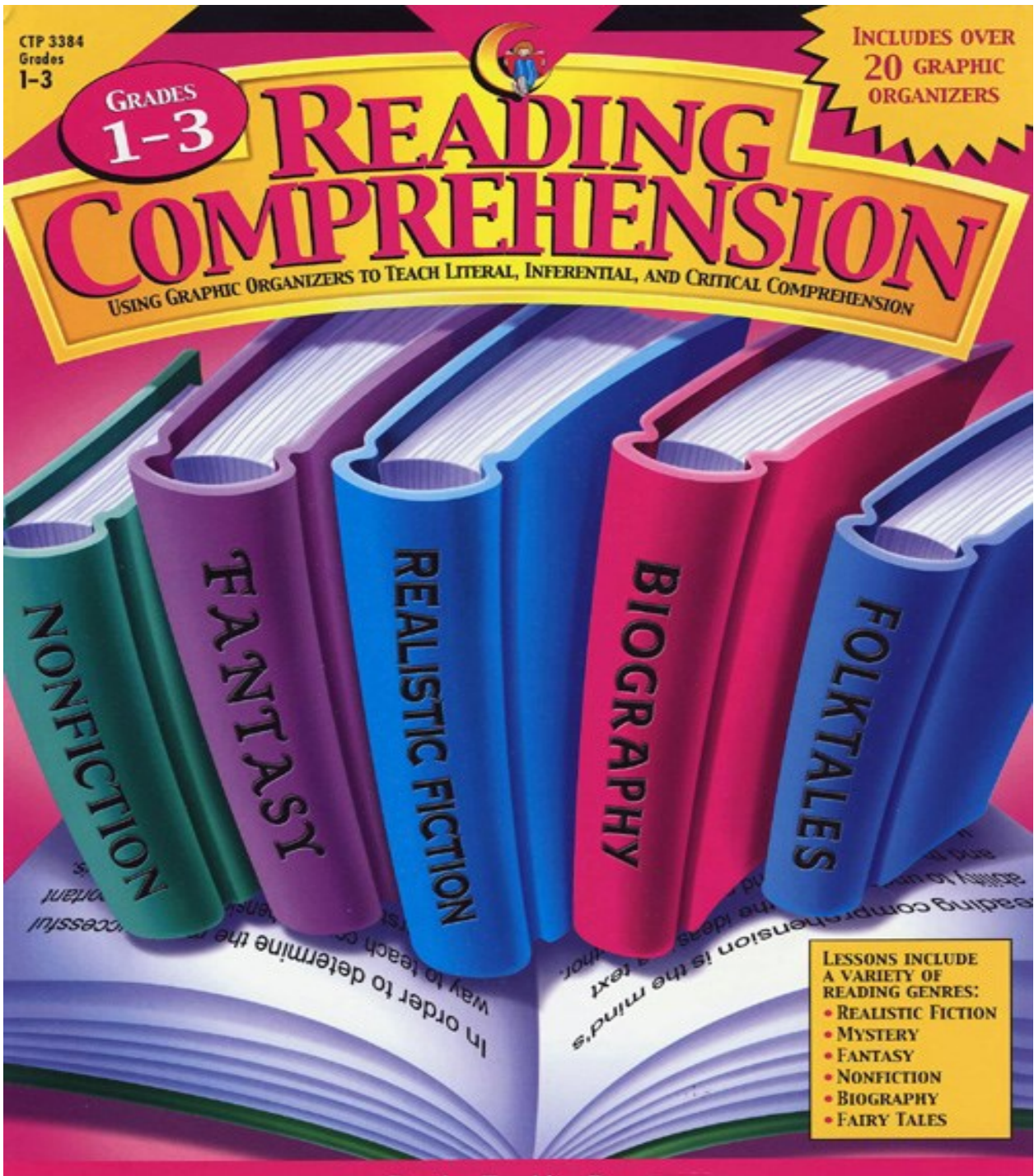
Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**Term2**



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES- 5**

**Read the story. Then make inferences to answer the questions.**

When Maggie came home from school, she smelled something delicious. Her father was cooking spaghetti and making his special sauce. This was her absolute favorite meal, and she wondered what the special occasion was. Then she looked at the table by the door. Her report card was lying there with the rest of the mail. Her father came over and gave her a big hug.

When they sat down to eat, Maggie's brother and sister held out their plates first. But their father shook his head at them and winked at Maggie. She held out her plate, and he piled it high with spaghetti and salad.



**Circle the correct answer to each question.**

1. What does Maggie's report card show?
  - a. She made good grades.
  - b. It shows a recipe for spaghetti.
  
2. How does Maggie find out what her report card shows?
  - a. She reads it in her bedroom.
  - b. Her father gives her a big hug.
  
3. Why does Maggie's father make her favorite meal?
  - a. He likes spaghetti, too.
  - b. He wants to show her he's proud of her.
  
4. How do you think Maggie felt when her father served her before her brother and sister?
  - a. She felt special.
  - b. She felt frustrated.



Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....  
 Teacher's sign: \_\_\_\_\_



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES- 6**

**Read the story. Then circle the correct answer to each question.**

A boy named Justin once rode his bike past a home for children. He saw that the children there didn't have bikes to ride. So he decided to get them bikes. He didn't have a lot of money to spend, so he couldn't just buy a lot of bikes. What Justin did was look for old bikes to fix up for the children. When people heard about what he was doing, they started bringing him their old bikes and donating money so that he could buy the parts he needed. Justin was then able to rebuild many more bikes and give them away.

1. What problem does Justin see?
  - a. The children at the home don't have bikes.
  - b. Justin can't find anyone to ride his bike with.
2. What is Justin's solution?
  - a. He will give them his bike.
  - b. He will fix old bikes and donate them.
3. What makes Justin's solution hard?
  - a. He is really busy.
  - b. He doesn't have a lot of money for parts.
4. How do people help Justin solve this problem?
  - a. They help him fix up old bikes.
  - b. They bring him old bikes and give him money for parts.



Begin with capital letter?.....  
 End with period?.....  
 Capital letter for proper nouns?.....  
 Found information from the passage?.....  
 Writing letters properly? .....

Leave space between words?.....

*Teacher's sign:* \_\_\_\_\_



**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-7**

**Read the paragraph. Then circle the correct answers to the questions that follow.**

I believe that the city should not allow cars downtown. The traffic is really bad there. Streets are always full. People can hardly get around. We've had 30 more accidents this year than we did last year. Everyone should leave their cars when they come downtown. Downtown should be for pedestrians. Please join me! Send the mayor a letter. Let's tell her to ban automobiles downtown!

1. What is the writer persuading the reader to do?
  - a. build more parking lots downtown
  - b. send a letter to the mayor
  - c. walk to work
  
2. What is one reason the writer gives for his opinion?
  - a. traffic is really bad downtown
  - b. the mayor doesn't know about the problem
  - c. cars are better in the neighborhoods than downtown

**Teacher's Sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-8**

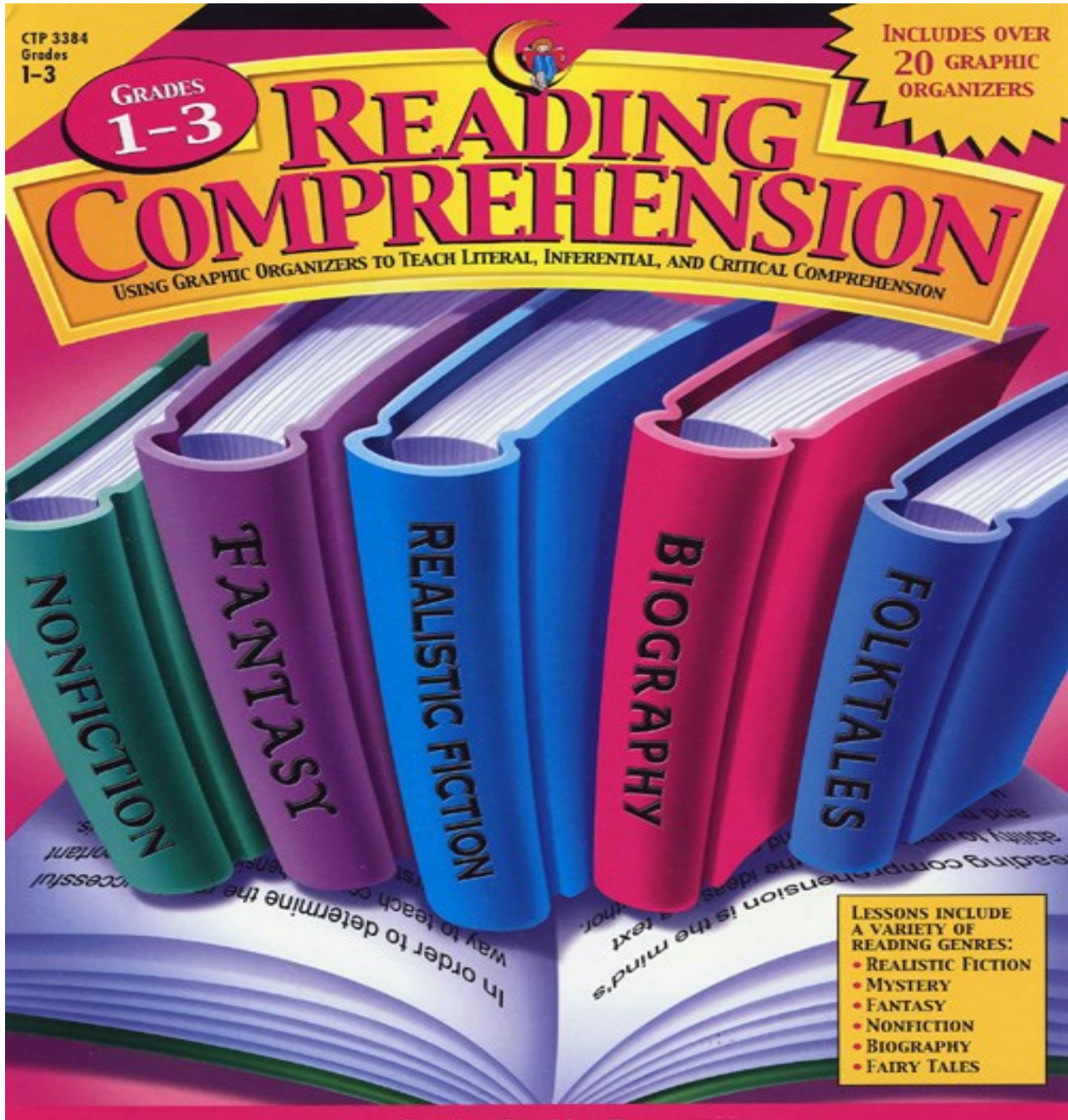
Read the paragraph. Then write *compare* next to sentences that tell how two characters are alike. Write *contrast* next to sentences that tell how they are different.

Keisha and Donna are both scientists who study the ocean. Keisha studies sharks. Donna studies coral reefs. They both love to scuba dive for their research. Keisha also teaches classes on sharks at a college. Donna spends all her time studying the reefs and writing about what she finds.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Keisha and Donna are both scientists who study the ocean.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Keisha studies sharks. Donna studies coral reefs.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ They both love to scuba dive for their research.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Keisha also teaches classes on sharks at a college. Donna spends all her time studying the reefs and writing about what she finds.

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

**Term 3**





**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-9**

**Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.**

Nancy's class was planning a trip to an art museum in the city. Nancy said, "I can hardly wait to go." She loved paintings, and had art posters all over the room she shared with her sister.

"I don't see why you're so excited about a museum," her friend Tyler commented to her.

"Original paintings are awesome," Nancy said. "You have to see them framed and on display to understand."

Finally, the day of the trip came. The school bus took almost two hours to get to the museum. Nancy and her classmates spent the whole afternoon wandering through the halls, studying the art.

At the end of the day, Tyler said to Nancy, "Now I get it. Original paintings by famous artists *are* awesome."

1. Who are the main characters in the story? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Circle the best description of Nancy.  
a. loves to paint                      b. loves paintings                      c. doesn't like museums
3. Circle the best description of Tyler.  
a. didn't like museums                      b. hates the city                      c. loves paintings
4. Which character changed in the course of the passage?  
a. Nancy                      b. Nancy's sister                      c. Tyler
5. What caused the change?  
a. the trip to the museum                      b. the school bus                      c. Nancy

**Teacher's Sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-10**

**Read each passage. Then circle the correct answer.**

Many of the people who headed west in 1849 did not bring enough water. Some ran out of water in the Nevada desert. Clever men brought barrels of water from California to Nevada. They charged thirsty travelers as much as \$100 for a glass of water.

1. What was the effect of travelers not having enough water?
  - a. They had to pay a lot of money for water.
  - b. They turned back and did not reach California.
  - c. They went to California with barrels of water.
2. What caused people to pay \$100 for a glass of water?
  - a. They thought it tasted great.
  - b. They needed water to survive.
  - c. They liked the men who were selling it.

Two California gold miners got fed up with mining. They sold their mining cabin to three men for \$25. The new owners took the cabin apart. In the spaces between the floorboards, they gathered gold dust that had fallen off the men's clothing. The gold dust was worth \$300!

3. What caused the two miners to sell their cabin?
  - a. They had gold dust on their clothes.
  - b. They wanted to run off and search for gold.
  - c. They got fed up with gold mining.
4. What effect did taking the cabin apart have for the new owners?
  - a. The cabin wasn't good for anything.
  - b. The new owners made a lot of money.
  - c. The gold miners gave up on mining.

**Teacher's Sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-11**

Omar Hamdan lives in Tabuk. He is sixteen years old, and he's on the school football team. Omar is a very good player, and he's the team's top striker this season. Omar wants to be a professional football player. Omar is an Al-Watani fan, and his dream is to play for Al-Watani one day. This summer he is going to the Al-Watani Football School. There, boys learn the techniques of football and how to work as a team. They also have a chance to meet their favorite star players. Omar is really excited. His parents support him, but they want him to go to a university.

1)	ndan lives in Jeddah.	T	F
2)	Omar wants to be a professional football player.	T	F
3)	Omar is an Al-Watani fan.	T	F
4)	There, boys learn the techniques of football.	T	F
5)	His dream is to study at the university.	T	F

1.	Omar is _____ years old.			
	(A) ten	(B) fifteen	(C) sixteen	(D) fourteen
2.	He is on the school's _____ team.			
	(A) basketball	(B) football	(C) baseball	(D) soccer
3.	This _____ he is going to the Al-Watani Football school.			
	(A) fall	(B) winter	(C) summer	(D) spring
4.	His _____ support him.			
	(A) friends	(B) cousins	(C) parents	(D) teachers

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

**READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES-12****The Cousins**

Badr lives in Jeddah. He plays basketball every day. He goes to basketball games at school and watches football games and other sports on TV. He likes to read and play computer games, but he doesn't like malls. He often walks along the sea with his older brother and likes to look at boats and sea birds.

Badr's cousin Imad lives in Riyadh. He likes to watch football games on TV, but he doesn't like to play football. He likes to play basketball. He also likes to watch films and go to malls. He often meets his friends at the mall near his house. They like to go shopping and spend time playing computer games. He doesn't often walk to places, but he likes to exercise in the gym.

1) Imad are friends	T	F
2) They both like to play computer games.	T	F
3) Imad plays basketball.	T	F
4) Imad likes to go to the malls.	T	F
5) They both like to exercise in the gym.	T	F

1.	Badr lives in _____.			
	(A) Yanbu	(B) Riyadh	(C) Jeddah	(D) Taif
2.	He often walks along the sea with his older brother and likes to look at _____.			
	(A) cars	(B) boats	(C) paintings	(D) books
3.	Imad likes to watch films and go to _____.			
	(A) malls	(B) cinema	(C) school	(D) library
4.	Imad likes to _____ in the gym.			
	(A) work	(B) exercise	(C) play	(D) walk

Teacher's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

# Handwriting Worksheets

## Week 1:

**A crowd is not company**

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## Week 2:

**A bad workman blames his tools.**

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## Week 3:

**A picture paints a thousand words.**

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## Week 4:

**Pen is mightier than the sword.**

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## Week 5:

**Many hands make light work.**

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

**Week 6:**  
**As busy as a bee.**

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**Week 7:**  
**Better to be safe than sorry.**

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**Week 8:**  
**Every cloud has a silver lining.**

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**Week 9:**  
**Laughter is the best medicine**

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**Week 10:**  
**Old habits die hard**

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**Teacher's Sign:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

# *THE END!*

