

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

5 Suffixes and word endings

Let's get started with learning about suffixes. Suffixes are little bits that we can add to the end of words to change their meaning or make new words. Imagine that words are like building blocks, and when we add a suffix to a word, it's like adding an extra block to change its shape or purpose.



A suffix is something that we add to the end of a word that changes its meaning.

Suffixes are like magic blocks that create new words! There are many different types of suffixes, but I'll teach you about a few common ones:

-ful: This suffix means "full of" or "having". For example, if we add -ful to the word joy, we get joyful, which means full of joy. Another example is careful, which means being full of care.

-less: This suffix means "without" or "not having". For example, if we add -less to the word hope, we get hopeless, which means without hope. Another example is helpless, which means not having help.

-er: This suffix can mean "person who" or "more". For example, if we add -er to the word teach, we get teacher, which means a person who teaches. Another example is bigger, which means more big.



To help you remember how suffixes work, you can create your own suffix block game! Write down different root words on cards, and then think of suffix cards to add to them. Match the root words and suffixes to create new words and see how their meanings change. Remember, suffixes are like magical blocks that can transform words into something new, whether they make words happier with -ful or change them by making them slower with -less!

Keep exploring and trying out different suffixes, and you'll become an expert word builder!

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

Adding the suffixes '-ing' and '-ed'

Vocabulary: pat, hum, drop, sad, run, watch, slip, trip, read, light, sleep, dream

Adding the suffixes '-ing' and '-ed' is a way to change the meaning of a verb. It helps us talk about actions happening now or in the past.

Let's start with the suffix '-ing'. When we add '-ing' to a verb, it usually means that the action is happening right now or it is ongoing. For example, imagine you are playing with a ball. The word play becomes playing when you add '-ing', so you say, "I am playing with the ball." It shows that you are doing the action right now.

Now let's talk about the suffix '-ed'. When we add '-ed' to a verb, it usually means that the action has already happened or it's done. For example, if you watch a movie yesterday, the word watch becomes 'watch-ed' when you add '-ed', so you say, "I watched a movie yesterday." It shows that the action happened in the past.

To practice, you can play a game with your friends or family. One person can say a verb, like jump, and the others can add the suffix '-ing' or '-ed' to it to make new words like jumping or jumped. The game will help you remember how to use these suffixes correctly.

If you need more help, your teacher can show you some flashcards with different verbs on them. For each verb, you can think of a sentence using '-ing' or '-ed' to talk about an action happening now or in the past.

Remember, adding '-ing' to a verb shows that the action is happening now, and adding '-ed' to a verb shows that the action happened in the past.



- The suffix 'ing' can be added at the end of a verb.
- The present tense means that it is happening now. We usually use the suffix 'ing' if something is happening now.

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

- ① Write the present participle and past tense forms of the following words in the according columns:

pat	→	patting	→	patted
hum	→		→	
drop	→		→	
sad	→		→	
run	→		→	
watch	→		→	
slip	→		→	
trip	→		→	
read	→		→	
light	→		→	
sleep	→		→	
dream	→		→	

- ② Complete the sentences using the continuous forms of the verbs:

She was _____ her dog in the park.

I heard her _____ a familiar tune.

They were _____ leaves from the tree.

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

- ③ Find and circle following words: **helped, climbed, kicked, painted, joined, hopped, nodded, flying, going, eating**
They can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

S	K	Z	D	C	D	I	T	A	S	R	G	G	E	R	Y	X
D	C	I	T	K	L	D	J	O	I	N	E	D	X	L	H	K
Q	G	K	Q	Q	T	I	Y	K	I	W	F	A	R	X	F	S
N	N	P	B	Y	Q	W	M	O	T	L	G	W	O	Z	N	N
G	C	Q	A	Q	I	L	G	B	Q	B	H	F	W	S	F	O
I	M	B	B	I	S	Z	L	U	E	I	C	W	H	R	E	D
Q	F	L	Y	I	N	G	G	Y	A	D	C	O	O	J	N	D
X	F	J	D	O	K	T	A	P	A	M	Y	V	P	D	R	E
J	W	I	Q	R	G	A	E	N	I	I	H	D	P	J	P	D
X	H	T	P	T	W	P	P	D	P	S	Z	A	E	Q	T	E
T	E	A	T	I	N	G	L	T	E	M	H	I	D	Q	E	S
A	B	I	A	M	U	O	K	I	V	M	X	D	Y	F	Z	K
F	H	E	L	P	E	D	Y	Q	R	K	I	C	K	E	D	V
B	D	W	M	K	X	L	Z	K	N	L	U	U	K	G	S	G

- ④ Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs:

dropped patted runner running tripped

He _____ and felt sad.

The cat was _____ softly.

She _____ the book on the table.

The _____ won the race by _____ fast.

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

Words where '-ed' is added to words ending in 'y'

Vocabulary: copy, copied, fry, fried, apply, applied

Adding 'ed' to words can change their meaning to show that something happened in the past. Let's look at some examples: copy, fry, and apply.

When we add 'ed' to copy, it becomes copied. Imagine you have a piece of paper, and you want to make an exact same copy of it. You use a special machine, and it copied the paper for you. Copied shows that the action of copying happened in the past.

Now let's think about fry. If you fry some food, like chips or an egg, you cook it in hot oil or butter. So if you say it is fried, it means it was cooked in that way in the past. Imagine you are making some delicious fried chips, and when they are ready, you say, "The chips are fried!"

Finally, we have the word apply. When you apply something, like putting cream on your skin, you are putting it on. So when we add 'ed' to apply, it becomes applied. Imagine you are applying some moisturizer to your face, and after you do it, you say, "I have applied the moisturiser!"

Remember, when adding 'ed' to words ending in 'y,' the 'y' changes to 'i' before adding 'ed.' This is because we don't want to have two 'y's together, so we change the 'y' to an 'i.'



Practising with these words can be fun! You can create a game using flashcards. Write the base word (copy, fry, apply) on one side and the past tense word (copied, fried, applied) on the other side. Shuffle the cards and try matching the base word with its past tense form.

You can also write sentences using these words to practise. For example, "I copied my drawing," or "My mom fried some chicken for dinner."

Name: _____

Class: _____

5 Suffixes

- ⑤ Change the following verbs to their past tense form. Remember, for verbs ending in 'y', change 'y' to 'i' before adding 'ed'.

copy →

study →

fry →

reply →

apply →

try →

- ⑥ Use the correct past tense form of the verb from the list to complete the sentences.

Last night, I _____ all the notes from the lecture.

For dinner, we _____ fish and it was delicious.

Yesterday, I _____ for a new passport.

They _____ hard for the final exam and passed with flying colors.

She _____ to her friend's message as soon as she saw it.

He _____ to reach the top shelf but needed a stool.

- ⑦ Fill in the blanks of the story with the correct past tense form of these verbs: **study, copy, try, reply, apply, fry**

Last weekend, I _____ my friend's recipe to make a cake. We
_____ some eggs in the morning. In the afternoon, I _____ for a
course in baking. Also, I _____ for my upcoming test. Later, I
_____ to all the pending emails. In the evening, I _____ a new dish
for dinner.

Name:

Class:

5 Suffixes

- ⑧ Find and circle following words: **copy, fried, apply, studied, reply, tried**
They can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

U	L	L	J	P	R	B	E	A	R	W	A	H	O	F	U	H
F	O	T	X	B	X	V	G	T	D	Y	D	Q	G	J	A	S
W	R	J	R	L	A	D	L	N	E	J	S	T	F	D	P	V
U	P	C	G	I	K	R	X	L	B	R	T	Y	P	B	P	P
E	Q	F	J	J	E	E	J	L	O	A	U	L	Y	N	L	B
R	E	N	S	T	U	D		I	E	D	P	I	I	D	Y	U
E	I	Q	U	R	M	Q	U	L	E	L	T	G	B	A	P	E
P	D	W	P	M	E	C	U	Y	O	T	P	U	K	V	P	J
L	K	K	X	U	C	O	P	Y	V	I	U	U	C	A	N	Q
Y	I	P	Z	U	Y	U	D	E	J	S	F	R	I	E	D	Q
L	U	Q	K	B	U	R	L	I	O	B	Q	F	L	H	Y	L

- ⑨ Indicate whether each statement is true or false based on the rules for adding '-ed' to words ending in 'y'. Correct the false statements.

	true	false
To form the past tense of a word ending in 'y', you simply add 'ed' without changing the 'y'.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
'Applied' is the correct past tense form of 'apply'.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For verbs ending in 'y', you must change the 'y' to an 'i' before adding 'ed' to form the past tense.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Name:

Class:

5 Suffixes

Words ending in 'le'

Vocabulary: unable, capable, durable, notable, friable, useable

Let's explore the concept of words ending in 'le.'

When we talk about words ending in 'le,' we mean words that have those three letters - 'l' and 'e' - at the end. Now, let's look at some examples: unable, capable, durable, notable, friable, and useable. These are all words that end in 'le.'

To help you understand better, let's break down each word and see what it means:

Unable: It means you cannot do something. For example, if someone says, "I am unable to run fast," it means they can't run fast.

Capable: This word means that you have the ability or skill to do something. For instance, if someone says, "She is capable of playing the piano," it means she knows how to play the piano.

Durable: When something is durable, it means it is strong and can last a long time. An example could be a durable backpack that doesn't easily break.

Notable: If someone or something is notable, it means they are worthy of attention or importance. For example, "The artist won a notable award for their painting."

Friable: This might be a new word for you! Friable means that something is easily crumbled or broken up into small pieces. Imagine a biscuit that easily falls apart when you touch it - that's friable!

Useable: When something is useable, it means it can be used for a particular purpose. For instance, a useable pen can be used to write or draw.

Now, why do these words end in 'le'? Well, it's a pattern we can notice in the English language. Many words with the sound 'ul' at the end are spelled with 'le.' This 'le' ending helps us know how to say the word correctly.

Keep practising and using your new knowledge of words ending in 'le' in your reading and writing. Your vocabulary will become even more impressive! Well done!

Name:

Class:

5 Suffixes

- ⑩ Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list: **unable, capable, durable, notable, friable, useable**.

The old chair was no longer because one of its legs was broken.

The scientist discovered a material that could be used for building homes on Mars.

I am to attend the meeting tomorrow because I have a dentist appointment.

The athlete proved she was of breaking the world record in the 100 - meter dash.

The archaeological team found artifacts that crumbled at the slightest touch.

His achievements in the field of medicine were, earning him a prestigious award.

- ⑪ Match the words on the left with their correct definitions or related words on the right.

unable	1	.....	easily crumbled or broken into small pieces
capable	2	.....	not able to do something
durable	3	.....	having the ability or skill to do something
notable	4	.....	worthy of attention; remarkable
friable	5	.....	can be used for a particular purpose
useable	6	.....	strong enough to withstand wear and tear

Name:

Class:

5 Suffixes

- ⑫ Write a sentence using each of the words: **unable**, **capable**, **durable**, **notable**, **friable**, **useable**. Make sure your sentence shows the meaning of the word.

unable:

capable:

durable:

notable:

friable:

useable:
