

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole Aged 13 $\frac{3}{4}$**

August - November

Complete

1. Why is Pandora's flight delayed?

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2. What book is Adrian taking to Scotland?

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3. What video game did Adrian play in Scotland?

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4. How is Mrs. Bell qualified to be a writer?

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5. Why did Adrian go into the art gallery?

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6. Why doesn't Bert like Americans?

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7. What is the name of Pandora's horse?

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8. Why does Adrian think his pimples are a disability?

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9. Why is Adrian trying to do 50 press-ups?

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10. When must Bert go to bed?

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11. Why do Social Services paint the walls orange?

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12. How much is the phone bill? Why?

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13. Why did the dog look so old?

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14. Why didn't Adrian take the diary to Derbyshire?

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15. Why does Adrian shop for new pajamas?

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List three things that Adrian saw or did or visited in Scotland that is related to Scottish culture. Research online and explain what they are.

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Do you think Adrian is accurate when describing his day out to the museum in regards to times and details or do you think he is making things up or exaggerating? Explain.

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Why do you think Bert and Adrian have become friends?

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New words: write out the meanings using the three rules for defining;

1. Begin with the word to be defined
2. Then use the general class to which the word or idea belongs
3. Then define the particular characteristic that sets the word apart from its general class

Indulge \_\_\_\_\_

Sustain \_\_\_\_\_

prefect \_\_\_\_\_

pretentious \_\_\_\_\_

anxiety \_\_\_\_\_

besotted \_\_\_\_\_

portent \_\_\_\_\_

deprive \_\_\_\_\_

cul-de-sac \_\_\_\_\_

**Rewrite each sentence fragment, adding a subject or a predicate or both to form a complete sentence.**

1. Over the river and through the woods.

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2. Showed me a book about pioneers in Montana.

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3. Am having a good time at summer camp.

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4. Won the game by just two points.

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## Inverted sentences

Ever wonder why Yoda from the movie “Star Wars” talks so funny? It’s because he’s using inverted sentences! Sentences in which the verb comes before the subject are “inverted.” This is done to put more emphasis on the verb. To conjugate the verb in an inverted sentence correctly, you must be sure to find the subject and decide if it is singular or plural. Example: In that barn live four horses. (plural)

Sentences that begin with here or there are also inverted. To conjugate the verb correctly in these sentences, you must correctly identify the true subject which comes after the verb.

EX: There are many fishermen on the lake.

### Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Down that dark path (sit, sits) the haunted house.
2. Here (is, are) the book you wanted to read.
3. Untouched (was, were) the tranquil garden.
4. From the bank the thief (steal, steals) the money.
5. From the bowl (eat, eats) three cats.
6. There (was, were) a big fire here last year.
7. Where (is, are) my favorite hat?
8. There (stand, stands) the president of the United States.
9. What (do, does) you do for a living?
10. Attached (is, are) a copy of the file.

Invert the following regular sentences.

1. The stolen merchandise is here!

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2. His letter is included in the email.

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3. The young Jedi is very wise.

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4. Now write two of your own inverted sentences.

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**Sentence structure/types of sentences**

Circle the correct answer:

1. Pauline and Bruno have a big argument every summer over where they should spend their summer vacation.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
2. Pauline loves to go to the beach and spend her days sunbathing.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
3. Bruno, on the other hand, likes the view that he gets from the log cabin up in the mountains, and he enjoys hiking in the forest.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
4. Pauline says there is nothing relaxing about chopping wood, swatting mosquitoes, and cooking over a woodstove.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
5. Bruno dislikes sitting on the beach; he always gets a nasty sunburn.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
6. Bruno tends to get bored sitting on the beach, watching the waves, getting sand in his swimsuit, and reading detective novels for a week.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence
7. This year, after a lengthy, noisy debate, they decided to take separate vacations.  
A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence

8. Bruno went to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and Pauline went to Cape Cod.

- A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence

9. Although they are 250 miles apart, they keep in constant contact on the internet.

- A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence

10. Bruno took the desktop computer that he uses at work, and Pauline sits on the beach with her laptop computer, which she connects to the internet with a cellular phone.

- A. Simple Sentence B. Compound Sentence C. Complex Sentence  
D. Compound-Complex Sentence

### Phrasal Verbs

Circle the correct answer:

1. The plane took \_\_\_\_\_ ( = departed) at 7:00 AM.

- a) on b) off c) in

2. They took \_\_\_\_\_ ( = saw) a show while they were in Boston.

- a) on b) away c) in

3. He took \_\_\_\_\_ ( = started) reading after his accident.

- a) on b) up c) away

4. They will have to take \_\_\_\_\_ ( = compete against) another challenger.

- a) on b) up c) after

5. He really takes \_\_\_\_\_ his mother. = He is really similar to his mother.

- a) after b) on c) up

6. I'll take it \_\_\_\_\_ with the teacher. = I will speak to the teacher about it.

- a) about b) on c) up

7. He has to take \_\_\_\_\_. ( = leave)

- a) off b) over c) on

8. After Mike was fired, Randy took \_\_\_\_\_ ( = assumed) his job.

- a) over b) out c) up

9. I'll take you \_\_\_\_\_ on your offer. = I'll accept your offer.

- a) out b) up c) over

10. We took \_\_\_\_\_ ( = adopted, brought home) several kittens while we were living in Chile.

- a) on b) away c) in

## Where in the World Are the Falkland Islands?

**Proofread this text. Correct any errors.**

In order to find the Falkland Islands, you would have to travel south. The Falklands are only 584 miles north of Antarctica. They are about 300 miles off the east coast of South America. There are two larger islands and around 700 smaller islands. There is only one city of any great size in the Falklands. It is the capital city of Stanley. So why would two countries like Argentina and Great Britain start a war over the Falklands.

Lets' look briefly at the history of the Falklands to see if that helps us find an answer. No one lived on the islands when they were first discovered. There were some reports from explorers that they found the remains of early settlers, buut these claims cannot be proved. A Dutch sailor named Sebald de Weert has been given credit for being the first to spot the islands. He is said to have Seen the islands while on a voyage in 1600. If you accept this as true, it is hard to explain why these same islands can be found on Spanish maps drawn as early as 1520.

The islands were named the Falkland Islands by a British sailor named John Strong. His ship was blown off course in a storm in 1690. He found himself sailing between the two largest islands. He named the water between the islands Falkland Channel. He did this because the man who had sponsored his expedition was the 5th Viscount of Falkland. Sailors began to call the islands surrounding this body of water the Falkland Islands.

The first person to begin a settlemint on one of the islands was a French commander named Louis Antoine De Bougainville. He founded this settlement, Port Saint Louis, in 1764. A British explorer laid claim to the islands in 1765. He didn't know that the French were on another of the islands. A British settlement was built in 1766. Spain took over the French settlement in 1767. They also laid claim to all of the islands. When the British protested, the Spanish attacked the British settlement and ran the British uff.

The British returned to the Falklands four years later. They left again in 1790 giving all rights to the islands to the Spanish. The Spanish renamed the islands. They called them Islas Malvinas for the French And Spanish fishermen who had made the islands their port.

Argentina, also at the southern end of South America, proclaimed its independence from Spain in 1816. They claimed the Malvinas Islands for themselves. Things were quiet for many years. Then The British navy decided to build a base at stanley. They used this Base during World War I. The British beat the German navy in a battle near the islands in 1914. It was called the Battle of the Falkland Islands because the British called the islands by their British name. Stanley again became active as a naval base during World War II. At the end of World War II, Argentina asked the United Nations to grant them control over the islands so they could get rid of the British. The British countered by saying that according to United Nations rules, the people on the island had to vote them off. Negotiations between the two countries got nowhere.

On April 2, 1982, Argentina had had enough. They sent an army to the Falklands to take control. The British didnt' take kindly to this move. They sent their own troops to get the Argentine army out. For two months the two countries fought a non-declared war. The Argentine army was defeated and went back to the mainland. The citizens of the islands, mostly of British heritage, were quite happy with the results.

This brief war even helped the economy of the islands. People who had never heard of the islands before, now wanted to visit and vacation there. A large growth in the economy was seen in both tourism and their other money making business, fishing.