

Grade 5 Grammar Worksheet

Sentence Types • Goal vs. Outcome • Word Roots • Compound & Complex Sentences

Name: _____

Date: _____

Part 1 – Kinds of Sentences

Four kinds of sentences: **Statement** (tells something, ends with .), **Question** (asks something, ends with ?), **Command** (tells someone to do something, ends with . or !), and **Exclamation** (shows strong feeling, ends with !).

Write **S**, **Q**, **C**, or **E** and add the correct end punctuation.

1. Watch out for that puddle_____ Type: _____
 2. My brother collects stamps from other countries_____ Type: _____
 3. Did you finish your homework_____ Type: _____
 4. What an amazing goal that was_____ Type: _____
 5. Please close the door quietly_____ Type: _____
 6. Where did you put my pencil case_____ Type: _____
 7. I can't believe we won the game_____ Type: _____
 8. Clean up your desk before lunch_____ Type: _____
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Part 2 – Goal vs. Outcome

A **goal** is what someone *wants or plans* to achieve. An **outcome** is what *actually happens* as a result.

Label the underlined idea as **Goal** or **Outcome**.

9. Mia's goal was to run one lap without stopping. _____
10. In the end, she ran two full laps! _____
11. The class hoped to raise \$50 for the animal shelter. _____
12. They raised \$75 by the end of the week. _____

Short answer: Explain the difference between a goal and an outcome.

Part 3 – Word Roots

A **root** is a word part that carries the core meaning. Many English words are built from roots.

Root	Meaning	Example
graph	write / record	autograph
cred	believe / trust	credit
wis / wit	know	witness

Use the roots above to complete each word, then write what you think it means.

13. **bio**_____ (a written account of someone's life) — meaning: _____

14. _____ **ible** (able to be believed) — meaning: _____

15. _____ **dom** (having great knowledge and good judgment) — meaning: _____

16. **photo**_____ (a picture recorded with light) — meaning: _____

17. **dis**_____ (to not believe / doubt) — meaning: _____

Bonus: Think of one more word for each root: *graph, cred, wis/wit*.

Part 4 – Compound and Complex Sentences

Compound sentence: joins two complete sentences with a comma + a joining word (*and, but, or, so*). Ex: *I finished my homework, and I watched a movie.*

Complex sentence: joins one complete sentence with an incomplete idea using a word like *because, although, when, since, if*. Ex: *I watched a movie because I finished my homework.*

Label each sentence **Compound** or **Complex**.

18. Although it was raining, we still played outside. _____

19. She wanted to go to the park, but she had to finish her chores first. _____

20. We can go to the beach, or we can stay home and read. _____

21. Because I studied hard, I passed the test. _____

Combine each pair into ONE sentence — one compound and one complex.

22. It was cold outside. / We wore our jackets.

Compound: _____

Complex: _____

23. Tom likes basketball. / He also enjoys swimming.

Compound: _____

Complex: _____

Answer Key

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Part 1 – Kinds of Sentences

1. C — Watch out for that puddle! (or .)
2. S — My brother collects stamps from other countries.
3. Q — Did you finish your homework?
4. E — What an amazing goal that was!
5. C — Please close the door quietly.
6. Q — Where did you put my pencil case?
7. E — I can't believe we won the game!
8. C — Clean up your desk before lunch.

Part 2 – Goal vs. Outcome

9. Goal
10. Outcome
11. Goal
12. Outcome

Sample short answer: A goal is something you plan or hope to do; an outcome is what really happens afterward — it can match the goal or be different (better or worse).

Part 3 – Word Roots

13. biography — a written record of someone's life
14. credible — able to be believed
15. wisdom — deep knowledge / good judgment
16. photograph — a picture "written"/recorded with light
17. discredit — to cause someone to be not believed

Bonus (sample answers): paragraph, credible/incredible, witty

Part 4 – Compound and Complex Sentences

18. Complex
19. Compound
20. Compound
21. Complex
22. Compound (sample): It was cold outside, so we wore our jackets.
Complex (sample): Because it was cold outside, we wore our jackets.
23. Compound (sample): Tom likes basketball, and he also enjoys swimming.
Complex (sample): Tom likes basketball although he also enjoys swimming.