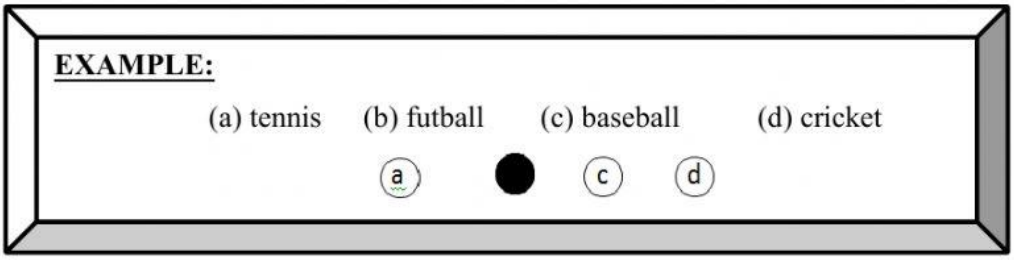
PART A
SPELLING

DIRECTIONS: **There are four (4) words in each item. One (1) of the four (4) words is spelt INCORRECTLY. Find the word that is INCORRECTLY spelt and shade its letter on your Answer Sheet. See how the example is done.**



{1}	(a)	irresistible	(b)	illegal	(c)	impostar	(d)	antibiotic
{2}	(a)	intention	(b)	manageable	(c)	niceness	(d)	radience
{3}	(a)	knead	(b)	sutle	(c)	ghost	(d)	reign
{4}	(a)	igwana	(b)	octopus	(c)	alligator	(d)	urchin
{5}	(a)	bought	(b)	sprang	(c)	scurried	(d)	flead
{6}	(a)	acummulate	(b)	beginning	(c)	suffrage	(d)	dizziness
{7}	(a)	clutch	(b)	flach	(c)	snack	(d)	shift
{8}	(a)	passers-by	(b)	thieves	(c)	actresses	(d)	echos
{9}	(a)	cheque	(b)	draught	(c)	thime	(d)	quay
{10}	(a)	tought	(b)	froze	(c)	crept	(d)	wrung

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART B
WORD USAGE

DIRECTIONS: **Words have been left out of the following sentences. Below each sentence, some words are provided. Decide which is the correct word or words to fill the blank spaces. Then shade the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET provided. See how the example is done.**

EXAMPLE:

The boy did not _____ the fries and chicken.

(a) eaten (b) eat (c) ate (d) eating



{1} I would have performed better if I _____ the song.

(a) choose (b) had chosen (c) did choose (d) chosen

{2} The brave boy came to the party by _____.

(a) himself (b) herself (c) yourself (d) itself

{3} Yesterday, Mala _____ to collect her medals.

(a) go (b) went (c) goes (d) gone

{4} _____ we are early, we can take a stroll before class starts.

(a) although (b) since (c) for (d) unless

{5} When he was a young man, he _____himself to his studies.

(a) admired (b) obliged (c) pity (d) dedicated

{6} During the hike, we walked _____ across the ravine.

(a) cautiously (b) politely (c) fiercely (d) bitterly

{7} The lifeguard dived _____ the water to save the drowning girl.

(a) through (b) in (c) from (d) into

{8} When Prudent grabbed the old lady's purse, Syma felt _____ so she tried to assist her.

(a) sorry (b) bored (c) excited (d) lonely

{9} Brandon has the _____ number of marbles among the three friends.

(a) few (b) more few (c) fewest (d) fewer

{10} The black dog _____ we have is very ferocious.

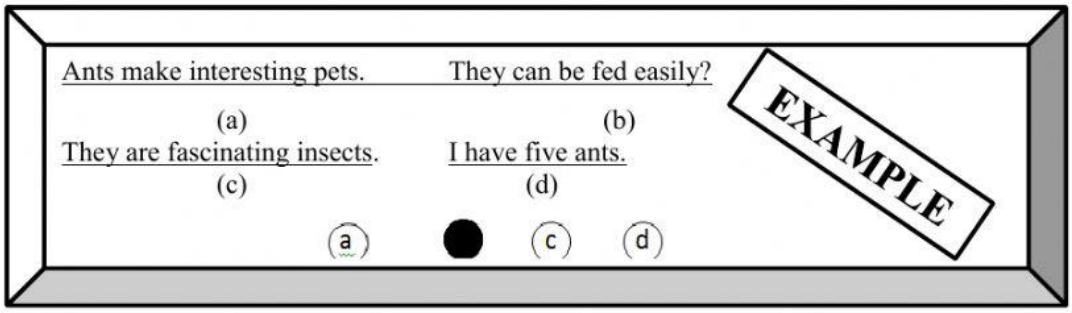
(a) whom (b) that (c) whose (d) who

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART C
PUNCTUATION

DIRECTIONS: Each item consists of a paragraph. In one of the underlined sentences in the paragraph, there is an **error in punctuation**. Note the letter of the underlined sentence with the error and **shade** it on your **answer sheet**.



{1} "I hate meatloaf!" Matt yelled. (a) I'm not eating this." (b)

Matt's mom and dad looked at each other. (c) Matt's outbursts had been (d)

happening all summer long.

{2} "We're going to let you cook dinner from now on," mom said. (a)

You can pick the meals as long as theyre healthy," mom continued. (b)

"We're going to eat good food every night!" Matt answered. (c) Mom smiled. (d)

{3} The next day, dad planned the meal with Matt so he could go grocery shopping. (a)

Matt had already been thinking about his favorite dinners. (b)

"We're going to have chicken tonight, and spaghetti tomorrow, Matt stated (c)

"Woah hold on now," dad said. (d)

{4} "What else are we going to have with the chicken" he continued. (a)

The family usually had at least one vegetable with each meal. (b)

They usually had another side dish as well. (c) "We can have corn with (d)

the chicken," Matt said.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

{5} "Sophia does not like corn," said dad. (a) "Well, it's my choice, so I'm going to make corn," Matt replied. (b) Matt knew that Sophia would complain at dinner. (c) "Are you ready for Sophias complaints?" dad asked. (d)

{6} "Yeah, whatever" Matt answered. (a) Matt and his dad spent a long time trying to figure out the meals and side dishes for the whole week. (b) Matt was very frustrated because it was a lot more work than he expected. (c) (d)

{7} "This is impossible," Matt said. (a) "Yes it is hard, dad agreed. (b) Everyone has different tastes for food. (c) It's hard to please everyone. (d)

{8} They planned to go shopping this week. (a) After grocery shopping, it was time for Matt to make his first meal. (b) His parents were there to help him. (c) Matt promised to make everyone happy the following week (d)

{9} They looked up the recipes for chicken, rice, and broccoli with cheese. (a) Matt looked at the directions for everything and thought that was a lot of work. (b) he was usually outside or playing video games while his parents made dinner. (c) It took almost an hour to make dinner. (d)

{10} There were so many steps. (a) Matt was tired after cooking dinner. (b) However he was proud of himself since he made dinner. (c) He knew he would like it tonight. (d)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART D
VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: **In each item, the underlined word has nearly the SAME meaning as one of the words labelled (A), (B), (C), (D). Find the word with nearly the SAME meaning and shade its letter on your Answer Sheet. See how the example is done below.**

EXAMPLE:

Young children usually **adore** their parents.

(a) attract (b) admire
(c) abuse (d) leave



{1} Daddy bought hardware materials to **refurbish** the house.

(a) renovate (b) demolish (c) destroy (d) polish

{2} The **derelic**t house in the village was infested with rodents.

(a) massive (b) new (c) dilapidated (d) ancient

{3} Marcus **concealed** a dangerous weapon in his pocket but was searched by security.

(a) showed (b) hid (c) held (d) revealed

{4} Weak students **endeavour** to improve their work by trying harder.

(a) know (b) promise (c) fail (d) attempt

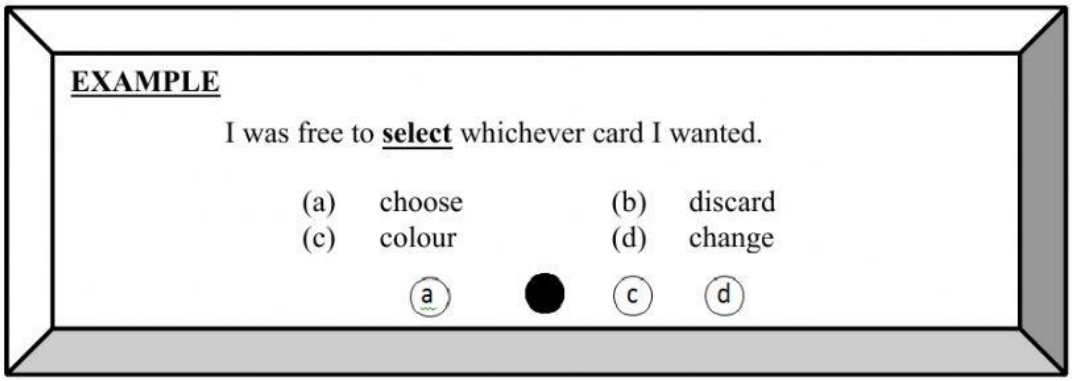
{5} After winning the reading competition, the school was in a **celebratory** mood.

(a) bad (b) sad (c) festive (d) naughty

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

DIRECTIONS: **In each sentence, the word that is bolded and underlined has the <u>OPPOSITE</u> meaning of one of the words labelled (A), (B), (C), (D). Find the word with the OPPOSITE meaning and <u>shade</u> its letter on your <u>Answer Sheet</u>. See how the example is done below.**



{6} Many people purchase goods at **<u>wholesale</u>** prices now.

(a) marketing (b) inclusive (c) retail (d) sale

{7} The **<u>majority</u>** of workers went to work during the strike.

(a) minimum (b) least (c) few (d) minority

{8} The business recorded a **<u>profit</u>** from all the sales for the month.

(a) loss (b) gain (c) balance (d) surplus

{9} After staying up all night, the teenager was **<u>sluggish</u>** when morning arrived.

(a) slow (b) energetic (c) happy (d) inactive

{10} The **<u>lenient</u>** judge gave Carl a stern warning.

(a) tolerant (b) compassionate (c) strict (d) clean

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART E
READING 01

DIRECTIONS: **Read the following poem carefully. There are ten (10) questions about the poem. On your Answer Sheet, shade the letter of the option that shows the Correct Answer.**

Two little kittens, one stormy night,
Began to quarrel, and then to fight;
One had a mouse and the other had none,
And that's the way the quarrel begun.

"I'll have that mouse," said the bigger cat,
"You'll have that mouse? We'll see about that!"
"I will have that mouse," said the eldest son;
"You shan't have that mouse," said the little one.

I told you before 'twas a stormy night
When these two little kittens began to fight;
The old woman seized her sweeping broom,
And swept the two kittens right out of the room.

The ground was covered with frost and snow,
And the two little kittens had nowhere to go.
So they laid them down on the mat at the door
While the old woman finished sweeping the floor.

Then they crept in, as quiet as mice,
All wet with snow and as cold as ice;
For they found it was better, that stormy night,
To lie down and sleep than to quarrel and fight.

By: Anonymous

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

{1} Why did the kittens begin to fight?

(a) They didn't like the old woman.
(b) They were sleepy, tired, cold, and wet.
(c) The snowy, stormy night was bothering them.
(d) One kitten had something the other kitten wanted.

{2} Quarrel and fight are examples of _____.

(a) idioms (b) synonyms (c) antonyms (d) homophones

{3} '***The old woman seized her sweeping broom'*** (*third stanza*) to _____.

(a) stop the kittens from fighting
(b) sweep the floor
(c) sweep snow from the steps
(d) play with the kittens

{4} The kittens did not run away when they were outside because they _____.

(a) were waiting for the mouse (b) were too cold
(c) were hungry (d) had no other place to go

{5} '***The kittens crept in as quiet as mice'*** is an example of the figurative language called _____.

(a) a hyperbole (b) a simile
(c) an alliteration (d) a metaphor

{6} What **most likely** happened to the mouse?

(a) The bigger cat got it.
(b) The smaller cat got it.
(c) The old lady swept it out.
(d) It ran away when the cats began to fight.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

{7} The poet's purpose for writing this poem is to _____.

(a) try to sell kittens
(b) give information about kittens
(c) teach good manners
(d) write a poem

{8} What lesson can we learn from the poem?

(a) When we fight with others we often also harm ourselves.
(b) Fighting is the best way to resolve a conflict.
(c) We should not live with old women.
(d) We must fight when we want something.

{9} The reader of this poem does **NOT** know the _____.

(a) time of day it was
(b) number of lines in the poem
(c) poet's name
(d) characters

{10} The most suitable title for the poem is _____.

(a) My Pets
(b) The Storm
(c) The Old Woman
(d) Two Little Kittens

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LIVEWORKSHEETS