

2025/2026

English	<u>Topic 1:</u> Spelling	PPT's and work will be saved on Teams under <u>General Channel - File – Class Materials - Assessment Practice Worksheets Term 2</u> <u>Topic 1:</u> 20 Selected spelling words given. - 10 will be done during the exam. (Practice worksheet)
	<u>Topic 2:</u> Adverbs	<u>Topic 2:</u> PPT – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation page no: 28,29,30,31
	<u>Topic 3:</u> Preposition of time and place	<u>Topic 3:</u> PPT – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation book page no: 32,33,34
	<u>Topic 4:</u> Types of sentences	<u>Topic 4:</u> PPT – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation book page no: ppt week 7
	<u>Topic 5:</u> Antonyms	<u>Topic 5:</u> PPT – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation book page no: ppt week 3

“Empower students to learn for life and strive for excellence so that they can contribute positively to the global society”

Year 3: Practice Worksheets – Term 2: 2025/2026

Subject: English	Date:
Practice worksheet	LO: I can answer correctly.

Grammar concepts: Information

Prepositions of Place

Definition:

Prepositions of place describe the location or position of a person or object in relation to something else.

Common examples: in, on, under, behind, next to, between, above

Example sentences:

- The book is **on** the table.
- The cat is **under** the chair.
- The ball is **between** the boxes.
- The cat is **behind** the curtain.

Prepositions of Time

Definition:

Prepositions of time tell us when something happens.

Common examples: in, on, at, during, before, after

Example sentences:

- School starts **at** 7:30 a.m.
- My birthday is **in** July.
- We have a test **on** Monday.
- I will call you **after** lunch.
- Brush your teeth **before** Bed.
- They played games **during** the afternoon.

LO: Y Excellent! ☆☆☆ Y Very good! ☆☆ Y Good job! ☆ Y Revise, Keep trying

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Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Examples of antonyms:

- hot – cold
- big – small
- happy – sad
- fast – slow

Example sentence:

- The giraffe is **tall**, but the cat is **short**.
- Tea is **hot**, but ice cream is **cold**.
- Please **open** the door, then **close** it.

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense connects the past to the present. It is formed using:
have/has + past participle

Use *have* with: I, You, We, They

Use *has* with: She, He, It

Structure:

Subject + have/has + past participle

Example sentences:

- I **have** painted a picture.
- She **has** broken the glass.
- They **have** finished their homework.
- He **has** seen the movie.

LO: ʔ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ʔ Very good! ☆☆ ʔ Good job! ☆ ʔ Revise, Keep trying

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Types of Sentences

Sentences are grouped by their purpose or function:

♦ Declarative (**Statement**)

Makes a statement and ends with a period.

- The sun is shining.

♦ Interrogative (**Question**)

Asks a question and ends with a question mark.

- Where is your book?

♦ Imperative (**Command**)

Gives an order or instruction.

- Close the door.

♦ Exclamatory (**Exclamation**)

Shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.

- What a beautiful day!

What is an Adverb?

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells us how, when, where, or how much. Many adverbs end in -ly.

Examples: quickly, quietly, yesterday, outside, very

Example sentences:

- The boy ran **quickly**. (how)
- She spoke **softly**. (how)
- We arrived **early**. (when)
- They played **outside**. (where)
- The water is **very** cold. (how much)

LO: Y Excellent! ☆☆☆ Y Very good! ☆☆ Y Good job! ☆ Y Revise, Keep trying

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Please note: The grammar concepts are **embedded within the reading comprehension passages**. Students are required to answer the comprehension questions **and identify and apply their grammar knowledge as demonstrated in the texts**.

Reading Passage 1: Fiction

Last Saturday, Amir arrived early at the old lighthouse by the sea. He had visited the lighthouse many times, but he had never explored the narrow staircase inside. The wind blew fiercely around the tall tower, and the waves crashed loudly against the rocks below.

"Have you ever climbed to the top?" his sister Leila asked excitedly. Amir nodded bravely. "I have tried before, but I have always stopped halfway," he admitted quietly. Inside the lighthouse, it was surprisingly dark and cool. Carefully, they stepped onto the winding stairs. At first, Amir walked confidently, but soon he felt slightly nervous. The stairs were steep, and the air grew colder as they climbed higher. Suddenly, a small bird flew past them. "Watch out!" shouted Leila.

At the top, sunlight shone brightly through the round windows. Amir looked down at the tiny boats in the distance. He felt proud because he had finally reached the top.

"I have conquered my fear!" he exclaimed happily.

From that day on, Amir has believed that brave choices can lead to wonderful adventures.

LO: ⚡ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Very good! ☆☆ ⚡ Good job! ☆ ⚡ Revise, Keep trying

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Section A: Reading Comprehension

1. Where did Amir arrive early?

- a) At the beach
- b) At the lighthouse
- c) At the harbour
- d) At the park

2. Why had Amir stopped before climbing to the top?

- a) The stairs were broken
- b) He was tired
- c) He felt nervous
- d) It was closed

3. Find one word that shows how the wind blew.

4. How did Amir feel at the top? Explain using evidence from the text.

5. What lesson did Amir learn?

6. Write one question sentence from the passage.

7. Underline one adverb in this sentence:

The waves crashed loudly against the rocks below.

LO: ʔ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ʔ Very good! ☆☆☆ ʔ Good job! ☆ ʔ Revise, Keep trying

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8. What type of sentence is this?

"Watch out!"

- a) Statement
- b) Question
- c) Command
- d) Exclamation

9. Write one statement from the passage.

10. Complete using the present perfect tense: (has or have)

- a) Amir _____ reached the top.
- b) He _____ visited the lighthouse many times.
- c) I _____ tried before.

11. Circle the preposition of place:

- a) early
- b) inside
- c) proudly
- d) finally

12. Identify then Circle the preposition of time

- a) Last Saturday
- b) loudly
- c) dark
- d) small

13. Change this statement into a question:

Amir has conquered his fear.

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14. Find the antonym of *brightly* from the passage.

15. Write the opposite of:

- a) early → _____
- b) brave → _____
- c) narrow → _____

Reading Passage 2: Fiction

The Clocktower Clue

Every Thursday morning, the students of Willow Creek School gathered around the tall, old clocktower. It had stood in the centre of the courtyard for more than one hundred years.

Lina had always wondered what secrets it held.

Today, when she reached school before assembly, she noticed something unusual. A narrow wooden door at the base of the tower—one that was usually locked—was slightly open.

Lina hesitated. "Should I check inside?" she whispered to herself.

Just then, her friend Omar arrived. "You look like you've discovered treasure!" he said, laughing.

Lina pointed at the open door. "Something has happened. I've *never seen* it open."

Together they stepped into the dim space. A long, spiral staircase twisted upwards.

Dust floated in the air like tiny sparks.

Halfway up, Omar spotted a shiny object lying on the step. He picked it up carefully.

"It's a silver whistle... and it's warm," he said. "Someone has *just left it here*."

Suddenly, a loud *clang!* echoed from above.

They hurried to the top where the great bronze bell hung. There, standing proudly beside the bell, was Mr. Rowan, the school caretaker. He smiled.

"I see you've found my whistle," he said. "I have been repairing the bell. The door must have swung open."

Lina let out a breath she didn't realise she had been holding.

Omar grinned. "Well, mystery solved—but we've also climbed a hundred steps!"

Mr. Rowan chuckled. "And now you've had a real clocktower adventure."

LO: ⚡ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Very good! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Good job! ☆ ⚡ Revise, Keep trying

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Knowledge & Literal Recall

Section A: Answer comprehension questions in full sentences.

1. When do the students gather around the clocktower?

2. Identify the object Omar picked up from the stairs.

3. Can you name who was at the top of the tower?

SECTION B — Vocabulary & Grammar

1. Choose the correct answer

1. Which adverb best describes how Omar picked up the whistle?

- A. Loudly
- B. Carefully
- C. Slowly

2. The phrase "*dust floated in the air like tiny sparks*" is an example of:

- A. A metaphor
- B. A simile
- C. A fact

3. Which sentence is in the present perfect tense?

- A. Lina walked up the stairs.
- B. Omar is fixing the clock.
- C. Someone has left a whistle here.

LO: Ȳ Excellent! ☆☆☆ Ȳ Very good! ☆☆ Ȳ Good job! ☆ Ȳ Revise, Keep trying

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2. Fill-in-the-Blanks (Prepositions of Time & Place)

- 1) The students met _____ Thursday morning.
- 2) The wooden door was open _____ the base of the clocktower.
- 3) Lina arrived _____ assembly.
- 4) Omar found the whistle _____ the step.

3. Match each word to its antonym

Word	Antonym
1. Narrow	A. Bright
2. Dim	B. Wide
3. Above	C. Below

4. Identify each sentence as: **statement, question, command, exclamation**

- a) Should I check inside? _____
- b) The staircase twisted upwards. _____
- c) Be careful on the steps. _____
- d) What an adventure! _____

5. Write your answer in full sentences

- a) Why do you think the whistle was warm?

- b) Why did Lina hesitate before entering the doorway?

- c) What makes the clocktower seem mysterious? Give two reasons.

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6. Word Problems

- A.** Lina counted 18 steps before finding the whistle.
Then she climbed 45 more to reach the top.

How many steps did she climb in total?

- B.** Mr. Rowan has repaired the bell for 3 days.
Omar says he has visited the tower twice during this time.

How many days did Omar *not* visit the tower?

Creative Writing

Write a detailed paragraph:

Imagine the clocktower hides another secret. Lina and Omar discover a small object inside a hidden drawer at the top. Describe:

- What the object is
- How they find it
- What clues it gives
- What adventure it leads to next
- How they feel throughout the discovery
- Encourage descriptive language, adverbs, and prepositions.

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Reading passage 3: Non-Fiction

The Age of Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs lived on Earth millions of years ago, long before humans existed. They lived during a time called the Mesozoic Era. There were many different kinds of dinosaurs. Some were enormous, while others were small and light.

The Tyrannosaurus rex was a powerful meat-eater. It walked on two legs and had sharp teeth. In contrast, the Triceratops was a gentle plant-eater. It had three horns on its head and a large frill around its neck.

Dinosaurs lived in forests, near rivers, and on open plains. Some dinosaurs moved quickly, but others walked slowly. Scientists have carefully studied fossils found in rocks. These fossils give important information about life in the past.

Many scientists believe that a huge asteroid hit Earth. After that event, the weather changed suddenly. Soon, the dinosaurs became extinct.

Today, people still visit museums to learn about dinosaurs. They are truly fascinating creatures!

Comprehension questions

1. When did dinosaurs live?

- A. In modern times
- B. Millions of years ago
- C. Next year
- D. During winter

2. What did the Tyrannosaurus rex eat?

3. What do fossils give information about? (Line 9)

4. Name one place where dinosaurs lived.

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5. Give two differences between the Tyrannosaurus rex and the Triceratops.

6. Look at lines 7-9. Write two Nouns and two Adverbs

Nouns: 1.	2.
Adverbs: 1.	2.

7. Why do you think people still visit museums to learn about dinosaurs?

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8. Are dinosaurs alive today? How do you know?

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9. What does the word "extinct" mean?

- A. Sleeping
- B. No longer living
- C. Growing
- D. Hungry

10. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To entertain
- B. To inform
- C. To persuade
- D. To instruct

11. Find a word in the passage that means very big. _____

LO: ⚡ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Very good! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Good job! ☆ ⚡ Revise, Keep trying

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12. Is this text fiction or non-fiction? How do you know?

13. Why do you think dinosaurs interest children today?

Prepositions of Place & Time

15. Circle the preposition of time:

Dinosaurs lived during the Mesozoic Era.

16. Underline the preposition of place:

They lived in forests.

17. Find one adverb in this sentence:

Some dinosaurs moved quickly.

18. Write the antonym of 'enormous.'

19. What type of sentence is this?

Why did dinosaurs disappear?

- A. Statement
- B. Question
- C. Command
- D. Exclamation

20. What type of sentence is this?

Dinosaurs lived on Earth.

LO: ⚡ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Very good! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Good job! ☆☆ ⚡ Revise, Keep trying

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Spelling Words

Words from spelling lessons.

Word	Copy	1 st try	2 nd try
eight			
weight			
neighbour			
vein			
beige			
sleigh			
freight			
they			
obey			
grey			
survey			
redo			
rename			
rewrite			
relocate			
reappear			
interview			
interrupt			
international			

LO: ⚡ Excellent! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Very good! ☆☆☆ ⚡ Good job! ☆ ⚡ Revise, Keep trying