

Year 6 SATs

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Revision
& Practice Booklet 5:

Vocabulary & Standard English



Name: _____

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G6.1: Synonyms and Antonyms

What are synonyms?

Synonyms are words which have the same (or a very similar) meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'great' and the word 'excellent'. Both of these words share the same meaning.

My best friend is **great** at football.

My best friend is **excellent** at football.

In this sentence, it does not matter which word you choose to use; both words give the sentence the same meaning.

What are antonyms?

Antonyms are words which have the opposite meaning to each other. An example of this is the word 'always' and the word 'never'. These words have the opposite meaning.

My best friend **always** scores goals.

My best friend **never** scores goals.

In this sentence, using an antonym gives the sentence the opposite meaning.



1 Circle all the **synonyms** for the verb **shout**.

bellow loud mutter annoying
murmur whisper yell call

.....

2 Draw **four** lines to match each word to an **antonym**.

expensive

ancient

difficult

admit

modern

easy

cheap

deny

.....

3 Write **one synonym** for each of the following words.

small → _____

make → _____

unwell → _____

4 Write **one antonym** for each of the following words.

dark → _____

before → _____

above → _____

5 Circle the **two** words that are **synonyms** in the sentence below.

The lengthy and arduous journey took its toll on the voyagers; prolonged exposure to the sun caused their skin to blister and swell.

6 Circle the **two** words that are **antonyms** in the sentence below.

Initially thought to have been uninhabited for centuries, the forgotten city was populated with a variety of strange creatures.

7 Which verb is a **synonym** of the verb **build**? Tick one.

- ☐ glowering
- ☐ construct
- ☐ towering
- ☐ disassemble



- 8 Rewrite the following sentence, changing **one** word to give the sentence the **opposite** meaning.

The children noisily boarded the coach.



G6.2: Prefixes

What is a prefix?

A prefix is a set of letters that goes in front of a root word and changes its meaning. An example of a prefix is 'un-' which means 'not'.

un- + happy = **unhappy**

unhappy means **not** happy

Which prefixes do I need to know and what do they mean?

dis- means away, separate or not. **dis-** + agree = **disagree** (**not** agree)

de- means off, down, away or from. **de-** + part = **depart** (part **from**)

mis- means wrong or incorrect. **mis-** + count = **miscount** (**wrongly** count)

over- means 'to excess' or 'too much'. **over-** + eat = **overeat** (eat **too much**)

re- means again or back. **re-** + apply = **reapply** (apply **again**)

super- means above or over. **super-** + human = **superhuman** (**above** human)

anti- means against or opposing. **anti-** + freeze = **antifreeze** (**against** frozen)

auto- means self. **auto-** + biography = **autobiography** (**self** biography)

- 1 Circle all of the words in the following sentence which contain a **prefix**.

The overexcited crowd watched in disbelief as the superhero saved the day by unleashing the antivenom into the city's automated water supply.

- 2 Draw **three** lines to match each word to its meaning. Use the meaning of the word's **prefix** to help you.

misbehave

to think about something again

overconfident

to be too sure of yourself

reconsider

to act incorrectly

- 3 The **prefix dis-** can be added to the word **believe** to make the word **disbelieve**. What does the word **disbelieve** mean? Tick one.

- ☐ to believe quickly
☐ to not believe
☐ to believe again
☐ to believe yourself



- 4 Using the **prefix** to help you, write the meaning of the following words.

replace → _____

displace → _____

misplace → _____

- 5 Draw **three** lines to match each root word to the **prefix** which would correctly change the word into its **antonym**.

Prefix

mis-

dis-

de-

Word

own

activate

lead

- 6 Which **one prefix** can be added to all three words below to form three new words? Write the **prefix** in the box.

appear

fill

view

G6.3: Suffixes

What is a suffix?

A suffix is a set of letters that goes at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. It can also show whether a word is a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

noun: dark**ness**

verb: dark**en**

adjective: dark**er**

adverb: dark**ly**

Which suffixes do I need to know and what do they do?

-ate changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **hibernate**.

-ise changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **advertise**.

-ify changes a noun or an adjective into a verb. An example is **solidify**.

-en changes an adjective into a verb. An example is **darken**.

-ation changes a verb into a noun. An example is **adoration**.

-ly changes an adjective into an adverb. An example is **slowly**.

-ous changes a noun into an adjective. An example is **poisonous**.

- 1 Circle all of the words in the following passage which contain a **suffix**.

As winter slowly approaches and daylight hours begin to shorten, the tremendous drop in temperature can jeopardise the lives of many woodland creatures; they must begin their preparations and settle down to hibernate.

- 2 Draw **three** lines to match each word to its word class. Use the word's **suffix** to help you.

adventurous

falsify

fixation

verb

noun

adjective

3 The **suffix -en** can be added to the word **hard** to make the word **harden**. Which of these statements describes the change in the word class? Tick **one**.

- ☐ The word changes from a verb to a noun.
 - ☐ The word changes from an adjective to an adverb.
 - ☐ The word changes from a noun to an adjective.
 - ☐ The word changes from an adjective to a verb.
-

4 Complete the sentence below with a **noun** formed from the verb **donate**.

The generous individual made a huge _____ to charity.

.....

5 Add a **suffix** to the words in the boxes to complete the sentences. Write the new words on the lines.

The shop decided to _____ for a new assistant.

advert

They wanted to recruit someone friendly and _____.

consider

.....

6 Complete each sentence below with a word formed from the root word **decor**.

The tradesman began to _____ the room.

We hung up a _____ on the front door.

G6.4: Word Families

What is a suffix?

A word family is a group of words which may share a common root word or morphology. An example of this is the 'happy' word family:

un**happy**

happ**iness**

happ**ily**

unhapp**iness**

Which suffixes do I need to know and what do they do?

The **mit** family. Examples are com**mit**, **emit** and per**mit**.

The **gram** family. Examples are dia**gram**, pro**gram** and **gram**mar.

The **press** family. Examples are **pressure**, sup**press** and im**pressed**.

The **vent** family. Examples are in**vent**, ad**venture** and inter**vention**.

The **sign** family. Examples are **signal**, **signature** and des**ign**.

The **spect** family. Examples are in**spect**, **spectacles** and **spectacular**.

The **temp** family. Examples are **temporary**, **temperature** and **temptation**.

The **solve** family. Examples are **resolve**, **solvent** and **dissolve**.

The **phon** family. Examples are tele**phone**, **phonics** and sym**phony**.

The **struct** family. Examples are in**structor**, de**structive** and con**struct**.

- 1 Circle all of the words which belong to the **phon** word family.

elephant

phoenix

speakerphone

phantom

earphones

phoneme

euphonic

phonetic

- 2 All **three** of the following words belong to the **graph** word family. Insert the correct word into each sentence.

paragraph

autograph

graphics

I asked the celebrity for their _____.

There was a _____ in the article all about lions.

The computer _____ were outstanding.

3 **One** of the following words does not belong to the same **word family** as the rest. Tick that word.

- ☐ inventor
- ☐ anniversary
- ☐ convention
- ☐ adventitious

4 Complete the sentence using a word belonging to the **word family** shown in the box. Write your chosen words on the lines.

People communicated using _____ during the war.

gram

I _____ that my parcel has got lost in the mail.

spect

5 What does the root **struct** mean in the word family below?

structure

construct

obstruct

destructive

Tick **one**.

- ☐ destroy or break down
- ☐ build or assemble
- ☐ climb or ascend
- ☐ be in the middle of



G7.1: Standard English

What is Standard English?

Standard English is the term used to describe the form of the English language that is widely accepted as correct. It is used in formal speaking and in formal writing. It does not include any slang or incorrect grammar.

What are the common mistakes people make with Standard English?

- Mixing up **was** and **were**, e.g. We **was** shopping. It **were** massive.
- Using **ain't** instead of **haven't**, e.g. I **ain't** got it.
- Using **no** instead of **any**, e.g. She hasn't got **no** lunch.
- Using **should of** instead of **should have**, e.g. You **should of** known.
- Using **seen** instead of **saw**, e.g. I **seen** him yesterday.
- Using **done** instead of **did**, e.g. I **done** all my work.
- Using **them** instead of **those**, e.g. I want one of **them**.
- Using **none** instead of **any**, e.g. I don't want **none** of that.
- Using **come** instead of **came**, e.g. I only **come** to see the paintings.
- Incorrectly using **borrow** and **lend**, e.g. Can you **borrow** her a pencil?
- Incorrectly using **are** and **our**, e.g. It's **are** cousin.

- 1 Circle the correct **verb form** in each underlined pair to complete the sentences below.

The last time I saw Samir was/were just before lunch..

At the shops, there was/were lots of delicious snacks.

The computers was/were switched on and ready to use.

.....

- 2 Which sentence is written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ A fireman come to our school yesterday.
- ☐ My friends was tidying the classroom.
- ☐ The children done their school play today.
- ☐ The teachers were going to send a letter.

3 Which sentence is **not** written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ There were apples and pears in a bowl.
- ☐ I wanted a cake but the shop didn't have none.
- ☐ Jamil did an excellent job.
- ☐ She should have known what to do.

Rewrite the incorrect sentence so that it is written in Standard English.

4 Tick the word which completes the following sentence using Standard English.

They have taken _____ seats.

- ☐ them
- ☐ are
- ☐ none
- ☐ our



5 Rewrite and change the following passage so that it is written in Standard English.

Len said he ain't got no copies of the book to borrow to me. I should of known he'd ruin are project; he's one of them people.

G7.2: Formal and Informal Vocabulary

What is formal vocabulary?

Formal vocabulary is a type of speech or writing used for 'serious' situations. It is the style of language you would use for a formal text, such as a letter of complaint. An example of a sentence containing formal vocabulary is:

I wish to acquire a more contemporary device.

What is informal vocabulary?

Informal vocabulary is a more relaxed type of speech or writing used in everyday situations. It is the style of language you would use in an informal text, such as a diary entry or a postcard. The formal sentence written above changed into more informal vocabulary would be:

I want to get a more up-to-date gadget.

- 1 Draw **four** lines to match each informal word to its **formal** synonym.

pick

wrong

away

seem

appear

absent

select

incorrect

- 2 Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ I'm unsure if I should agree with your idea.
- ☐ I would be hesitant to agree with your proposal.
- ☐ I'm a bit uncertain about your suggestion.
- ☐ I don't really want to say yes to your plan.

- 3 Circle the most **formal** option in each box below to complete the passage.

You are kindly
warmly
cordially invited to a grand
nice
decent party
get-together
celebration

on
aboard
on board the captain's most prestigious
important
fancy yacht. It is

imperative
required
asked that party-goers
visitors
attendees wear posh
upmarket
smart clothing.

- 4 Complete the sentence using **informal synonyms** of the words shown in the boxes. Write your chosen words on the lines.

I wish to _____ with your mother due to your

↓
communicate

_____ behaviour at school today.

↓
delinquent

- 5 Rewrite the following sentence so that it uses **formal** vocabulary.

I'd love to go to the café for a yummy lunch.



Ten Minute Test

Use a stopwatch or a timer to give yourself ten minutes to complete the following questions. Use the answer sheet to check your work and take some time to revisit any areas you need to improve on.



1. Which sentence is written in Standard English? Tick **one**.

- ☐ I done my homework at my Dad's house.
- ☐ They seen their friends last weekend.
- ☐ I been to the cinema with Nanna Cath.
- ☐ We sang at the school's Christmas concert.

1 mark



2. Write an explanation of the word **antonym**.

1 mark



Write **one** word that is an **antonym** of **loud**.

1 mark



3. Which sentence is the most **formal**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Your attendance at the conference is requested.
- ☐ Would you like to attend the conference?
- ☐ We'd like you to come to the meeting.
- ☐ There's a meeting today – are you coming?



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4. Which verb is a synonym of the verb **provide**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ buy
☐ make
☐ give
☐ love

1 mark



5. Complete the passage with **adjectives** derived from the nouns in brackets.
 One has been done for you.

1 mark



Zed walked the red carpet in a glamorous [glamour] designer outfit. It is
 her _____ [person] goal to be the most adored celebrity
 in Hollywood. Her _____ [drama] performances have won
 her many awards.

6. Draw a line to match each word to the correct suffix to change it to a verb.
 (Remember; some base words need their ending changing when a suffix is added
 to give the correct spelling.)

1 mark



Word

Suffix

alphabet

-ate

simple

-ise

fortune

-ify

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7. Circle the **two** words that are **synonyms** in the sentence below.

Four weary and emaciated travellers trekked gruellingly across the desert, exhausted by the inhospitable climate.

1 mark



8. Explain how the different **prefixes** change the meanings of the **two** sentences below.

1 mark



The workers were **unpaid**.

This means that the workers _____

The workers were **underpaid**.

This means that the workers _____

9. What does the root **vent** mean in the word family below?

adventure

prevent

invent

circumvent

1 mark



Tick **one**.

- ☐ to come
- ☐ to build
- ☐ to find
- ☐ to steal

10. The **prefix re-** can be added to the word **view** to make the word **review**. What does the word **review** mean? Tick **one**.

1 mark



- ☐ to stop viewing
- ☐ to never view
- ☐ to view again
- ☐ to view quickly

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