

YEAR 5 Language Conventions – SET 5

Name Date

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled.
Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1 The trainer liked to (sponj) down the horses after the race.

2 (Reduse) means to make something smaller.

3 After eating onions your (breth) may smell bad.

4 My favourite sweet is chocolate (fuge).

5 Mum put on (lipstik) before going out.

6 Two members of our band play (guitr).

7 Our campfire was (berning) well.

8 The racing car driver (thort) his car was the fastest.

9 A (triangel) is a closed shape with three sides.

10 People pray in different (churchs).

11 The car in front of us stopped (sudenly).

12 Major towns and (citys) often have traffic problems.

13 A bee is an insect that (buzzez) near its hive.

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**There is a spelling mistake in each sentence.
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

14 Helpful people are often the happiest.

15 The kettle contained boyling water.

16 Your not allowed to write in any library books.

17 There conducting experiments in the science laboratory.

18 The begining of an essay should engage the reader.

19 I truely believe that swimming should be compulsory in school.

20 For every action there is an equal and oposite reaction.

21 Geografy involves the study of the earth and its features.

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Read the text for *Ned Kelly*. Answer the questions 22 to 31
Shade only one bubble for each question.

Ned Kelly

1. Edward “Ned” Kelly (1855–1880) was a famous Australian bushranger.
2. He was born at Beveridge, Victoria, in June of 1855.
3. Ned was in trouble with police throughout his life.
4. His final confrontation with police took place in Glenrowan on 28 June, 1880.
5. It was here that he wore his famous metal armour and helmet.
6. He was captured by police and Judge Redmond Barry sentenced him to death.
7. Many consider Ned Kelly a folk hero, while other people believe he was simply a thief and a killer.

22 The inverted commas in the first sentence are used to show the word “Ned” is

- someone speaking.
- a common name.
- an error.
- emphasised.

23 In the first sentence the dash (–) between the dates in the brackets means

- to.
- from.
- and.
- then.

24 *He was born at Beveridge, Victoria, in June of 1855.*

The use of the commas around *Victoria* indicate

- Beveridge is in Victoria.
- Victoria is in Beveridge.
- a list of places Ned lived.
- uncertainty about where Ned was born.

25 *He was born at Beveridge, Victoria, in June of 1855.*

Which word can be removed from this sentence without changing the meaning?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| was | at | in | of |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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26 *Ned was in trouble with police throughout his life.*

Which word in this sentence is **not** a preposition?

in

with

throughout

his

27 *Many consider Ned Kelly a folk hero, while other people believe he was simply a thief and a killer.*

In this sentence, the word that is left out after *many* is

police.

heroes.

people.

bushrangers.

28 Which of the following is **not** a simple sentence?

Edward “Ned Kelly” (1855–1880) was a famous Australian bushranger.

He was in trouble with police throughout his life.

His final confrontation with police took place in Glenrowan on 28 June, 1880.

It was here that he wore his famous metal armour and helmet.

29 There are many time references used in this text.

(i) List them.


(ii) Explain why so many time references are used in this text.

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Colour the bubble to show the correct answer.

30 Which answer correctly completes this sentence?

Mum often says  should be kind to everyone we meet.

- that “we
- that, “we
- that we
- that we,

31 Which is a complete sentence?





- In the house across the road two lively dogs.
- Two dogs live in the house across the road.
- Crossing the road from my house two dogs.
- Across the road two lively dogs near my house.

32 Colour the bubble to show where a comma needs to be placed.





After dinner you need to wash your hands and face brush your teeth and go to bed



33 Colour the bubble to show where an apostrophe should be placed.

The joggers  who were in the cyclists  way suffered cuts and grazes  when they were hit. 

34 Colour **two** bubbles to show where the quotation marks should be placed.

 Samantha asked  Would you like anything else?  

35 Which is a correct sentence?

- Their going to play sport.
- There going to play sport.
- They're going to play sport.

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36 Which pair of words completes this text correctly?

Our grandparents could [] come for a visit last month but grandma was sick.

They [] going to come when we are on holidays.

- have is
- have are
- of is
- of are

37 Which words correctly complete the sentence?

When the baby elephant was small [] make him stay close to the herd.

- his mother would
- his mother should
- her mother would
- his mother should

38 Which sentence is correct?

- The horse with black patches are being sold next week.
- The horse with black patches is being sold next week.
- The horse with black patches has been sold next week.
- The horse with black patches were sold next week.

39 Which answer correctly completes the sentence?

Frogs [] live on the land, but sometimes they live in trees.

- who
- that
- rarely
- mostly

40 Which answer correctly completes the sentence?

Tourists enjoy taking camel rides [] the beach at sunset.

- in
- along
- above
- through

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41 Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- “What a silly thing,” to say to me giggled Tara.
- “What a silly thing to say.” to me giggled Tara.
- “What a silly thing to say to me.” giggled Tara.
- “What a silly thing to say to me,” giggled Tara.

42 A shark won’t attack its own young.

What does *won’t* mean in this sentence?

- want
- was not
- will not
- were not

43 Which words correctly punctuate this sentence?

The boy called for when he fell into the water.

- “help,” from his friends
- Help! from his friends
- Help from his friends
- help from his friends

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