

Active or Passive?

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<p>The subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb. The focus is on the person or thing doing the action.</p> <p>Example: The cat chased the mouse. (Who is doing the action? The cat is chasing the mouse.)</p> <p>In this sentence, the subject (cat) performs the action (chased).</p>	<p>The subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb, rather than performing it. The focus is on what is being acted upon.</p> <p>Example: The mouse was chased by the cat. (What was chased? The mouse was chased by the cat.)</p> <p>In this sentence, the subject (mouse) is receiving the action.</p>

Fill in the blanks and bring the pictures to life with your favourite colours!

Complete the sentences below to reinforce your understanding of active and passive voice.

1. In active voice, the _____ performs the action of the _____.
2. In passive voice, the _____ performs the action of the _____.

Instructions:

Step 1: Read the sentences below.

Step 2: Circle the verb in each sentence.

Step 3: If the sentence is in **active voice**, highlight it in **green**.
If the sentence is in **passive voice**, highlight it in **yellow**.

Practice Sentences:

1. The chef prepared a delicious meal.
2. The meal was served by the waiter.
3. My friend painted a beautiful landscape.
4. The painting was admired by everyone at the gallery.
5. The dog chewed on the toy.
6. The toy was destroyed by the dog.
7. The author wrote an inspiring book.
8. The book was read by millions of people.

Activity: Conversion Practice

Convert one of the sentences above from **active** to **passive** voice or from **passive** to **active** voice. Write your sentence below and highlight it with the correct colours.

Example:

Original (Active): The chef prepared a delicious meal.

Conversion (Passive): A delicious meal was prepared by the chef.

Your Sentence:

Original: _____

Converted: _____

Bring Your Sentences to Life!

Now, get creative! Choose one of the sentences you've worked with and bring it to life with a quick sketch or a few decorative elements using your colouring materials. Colour-code the subject, verb, and object based on the voice (active or passive). For example, you could colour the subject in green for active voice and in yellow for passive voice.



Predicate Nouns and Adjectives

Predicate Noun	Predicate Adjective
<p>A predicate noun is a noun that comes after a linking verb and renames or identifies the subject of the sentence. It gives more information about who or what the subject is.</p> <p>Example: My brother is a teacher. (In this sentence “teacher” is the predicate because it tells us what “my brother” is.)</p>	<p>A predicate adjective is an adjective that follows a linking verb and describes or gives more information about the subject of the sentence. It tells us something about what the subject is like.</p> <p>Example: The cake was delicious. (In this sentence “delicious” is the predicate adjective because it describes the subject “cake” through the linking verb “tastes.”)</p>

Instructions:

Step 1: Read the sentences below carefully.

Step 2: Use the following colour code to identify the different parts of each sentence:

- **Subject:** Highlight in **green**
- **Linking verb:** Highlight in **yellow**
- **Predicate noun:** Highlight in **blue**
- **Predicate adjective:** Highlight in **red**

Step 3: After highlighting, write a short explanation in the margin about how the predicate noun or adjective gives more information about the subject.

Step 4: For sentences with both a predicate noun and a predicate adjective, identify how each enhances the meaning of the subject.

Practice Sentences:

1. The view from the top of the mountain was **breathhtaking**.
2. His ambition is a **key driver** of his success.
3. Our new neighbours seem **friendly** but also a bit **reserved**.
4. The teacher was a **mentor** to all her students.
5. The room looks **inviting**, and the couch is a **comfortable spot**.
6. Her performance as the lead actor was **stunning** and a true **highlight** of the show.
7. The restaurant is known for its **delicious food** and **relaxed atmosphere**.
8. The dog was a **loyal companion** throughout his life.
9. The project feels **overwhelming** but remains an exciting **opportunity**.
10. The sunset was a **brilliant display** of colours, painting the sky with **vibrant hues**.

Example Explanation:

- The teacher was a mentor to all her students.

Explanation: In this sentence, teacher is the subject, was is the linking verb, and mentor is the predicate noun. The predicate noun renames the subject and identifies the role of the teacher in relation to the students.

Transformation Challenge:

In this section, you will transform simple sentences by adding **predicate nouns** and **predicate adjectives** to create more detailed, descriptive sentences.

Example:

- Original: The cake was good.
- Transformed: The cake was a delicious dessert.
- Explanation: The subject **cake** is renamed with the predicate noun **dessert** and described further with the predicate adjective **delicious**.

Your Turn:

Transform the following simple sentences by adding **predicate nouns** and **predicate adjectives**. Highlight the subject, linking verb, predicate noun, and predicate adjective according to the colour code.

1. Original: The movie was good.

Transformed: _____

2. Original: The house seems big.

Transformed: _____

3. Original: His idea is interesting.

Transformed: _____

4. Original: The dinner was nice.

Transformed: _____

Critical Thinking Task:

In this task, you will analyze how the presence of predicate nouns and predicate adjectives can change the meaning of a sentence.

For example:

- The student was determined.
- The student was a determined leader.

Question: How does the meaning of the second sentence differ from the first, and how do the **predicate noun** and **predicate adjective** work together to give the reader a clearer understanding of the subject?

Write your thoughts below:

Creative Sentence Writing:

Finally, write three original sentences that include **both** a predicate noun and a predicate adjective. Be creative and descriptive! Highlight each part according to the colour code.

Example:

- The library was a peaceful haven for those who loved to read.
(Library is the subject, was is the linking verb, haven is the predicate noun, and peaceful is the predicate adjective.)

Your Sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Participles

A **participle** is a verb form that functions as an adjective, describing or modifying a noun or pronoun. Participles can be in the present tense, ending in -ing (e.g., “running”), or in the past tense, typically ending in -ed or -en (e.g., “baked,” “broken”).

Example:

Present Participle: The running water was refreshing.
 (“Running” describes the noun “water.”)

Past Participle: The broken vase was on the floor.
 (“Broken” describes the noun “vase.”)

Tip: Participles add detail to sentences by describing actions or states related to the noun they modify.

Instructions:

Step 1: Read each sentence below carefully.

Step 2: Highlight the **participles** (either present or past) in **blue**.

Step 3: Identify if the participle is in **present** or **past** tense by underlining it with a **red** line for the present participle and a **green** line for the past participle.

Step 4: For each sentence, write a brief explanation of how the participle enhances the description.

Advanced Sentences with Participles:

1. The glowing embers of the campfire flickered softly, casting shadows on the trees.

Explanation: _____

2. Exhausted from the long hike, the travellers collapsed by the riverbank.

Explanation: _____

3. The dog, wagging its tail excitedly, greeted its owner at the door.

Explanation: _____

4. The freshly painted walls of the house smelled like a new beginning.

Explanation: _____

5. Frozen in fear, the children stood still as the ghostly figure approached.

Explanation: _____

6. The leaves, falling gently to the ground, created a golden carpet in the park.

Explanation: _____

7. Having finished her homework, she sat down to watch her favourite show.

Explanation: _____

8. The sun, rising slowly over the horizon, brought warmth to the chilly morning.

Explanation: _____

9. Captivated by the painting's beauty, the gallery visitors stood in silence.

Explanation: _____

10. The broken glass scattered across the floor was a reminder of the storm's fury.

Explanation: _____

Transformation Challenge:

Take the simple sentences below and **add a participle** or **participle phrase** to make them more descriptive.

Example:

- Original: The rain fell heavily.
- Transformed: The rain, pouring from the dark clouds, fell heavily.
- Explanation: The participle phrase **pouring from the dark clouds** adds vivid imagery, making the sentence more descriptive.

Your Turn:

1. Original: The cat slept on the windowsill.

Transformed: _____

Explanation: _____

2. Original: The students waited for the bus.

Transformed: _____

Explanation: _____

3 Original: The wind blew through the trees.

Transformed: _____

Explanation: _____

Critical Thinking Task:

Write a short paragraph that describes an event using at least **three participles** or **participle phrases**. Highlight each participle you use and identify if it is a **present** or **past participle**.

Example:

- Running through the park, I felt the cool breeze against my face. The sun, setting in the distance, cast a golden glow over everything. Breathing deeply, I enjoyed the peaceful evening.

Your turn:

Paragraph:

Creative Writing with Participles:

Now it's your turn to create two original sentences using participles. Use **participles** to enhance the description and make your sentences more vivid.

Example:

- The child, smiling brightly, opened the gift with excitement.
(Smiling is a present participle that describes child.)

Your Sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____
