

English Skills Answers

4



Contents

Published by Collins
An imprint of HarperCollinsPublishers
77–85 Fulham Palace Road
Hammersmith
London
W6 8JB

Browse the complete Collins catalogue at
www.collinseducation.com

© HarperCollinsPublishers Limited 2011, on behalf of the author

First published in 2006 by Folens Limited.

ISBN-13: 978-0-00-743721-4

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the Publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying in the United Kingdom issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd, 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1T 4LP.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Every effort has been made to trace copyright holders and to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. The authors and publishers will gladly receive any information enabling them to rectify any error or omission in subsequent editions.

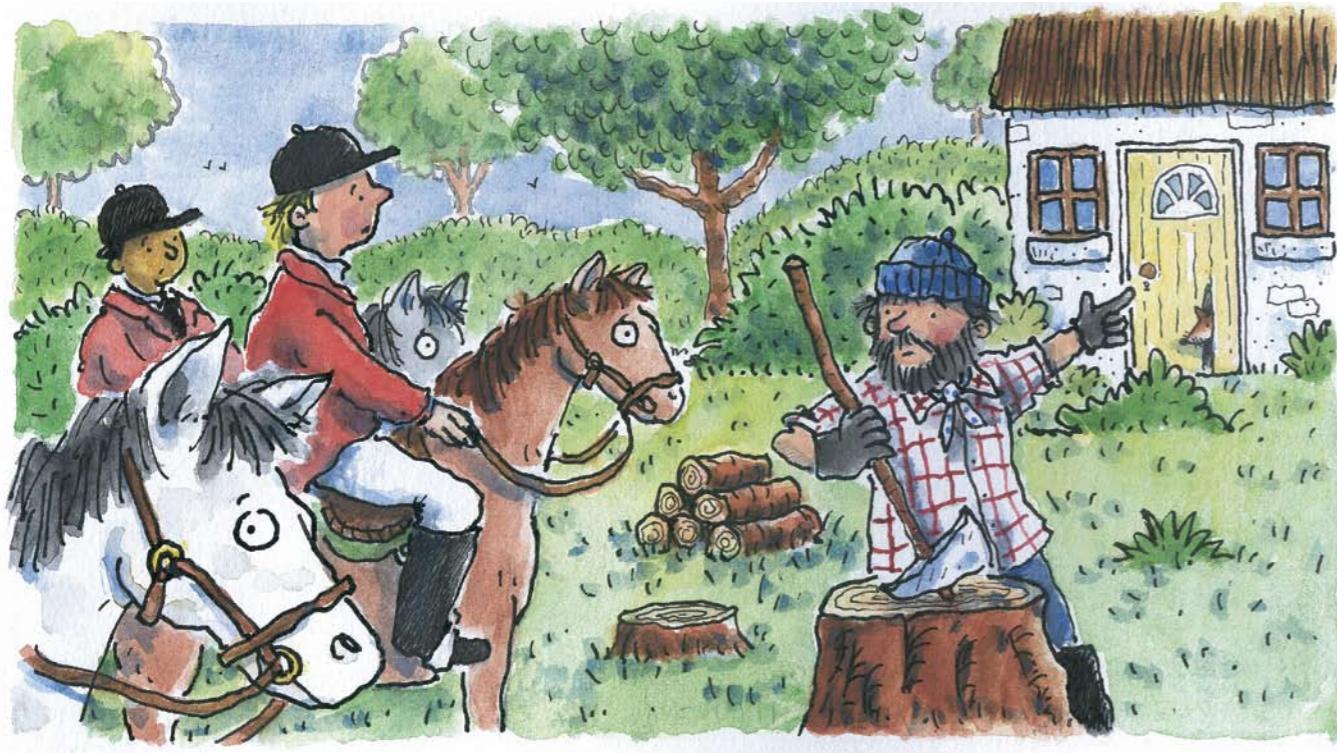
Editor: Geraldine Sowerby
Layout artist: Patricia Hollingsworth
Illustrations: Tony Randall
Cover design: Martin Cross
Editorial consultant: Helen Whittaker

Printed and bound by L.E.G.O. S.p.A. – Lavis (Trento).

Reading	The Fox and the Woodcutter	4	Writing	50
Activities		5	Language	51
Phonics		6	Reading	52
Grammar		7	Activities	53
Writing		8	Phonics	54
Language		9	Grammar	55
Reading	Echo	10	Writing	56
Activities		11	Language	57
Phonics		12	Reading	58
Grammar		13	Activities	59
Writing		14	Phonics	60
Language		15	Grammar	61
Reading	Tutankhamun's Tomb	16	Language	62
Activities		17	Reading	63
Phonics		18	Activities	64
Grammar		19	Language	65
Writing		20	Grammar	66
Language		21	Writing	67
Reading	The Great White Shark	22	Grammar	68
Activities		23	Reading	69
Phonics		24	Activities	70
Grammar		25	Phonics	71
Writing		26	Grammar	72
Language		27	Writing	73
Reading	The Hummingbird	28	Language	74
Activities		29	Reading	75
Phonics		30	Activities	76
Grammar		31	Language	77
Writing		32	Grammar	78
Language		33	Writing	79
Reading	The Match Girl	34	Grammar	80
Activities		35	Reading	81
Phonics		36	Activities	82
Grammar		37	Grammar	83
Writing		38	Writing	84
Language		39	Language	85
Reading	Boeing 747	40	Reading	86
Activities		41	Activities	87
Phonics		42	Phonics	88
Grammar		43	Grammar	89
Writing		44	Writing	90
Language		45	Language	91
Reading	One Man's Horse	46	Activities	92
Activities		47	Phonics	93
Phonics		48	Grammar	94
Grammar		49	Writing	95
Language			Grammar	96

A Read the story.

The Fox and the Woodcutter



A fox that was being chased by huntsmen begged a woodcutter to *shelter* him. The woodcutter *directed* him into his cottage, and when the huntsmen arrived they asked the woodcutter if a fox had *chanced* that way.

"I saw no fox today," said the woodcutter, but he pointed at the same time with his finger to the spot where the fox was hiding. The huntsmen did not take the *hint*. However, the fox saw what the woodcutter did as he was looking out through a crack in the cottage door.

When the fox-hunters had gone away, the fox stole quietly out into the open, and was about to clear off without a word to the woodcutter. "You *ungrateful* beast," said the man angrily. "You were about to leave without a word of thanks! Have you no manners?"

The fox paused and then said: "If you had been as honest with your finger as you were with your tongue, I should not have gone without *bidding* you goodbye!" And off he trotted towards his den.



A Answer these questions.

1. The Fox and the Woodcutter.
2. The huntsmen.
3. If a fox had chanced that way.
4. He pointed to the spot where the fox was hiding.
5. The huntsmen did not take the hint.
6. He was looking out through a crack in the cottage door.
7. The woodcutter had been dishonest.
8. If you had been as honest with your finger as you were with your tongue, I should not have gone without bidding you goodbye!

B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Name the animal described in each clue.

1. I butt and push people with my horns.
2. I live at the seaside and I have pincers.
3. I swoop and snatch my prey with my talons.
4. I have wings and I sleep upside down.
5. I have antlers and my young are called fawns.
6. I use my prickly spines to defend myself.
7. I float in the sea and sting you.
8. I am a member of the weasel family and I live in a sett.

ram

crab

eagle

bat

stag

porcupine

jellyfish

badger

E You are the fox looking through the crack in the cottage door. Describe and draw what you see.



Phonics

A

Divide each word into three syllables.

1. how/ev/er
2. diff/i/cult
3. diff/er/ent
4. mem/or/y
5. hos/pi/tal
6. mag/ic/ian
7. lull/a/by
8. lab/ra/dor
9. mag/a/zine
10. prof/ess/or
11. mys/te/ry
12. gall/er/y
13. di/rec/tion
14. com/pu/ter
15. re/flec/tion
16. ed/i/tor

B

Join the syllables. Write the words.

1. el → y → tric → electric
2. gen → er → al → general
3. lad → ec → bird → ladybird
4. pot → at → o → potato
5. ratt → le → snake → rattlesnake
6. whis → a → la → umbrella
7. trop → a → way → stowaway
8. um → brel → bout → roundabout
9. stow → ic → al → tropical
10. round → per → ing → whispering



C Make a new word from each three-syllable word below.

1. telescope
2. yesterday
3. unlucky
4. suddenly
5. restaurant
6. tomorrow
7. wonderful
8. volunteer
9. trampoline
10. underground

D Unscramble the letters to make three-syllable words.

1. fericon
 2. bllabastek
 3. wichassnde
 4. laderamma
 5. urrichane
 6. onlemdae
- conifer
basketball
sandwiches
marmalade
hurricane
lemonade



Grammar

Always end a sentence with a full stop.

A

Rewrite this paragraph using full stops.

I've written this message in the sand with a very long stick. You might wonder why I wrote with a long stick. You might also wonder why you're sinking. Well I can tell you I wrote with a long stick because the sand you're sinking in is actually quicksand. Thanks for reading my message. I hope you enjoyed it.

B

Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. My friend has a bow and arrow.
2. We saw a cowboy film.
3. The chief smoked a peace pipe.
4. She lived with her husband in a large wigwam.
5. All the young braves danced around the campfire.
6. They traded their guns for buffalo hides,
7. A pony galloped into the army fort.
8. There was a young warrior behind the rock.

**C**

There are two sentences in each of the following. Rewrite them using capital letters and full stops.

1. Femi called with her friend Yasmin. Today I showed them my new pet rabbit.
2. We had to stay inside all day. I was delighted when the rain stopped.
3. The outlaws stopped the coach and robbed the passengers. Everybody was terrified.
4. The wolf called the frog and the bear. They promised to help him.
5. The shepherd watched over his flock. The wolf did not dare come near.
6. The rocket lifted off. It was going on a long voyage into outer space
7. She worked long hours on the farm. She had the finest herd of cattle in the land.
8. A huge pirate stood on the deck. His name was blackbeard.
9. Snow fell during the night. When I awoke, I wanted to make a snowman.
10. The summer morning was bright and fine. We set out for the seaside.

Writing

Language

A Fill in the words.

My name is _____ and I am _____ years old.

I live at _____.

I have _____ hair and _____ eyes.

I am _____ tall and weigh _____ kilograms.

There are _____ in my family.

Their names are _____.

The youngest in the family is _____.

I attend _____.

My teacher's name is _____.



B Write three sentences for each of these topics.

1. My best friend.

2. My favourite food.

3. My favourite TV programmes.

4. My favourite games.

C Describe your neighbourhood under these headings.

1. Its location, whether in the city, town or country.
2. Interesting facts you know about your area.
3. Where you shop.
4. Neighbours.
5. People who work in your area.

A Choose the correct word.

1. A lion has four paws (hooves, tusks, paws).

2. A lion roars (barks, roars, bellows).

3. A lioness has no mane (tail, mane, claws).

4. A lion is smaller than an elephant (ant, elephant, otter).

5. A young lion is called a cub (puppy, kitten, cub).

6. A lion cannot fly (swim, leap, fly).

7. A lion lives in a den (coop, hole, den).

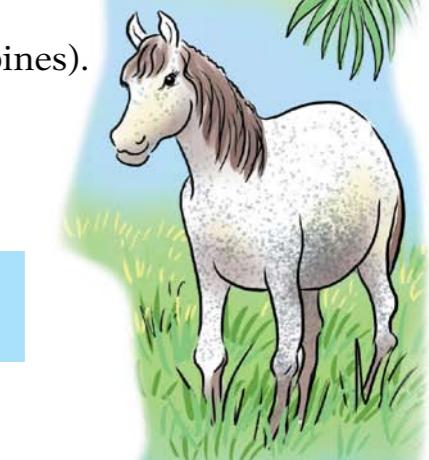
8. A lion has a covering of skin (skin, wool, spines).



B Choose the correct word.

mane hooves stable hair hay
tail stallion neighs mare foal

A horse has four hooves, a long tail and a mane growing on its neck. It has a coat of hair. A horse eats hay and lives in a stable. A young horse is called a foal. A female horse is called a mare and a male horse is called a stallion. A horse neighs to make itself heard.



C Choose the correct word.

1. A swan has a coat of white feathers (hair, feathers, skin).

2. A swan has two wings (tails, necks, wings).

3. A swan's beak is yellow (blue, red, yellow).

4. A swan hisses (croaks, hisses, barks).

5. A swan is a graceful bird (fish, horse, bird).

6. A swan has a long neck (tail, neck, ear).

7. A swan has webbed feet (wings, beak, feet).

8. A swan cannot talk (fly, swim, talk).

A Read the story.

Echo

Echo was one of the many Greek *goddesses*, but she had one great *fault*. She talked too much. One day, she spoke rather rudely to the great god Juno, and he was so angry that he *forbade* her to use her voice again. She would only be able to repeat what she heard, he told her. However since she was so fond of having the last word, she could only repeat the last words of others.

Echo felt that she was now a sort of parrot. She was ashamed and hid in the forest.

A youth named Narcissus used to hunt in the forest. One day, he became separated from his friends, and Echo saw him. She crept closer, but Narcissus heard her rustling among the bushes, and wondered who was hiding in the *undergrowth*.

"Who is here?" he called out.

"Here!" answered Echo.

"Here I am. Come!" shouted Narcissus.

"I am come," answered Echo, and appeared from the trees.

When Narcissus saw a stranger, however, he turned and walked slowly away, leaving Echo

sad and lonely.

After this, Echo never again showed herself. She faded away until only her voice was left.

Her voice has been heard for many, many years, in forests, near mountains and cliffs and caves. She *mimics* the cries of seagulls and mocks the barking of dogs. But she always sounds sad and *mournful*, and makes lonely places seem more lonely still as she repeats a caller's last words.



A Answer these questions.

1. She talked too much.
2. She was rude to him.
3. She felt she was a sort of parrot.
4. He used to hunt in the forest.
5. Because he saw a stranger in the forest.
6. Her voice.
7. In forests, near mountains and cliffs and caves.
8. Sad and mournful.



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D The word **Echo** is used in radio communication as a code word for the letter **E**. Unscramble the letters to find out the other words in this alphabet and complete the chart.

phaal	<u>Alpha</u>	nobervem	<u>November</u>
avbro	<u>Bravo</u>	caros	<u>Oscar</u>
cliehar	<u>Charlie</u>	appa	<u>Pappa</u>
tadel	<u>Delta</u>	becque	<u>Quebec</u>
cheo	<u>Echo</u>	eorom	<u>Romeo</u>
ftrotox	<u>Foxtrot</u>	siearr	<u>Sierra</u>
lfgo	<u>Golf</u>	gotan	<u>Tango</u>
helot	<u>Hotel</u>	unirmfo	<u>Uniform</u>
diain	<u>India</u>	torvic	<u>Victor</u>
etjuli	<u>Juliet</u>	wkeyhis	<u>Whiskey</u>
loki	<u>Kilo</u>	rayx	<u>X-ray</u>
mali	<u>Lima</u>	keeyan	<u>Yankee</u>
kmie	<u>Mike</u>	luzu	<u>Zulu</u>

Phonics

Grammar

A

Divide each word into four syllables.
Match the word to its meaning.

1. su/per/mar/ket a large shop where you pay for your goods as you leave
2. sym/met/ri/cal a shape with two halves that are exactly the same
3. veg/et/ar/ian someone who does not eat meat or fish
4. wat/er/mel/on large, green fruit
5. tel/e/vis/ion equipment that shows moving pictures and sound
6. mill/en/ni/um a thousand years
7. con/ver/sa/tion talking between two or more people
8. en/vir/on/ment surroundings

B

Join the syllables. Write the words.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|----|------|--------------------|
| 1. rid | cov | ul | tion | <u>invitation</u> |
| 2. in | ic | a | y | <u>discovery</u> |
| 3. dis | vit | er | le | <u>impossible</u> |
| 4. imp | pop | ib | tion | <u>information</u> |
| 5. in | for | ma | ous | <u>ridiculous</u> |
| 6. un | oss | u | lar | <u>unpopular</u> |



C

Rearrange the syllables to make a word.

1. gent in i tell intelligent
2. a gla tor di gladiator
3. ci ous du de deciduous
4. con tu gra late congratulate
5. mat e ics math mathematics
6. cal la tor cu calculator

D

Make a new word from each four-syllable word below.
You do not need to use all of the letters.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. concentrated | <u>treat</u> | 6. California | <u>rail</u> |
| 2. tarantula | <u>rant</u> | 7. contradiction | <u>coat</u> |
| 3. dictionary | <u>ration</u> | 8. balaclava | <u>call</u> |
| 4. Tutenkhamun | <u>mute</u> | 9. sentimental | <u>time</u> |
| 5. concentration | <u>train</u> | 10. communicate | <u>team</u> |

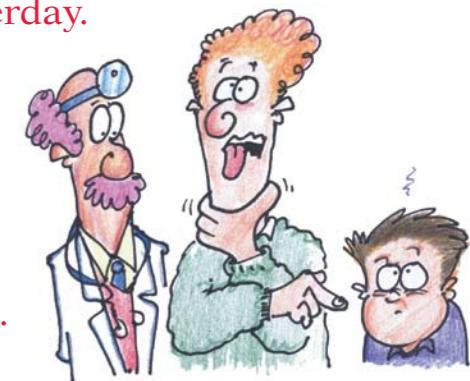
Capital letters are used for:

- a) The beginning of a sentence – **M**y teacher is very intelligent.
- b) 'I' when used on its own – **I** was sick, so **I** went to bed.
- c) People's names – **J**ames and **J**ohn **W**hite are twins.

A

Rewrite these sentences using capital letters.

1. At the end of every sentence there is a full stop.
2. My father spoke to Doctor Smith about my sore throat.
3. Meera Patel was absent from school yesterday.
4. I have a baby sister named Jane.
5. Pears and apples are delicious fruit.
6. Peter and I went to the pictures together.
7. Larry Daly and Michael Rice are cousins.
8. Erina and Hana were at the circus.
9. Every day the teacher gives us homework.
10. May I help you paint the picture?



Capital letters are used for:

- a) The names of days – **S**unday, **M**onday.
- b) The names of the months – **A**pril, **F**ebruary.
- c) The names of special days and festivals – **C**hristmas **D**ay.

B

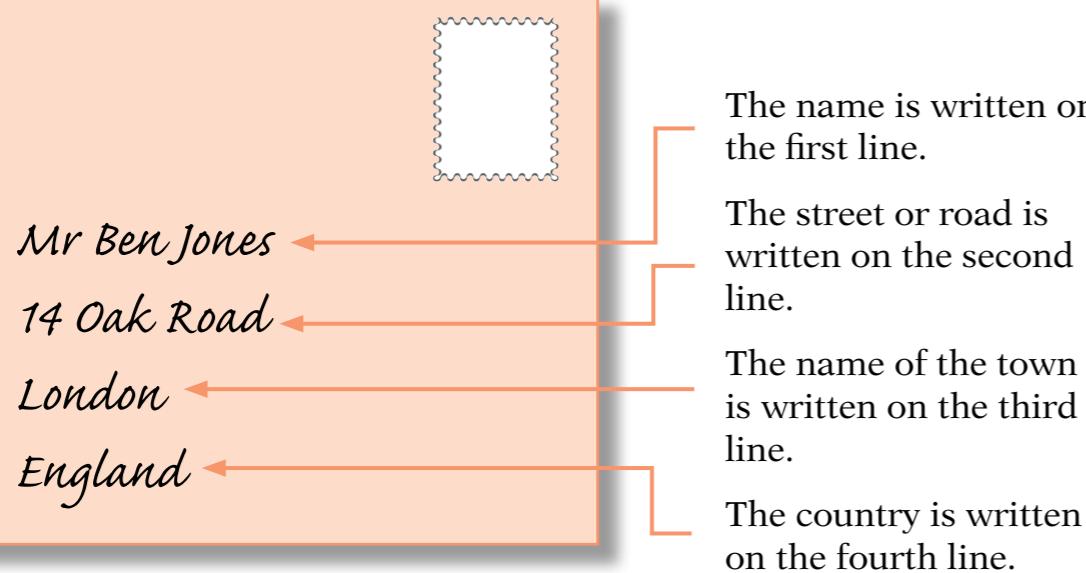
Rewrite these sentences using capital letters.

1. Last Tuesday the school team won the football final.
2. We have no school on Friday.
3. People all over the world celebrate Christmas Day.
4. November comes between October and December.
5. Muriel's mother made pancakes on Shrove Tuesday.
6. Peter's best friend was born on New Year's Day.
7. We went to the seaside for the Easter weekend.
8. In the United States of America, the fourth of July is called Independence Day.
9. April the first is called April Fool's Day.
10. The school holidays lasted from July to September.



Writing

Language



A Write the word that each abbreviation stands for.

1. Rd	Road	6. Tce	Terrace
2. St	Street	7. Pk	Park
3. Dr	Drive	8. Gdns	Gardens
4. Ave	Avenue	9. Gro	Grove
5. Sq	Square	10. Cres	Crescent

B Write your name and address on an envelope.

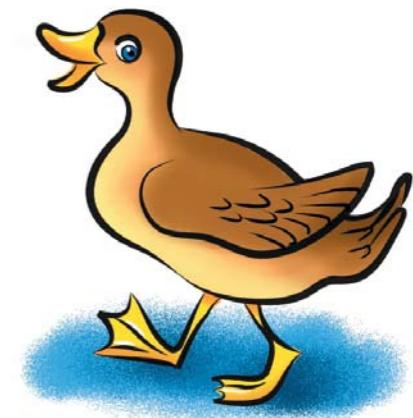


A

Write the correct words.

gobbles and struts quacks and waddles caws and flaps her wings
hoots and flits sings and soars cackles and struts coos and flutters

1. The eagle screams and swoops .
2. The owl hoots and flits .
3. The turkey gobbles and struts .
4. The crow caws and flaps her wings .
5. The pigeon coos and flutters .
6. The duck quacks and waddles .
7. The lark sings and soars .
8. The hen cackles and struts .



B

Write the correct words.

bleats and frisks purrs and slinks barks and runs brays and trots
roars and prowls howls and lopes chatters and climbs

1. The horse neighs and gallops .
2. The dog barks and runs .
3. The wolf howls and lopes .
4. The donkey brays and trots .
5. The cat purrs and slinks .
6. The lion roars and prowls .
7. The monkey chatters and climbs .
8. The lamb bleats and frisks .



C

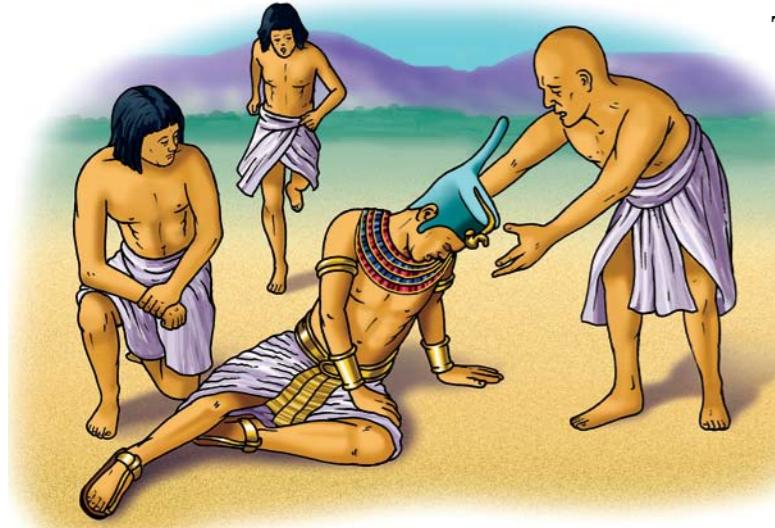
Write the correct words.

hoot twang rumble tick jingle beat screech crack

1. The beat of a drum.
2. The rumble of a train.
3. The hoot of a horn.
4. The tick of a clock.
5. The screech of brakes.
6. The twang of a bow.
7. The crack of a whip.
8. The jingle of coins.

A Read the text.

Tutankhamun's Tomb



Tutankhamun was king of Egypt nearly four and a half thousand years ago. He was Pharaoh from the age of about nine until his death, ten years later.

In 1922, the British **archaeologist**, Howard Carter, found Tutankhamun's tomb in Egypt's Valley of the Kings, after a search lasting nearly six years. Its entrance had been hidden by loose earth caused by digging at another tomb nearby.

The ancient Egyptians believed in a life after death, which they called the afterlife. So that they could enjoy it properly, their bodies were **preserved** and their possessions were buried with them so they would be able to carry on using them in the afterlife.

Tutankhamun's tomb contained more than 5,000 objects, many of which were covered in gold. There was beautiful furniture, clothing and jewellery. Carter also found chariots, weapons and armour, as well as statues of gods and animals, model ships, toys and games. A lifelike gold mask covered the head and shoulders of Tutankhamun's **mummy**.

There are a couple of strange stories surrounding Tutankhamun. For many years, there were rumours of a 'mummy's curse'. People who believed in the curse said that everyone who entered Tutankhamun's tomb was **doomed** to an early death. In fact, members of the expedition who entered the tomb didn't die any younger than those who didn't.

Another mystery was how Tutankhamun himself died. For some time, archaeologists thought he might have been murdered, but recent scans of his mummy show that he actually died of an **infection** after breaking his



A Answer these questions.

1. King of Egypt.
2. Howard Carter found Tutankhamun's tomb.
3. Its entrance had been hidden by loose earth caused by digging at another tomb nearby.
4. So they could use them in the afterlife.
5. People who entered Tutankhamun's tomb were doomed to an early death.
6. Expedition members didn't die any younger than those who weren't.
7. He was murdered.
8. He died of an infection after breaking his leg.

B Look up the words in **italics** in your dictionary.
Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words.
Use about ten sentences.

D Change the verbs in brackets into the past tense.

"Today is the day!" thought Diarmuid as he got ready for his entrance test to become a Fianna warrior. He (feel) felt a bit nervous as he (do) did up his bootlaces. He (eat) ate some breakfast to give him strength and he (fly) flew out the door to the test. Diarmuid was tested on everything: he (fight) fought off nine warriors while standing in a hole; he (write) wrote out all the ancient stories perfectly; he (swim) swam against a raging current; and he ran so fast and so deftly that not a leaf (shake) shook around him. When the bell (ring) rang at the end of the test, he was told that he had been accepted into the Fianna. He (tear) tore off his armour and (sing) sang and danced all the way home.

E You are a warrior who is training to join the Fianna.
Describe your training programme.



Phonics

A

Join the **ild** words to their meaning.

1. child a young boy or girl
2. mild gentle and good-tempered
3. wild excited or out of control



B

Choose the correct **ind** word.

1. We should always be kind (kind, find) to animals.
2. Mansa helped the blind (grind, blind) woman to find her key.
3. Millers grind (mind, grind) wheat to make flour.
4. I had to mind (wind, mind) my baby sister.
5. The doctor had to bind (bind, find) the cut with a bandage.
6. Abdul tried to wind (kind, wind) the clockwork car.

C

Write the **ind** word which matches each clue.

1. Unable to see blind.
2. Discover find.
3. Crush into small pieces grind.
4. Treats others well kind.
5. Wrap up tightly bind.
6. Moving air wind.

D

Write **ild** or **ind** to finish the poem.

"I have two guardian angels," said the little **child**. "One is wildly wicked and the other's meek and **mild**. And when I misbehave or when I am unk**ind**, The **mild** one's very sorry But the **wild** one's hard to **find**!"



Grammar

Capital letters are used for:

- a) The names of places – **Italy, Spain**.
- b) Words formed from the names of places – **Brazilian, Bengali**.
- c) A person's nationality – **Samoan, Dutch**.

A

Rewrite these sentences using capital letters.

1. My pen friend collects Irish stamps.
2. Many Norwegian fishing trawlers fish off the coasts of Canada and Greenland.
3. The Italian singer sang at the music festival in Cambridge.
4. Frederick Chopin, a Polish composer, was born near Warsaw.
5. In the new supermarket you can buy French wine and Dutch cheese.
6. The Kenyan team will play South Africa in Johannesburg on Saturday.
7. Last February I received a letter from my pen pal in India.
8. Ben Lee bought a Swiss watch on Friday.

B

Write the nationality of the people from these place names.

England	<u>English</u>	Vietnam	<u>Vietnamese</u>
Australia	<u>Australian</u>	Pakistan	<u>Pakistani</u>
Germany	<u>German</u>	Russia	<u>Russian</u>
Holland	<u>Dutch</u>	India	<u>Indian</u>
Ireland	<u>Irish</u>	Argentina	<u>Argentinian</u>
Namibia	<u>Namibian</u>	Spain	<u>Spanish</u>
Hawaii	<u>Hawaiian</u>	Sweden	<u>Swedish</u>

C

Complete the chart with other words that use capital letters.

Names of people	Names of places	Days, months	Brand names	Initials
Rashid Prasad	London	Wednesday	Coca Cola	WHO
Anna Yung	Egypt	July	Sony	USA

Writing

Language

A

Rewrite this paragraph.
Use words from the list to replace nice.

local	friendly	enormous	gorgeous	delicious	mouth-watering
wooden	hand-carved	impatient	thatched	expensive	

One day the **local** giant decided to visit our school. We thought it was very **friendly** of him. It was a **gorgeous** day. We were so busy that we never even heard the poor giant knocking on our **wooden** door. Before we knew what had happened that **enormous** giant had lifted our **thatched** roof to see if we were inside.



B

The giant became angry when a class bully called him ugly.
Write what happened next.

C

**1. Make a list of all the good things about being a giant.
Then make a list of all the bad things.
Which list is the longest?**

Good things	Bad things
1. I can see over heads at concerts!	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

**2. What do you think a giant would eat?
What would he have for breakfast? Dinner? Tea?**

A

Copy and complete. Write has or have.

1. The pups have meat for dinner but the cat has fish.
2. We have to meet the lady who has the books.
3. A whale has lungs but a fish has gills.
4. The girls have measles and the boys have the mumps.
5. The soldiers have guns and their captains have swords.
6. Have you heard the orders he has given us?
7. Has she seen the present you have bought?
8. A weightlifter has to have very strong arms.
9. I have a funny joke to tell you!
10. That joke has to be the worst I have ever heard!



B

Copy and complete. Write did or done.

1. Where did you leave your money?
2. She did not know if he had done his chores.
3. Dad did the cooking while Mum did her painting.
4. What have you done with my pencil?
5. I've done all I'm going to do.
6. Alice did very well in her tests.
7. Did it happen on Tuesday or Wednesday?
8. I did my homework as soon as I got home from school.
9. Did a famous artist paint it or was it done by an art student?
10. I did not want to know how the magician did the trick.

C

Write did, done, has or have.

I have just arrived home from school and I have loads of homework that has to be done before I can meet my friends. If I have my homework done before four o'clock, then I can have my friends over. They have loads of homework to do too unless they did it already.

A Read the text.

The Great White Shark

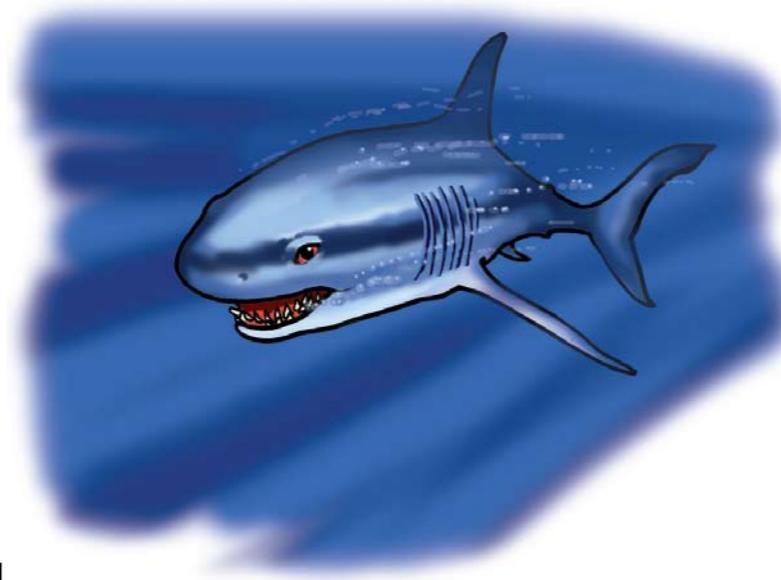
The great white shark is one of the largest sharks in the world. Adult males usually grow to about four metres long, although they can sometimes reach six metres. Great white sharks are found in warm ocean waters across the world, and they are equally at home hunting close to shore and in deep water.

Great white sharks are *efficient* hunters. They have a very good sense of smell, sharp eyesight, and can swim at speeds of up to forty-five kilometres per hour; they use all these abilities to track down their prey.

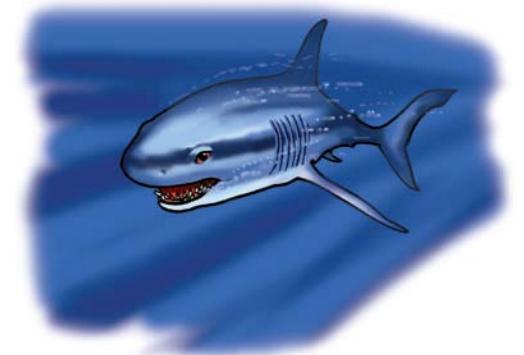
Great white sharks hunt fish, sea lions, seals, sea-birds, rays, small whales, turtles, porpoises and even other sharks. They attack from below, their grey backs offering good *camouflage* against the water when seen from above. Great whites have huge, powerful mouths, with up to three thousand sharp, triangular, *serrated* teeth. When a great white shark catches up with its prey, it takes a single, large bite and waits for its victim to become weak from blood loss, before closing in for the kill.

Great whites have a *reputation* as man-eaters, and although they are not as much of a danger as some people claim, they do attack between five and ten people each year. Experts think these attacks happen when sharks mistake humans for seals. When sharks attack people, they tend to take a single bite and then swim away. People who have died from shark attacks have died from losing a lot of blood; not from being eaten.

Although great white sharks are found in many different areas around the world, their numbers have been *decreasing* and they are now *endangered*. This is mainly because fishermen hunt them for their jaws, teeth, and fins, and also for sport. In an effort to prevent the great white shark from becoming *extinct*, laws have been passed in many countries to protect it.

**A** Answer these questions.

1. It is one of the largest sharks in the world.
2. In warm ocean waters across the world.
3. They have a very good sense of smell.
4. It offers good camouflage.
5. They mistake humans for seals.
6. People die from loss of blood, not being eaten.
7. Fishermen hunt them for their jaws, teeth and fins and also for sport.
8. The great white shark is a protected species and must not be hunted so preventing it from becoming extinct.

B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary.
Write a sentence for each one.**C** Summarise the story in your own words.
Use about ten sentences.

Phonics

A

Write the words. They all begin with the letter **c**.

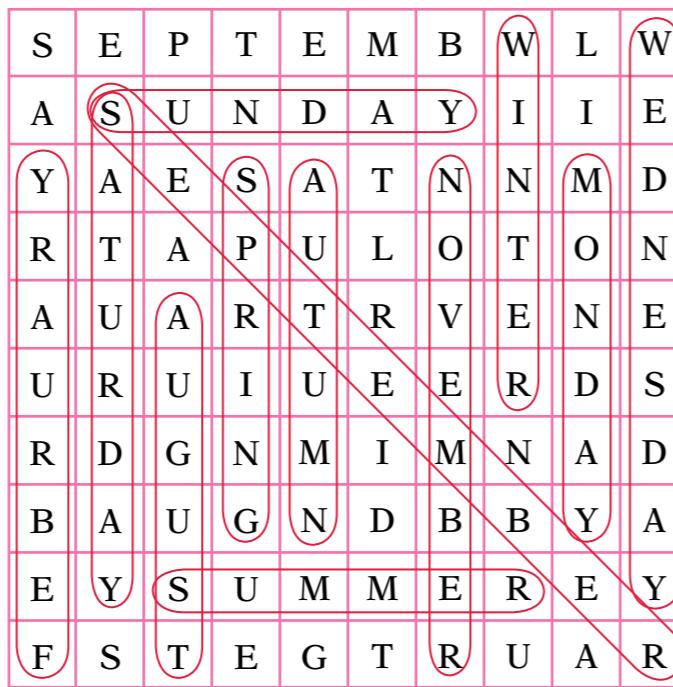
1. A large country in North America. Canada
2. This is a prickly plant. cactus
3. He/she carries clubs for a golfer. caddie
4. A floor covering. carpet
5. It tells the days and months of the year. calendar
6. It is a boat without a keel, pointed at both ends. canoe
7. These keep the light out of a room. curtains
8. He/she is given authority over a group or team. captain
9. A prisoner is kept in this very small room. cell
10. It is a compartment for the pilot of an aircraft. cockpit
11. They are edible grains. cereals
12. A bright yellow bird like a budgie. canary
13. A knitted woollen jacket. cardigan
14. Films are shown in these. cinema
15. She was a famous queen of ancient Egypt. Cleopatra



B

Unscramble these days, seasons and months.
Find them in the wordsearch.

Sadaytur	Saturday
bervemNo	November
intWer	winter
eptSberem	September
ngriSp	Spring
daynMo	Monday
tuAumn	Autumn
Weddaynes	Wednesday
stguAu	August
uaSynd	Sunday
Fruaebry	February
Surmme	Summer



Grammar

A

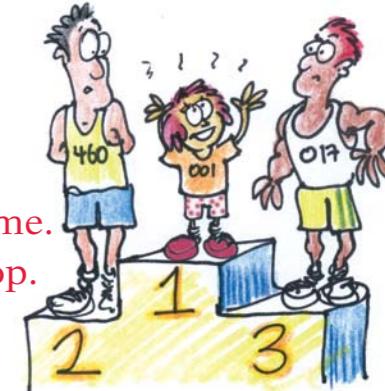
Rewrite using capital letters and full stops.
The first one is done for you.

I was awake very early that morning. It was a Tuesday in early December. I was staying with my Uncle Tom at his villa in Greece. The first tremor came at about half past four. It was a very mild one and it barely woke me up. I was just nodding off again when the second one came. My whole bed shook. I could hear my cousin, Carlos, starting to shout. I jumped out of bed and ran to my balcony. I saw Doctor Mousouri falling about like a puppet. Suddenly my balcony started to shake violently. The next thing I knew I was being flung forward. I clung to a piece of the railing but I couldn't hold on. The last thing I remember was my Uncle Tom as he tried to grab my arm. I knew no more until I awoke in a hospital bed in Athens.

B

Unscramble these sentences. Add capital letters.

1. James' parents went to Warsaw.
2. He won the superb racing bicycle.
3. I bought a new fishing rod three days ago.
4. The old lady slipped on the icy road.
5. He scored the winning goal in the football game.
6. Mary bought an exciting novel in the bookshop.
7. The small girl won the first prize.
8. The racing car overturned on the third lap.
9. The man read an interesting novel.
10. We played cards until the early morning hours.



C

Rewrite using capital letters.

1. Next Monday is Hallowe'en.
2. Uncle Sean gave me a present last Tuesday.
3. I saw the President of France while in Paris.
4. Last June I visited my Aunt Halah.
5. He travelled to Spain on New Year's Eve.
6. Mr Mandela was a famous President of South Africa.
7. Uncle Richard's birthday is in May.
8. The sixth month of the year is June.
9. December is the last month of the year.



Writing

Language

A

Here are some earthquake words. Write eight more.

gaping quiver Richter Scale tremor buried falling shake scream

crack

suffocating

thunder

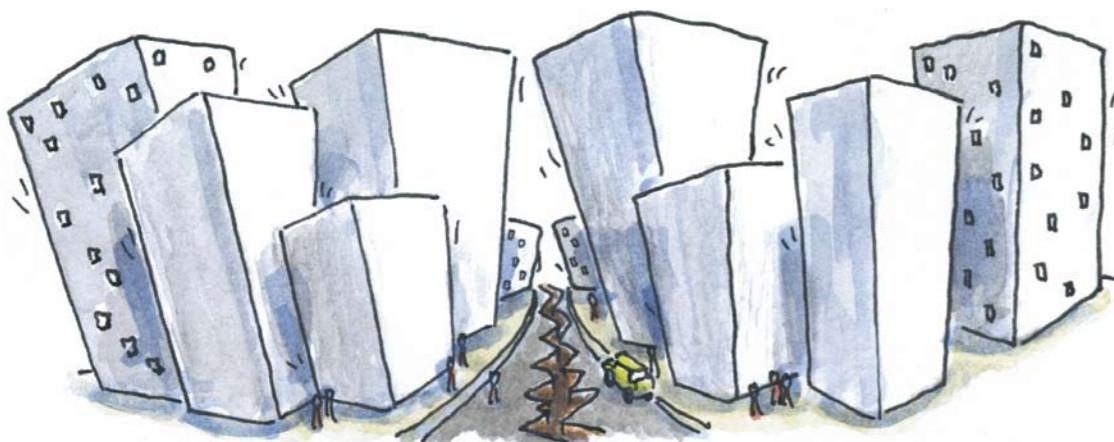
booming

showering

vibration

dusty

ricochet



B

You are a reporter who has just arrived at the scene of an earthquake. You meet a girl with a bandage around her head. Write four questions that you might ask her and her answers.

C

An earthquake has struck. You manage to escape from a three storey building. Suddenly you remember your pet dog has been left behind. Do you go back to get her? Write down the thoughts that go through your head.

A

Try this feathered friends crossword.
Copy it onto squared paper.

Across

3. Snipe: rhymes with swipe.
7. 24 of this bird were baked in a pie.
8. Corncrake: sounds like a breakfast cereal.

13.



14.



16. parsrow (anagram)
17. pig eon: farm animal.

Down

1. One for sorrow.



3.



4. jack daw: a boy's name.
5. renw (anagram)
6. Th rush: be in a hurry!
8. As the crow flies.
9. A type of clock.

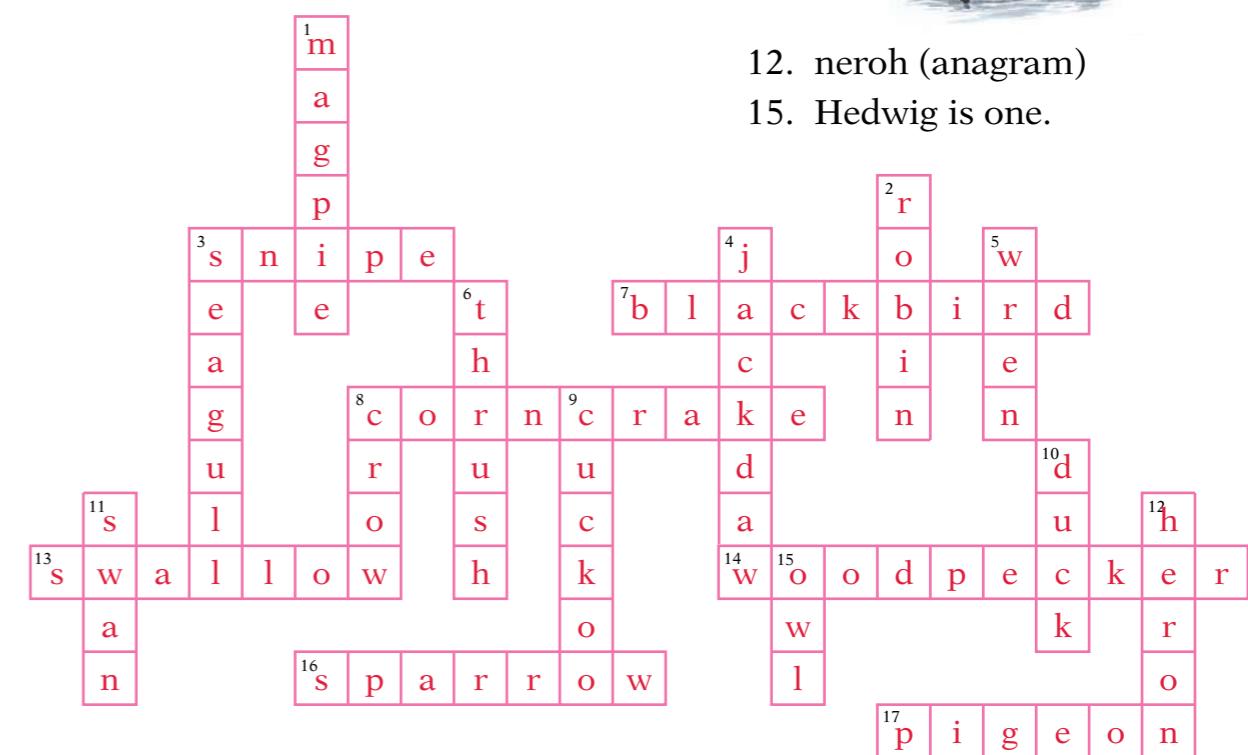
10.



11.



12. neroh (anagram)
15. Hedwig is one.



A Read the text.

The Hummingbird



The tiny hummingbird gets its name from the sound it makes when flapping its wings. This colourful bird flaps its wings 50–60 times a second. How quickly can you click or snap your fingers in a second? Perhaps twice! By rapidly beating its wings, the hummingbird can remain in the same position, fly backwards and even rise straight up like a helicopter.

The hummingbird feeds on the nectar of flowers while *hovering* in flight. Its long thin beak and hairy tongue are specially suited to prod and probe the hearts of flowers. It also eats little insects.

This bird is remarkable for its *array* of red, blue and green colours. Although it is the smallest bird in the world, it will fearlessly attack crows and hawks that invade its territory and nest.

The cup-like nest it builds is an architectural wonder. A *mass* of grasses, mosses and *fibres* are woven together with strands of cobwebs, to form a tiny nest about the size of a walnut shell. The nest will hold two snow-white eggs. These are the smallest birds' eggs in the world.



When the eggs are hatched, the mother feeds the nestlings by thrusting her bill down their throats. Then, *vibrating* her body, she *regurgitates* the sweet nectar from her stomach.

The pretty hummingbird is found in North and South America and in Cuba.

A Answer these questions.

1. North and South America and Cuba.
2. So that they can remain flying in the same position.
3. It uses grasses, mosses and fibres woven together with strands of cobwebs.
4. She thrusts her bill down their throats.
5. Its eggs are the smallest birds eggs in the world.
6. For its array of red, blue and green plumage.
7. Walnut shell shaped.
8. Nectar from flowers and little insects.
9. From the sound of its flapping wings.
10. How many times can you click your fingers in ten seconds?



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Write the correct verb.

1. The busy bee flitted (strolled, prowled, flitted) across the room.
2. The striped beetle crawled (charged, waded, crawled) under the stone.
3. The pretty butterfly hovered (hopped, hobbled, hovered) near the roses.
4. The croaking bullfrog leaped (leaped, limped, flew) into the deep pool.
5. The large spider scurried (strode, strolled, scurried) into its web.
6. The fat worm wriggled (walked, waddled, wriggled) into its burrow.
7. The prickly hedgehog prodded (tickled, stung, prodded) the curious puppy.
8. The golden eagle grabbed (grabbed, tore, trapped) its prey in its talons.
9. The timid snail glided (flew, glided, scampered) along the damp grass.
10. The brown hen pecked (sniffed, pecked, gnawed) the pan of oats.

Phonics

Grammar

A Write **er** or **ar** for each word.

st ar	f ar m	lett er	slipp er	g ar den	sc ar f
butt er	c ar pet	lobst er	hamp er	sauc er	m ar ket
doll ar	butch er	pill ar	cell ar	teach er	hang ar

B Write the correct word.

jumper beaver player golfer cellar bigger hangar beggar

1. Aeroplanes are kept in a hangar.
2. The case of wine is in the cellar.
3. The beggar had been on the steps all day.
4. The dam was built by a beaver.
5. The golfer had a handicap of eighteen.
6. My ice cream cone was bigger than Tom's.
7. I tore a hole in my new jumper.
8. A point was scored by the new player on the team.



Adjectives are **describing words**.

Example: The **hungry** fox went out on a **cold, dark** night.

A

Find all 14 adjectives and list them.

The **new** girl came into the **big** school. She had **silky black** hair and **dark** eyes. She held her **shiny blue** bag tightly. In the **noisy** playground were **strange, staring** faces. Then a **little** girl came up and took her to a **quiet** room where she met her **smiling, welcoming** teacher.



B

Rewrite these sentences adding some adjectives.
Use the help words in the box below.

caring	old	buzzing	tired
timid	weary	low	dusty
juicy	comfortable	young	green
distant	wooden	high	smart
fragile	bloodthirsty	winding	new
shining	freshly-painted	silvery	fizzy
worried	red	dilapidated	sweet
thoughtful	vicious	lonely	speeding
humming	happy	neglected	crystal

1. The nurse smiled at the patient.
2. The dog barked at the moon.
3. The shark gnawed at the boat.
4. The car roared along the road.
5. The tourist stayed in the hotel.
6. The bus reversed into the van.
7. We ate strawberries and drank lemonade.
8. Two women carefully examined the glasses.
9. There were two chairs in the garden.
10. A swarm of bees settled on the branch.



Writing

Language

A

Write a short story about a storm at sea.
Use the help words and ideas.

fierce storm	hovered	rescue operation
howling wind	sinking rapidly	coastguard
creaking	crew in peril (danger)	to safety
lone ship	hoisted (lifted)	wreckage
tossed about	ripped	helicopter
dangerous rocks	crashing waves	SOS signal



B

Write a short story about witnessing an accident.
Use the help words and ideas.

damp	screech of brakes	goods scattered
misty day	skidded	dashed
walking	spun across	rang for help
huge, powerful lorry	deafening (loud)	police
roared past	crash	hospital
sharp bend	overturned	ambulance



A

Write two, too or to.

1. Jane found it too difficult to crawl between the two legs of the chair.
2. She went to the bathroom, turned on the two taps and flooded the place.
3. I was too frightened to tell mum the story.
4. When she broke the two cups, dad spoke gently to her, but her mother was not too pleased.
5. There was too much jam on the slice of bread.
6. The doll was too expensive to buy.
7. It was too early for the baby to go to bed.

B

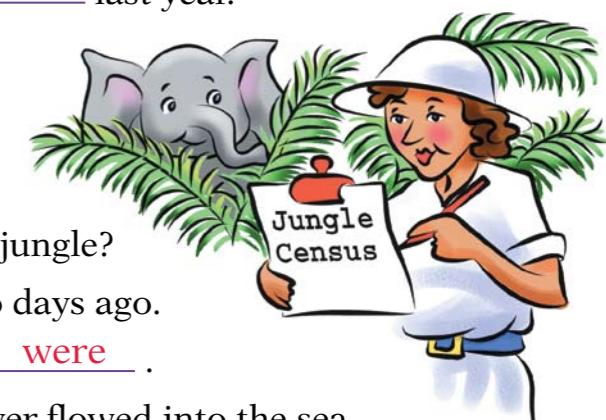
Write there or their.

1. The swallows were there with their friends the house martins.
2. Some birds obtain their food by digging with their bills.
3. The penguins fluttered their wings and waddled towards their pool.
4. The killer whales seized their victims in their jaws and disappeared.
5. There is a kingfisher on that rock over there.
6. There were hundreds of crows flying home to their nests in the wood.
7. The swallows built their nests there last year.

C

Write where or were.

1. Where did you go last night?
2. Were there many elephants in the jungle?
3. They were at a football match two days ago.
4. We don't know where the teachers were.
5. We were standing where the river flowed into the sea.
6. The new houses are where the old markets were held.
7. Where in Europe were you going to go on your holidays?



Reading

Activities

A Read the story.

The Match Girl

It was Christmas Eve and snow lay deep on the ground. Night was falling and it was very, very cold. A little girl stood at the corner of a city street. Her clothes were in rags and her shoes were **tattered**. She held out small boxes of matches to the crowds of people passing by, but nobody bought any matches. She stood at the corner of the street all day, without a penny in her pocket.



The little girl grew colder and colder. In the evening she took **shelter** from the falling snow. She lit a match to keep herself warm.

The match burned brightly and, looking at it, the little girl saw a big room and a bright fire. When the flame went out, the big room **vanished**. Nothing was left but the cold and darkness.

The little girl lit another match. She saw the same room again. This time a crowd of happy children were sitting around a dinner table. On the table was a big, fat goose, but when the match went out, the room vanished. It was cold and dark once again.

The girl lit a third match. This time she saw a lovely Christmas tree with lights. When the match burned out, the lights rose into the sky and the match girl saw that they were stars.

One of the stars fell, and the child **recalled** that her dead grandmother had often told her that every time a star falls, a soul goes to Heaven.

As she lit another match, the girl saw her dear old grandmother. She kept on lighting match after match in case her grandmother would disappear like the dinner, the tree and the room.

"Do not go away, Granny," **pleaded** the match girl. "Stay with me or take me with you."

Her grandmother did not leave her. She reached down and took the little girl in her arms. They rose high into the sky and disappeared through the golden gates of Heaven.

In the morning, an old man found her little body in the doorway of a house, with all the burned matches beside her.

The people wondered why she had a beautiful smile on her face. They did not know of the lovely things she had seen or of the great joy that filled her heart when her grandmother came to take her home.



A Answer these questions.

1. The Match Girl.
2. Winter.
3. A little girl
4. Her clothes were in rags and her shoes were tattered.
5. Small boxes of matches.
6. None.
7. The doorstep.
8. To keep herself warm.
9. A crowd of happy children sitting around a dinner table.
10. A star.
11. Her dear old grandmother.
12. Heaven.
13. An old man.
14. She had seen lovely things and her grandmother took her home.
15. Make up a new title for the story.

B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Join each word with another word to make a compound word from the story.

- | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. no | other | <u>another</u> |
| 2. match | gain | <u>again</u> |
| 3. grand | thing | <u>nothing</u> |
| 4. a | body | <u>nobody</u> |
| 5. no | way | <u>away</u> |
| 6. an | mother | <u>grandmother</u> |
| 7. a | self | <u>herself</u> |
| 8. her | boxes | <u>matchboxes</u> |

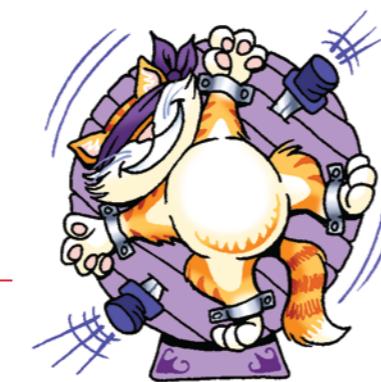


Phonics

A

Write the words. They all begin with the letter **n**.

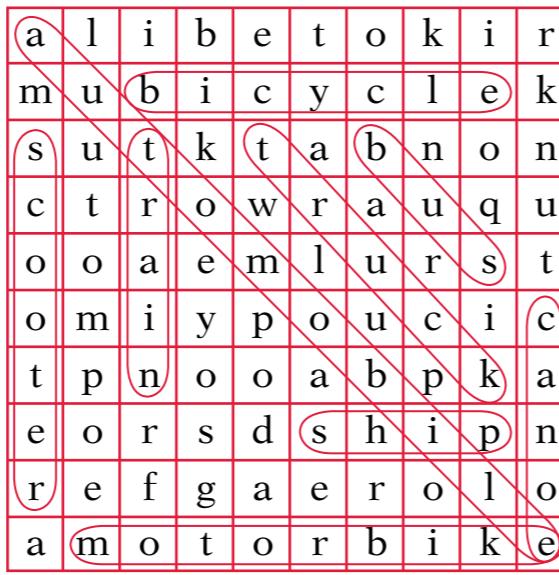
1. The number of nines in 81. nine
2. The eleventh month of the year. November
3. It is part of a pen. nib
4. This plant stings. nettle
5. To move your head up and down. nod
6. Where a bird lays its eggs. nest
7. It is used to catch fish. net
8. Opposite of wide. narrow
9. Bees gather it from flowers. nectar
10. A planet in our Solar System. Neptune
11. It is used for sewing. needle
12. Photographs are developed from these. negatives
13. It is a famous river in Egypt. Nile
14. A cat is said to have this number of lives. nine
15. Very dark blue. navy



B

Unscramble the transport words.
Find them in the wordsearch.

urtck	<u>truck</u>
artin	<u>train</u>
plaeroane	<u>aeroplane</u>
ipsh	<u>ship</u>
nocae	<u>canoe</u>
sub	<u>bus</u>
biletomoau	<u>automobile</u>
torikemob	<u>motorbike</u>
clecybi	<u>bicycle</u>
teroosc	<u>scooter</u>



Grammar

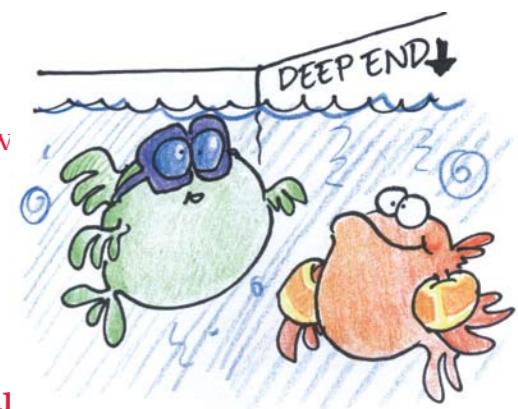
Singular means only one. **Plural** means more than one.

Examples: One cat but two cats.
One box but two boxes.

A

Write the plural of the words in red.

1. She ate the biscuits on the trays.
2. The trains sped through the valleys.
3. She left the keys in her pockets.
4. He bought the ties and the jumpers.
5. The rays of light came through the window.
6. Snow covered the roofs and chimneys.
7. The boats sailed away from the quays.
8. The horses and jockeys cleared the fence.



B

Write these sentences in the singular.

1. The lady read the book on the train.
2. The dentist checked the child's tooth.
3. The baby wore a nappy.
4. The fox ate a salmon.
5. The fish was swimming in the deep pool.
6. The potato was served with a fish.
7. The shop sells pliers and shears.
8. The farmer put the turkey in the shed.



C

Write these sentences in the plural.

1. The boys put the cakes in the ovens.
2. The farmers lifted the rocks from the fields.
3. The cooks prepared the dishes in the ovens.
4. The men put the boxes in the vans.
5. Their uncles gave them the watches.
6. The classes found the shells on the beaches.
7. The birds flew from the bushes.
8. The plumbers fixed the pipes in the cottages.

Writing

Language

A Make a list of six New Year's resolutions you might make.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

B List the reasons why people sometimes abandon their pets.



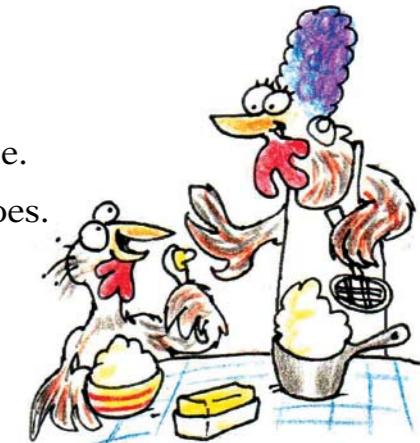
C List the reasons why a pet might want to abandon their owner!



A Rewrite these sentences using words from the box to replace ate.

licked nibbled devoured pecked gobbled up chewed
consumed swallowed munched crunched

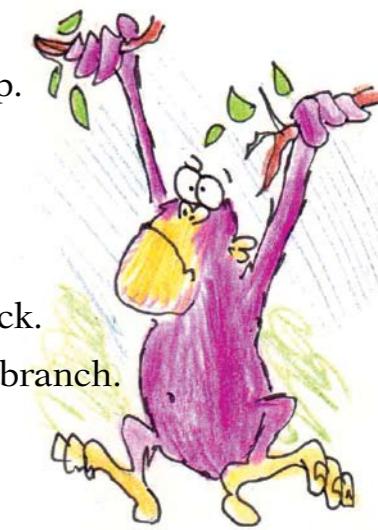
1. The rabbit (ate) chewed the lettuce leaf.
2. The python (ate) swallowed the wild dog.
3. The sheep (ate) munched the green grass.
4. The mouse (ate) nibbled the cheddar cheese.
5. The turkey (ate) gobbled up the mashed potatoes.
6. The hen (ate) pecked the seed.
7. The small girl (ate) licked a lollipop.
8. The lion (ate) devoured the young deer.
9. The woman (ate) crunched the hard peanuts.
10. The child (ate) consumed the stick of liquorice.



B Rewrite these sentences using words from the box to replace went.

marched cantered sneaked wriggled thundered swung
waddled trotted scurried slithered

1. The train (went) thundered through the station.
2. The snake (went) slithered across the grass.
3. The fox (went) sneaked into the chicken coop.
4. The worm (went) wriggled along the ground.
5. The horse (went) cantered across the field.
6. The duck (went) waddled across the road.
7. The pony (went) trotted around the racetrack.
8. The monkey (went) swung from branch to branch.
9. The rabbit (went) scurried into its burrow.
10. The soldier (went) marched up the road.



A Read the text.

Boeing 747

A Boeing 747 jumbo jet was once on its way from Indonesia to New Zealand with 247 passengers on board. The aircraft met with a thick, deadly cloud of dust and ash thrown into the sky by a **volcano**.

They were flying out over the sea at a height of 10,000 metres when the aircraft's four engines cut out, one by one.

A terrible silence fell over the aircraft. The quick-thinking pilot put his huge jet into a **glide** and turned back for the airport.

For a full thirteen minutes they glided through the air. Even without engines, this great aircraft seemed to take to the skies like a bird.

Suddenly the four engines started again. Thanks to this **magnificent** machine and its pilot, they were able to safely land half an hour later.



Here are some facts about jumbo jets:

1. The jumbo jet, or Boeing 747, is 70 metres long, six metres wide and 19.5 metres high.
2. It seats up to 500 passengers in one flight. In one year, a jumbo jet will take 150,000 people between France and America.
3. It can carry 214,000 litres of **fuel** which would be enough to keep a car running for a hundred years. In crossing from New York to London, a jumbo will use 90,000 litres of fuel.
4. It is made up of over four million parts and has over 160,000 kilometres of wires and **cables**.
5. Four massive jet engines are needed to get this 300 **tonne** machine into the air and 18 wheels are needed to support its weight on the ground.
6. A jumbo jet, flying to New York, will carry over 3000 kilograms of food and drinks to serve to passengers.
7. Flying at a height of 10,600 metres, the Boeing 747 cruises along at a speed of 912 kilometres per hour (560 mph).



A Answer these questions.

1. 300 tonnes.
2. 214,000 litres.
3. 500.
4. Flies at 10,600 metres at a speed of 912 kilometres per hour (560 mph).
5. Thick, deadly cloud of dust and ash from a volcano.
6. They were blocked with the dust and ash.
7. Put the plane into a glide and turned back for the airport.



B Look up the words in **italics** in your dictionary.
Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words.
Use about ten sentences.

D Find these 15 airport words in the wordsearch.

aeorplane
airport
arrivals
baggage
boarding card
check-in
departures
hangar
jumbo jet
luggage
passenger
passport
pilot
runway
take-off

j	a	a	p	m	h	a	n	g	a	r	d	u
l	f	l	d	e	p	a	r	t	u	r	e	s
s	k	u	g	e	q	e	n	t	a	t	y	n
l	l	g	r	o	g	i	v	c	e	a	t	t
z	q	g	u	a	-	q	g	j	r	r	a	w
d	f	a	g	k	p	n	o	e	o	r	k	h
e	x	g	c	x	i	b	g	p	p	i	e	i
b	a	e	n	d	m	n	s	i	l	v	-	x
b	h	i	r	u	e	s	j	l	a	a	o	g
c	p	a	j	s	a	q	r	o	n	l	f	h
i	o	u	s	p	x	y	e	t	e	s	f	s
b	t	(a	i	r	p	o	r	t	b	y	p	b
p	p	r	u	n	w	a	y	u	t	q	v	u

Phonics

A Unjumble the letters and write the or words.

tcdo

doct or

tcatr

tract or

culcalat

calculat or

atgjall

alligat or

cat

act or

B Write the missing letters.



h or se



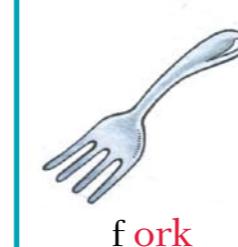
s tor m



tor ch



c or n



f ork

C Use ir or ur to make a word.

- | | | |
|------|---|------|
| 1. c | l | curl |
| 2. b | d | bird |
| 3. h | t | hurt |
| 4. b | n | burn |
| 5. t | f | turf |



D Write or, ur or ir.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. first | 8. f or get |
| 2. b ir d | 9. mot or |
| 3. g ir l | 10. w or k |
| 4. b ir th | 11. sh or t |
| 5. Sat ur day | 12. th ir d |
| 6. Th ur sday | 13. bl ur |
| 7. visit or | 14. c ur ry |

Grammar

A word is masculine if it refers to a male person – king.
A word is feminine if it refers to a female person – queen.

A

Write the masculine form of the coloured words.

- The king spoke to his son.
- The uncle spoke to his nephew.
- The groom listened to his father.
- The husband praised the man.
- His grandson became a prince.
- The widower met his brother at the airport.
- The boy had no grandfather.
- The stepfather spoke to his son-in law.



A word is masculine if it refers to a male animal – stallion.
A word is feminine if it refers to a female animal – mare.

B

Write the feminine form of the coloured words.

- The duck swam in the pond.
- The ewe was grazing in the field.
- The lioness was dozing in the shade.
- The peahen strutted on the lawn.
- The nanny goat ate my hat.
- The vixen attacked the chickens.
- The goose made lots of noise.
- The filly stayed close to the fence.



C

Write these words under the correct heading.

ram	fox
girl	boy
prince	duck
princess	uncle
nephew	colt
vixen	niece
aunt	filly

Masculine	Feminine
ram	nephew
fox	boy
prince	princess
princess	niece
nephew	vixen
vixen	filly
aunt	aunt
colt	

Writing

Language

A

**Proofread this paragraph.
Rewrite it correctly.**

Once upon a time, there were sheep in a big field. There were so many sheep that the farmer kept losing count. He tried putting them all into one field and counting them as they jumped over the fence but he only got to twenty-two and then he fell asleep.

**B**

**Proofread this paragraph.
Rewrite it correctly.**

The most common types of owl in Ireland are the barn-owl and the long-eared owl. The short-eared owl is a winter visitor but also has been known to nest here. Owls are nocturnal. Their large eyes can see very well in the dark. Their eyes are at the front of the head, not at the side.

**C**

**Proofread this paragraph.
Rewrite Correctly.**

Sometime later, the king's musician broke his harp. He searched everywhere for the wood of a willow tree to make a new harp. At last he found a willow tree by a stream. He cut down the tree and made a beautiful harp from the soft wood. That night there was a big feast in King Larry's palace. All the nobles and lords were in the Great Hall. The king ordered his harpist to play some music for his guests, but when the harpist plucked the strings, the harp began to sing loudly: "King Larry has the ears of a horse, the ears of a horse." There was silence in the Great Hall.

D

Write ten sentences with a deliberate mistake in each sentence. Ask your partner to find the mistakes.

A

Write the correct group term. Use the words in the box.

shoal litter flight skulk school herd brood flock team
pride nest pack troop hive swarm gaggle

1. a troop of monkeys
2. a swarm of insects
3. a brood of chickens
4. a flock of birds
5. a skulk of foxes
6. a herd of zebra
7. a nest of mice
8. a gaggle of geese
9. a shoal of fish
10. a pride of lions
11. a litter of pups
12. a pack of wolves
13. a school of whales
14. a hive of bees
15. a flight of swallows
16. a team of horses

B

Finish these sentences.

1. The fleet of ships sailed into the harbour.
2. The flock of sheep grazed in the field.
3. A herd of buffaloes roamed on the plains.
4. The company of dancers performed every night.
5. An army of soldiers marched up the hill.
6. The class of children sat very quietly.
7. A choir of singers came to sing carols.
8. The bunch of grapes was ripe to eat.

C

Write a group name for each set.

1. fir, oak, ash, chestnut trees
2. shark, salmon, trout, plaice fish
3. Alps, Rockies, Himalayas, Andes mountains
4. Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic oceans
5. Japan, Ireland, Greenland, France countries
6. New York, Moscow, Beijing, London cities
7. canoe, punt, barge, catamaran boats
8. guitar, flute, violin, mandolin instruments
9. viper, python, cobra, asp snakes
10. Pluto, Venus, Mars, Saturn planets



A Read the story.

One Man's Horse

One day a king, known as the Caliph, *disguised* himself as an ordinary person and set off on horseback to find out how well his kingdom was being run. On the way, he came across an old, lame beggar by the side of the road.

"Good traveller," said the beggar, "I'm on my way to Bassora. Let me ride with you."

So the Caliph helped the beggar up onto the horse's back. When they reached Bassora, the Caliph asked the beggar to get off the horse, but the beggar refused.

"Get off yourself," he said. "In Bassora we are both strangers. No-one knows whose horse this is, and it will be your word against mine."

The Caliph *wondered* what he should do. "If I throw the beggar off the horse," he thought, "he will make a big fuss. A crowd will gather and people will tell me to give the old man his horse back. If I give the beggar money, I might get my horse back, but the old man might *cheat* someone else in the same way. If I ask a cadi (judge) to decide the matter, I may lose my horse, but at least I'll find out how well the cadi of Bassora does his job."

And so the Caliph and the beggar went to see the cadi of Bassora.

"Your Honour," said the Caliph, "I am a *traveller* from a faraway country. A few miles outside your city, I met this lame beggar. I took pity on him and brought him into the city on my horse. He now claims that my horse belongs to him."

The cadi turned to the beggar. "What have you got to say?" he said.

"The horse is mine," answered the beggar. "I am just a poor, lame old man. If you take my horse away from me, I don't know what I shall do." The beggar *pretended* to cry.

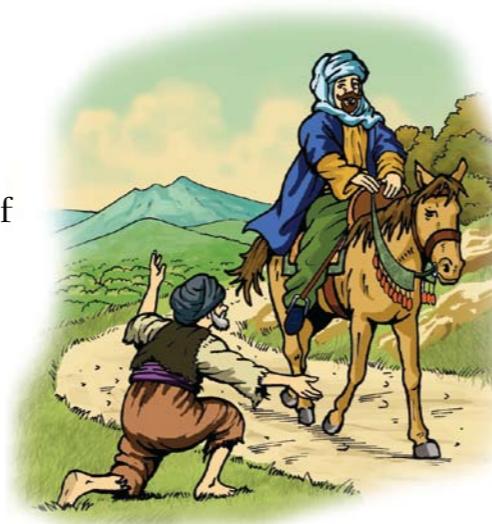
"Leave the horse with one of my soldiers, and return to this courtroom tomorrow morning."

The next morning, the cadi said to the beggar, "Why have you repaid this man's *kindness* with *ingratitude*?" He then turned to the Caliph. "Good traveller, the horse is yours. Take it, and continue your journey."

"Your judgment is excellent!" said the Caliph. "But how could you tell who owned the horse?"

"Last night I put your horse in a stable that you and the beggar would have to pass on your way to court today. This morning I went to the stable. When the beggar passed, the horse didn't look up. But when you passed the open door, he stretched out his head and neighed as horses only do when their master approaches. So you see, the matter was very simple after all."

"Simple?" cried the Caliph. "You are the wisest man I have ever met! I am the Caliph. I need a man like you in my capital city. I shall make you the Grand Cadi!"



A Answer these questions.

1. To find out how well his kingdom was being run.
2. So no one would recognise him.
3. He let the beggar ride on his horse with him.
4. The beggar would make a big fuss.
5. The beggar might cheat someone else in the same way.
6. To see how the cadi of Bassora did his job.
7. The horse stretched out his head and neighed as horses do when their master approaches the stable.
8. He was the wisest man the Caliph had ever met.



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

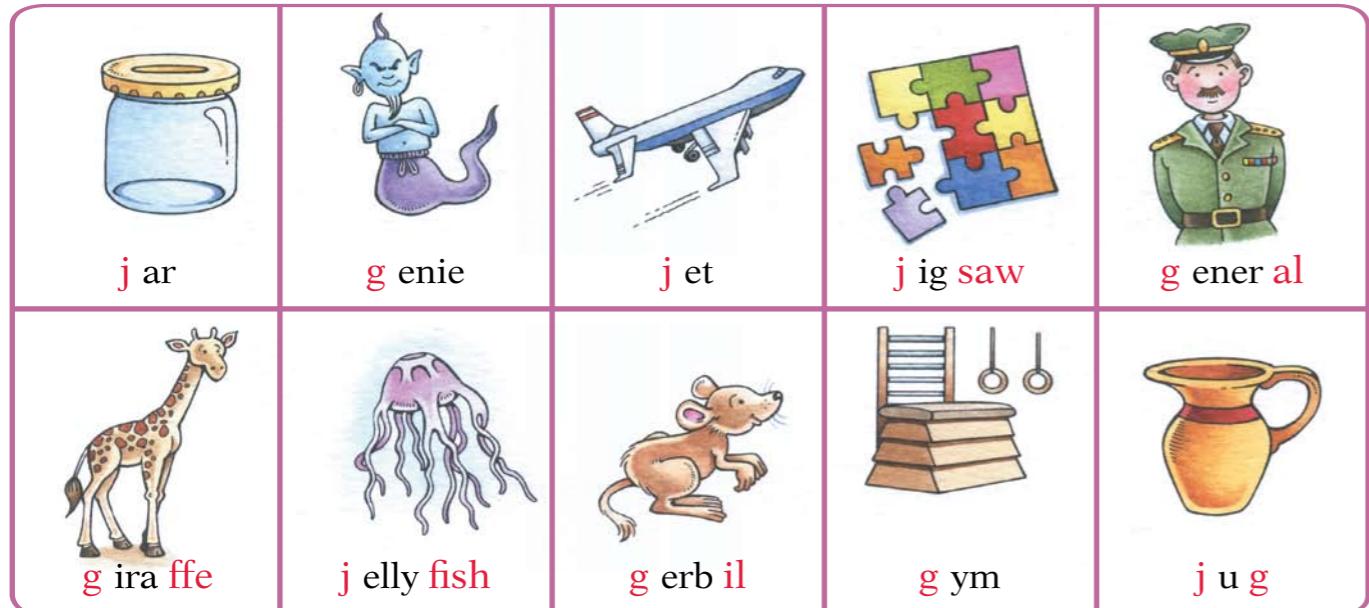
D Can you find ten occupations in the wordsearch?

m	u	s	i	c	i	a	n	d	a	n	b	s
t	o	l	i	p	c	d	e	e	p	u	f	h
n	o	g	h	i	j	p	h	n	o	r	k	o
a	b	d	o	c	t	o	r	t	r	s	s	p
m	b	v	m	n	o	s	e	i	t	e	s	k
e	l	e	q	r	h	t	m	s	m	s	e	e
r	e	t	u	c	v	m	r	t	g	x	r	e
i	r	a	a	y	z	a	a	a	b	t	p	
f	e	e	c	d	e	n	f	f	g	h	c	e
2	t	i	j	f	r	e	k	a	b	k	a	r

Phonics

A

Write the missing letters.



B Write g or j.

1. Rajan's father is a magician.
2. The jockey wore very bright colours.
3. Kate loves telling jokes.
4. The general is a senior officer in the army.
5. The giant could not find a pair of jeans to fit him.
6. The children enjoyed being on stage.
7. The tiger prowled through the jungle.
8. Leanne likes jam on her bread.



C Write the correct word.

1. This g word can make people sick. (4)
2. This j word means a funny little story. (4)
3. This g word is an animal with a long neck. (7)
4. This j word is something sweet to spread on bread. (3)
5. This j word is a wobbly dessert. (5)
6. This g word is a precious stone. (3)
7. This g word is a school subject. (9)
8. This j word is a person who works in a law court. (5)

germ
joke
giraffe
jam
jelly
gem
geography
judge

Grammar

The word **noun** means name. A noun is the name of any:

1. person – John.
2. place – desert.
3. thing – frog.

A

Write three nouns for each group.

1. Clothes	jumper	dress	tie
2. Sports	tennis	football	hockey
3. Countries	Nigeria	Mexico	China
4. Animals	monkey	fox	bear
5. Furniture	chair	table	bed
6. Rivers	Thames	Nile	Amazon
7. Mountains	Himalaya	Ben Nevis	Everest
8. Pets	dog	cat	rabbit

B

Write the correct noun for each of the following.

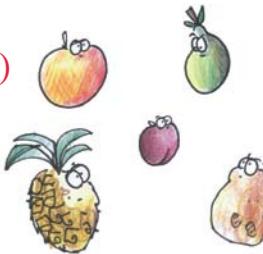
1. A person who gives lessons.
2. The traditional building of the Inuit.
3. An animal with no legs and a forked tongue.
4. A person who fights fires.
5. The place where a clown performs.
6. The animal known as the King of the Jungle.
7. A thing that is used for measuring time.
8. A person who travels in space.

teacher
igloo
snake
fireman
circus
lion
watch
astronaut

C

Circle the noun that is the odd one out. Give a reason.

1. trout, robin, herring, cod, pike (bird)
2. rabbit, badger, otter, fox, hare (water mammal)
3. peach, pineapple, pear, potato, plum (vegetable)
4. oyster, mussel, octopus, periwinkle, whelk (not a shellfish)
5. kangaroo, mule, pony, donkey (marsupial)
6. necklace, ring, bracelet, lipstick (not jewellery)

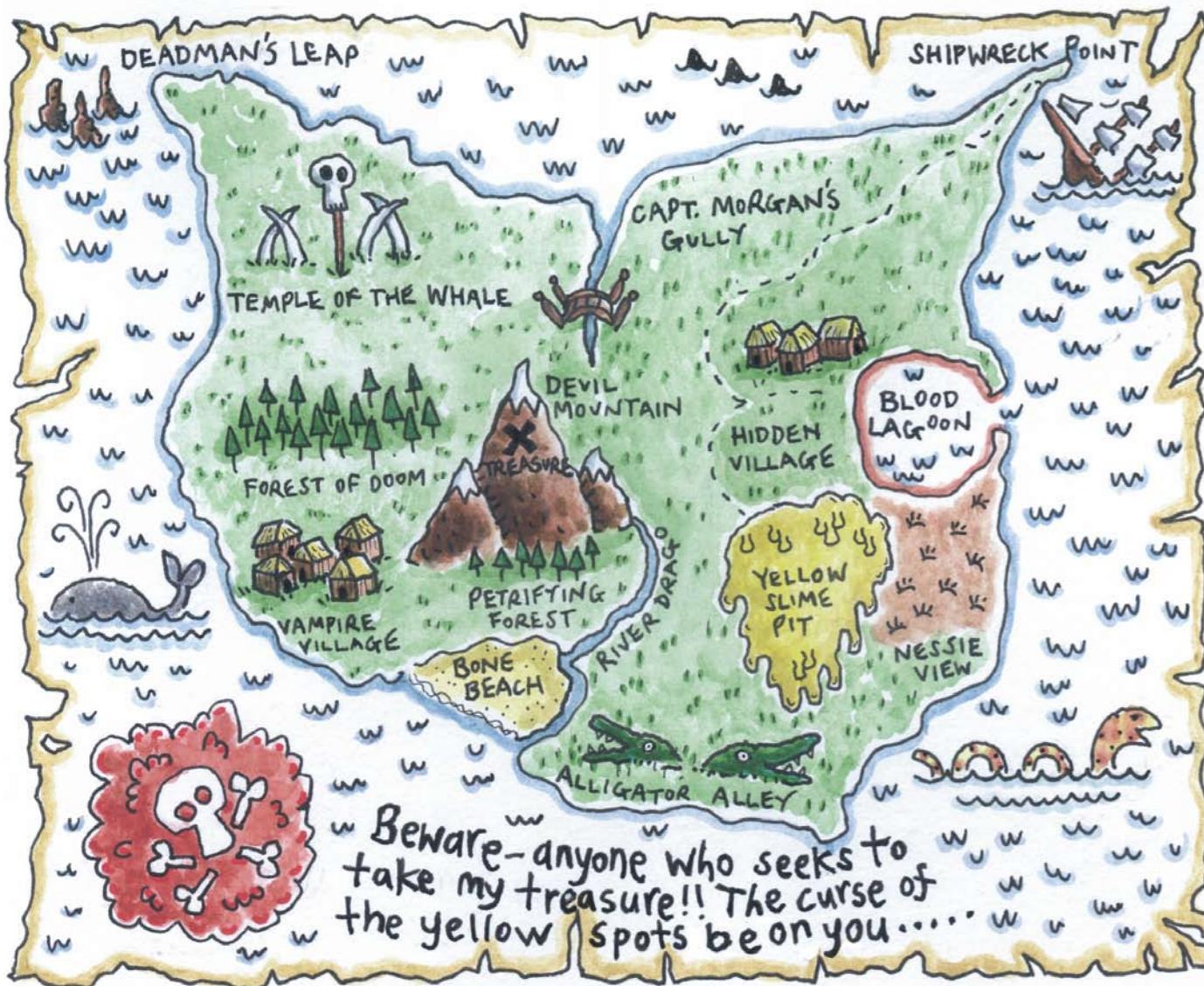


Writing

Language

A

You found this map in the attic. Write about the adventure when you and your best friend decided to go in search of the treasure.



A

Write the opposites. Use the help words.

entrance	found	hate	sell	down	go	pull	many	dead	under
safe	awake	poverty	rude	sweet			everywhere		

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. few | many | 9. over | under |
| 2. exit | entrance | 10. wealth | poverty |
| 3. buy | sell | 11. asleep | awake |
| 4. nowhere | everywhere | 12. push | pull |
| 5. dangerous | safe | 13. love | hate |
| 6. bitter | sweet | 14. stop | go |
| 7. lost | found | 15. alive | dead |
| 8. up | down | 16. polite | rude |

B

Choose a suitable colour word for each sentence.

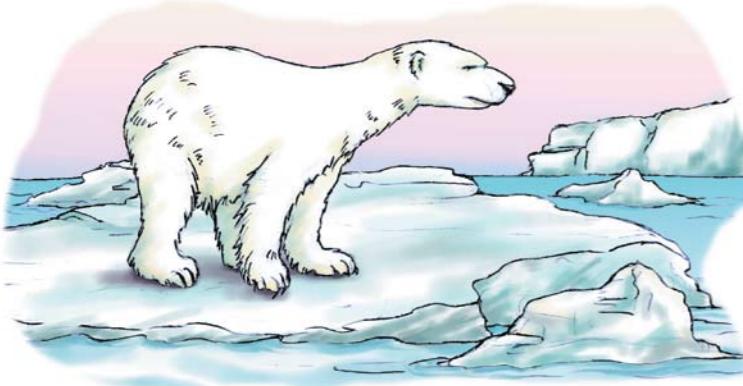


black	brown	evergreen	grey	golden	hazel	red	white	blue
tawny	purple	pink	silver-grey	green-eyed	blue	speckled		

- The gardener sprayed the red roses.
- The brown leaves withered and died.
- The silver-grey trout leaped out of the water.
- The elephant has white ivory tusks.
- The golden daffodils swayed in the evening breeze.
- The speckled beetle laid her eggs under a mossy stone.
- The hills were covered with purple heather.
- The evergreen firs were covered with snow.
- The tawny owl hooted in the woods.
- The small squirrel cracked the hazel nuts.
- A grey mist hung over the valley.
- The lark sang in the clear blue sky.
- The black stallion roamed the prairies.
- The green-eyed monster rose out of the sea.
- The hedge sparrow's nest had four blue eggs in it.
- The salmon's flesh is a pale pink colour.

A Read the text.

The Polar Bear



The polar bear lives in the frozen lands of the Arctic. The Inuit call him 'Nanook'. The bear's short legs, long body and slender snout give the **impression** of a slow-moving animal. Do not be **deceived**! Though weighing over 700 kilograms, the polar bear can travel at speeds of more than 48 kilometres per hour!

He is so strong that a single blow of his mighty paw can break the neck of an ox.

Polar bears are expert divers and swimmers. You may meet them 160–300 kilometres out in the ocean calmly riding along on a floating iceberg or swimming gracefully in the freezing water. Thick layers of fat allow them to remain a long time in such cold water.

Polar bears have special eyelids that shield their eyes from the glare of snow and ice. The soles of their feet are padded with fur to prevent them from slipping on the ice and packed snow.

The polar bear's favourite meal is seal flesh. This huge white hunter of the Arctic follows the migrating seals. He is able to pick up the scent of seal blubber as far away as 30 kilometres. When a polar bear finds a seal's breathing hole in the ice, he sits patiently near the mouth of the hole with his paw raised, ready to strike. The moment the seal appears, the bear's mighty claws of steel come down. He seldom misses his target.

The deadly killer whale is the polar bear's greatest enemy. In the water, the bear is no match for this huge sea mammal. They must also keep a sharp look-out for their enemy, the walrus, who is bigger and stronger than they are. Sometimes the fearless polar bear will sneak up on a sleeping walrus and hit it with a block of frozen ice.

The female bear gives birth to one or two cubs in a deep cave or snow tunnel. The newborn cubs weigh less than a kilogram and are blind and naked. The **devoted** mother protects her young and feeds them throughout the long winter. They remain with her for about two years. During this time, the female bear is very dangerous and will bravely defend her young against attack. When the young polar bears are strong enough, they wander off to lead their own **solitary** lives in the land of snow and ice.



A Answer these questions.

1. In the Arctic.
2. His fur is white and he hunts the migrating seals.
3. A blow from his paw can break the neck of an ox.
4. He has thick layers of fat under his fur.
5. He has special eyelids that shield his eyes.
6. Their feet are padded with fur.
7. Seals.
8. The killer whale and the walrus.
9. In a deep cave or snow tunnel.

B Look up the words in **italics** in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Find these 12 Arctic words in the wordsearch.

Inuit
Nanook
blubber
claw
cub
fish
iceberg
mammal
polar bear
seals
snow
walrus

q	N	i	w	d	a	z	l	g	h	i	g
r	a	w	m	m	y	v	r	s	r	n	r
p	n	i	a	z	d	o	i	w	g	n	c
t	o	g	m	x	e	f	v	g	q	h	m
g	o	l	m	d	p	s	w	g	k	x	h
w	k	r	a	c	l	o	r	o	u	z	v
v	h	s	l	r	n	e	b	y	l	v	m
u	j	I	n	s	b	l	u	b	b	e	r
f	c	n	v	e	q	e	s	w	f	k	k
z	e	u	c	a	p	w	a	l	r	u	s
d	a	i	b	l	e	l	q	r	i	q	r
t	h	t	n	s	c	w	n	y	k	s	f



Phonics

Grammar

A

Try this silent g wordsearch.

gnome
gnaw
gnarled
gnu
gnashing
sign
reign
resign
design

v	s	i	g	n	h	w	f	d
d	b	g	n	a	w	l	t	e
e	h	l	o	b	u	m	n	s
l	t	b	m	n	n	c	p	i
r	q	r	e	i	g	n	t	g
a	r	e	s	i	g	n	a	n
n	j	p	x	v	l	f	n	q
g	n	a	s	h	i	n	g	w



B

Write the correct silent t word.

castle wrestle thistle nestle fasten gristle whistle listen
 rustle bristles

- The queen lives in a castle.
- The thistle has prickly leaves and a purple flower.
- The kitten tried to nestle in the basket.
- The referee blew the whistle at half time.
- The teacher told us to listen carefully.
- The leaves began to rustle in the trees.
- The bristles on the brush were falling out.
- You should always fasten your seat belt.
- The man tried to wrestle the thief to the ground.
- Gristle is the tough tissue in meat.



Remember: A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

A

Write suitable nouns.

- The cat has four legs and two ears.
- Mice eat grain and insects.
- A young dog is called a puppy.
- The swan swam gracefully in the pond.
- The goat butted the farmer with its horns.
- The ant carried food to the nest.
- The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world.
- The hunter shot a wild boar in the wood.
- The wolf and the fox live in the forest.
- An elephant's long nose is called a trunk.



B

Underline the nouns.

- Rabbits dig burrows in the ground.
- My dog lives in a kennel.
- The bullfrog leaped into the pond.
- There are many giraffes and lions in Africa.
- The eagle has a nest in the mountains.
- Honeybees make honey in hives.
- John Smith bought a donkey and a goat.
- The sheepdog buried a bone in the garden.
- The spider spun a web in the garage.
- The wasp stung Mina on the nose.



C

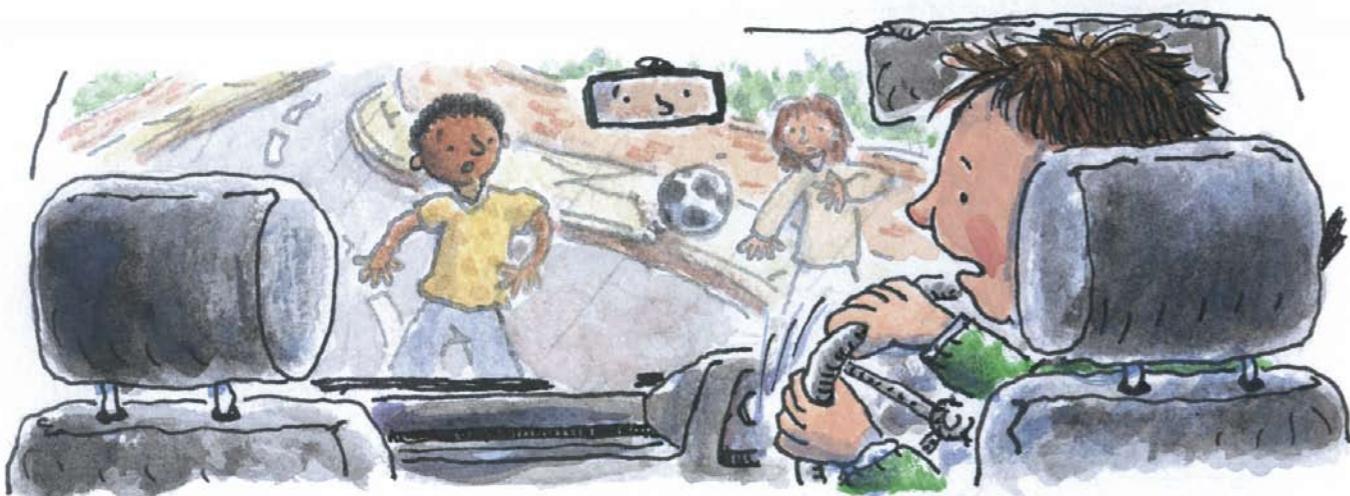
Unscramble the nouns.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. kdonye | <u>donkey</u> | 7. fclif | <u>cliff</u> | 13. slmiej | <u>slimy</u> |
| 2. yks | <u>sky</u> | 8. pihs | <u>ship</u> | 14. koob | <u>book</u> |
| 3. epcoumtr | <u>computer</u> | 9. elbep | <u>bleep</u> | 15. tawre | <u>water</u> |
| 4. galf | <u>flag</u> | 10. ddelas | <u>saddle</u> | 16. eltetr | <u>letter</u> |
| 5. cihdl | <u>child</u> | 11. llesh | <u>shell</u> | 17. aesllug | <u>seagull</u> |
| 6. leas | <u>seal</u> | 12. abehc | <u>beach</u> | 18. csohlo | <u>school</u> |

A

Why are these things dangerous to do?

- Ride your bike at night without lights.
- Walk along an unlit road in dark clothes at night.
- Drive over the 30 mph speed limit.
- Use a mobile phone when driving.
- Overtake on a bend.
- Travel in a car without wearing a seatbelt.
- Play football in the road.



B

Think of a poster campaign or television campaign encouraging safety on the roads. Write about ten sentences.



A

Write the correct word.

snail ox gold pancake hatter owl fiddle hills ice bee

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. As mad as a | <u>hatter</u> | 6. As flat as a | <u>pancake</u> |
| 2. As slow as a | <u>snail</u> | 7. As strong as an | <u>ox</u> |
| 3. As cold as | <u>ice</u> | 8. As wise as an | <u>owl</u> |
| 4. As fit as a | <u>fiddle</u> | 9. As old as the | <u>hills</u> |
| 5. As good as | <u>gold</u> | 10. As busy as a | <u>bee</u> |

B

Write the correct word.

daisy monkey road coal won oak snow beam bought competition judge ant owl swan ballerina hare morning happy week flat

- I woke up this morning as fresh as a daisy.
- The table he bought was as sturdy as an oak.
- He won the race because he ran as fast as a hare.
- Her hair was as black as coal and her skin was as white as snow.
- The gymnast on the beam was as agile as a monkey.
- I will be as busy as an ant for the rest of the week.
- After winning the competition she was as happy as a lark.
- The High Court judge was as wise as an owl.
- The cyclist was glad the long road was as flat as a pancake.
- The ballerina dancing on stage was as graceful as a swan.

C

Choose the correct word.

- As blind as a bat (rat, bat, cat).
- As graceful as a swan (donkey, swan, elephant).
- As slow as a snail (hare, fox, snail).
- As gentle as a lamb (lamb, hawk, tiger).
- As strong as an mule (mule, horse, dog).
- As sly as a fox (robin, hawk, fox).
- As hungry as a wolf (mouse, fox, wolf).
- As brave as a lion (monkey, deer, lion).



A Read the text.

Walk on the Moon

On 20 July 1969, people all over the world sat and watched their television sets. Two men from Earth had landed on the Moon and were about to *disembark* their spacecraft and step onto the Moon's *surface*.

The astronauts were well-equipped. Their specially designed spacesuits would save them from the great heat outside their spaceship. They had air tanks on their backs that would help them breathe when they walked on the Moon.

When they were ready, they slowly opened the door of their small spaceship. More than six hours after landing on the Moon, a grainy black and white picture was *transmitted* live from the Moon. It showed a white shape slowly moving among the shadows as Neil Armstrong exited the *lunar* module and started to climb down the short ladder. As he put his foot down on the Moon he said, "That's one small step for man – one giant leap for *mankind*." Neil Armstrong had become the first person to set foot on the Moon.

Astronaut Edwin E 'Buzz' Aldrin, followed Armstrong down the ladder. The Moon was covered in dust, which stuck to their boots and there were small rocks *strewn* about.

At first, it was not easy to walk on the Moon. The astronauts had to get used to the weightlessness of being on the Moon. If you weigh sixty kilograms on Earth, you will weigh only ten kilograms on the Moon. Soon, however, they got used to being so light and began to hop, skip and jump about. But they only had enough air to give them three hours on the Moon. There were rocks to collect and tests to be done. When they were finished, they left a message on the dusty ground. It said, 'Here, men from planet Earth set foot upon the Moon, July 1969. We came in peace for all mankind.'



A Answer these questions.

1. To see two men walk on the Moon.
2. To save them from the great heat outside.
3. Air tanks.
4. Neil Armstrong. 'That's one small step for man – one giant leap for mankind.'
5. The weightlessness makes you feel very light.
6. They only had enough air for three hours.
7. 'Here, men from planet Earth set foot upon the Moon, July 1969.'
8. To test them to learn more about the Moon.



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary.
Write a sentence for each one.

C Describe the Moon in your own words.
Use about ten sentences.

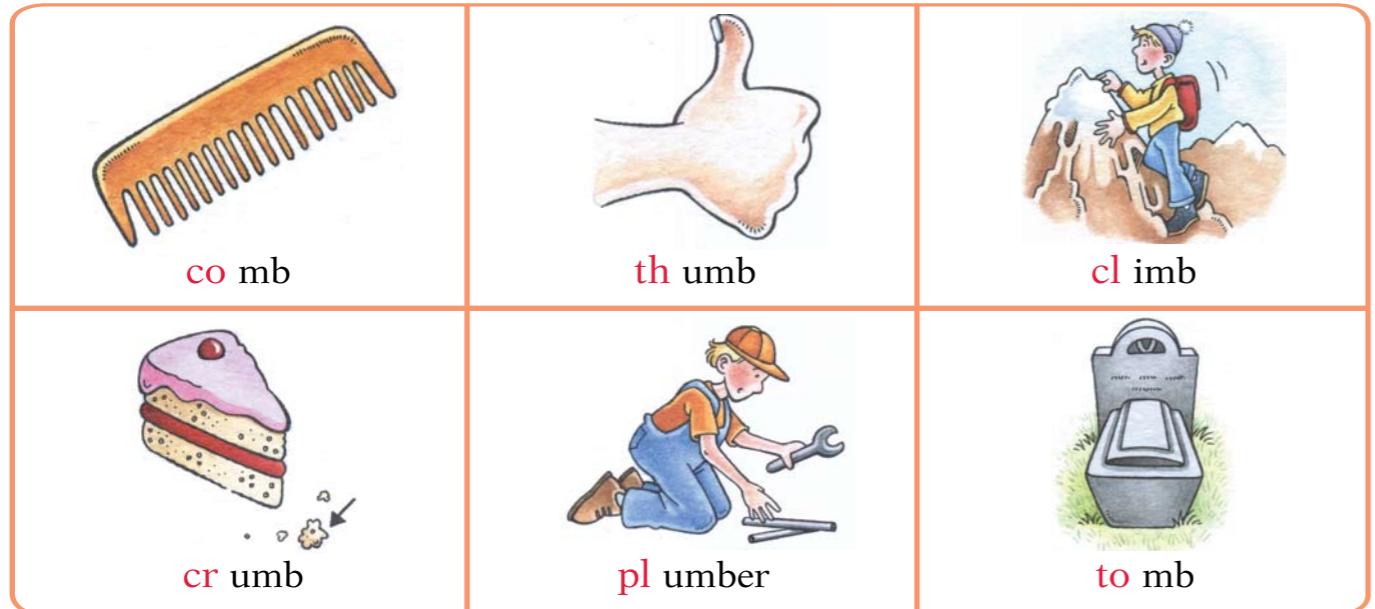
D Choose the correct word.

craters	millions	orbit	boiling	thousand	sound
				freeze	surface

1. Some people believe that the Moon was once part of the Earth and broke away millions of years ago.
2. The Moon's surface has high mountains, deep valleys and wide flat spaces.
3. Huge holes called craters can be many kilometres wide with walls two kilometres high.
4. Because there is no air on the Moon, there is no sound.
5. One day on the Moon lasts for two weeks. The rocks become hotter than boiling water.
6. One night on the Moon also lasts two weeks. It becomes so cold that a person would freeze to death within minutes.
7. The Moon is about 383 thousand kilometres away from Earth.
8. It takes the Moon 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 12 seconds to orbit the Earth.

Phonics

A Write the missing letters.



B Choose the correct word.

- The kitchen flooded so I called a plumber (plumber, climber).
- My mum told me to comb (limb, comb, tomb) my hair.
- Birds ate the crumbs (comb, crumbs) on the table.
- My baby sister sucks her thumb (tomb, thumb).
- I'm going to climb (crumb, climb) to the top of the hill.
- Mary had a little lamb (limb, lamb, climb).
- There are lots of old tombs (combs, tombs) in our local graveyard.
- The dentist numbed (numbed, combed) my gums.

C Join the silent l words to their meaning.

- calf
 - half
 - walk
 - palm
 - calm
 - yolk
 - talk
 - chalk
- A young elephant
one of two equal parts
to move along on foot
inside part of the hand
quiet
the yellow part of an egg
to speak to someone
used for writing on a chalkboard



Grammar

A sentence can often be made more interesting by adding one or more adjectives.

Example: The girl drank the water.
The **thirsty** girl drank the **cool** water.

A Choose the correct adjective.

touching generous small kind big soft old cold
feathery shivering outstretched

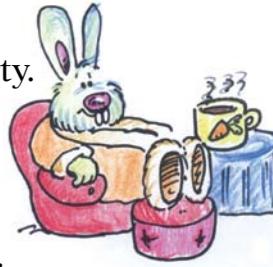
He was an old man and he lived in the big house next to ours. He was very kind to the birds during the cold months of winter. Each morning he used to take them small morsels of soft bread. The shivering birds used to perch on his outstretched arm and eat the crumbs of bread. It was a very touching sight to see this generous man with his feathery friends around him.

B Find the adjectives.

The Murray family rose **early** on the **first** morning of their holiday in Scotland. The weather was **warm** and **sunny** – a perfect day for a **nice** picnic at the seaside. The **happy** and **excited** children helped their parents prepare a **big** feast of **tasty** sandwiches and **home-made** cakes. After a **quick** breakfast, they set off on foot for a **small, sandy** beach about a mile from their **thatched** cottage. Already, the **clear, blue** sky was filled with the **sweet, joyful** song of tiny larks. As they strolled down the **dusty** road, their **eager** eyes gazed upon the **broad, calm** ocean.

C Find the adjectives.

- Their **tired** eyes looked out across the **vast** desert.
- Our **simple** but **clever** plan was to hide in the **wooden** barn.
- The **young** boy rode down the **dusty** road on his **red** bicycle.
- They tied a **long** string to a **red, rosy** apple.
- For my birthday I had a **delicious** cake and a **brilliant** party.
- The **hungry** thrush fed on a **fat, juicy** worm.
- The **little** girl's pet rabbit loved its **cosy** new home.
- The **first** train was **fast** and **comfortable**.
- The **thin** ice cracked under the weight of the **heavy** skater.
- The **silver** salmon slept in the **deep, dark** pool.



A

Write of or off.

- The referee ordered the player off the field at the end of the game.
- The tall runner set off before the rest of the other runners.
- The fox ran off with two of mother's hens.
- The man took off his coat and jumped off the rock.
- Aba, the baby of the family, was afraid of the big dog next door.
- Lin turned off the television before going off to bed.
- The two of them strolled off down the dusty road.
- At the far end of the field the player was carried off on a stretcher.
- The Ace of Spades was the card that fell off the table.
- The Fourth of July celebrations went off without a hitch.

B

Write are or our.



- Where are our schoolbags?
- They are coming to our house this weekend.
- They are enjoying the party.
- The windows are open because it's a hot day.
- When are you coming to stay at our house?
- There are three bedrooms in our bungalow.
- There are seven days in a week.
- Our school has ten classrooms.
- Our Egyptian relatives are planning to visit our country.
- When are our holidays beginning?
- When our friends arrive we are going to have a barbecue.
- Are the results of our tests ready yet?

A

Write a or an.

- We saw an unusual crocodile near a marshy swamp.
- I watched an enormous reptile kill an elephant in a cave.
- She saw a swarm of giant ants attacking a nest of cockroaches.
- A huge frog, with a long tail, leaped into a deep hole.
- An eight-tonne dinosaur had a small brain.
- An Iguanodon laid an egg the size of a football.
- A giant toad swallowed a large fly.
- An Allosaurus was a giant dinosaur.
- An Archaeopteryx was a flying bird.
- I sent an old dagger to a friend in the museum.



It's/its

it's means **it is** – It's a lovely day.

its means **belonging to** – The doll is wearing its hat.

B

Write it's or its.



- The budgie is singing in its cage.
- The windows are open because it's a hot day.
- "It's not fair," moaned Paul.
- The dog is burying its bone.
- It's dangerous to cross the road when it's busy.
- It's an awful pity that it's raining!
- It's my birthday on Friday.
- The dog injured its leg and now it's at the vet's.
- It's no use, its plug is broken so we cannot turn it on.
- A cat licks its fur when it's cleaning itself.

A Read the story.

Planet Problem!



chocolate, which didn't help.

The doorbell rang and Alice got up to answer it. It was Cian from next door. "Great," thought Alice as she opened the door, "Cian can help me learn the planets."

Cian sat at the big table in the kitchen, which was *draped* with Alice's schoolbooks.

"I'm trying really hard to learn the planets for my science test tomorrow," Alice complained, "but sometimes I find it difficult to remember things."

"What you need is mnemonics," said Cian, helpfully.

"Nem what?" asked Alice.

"Mnemonics," repeated Cian. "It is a way of helping you remember something. It is also the only word in the English language that begins with the letters 'mn', the 'm' being silent."

"Mr Know-it-all!" laughed Alice. "Tell me how it works!"

Cian explained how using rhymes and songs or making words from other words or sentences can help you remember.

Alice was still confused so Cian gave her some examples. He explained how singing the alphabet to the tune of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star' made it easier for children to learn the alphabet. He also told her how the sentence 'Richard of York gave battle in *vain*' made it easier to learn the order of the colours of the rainbow.

"That's great," said Alice, "but how can I remember the planets?"

"My very easy *method* just sums up nine planets," smiled Cian.

"That's great, Cian," said Alice, getting *frustrated*, "but what is it?"

"That's it! **My, Very, Easy, Method, Just, Sums, Up, Nine, Planets.** Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto!" smiled Cian.

"That's brilliant!" shouted Alice. "I'll never forget my planets again!"

A Answer these questions.

1. Planet Problem!
2. The planets.
3. Chocolate. Mars is the name of a chocolate bar.
4. Cian from next door.
5. Mnemonics.
6. 'Richard of York gave battle in vain' – the colours of the rainbow.
7. **My, Very, Easy, Method, Just, Sums, Up, Nine, Planets.**
8. Name three other things people do to help them remember something.



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Choose the correct colour or planet.

red	orange	yellow	green	blue	indigo	violet		
Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune	Pluto

1. The gardener sprayed the red roses.
2. Mars is a planet and the name of a chocolate bar.
3. The yellow daffodils swayed in the evening breeze.
4. Neptune shares its name with the Roman god of water and the sea.
5. Sunrua is an anagram of Uranus.
6. The stones were covered with green moss.
7. Saturn is encircled by a series of rings.
8. Indigo is a deep blue colour.
9. Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar System.
10. My violet jeans ran in the wash and made everything purple.
11. In the Solar System, Pluto is the furthest from the Sun.
12. Venus shares its name with the Roman goddess of love.
13. My favourite drink is freshly-squeezed orange juice.
14. Mercury is found inside thermometers.
15. The huge monster rose out of the deep, blue sea.
16. I live on Earth.



Language

A

Write the words. They all begin with the letter F.

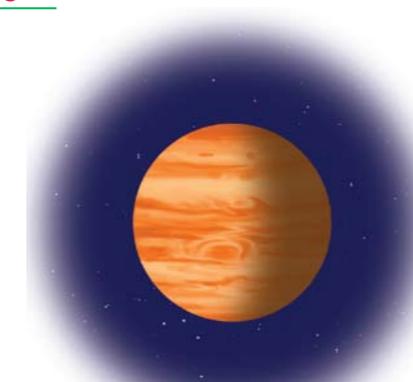
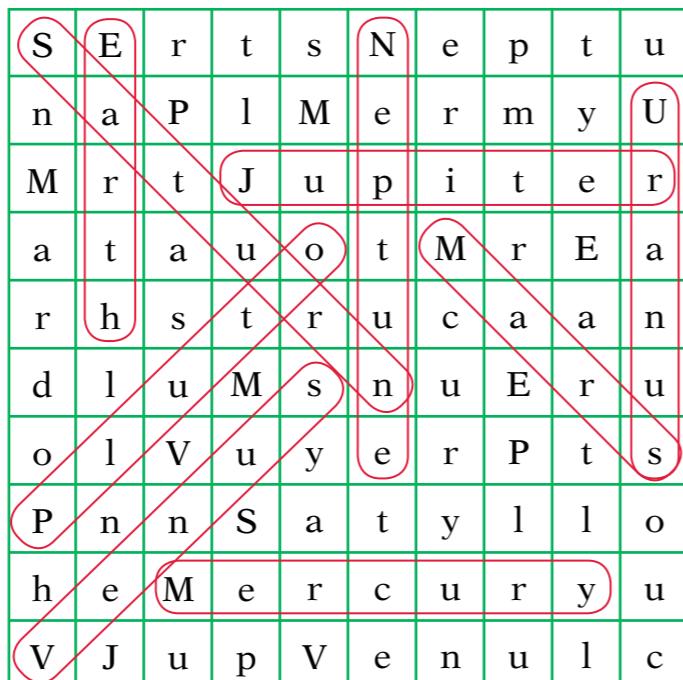
- Four nines plus two sevens. fifty
- If it's not true, it's false.
- Another name for a violin. fiddle
- Another name for leaves. foliage
- Half of thirty. fifteen
- A country in the European Union France
- This is the name given to a young deer. fawn
- They grow on birds. feathers
- The shortest month of the year. February
- The entrance hall of a cinema, hotel or theatre. foyer
- To move or act restlessly. fidget
- Water does this at zero degrees Celsius. freeze
- She is a young, female horse. filly



B

Unscramble the names of the planets.
Find them in the wordsearch.

thEar	<u>Earth</u>
unStar	<u>Saturn</u>
itperJu	<u>Jupiter</u>
rsaM	<u>Mars</u>
eVsun	<u>Venus</u>
tluPo	<u>Pluto</u>
cuMerry	<u>Mercury</u>
peteNun	<u>Neptune</u>
sanrUu	<u>Uranus</u>



Grammar

Homonyms are words that are pronounced alike but are different in spelling and meaning.

Example: tail and tale.

A

Choose the correct word.

- It was eight o'clock before I ate a morsel of food. (ate, eight)
- He hid the whole amount of his savings in a deep hole. (hole, whole)
- When you bury that red berry it will grow into a tree. (berry, bury)
- It was an hour later that our boat departed from the quay. (our, hour)
- Everyone knew that he bought a new bicycle. (new, knew)
- She read the title on the cover of the red book. (red, read)
- The trainer knows that the player's nose is fractured. (nose, knows)
- The ram and the ewe stood near the yew tree. (yew, ewe)
- Harry would like to go for a nature walk through the wood. (would, wood)
- She threw the ball through the window. (threw, through)

B

Choose the correct word.

- Grate, great Which belongs to a fireplace?
- Teem, team Which is a group of people?
- Pair, pear, pare Which is a fruit?
- Leek, leak Which is a vegetable?
- Bow, bough Which is a branch?

grate
team
pear
leek
bough

C

Write the homonyms.

Seven days	<u>week</u>	Feeble	<u>weak</u>
Sixty minutes	<u>hour</u>	Belonging to us	<u>our</u>
Expensive	<u>dear</u>	An animal	<u>deer</u>
Shines in sky	<u>sun</u>	A male child	<u>son</u>
Pull (e.g. car)	<u>tow</u>	Of the foot	<u>toe</u>
Tied to a mast	<u>sail</u>	Selling of goods	<u>sale</u>
A story	<u>tale</u>	Part of a dog	<u>tail</u>
Useless	<u>vain</u>	Blood vessel	<u>vein</u>
Seaside	<u>beach</u>	Type of a tree	<u>beech</u>
A small animal	<u>hare</u>	Of the head	<u>hair</u>

Letters can be either long or short. Letters from close friends or family abroad are usually long, but letters of invitation, thanks, or apology are usually short.

A Read the following letter carefully.

The greeting is placed on the left-hand side. Note the use of capital letters and the placing of the comma at the end of the greeting.

The message begins on the line below the greeting.

The ending is written on the left-hand side and the writer's name is placed below it, for example:

Your fond son,
Yours faithfully,

Yours sincerely,
Yours,

Best wishes,
Love from,



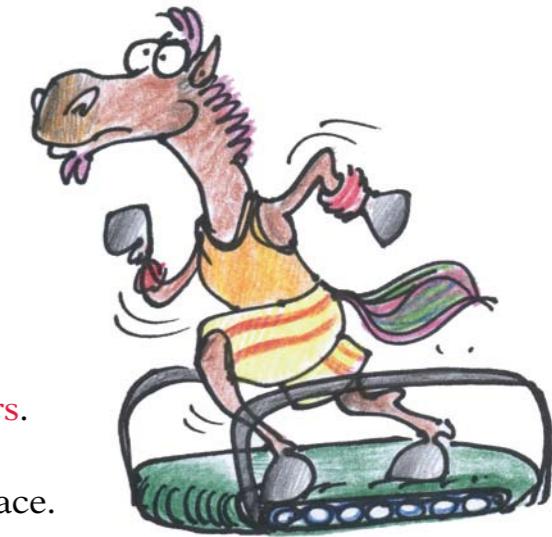
The date is written under the last line of the address.

The writer's full address is written at the top right-hand side of the page.

A verb is a doing or action word – The boy ran quickly.

A Write the verbs.

- House spiders **weave** cobwebs.
- The squirrel **built** a drey.
- The otter **caught** a fat moorhen.
- The cat is **purring** near the fire.
- Run** before the rhino **charges**.
- I shall **feed** the robins.
- A monkey **chatters** and an ape **gibbers**.
- At night the owl **hoots** in the forest.
- Tom will **train** the horse for the big race.
- The tiger **chased** the wild goat.



B Choose suitable verbs.

- The horse jumped over the fence.
- The fox chased the goose.
- A herd of buffaloes roamed across the valley.
- The fisherman caught a shoal of herring.
- A frog grows bigger than a tadpole.
- The sly fox hid from the hounds.
- The angry dog barked at the stranger.
- A gaggle of geese waddled across the road.



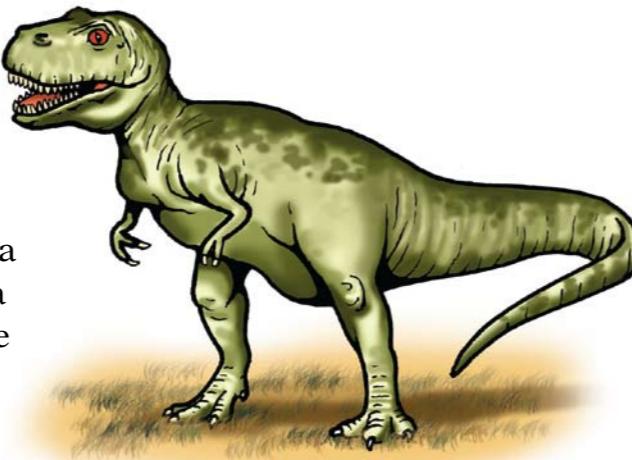
C Write a verb that is opposite to the verb in Italics.

- Dan **loved** the monkeys but Lynn hated the elephants.
- He **sold** his old bicycle and bought a new one.
- When the teacher **appeared** at the window the children disappeared quickly.
- Shut** the door and open the windows.
- I **remember** people's names but forget their addresses.
- The elephant **lowered** its leg and raised its trunk.
- We **started** the exam in the morning and finished it in the afternoon.
- Ann **broke** the latch on the window but she later mended it.

A Read the text.

Tyrannosaurus

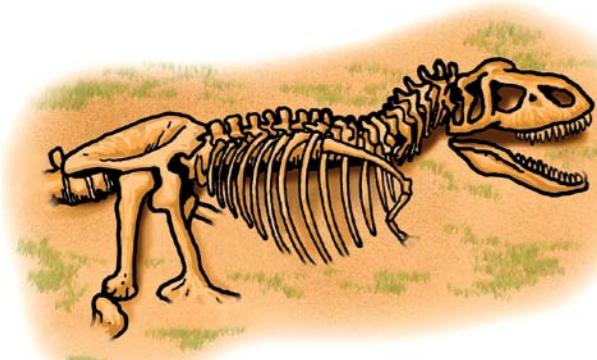
The enormous tyrannosaurus was the largest meat-eating dinosaur and was probably the most **fearsome** hunter the Earth has ever known. It grew up to fourteen metres long and up to five metres tall, and it weighed up to five tonnes. It had a powerful tail, tiny front legs, or 'arms', and a huge head. Its **massive** jaw was over a metre long and opened one metre wide.



As they were so short, the tyrannosaurus' 'arms' weren't much use for killing. Even so, dinosaur experts reckon they were still at least three times as strong as human arms. A tyrannosaurus's main weapon was its huge mouth. Its curved, saw-like teeth were longer than a human hand and its jaw was **immensely** strong, tearing easily through its prey's bones as well as its flesh. The tyrannosaurus had to swallow its food whole, because it couldn't chew. **Experts** have guessed that the tyrannosaurus could probably swallow up to 70 kilograms of meat in one gulp. **Fossils** show that the tyrannosaurus even fought each other – tyrannosaurus teeth marks have been found on tyrannosaurus bones.

The first tyrannosaurus skeleton to be discovered almost complete was found in Montana, in the USA, about one hundred years ago. Until then, only a few **scattered** bones had been dug up. Altogether, over twenty tyrannosaurus fossils have been found so far, but only three of these include complete skulls. The tyrannosaurus remains have been discovered in places as far apart as Canada, the USA and Mongolia, which suggests they may have lived over a fairly large part of the Earth.

Along with all the other **species** of dinosaur that were alive at the time, the tyrannosaurus became **extinct** around 65 million years ago. No one really knows why this happened, but there are two main **theories**. Some experts think the Earth's weather changed naturally, becoming gradually cooler, which meant it was eventually too cold for dinosaurs to survive. Other experts think a large meteor that crashed into the Earth at around this time caused the weather to change suddenly, with the same effect.

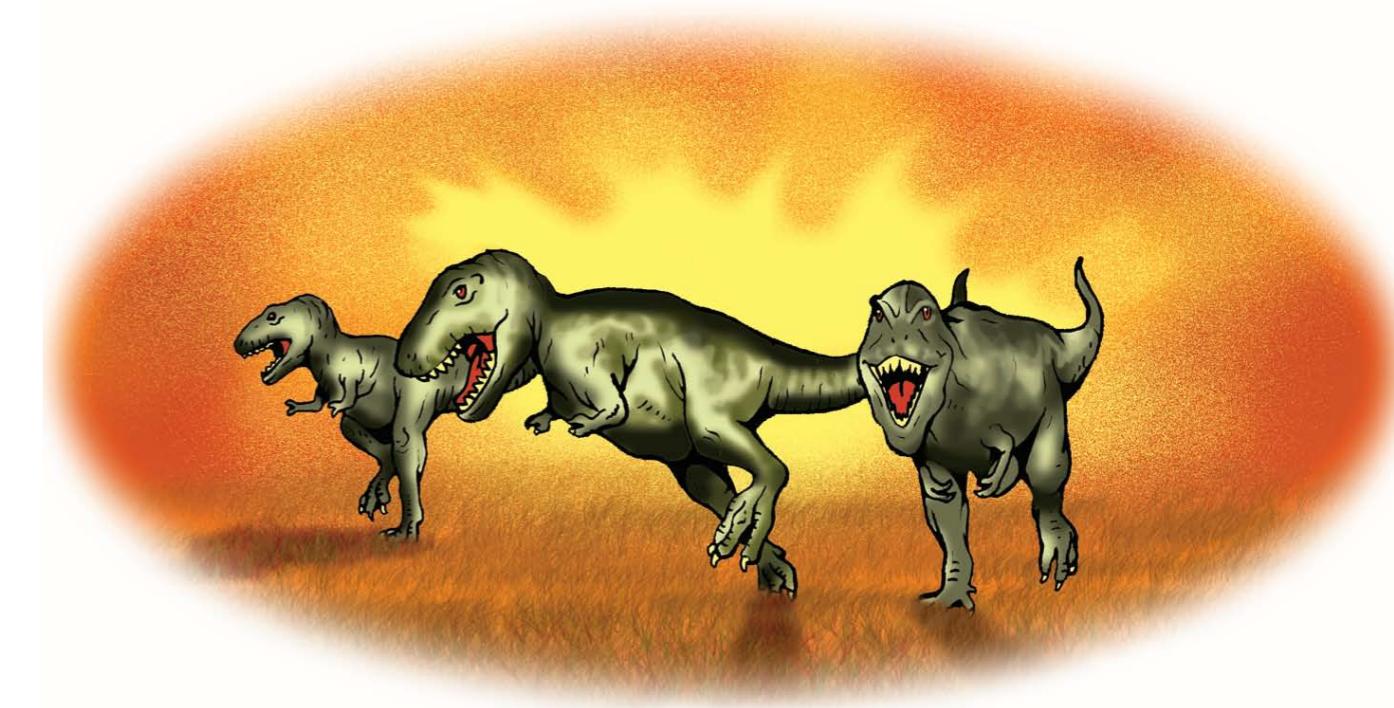


A Answer these questions.

1. A dinosaur.
2. It was the largest meat-eating dinosaur and most fearsome hunter the Earth has ever known.
3. Its strong jaws and saw-like teeth.
4. Up to 70 kilograms.
5. Tyrannosaurus teeth marks have been found on tyrannosaurus bones.
6. Around 65 million years ago.
7. The weather might have changed naturally, becoming too cold for them to survive.
A large meteor might have crashed into the Earth causing the weather to change suddenly, with the same effect.
8. Which extinction theory do you prefer? Why?

B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

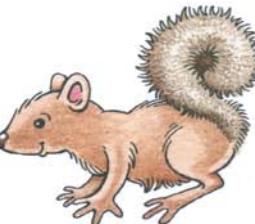
C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.



Phonics

A

Unscramble these **squ** words.

lerri 	hsa 	ear 	ezee 
squ irrel	squ ash	squ are	squ eeze
di 	hcel 	kea 	rti 
squ id	squ elch	squ eak	squ irt

B

Write the correct words.

squeeze square squid squash squirrel squeal squiggle
squeak squabble squirt

- The squid is a sea creature with ten arms.
- The elephant tried not to squash the mouse.
- I tried to squeeze out the last of the toothpaste.
- A squirrel is a small animal with a bushy tail.
- A silly argument is called a squabble.
- A square is a shape with four sides.
- My little sister began to squeal when I threw water at her.
- I drew a small squiggle on the chalkboard.
- The door will squeak if it is not oiled.
- My sister tried to squirt water at me.



Grammar

When writing sentences, only the words that are spoken are written inside the quotation marks.

Examples:

- "I wish we could go swimming today," said Fiona.
- Sahira said, "She is a fine dancer."
- "Where will we leave the bicycles?" asked Maha.

A

Rewrite using quotation marks, commas and question marks.

- "Paul has ruined my painting," sobbed Lin.
- "Did you hear about the flood in Main Street?" asked Neil.
- "I sentence you to one month in prison," said the judge.
- "Once upon a time there was a small cottage in the woods," whispered the storyteller.
- The huntsman roared, "The fox is making for the woods."
- Khalia promised, "I will return your books on Friday."
- Shin wished, "I hope granny brings one of her chocolate cakes."
- "I know nothing about the stolen watch," lied James.
- "Do not stray from the forest path," warned Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother.
- The captain urged, "We must try harder in the second half."



B

Rewrite using capital letters, full stops, commas and quotation marks.

Yesterday Pedro and Isabella had great fun in the orange grove. The day was sunny and warm and suitable for orange picking. Isabella enjoyed picking the fruit. She wore gloves to save the skin of the oranges being spoilt. Her brother Pedro climbed the ladder and picked an orange from the top of the tree. "Just imagine, Isabella," said Pedro, "this orange I'm picking may be eaten by an English boy." At noon their father arrived in a truck to collect the fruit. He was very pleased with their work. They quickly loaded the fruit on to the truck. Their father allowed them to travel with him to the market in Madrid. As they sped along the dusty road towards the big city, he turned to them and said, "Next Sunday I will take the pair of you to Valencia."



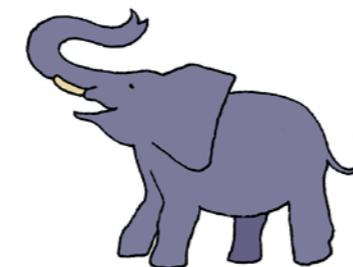
Writing

Language

A Write an interesting description or story about each animal.
Use the help words.

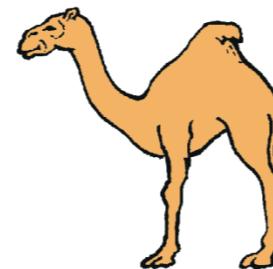
Elephant

biggest land animal trunk trumpets ambles
 lives in a herd ivory tusks powerful



Camel

hot Arabian desert strong and sturdy dried grass and grain
 beast of burden chews dates humped back



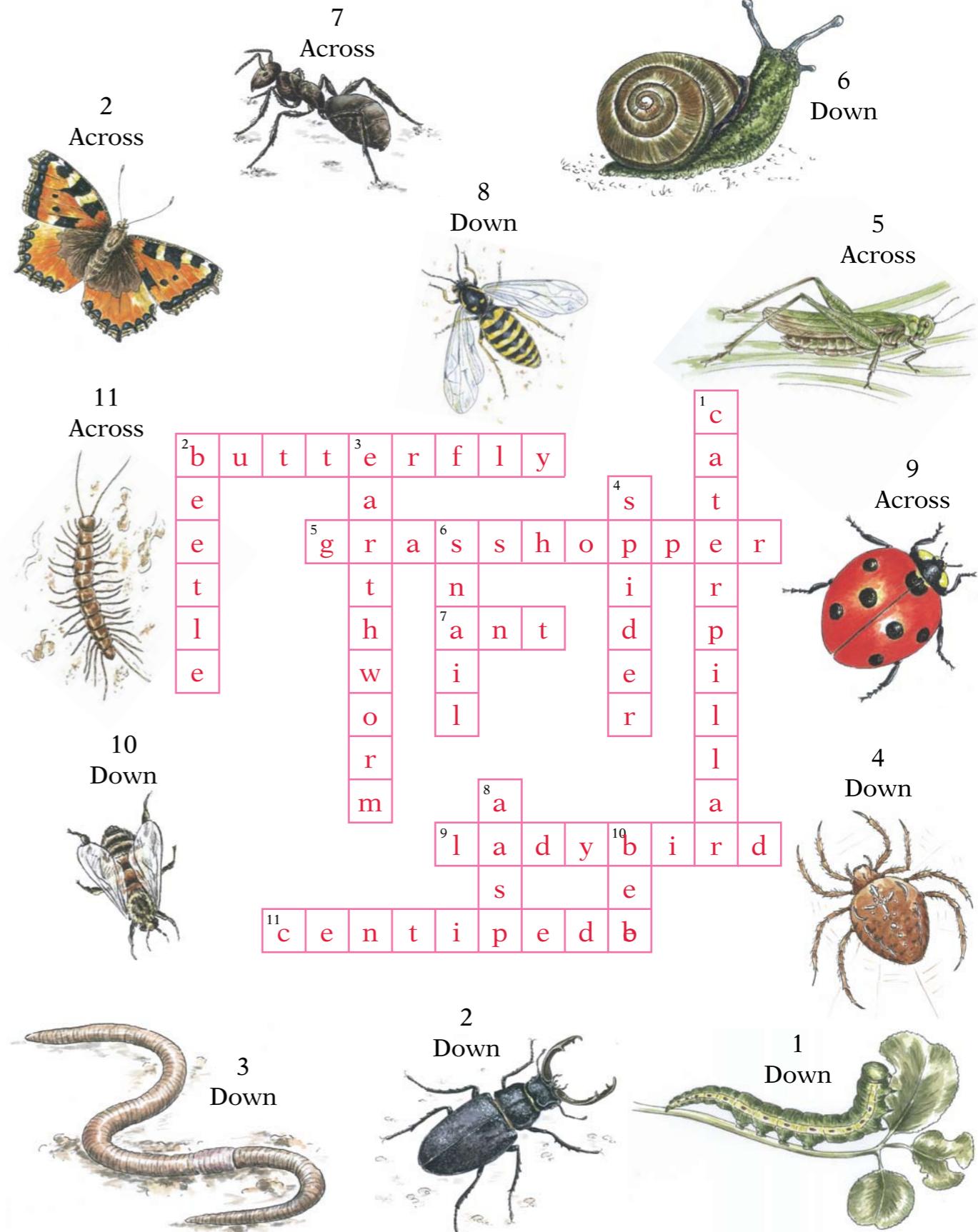
B Describe a trip into the desert to search for the ruins of a lost city. Use the help words.

continued our journey thirsty and hungry came to an oasis*
cool palm trees desert fruits a welcome rest trudged onwards
a great discovery buried under sand fallen walls broken statues
began to dig precious beads gold coins the journey homewards

* An oasis is a spot in the desert where water is found and grass and trees can grow.



A Try this creepy crawlies crossword.



Reading

Activities

A Read the text.

Dako

Dako, is a young *native* South American. He is a member of a tribe of Indians, called the Xingus, who live in the middle of Brazil's rainforest. Their settlement is on the banks of the River Xingu.

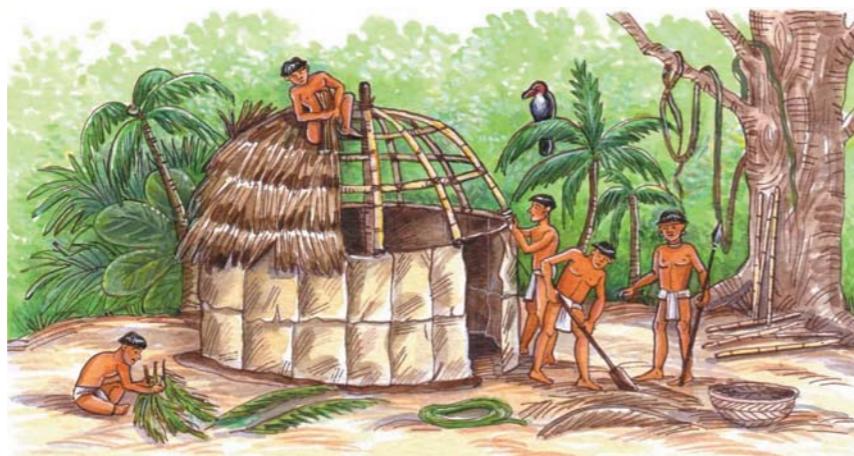
Dako's tribe is one of sixteen tribes who share the Xingu Park *region* of the Amazon jungle. The river gives them the regular supply of fish and fresh water they need. They also hunt wild animals that come to drink near the water's edge.

Dako's home was built by his father and members of the tribe. First, they cleared away a large patch of forest land with their axes. Then they cut down the tall trees, ferns and creepers leaving a single palm tree standing in the centre of the clearing around which they built a large bamboo frame. The frame was fastened with ropes made from creepers. Next, the cone-shaped hut was thatched and lined with large palm leaves and sheets of bark. A curtain of leaves covers a small entrance at the side of the hut. Inside the hut a fire is kept *smouldering*. The smoke helps keep beetles, flies and mosquitoes away.

Dako often goes hunting with his tribe. They use blowpipes over two metres long to shoot small animals and birds high up in the trees. A hunting trip is always exciting and dangerous. The shrieks of parrots and toucans echo through the *dense* jungle. The Xingus are expert trackers and move with caution so as not to disturb a nest of red ants or a poisonous snake. The hunters feast on wild berries, honey and bananas.

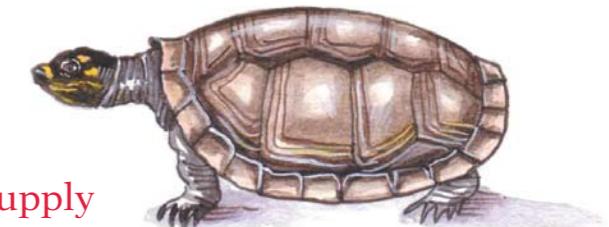
The tribe fish in hollowed-out tree trunks and use sharp, pointed spears to *harpoon* turtles and fish. They keep a lookout for alligators that might overturn the canoe and *devour* them.

The tribesmen weave baskets and cook wild berries and cassava roots. The roots are peeled and soaked in water to remove their poison. The mashed roots are then cooked over the fire and are eaten by the tribe.



A Answer these questions.

1. South America
2. The Xingus.
3. To get fresh water and a regular supply of fish.
4. A large bamboo frame is built around a single palm tree. The frame is fastened with ropes made from creepers. The cone-shaped hut is thatched and lined with large palm leaves and sheets of bark. A curtain of leaves covers the small entrance.
5. It helps to keep beetles, flies and mosquitoes away.
6. They are hunters and gatherers.
7. Fish, turtles, small animals, birds, wild berries, honey, bananas and cassava roots.
8. Blowpipes and spears.



B Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary. Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about ten sentences.

D Choose a word for each sentence.

bravely sweetly loudly easily slowly carefully angrily sharply

1. The warrior fought bravely.
2. The fishermen's boat moved slowly against the current.
3. Hunters must tread carefully when walking in the jungle.
4. Dako's mother sang sweetly as she cooked the cassava.
5. The tree fell loudly when it was cut down.
6. Dako's father tied the roof on easily with leaves.
7. Dako's spear stuck sharply into his prey.
8. The fishermen yelled angrily when the thief stole their fish.

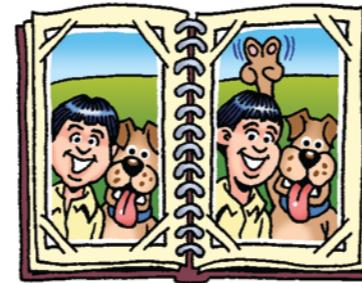
E You are a photographer for a magazine. Describe two photographs that you might take for an article about the Xingu tribe. Draw your photographs.

Language

A

Write the words. They all begin with the letter **A**.

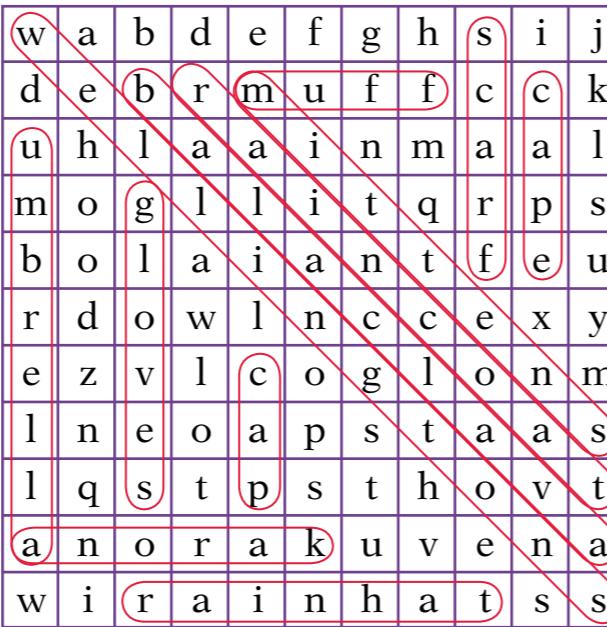
- It is the fruit of the oak. acorn
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- A range of mountains in South America. Andes
- It is Ireland's most famous theatre. Abbey
- This is a musical instrument. accordion
- It is a playing card with only one spot. ace
- An American animal related to the crocodile. alligator
- He was a slave who wrote fables. Aesop
- The air around the Earth. atmosphere
- A person who travels in space. astronaut
- This blank book can contain stamps, photographs, etc. album
- A thick warm jacket. anorak
- The juice of this plant is bitter. aloe
- The second longest river in the world. Amazon



B

Unscramble the wet weather words.
Find them in the wordsearch.

brumeall	<u>umbrella</u>
inartoac	<u>raincoat</u>
volgse	<u>gloves</u>
rfasc	<u>scarf</u>
oranka	<u>anorak</u>
htarani	<u>rainhat</u>
peac	<u>cape</u>
eliwlntgnos	<u>wellingtons</u>
pac	<u>cap</u>
tmitnes	<umittens< u=""></umittens<>
fumf	<u>muff</u>
cabalvlaa	<u>balaclava</u>



Grammar

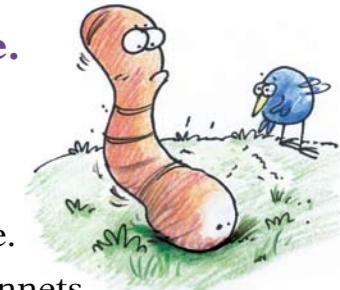
When a verb ends in a silent e, drop the letter e before adding ing.

Example: **whistle**, **whistling**.

A

Add ing to these verbs.

cackle	<u>cackling</u>	quack	<u>quacking</u>	pine	<u>pining</u>
gallop	<u>galloping</u>	bubble	<u>bubbling</u>	shine	<u>shining</u>
croak	<u>croaking</u>	howl	<u>howling</u>	whistle	<u>whistling</u>
search	<u>searching</u>	lap	<u>lapping</u>	creak	<u>creaking</u>
blossom	<u>blossoming</u>	crackle	<u>crackling</u>	clank	<u>clanking</u>
scream	<u>screaming</u>	clatter	<u>clattering</u>	rattle	<u>rattling</u>
shuffle	<u>shuffling</u>	bray	<u>braying</u>	neigh	<u>neighing</u>



B

Write the missing word. Use the words above.

- I saw a bird searching for a juicy worm.
- Mary heard the bullfrogs croaking in the pond.
- The howling wind whistled through the keyhole.
- The blossoming daffodils unfolded their golden bonnets.
- The silvery grey stallion went galloping across the field.
- The bubbling stream gurgled over rocks and boulders.
- The warm sun was shining brightly in the clear blue sky.
- The crackling of firewood frightened the timid squirrel.
- The birds were whistling merrily in the hedgerows and bushes.
- The donkey was braying and the horse was neighing.

C

Add ful to the following words.

success	<u>successful</u>	harm	<u>harmful</u>	sorrow	<u>sorrowful</u>
colour	<u>colourful</u>	care	<u>careful</u>	joy	<u>joyful</u>
help	<u>helpful</u>	peace	<u>peaceful</u>	cheer	<u>cheerful</u>
hand	<u>handful</u>	sin	<u>sinful</u>	right	<u>rightful</u>
event	<u>eventful</u>	tear	<u>tearful</u>	dread	<u>dreadful</u>
master	<u>masterful</u>	mourn	<u>mournful</u>		

A You find a magical creature at the bottom of your garden. Describe the creature's size, appearance and habits. Say where it lives and what it likes to eat. Use the help words.

vanished elf tricks pixie nymph pointed ears genie
fairy wings music woodland startled spell-bound charm
magical powers wish



B Describe some clowns that you saw at the circus. Use the help words.

multi-coloured clothes cherry-red noses powdered faces
rosy-red cheeks baggy trousers enormous boots funny hats
danced jumped rolled funny antics peals of laughter
walked clumsily fell awkwardly somersaulted
crowd laughed heartily pie throwing



A Replace **said** in these sentences. Use the words from the list.

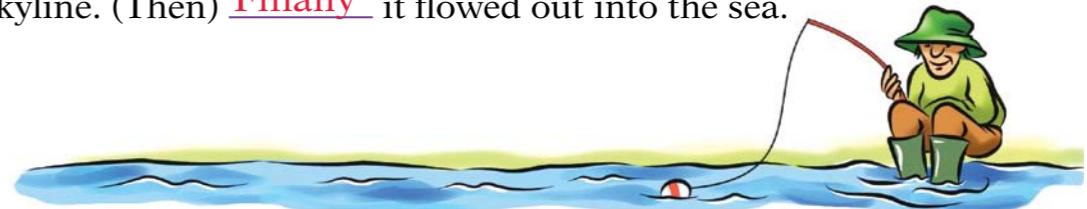
whispered complained shouted asked ordered begged
reported announced told advised

- Ali (said) complained that the weather was terrible.
- "Will you lend me your pencil?" (said) asked Peter.
- Aditi (said) whispered a secret in my ear.
- "Please take us to the zoo," (said) begged the children.
- "The train is coming," (said) shouted Granddad.
- Mary (said) told a story in class yesterday.
- "Stay in bed for the rest of the week," (said) advised the doctor.
- The general (said) ordered that the army was to retreat.
- The police (said) reported to the detective that the evidence was missing.
- The principal (said) announced that we could have the rest of the day off.

B Replace **then** in these sentences. Use the words from the list.

finally next later on shortly afterwards at last soon
almost immediately soon afterwards after that in a little while

Somewhere in the hills, a tiny spring gushed out of the rock and trickled happily over smooth stones and shiny pebbles. (Then) Almost immediately, it was a dancing stream that rushed down the valley, past huge boulders and tall pine trees. (Then) Shortly afterwards, it was joined by another stream and (Then) Soon after by another and another. (Then) Next it became a swift flowing river that roared onwards with great power and force. (Then) Later on it passed a small village at the foot of the hills, where laughing children tossed bits of wood into its racing current. (Then) In a little while, it flowed under the arch of a sturdy stone bridge where a fisherman sat, his line dangling hopefully into the foaming waters. (Then) After that it reached the flat, level land of the plain and the river then slowed down, becoming silent, dark and deep. (Then) Soon it was winding its way lazily through wide fields of rich green grass. (Then) At last it came upon a noisy city where huge buildings and tall smoky chimneys crowded the skyline. (Then) Finally it flowed out into the sea.



Reading

A Read the poem.

The Marrog

My desk's at the back of the class
And nobody knows
I'm a Marrog from Mars
With a body of brass
And seventeen fingers and toes.
Wouldn't they shriek if they knew
I've three eyes at the back of my head
And my hair is bright purple
My nose is deep blue
And my teeth are half yellow, half red?
My five arms are silver with knives on them
sharper than spears.
I could go back right now if I liked –
And return in a million light years.
I could gobble them all for
I'm seven feet tall
And I'm breathing green flames from my ears.
Wouldn't they yell if they knew
If they guessed that a Marrog was here?
Ha-ha they haven't a clue –
Or wouldn't they tremble with fear.
Look, look a Marrog
They'd all scream and shout.
The blackboard would fall and the ceiling
would crack
And the teacher would faint I suppose.
But I grin to myself sitting right at the back
And nobody nobody knows.

R.C. Scriven



Activities

A Answer these questions.

1. R.C. Scriven.
2. No.
3. Mars.
4. No.
5. The Marrog's desk is at the back of the class.
6. So he can see behind him.
7. 2 metres 13 centimetres.
8. No one in the class knows he is there.



B Draw and colour a picture of the Marrog.
Make sure it is exactly as it is described in the poem.

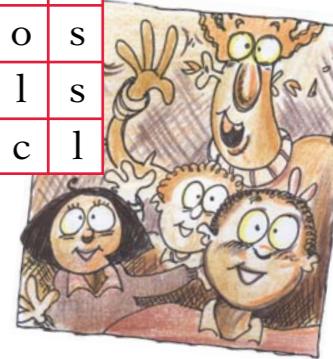
C Write a paragraph explaining why and how the Marrog has come to Earth. It can end with the creature sitting at the back of the class.

D Suddenly the Marrog made himself visible to the class.
The teacher fainted ... Finish the story!

E Can you find 12 school words in the wordsearch?

1. globe
2. book
3. pen
4. ruler
5. art
6. teacher
7. rubber
8. pencil
9. bell
10. chair
11. desk
12. copy

a	b	c	d	a	r	t	k	y	e	f	g
h	i	c	g	l	o	b	e	a	j	k	l
r	m	h	n	r	u	l	e	r	o	y	p
e	q	a	r	p	s	t	u	d	p	e	s
b	v	i	w	x	e	y	z	o	p	o	l
b	k	r	s	k	a	n	c	m	a	k	h
u	s	w	g	o	b	e	l	l	k	c	u
r	e	s	a	l	i	c	n	e	p	o	s
f	d	f	b	g	b	o	o	k	v	l	s
t	e	a	c	h	e	r	g	b	i	c	l



Grammar

Adverbs are words that tell us more about a verb.
Most adverbs are formed by adding **ly** to adjectives.
Example: The bird sang **sweetly**.

A

Change the adjectives to adverbs.

1. He (quick) quickly swam the first length of the pool.
2. She argued (bitter) bitterly with her mother.
3. The sun shone (brilliant) brilliantly over the crowded stadium.
4. The actress spoke (calm) calmly and (slow) slowly .
5. He won (superb) superbly .
6. She (brave) bravely rescued the drowning
7. The captain spoke (quiet) quietly to his te
8. The police officer eyed the man (suspicious) suspiciously .
9. We sat (patient) patiently in the waiting room.
10. The king ruled his kingdom (wise) wisely



For adjectives ending in **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **ly**.
Example: The man was **weary**. The man walked **wearily**.

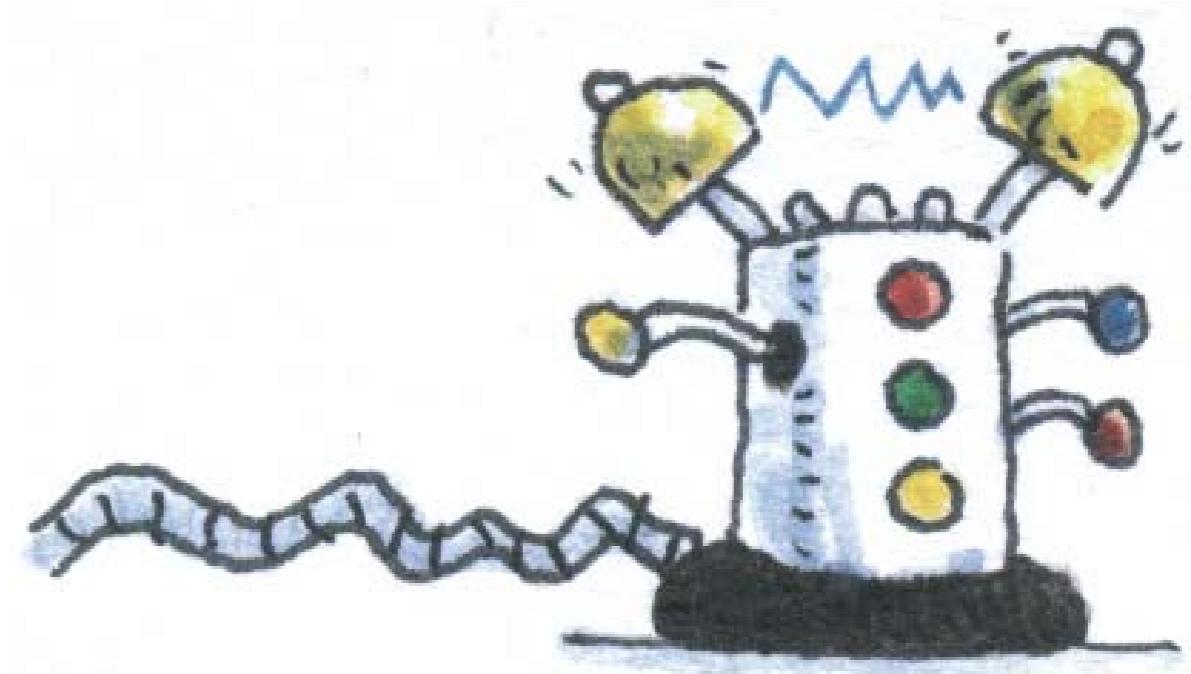
B

Change the adjectives to adverbs.

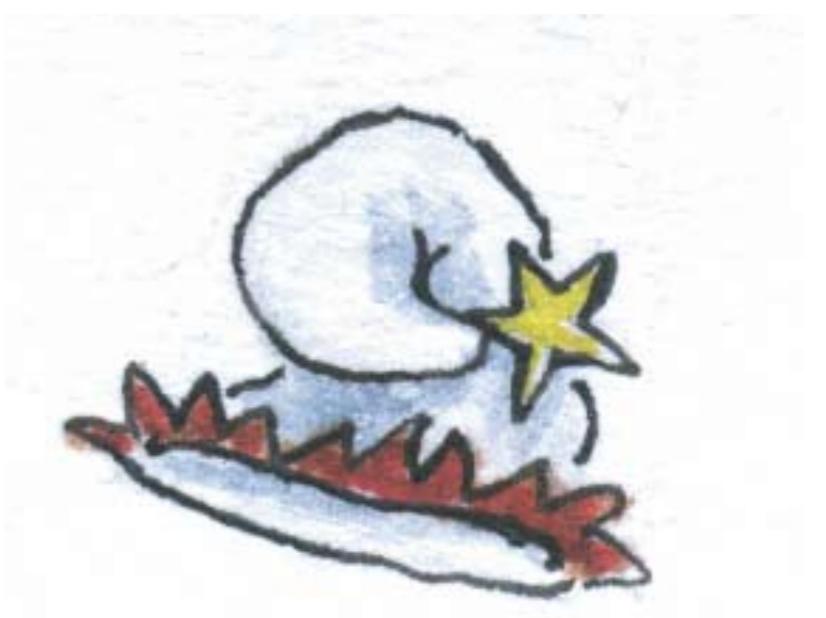
1. The bored child yawned (lazy) lazily .
2. The footballer fell (heavy) heavily on his shoulder.
3. The bee works (busy) busily from dawn to dusk.
4. The train rumbled (noisy) noisily towards the city.
5. The baby gurgled (happy) happily in the cot.
6. The old man chuckled (merry) merrily to himself.
7. We returned to the haunted castle and entered (wary) warily .
8. The teacher looked (angry) angrily at the pupil.
9. The level of the water rose (steady) steadily .
10. The impatient businessman left (hasty) hastily .

**A**

You have just invented a marvellous machine that can take you anywhere!
Write about an adventure into the future; into the past; into space; underground or under the sea!

**B**

One day in the playground, you found a hat. When you put it on, you became invisible!
Write a story about all the fun you had that day!



A

Choose the correct word.

Goldilocks

Once upon a time (an, a) a little girl called Goldilocks went for a walk in the (wood, would) wood. She did not (know, no) know that there were dangerous animals in the (wood, would) wood.

Suddenly she came upon a little house.

"(I, me) I wonder who lives (here, hear) here," she thought.

"(There, their) There doesn't seem to be anybody about."

She knocked on the door and walked in. In front (of, off) of her (were, where) were three bowls of steaming porridge.

She tasted the first one and screamed, "This porridge is (too, to) too hot (to, too) to eat!"

There were (two, to) two bowls left so she tasted another (won, one) one.

"Yuk! This porridge is (too, to, two) too sweet!" she shouted.

There (were, was) was one bowl left so she tasted that one.

"Mmm! This porridge is just (write, right) right!" she said.

Goldilocks was so tired that she fell asleep in a small bed. She did not know that the Three (Bears, Bares) Bears who lived (there, their) there had returned from their walk in the woods.

Father Bear shouted "Who (are, is) is sleeping in Baby Bear's bed?"

Mother Bear shouted, "Who (do, does) does she think she is?"

Goldilocks jumped up and ran away.

Baby Bear shouted after her, "Next time (bye, buy) buy your own porridge!"

Poor Goldilocks! She (done, did) did not (no, know) know what she had (did, done) done wrong!


A

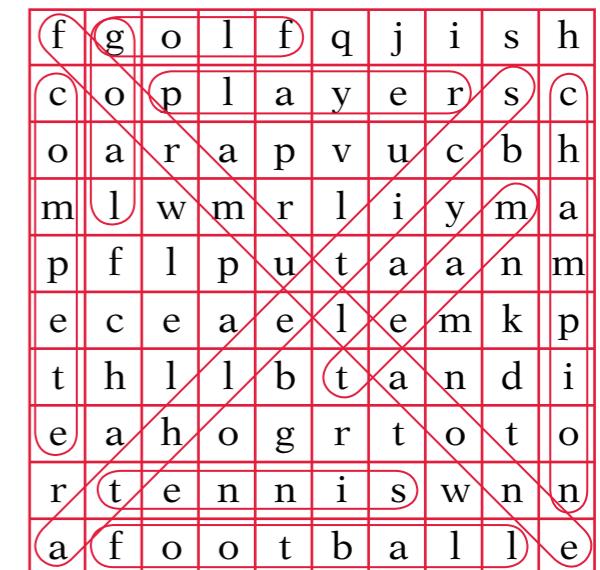
Write the words. They all begin with the letter B.

1. The capital city of Germany. Berlin
2. When a man lets the hair on his face grow, he grows a beard.
3. An anchored float in the sea. bouy
4. A one-storey house. bungalow
5. It is a flat-bottomed boat seen on canals. barge
6. It measures pressure in the atmosphere. barometer
7. A large building where soldiers live. barracks
8. This country grows a lot of coffee. Brazil
9. A horse wears it on his head. bridle
10. A horse neighs. A lamb bleats.
11. It is worn round the waist. belt
12. The capital of Belgium. Brussels
13. It is the cutting part of the knife. blade
14. A flying mammal. bat
15. It is a large, buzzing fly. bluebottle


B

Unscramble the sports words. Find them in the wordsearch.

bootfall	<u>football</u>
foularm noe	<u>formula one</u>
folg	<u>golf</u>
hicsletat	<u>athletics</u>
nisten	<u>tennis</u>
paeryl	<u>player</u>
emat	<u>team</u>
tecompe	<u>compete</u>
chpionam	<u>champion</u>
gloa	<u>goal</u>



A Read the text.

Everest

It wasn't until the 1930s that Mount Everest, standing on the border of Tibet and Nepal, was **officially** recognised as the highest point on Earth.

The mountain stretches so high up into the **atmosphere** that the air becomes very thin, making it impossible to breathe without an oxygen supply.

It is so cold that no animals or plants can survive on its higher slopes.

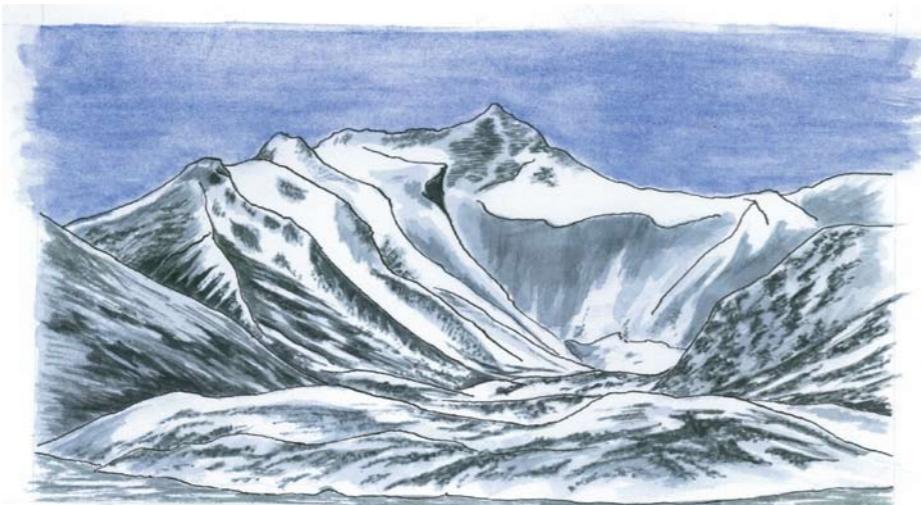
By 1953, at least ten **expeditions** had set out to climb the 8848 metres to the summit of Everest, but all of them failed in the attempt. They met with fierce snowstorms, dangerous ice and bottomless **chasms**, and the lives of many brave climbers were lost.

In March of that year, another expedition was mounted to **conquer** this mighty mountain. Their plan was to set up eight camps along the way to the summit. Then two men would be chosen to make a final climb of 1000 metres to the top.

The climb was as difficult and dangerous as they expected. Slowly but surely, they edged their way upwards. When the final camp had been set up, two men left to make a last attack on the summit. Hours later, they were forced to return to camp. The weather was getting worse and there was time for only one last attempt. Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal were picked. With a great effort of bravery, strength and skill, they made their way upwards and

upwards. Two days later they still had not reached the summit. Once more they had to sleep in their tiny tent, only a few hundred metres from the top. A **blizzard** blew around them. They were so near and yet so far!

However, on 29 May 1953, to their delight and surprise, Hillary and Tenzing awoke to find calm and sunny weather. Later that morning they became the first people to climb the highest mountain in the world.



A Answer these questions.

1. The border of Tibet and Nepal.
2. 8848 metres.
3. Highest mountain in the world. Oxygen is needed to breathe because the air is so thin. Severe snowstorms. Dangerous ice and bottomless chasms.
4. Ten.
5. Set up eight camps along the way to the summit. Two men to make the final climb to the top of the mountain.
6. Edmund Hillary from New Zealand, Tenzing Norgay from Nepal.
7. Calm and sunny weather.
8. List the qualities needed to make a good mountain climber.

B Look up the words in **italics** in your dictionary.
Write a sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words.
Use about ten sentences.

D Use this table to decode the adverbs in the story.
Rewrite the story with the adverbs.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

The climber (**slowly**) took off her backpack and (**carefully**) opened up the tent. She was (**incredibly**) tired and (**extremely**) cold. The wind howled (**wildly**) around her as she settled (**uncomfortably**) in her sleeping bag. Her legs were aching (**badly**) and she was breathing (**deeply**) on her oxygen. Everyone thought that she would give up (**easily**) but she was (**utterly**) determined to reach the summit.



Phonics

A

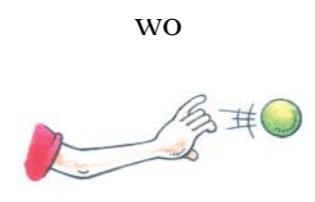
Unscramble the missing letters for the **thr** words.



thr one



thr oat



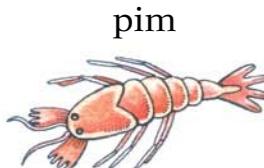
thr ow



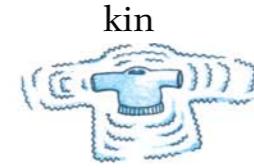
thr ead

B

Unscramble the missing letters for the **shr** words.



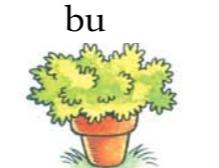
shr imp



shr ink



shr ew



shr ub

C

Write **shr** or **thr**.

1. A shrub is a small bush which you might find in the garden.
2. When sewing a button you need a needle and thread.
3. The thrush is a songbird.
4. The puppy tore the newspaper into shreds.
5. I don't want my new top to shrink in the wash.
6. Mandy gets a great thrill from parachute jumping.
7. A queen sits on her throne.
8. The little girl caught a shrimp in the rock pool.



D

Find these **shr** and **thr** words in the wordsearch.

shrug	throat
shriek	three
shrew	throne
shrink	throb
shred	threat

l	t	h	r	o	a	t	e	t	r
g	h	h	e	l	t	h	r	o	b
n	r	u	r	t	h	r	e	a	t
k	e	l	a	w	h	o	s	o	n
o	e	e	s	s	n	h	i	i	
e	i	r	m	g	h	e	r	w	i
a	h	f	u	o	r	u	i	s	r
s	o	r	o	y	i	i	n	l	e
s	h	r	e	d	e	o	k	h	p
s	d	e	p	n	k	s	t	i	e

Grammar

Passed is a verb.

Example: The bat **passed** over my head.

Past is a preposition or adverb meaning by, along, beyond or after.

Example: The tawny owl flitted **past** my window.

A

Write **past** or **passed**.

1. Meera saw a colony of bats as she walked past the church.
2. Mina got a fright when the bat flew past .
3. The proud eagle swooped past her nest.
4. Many days passed before my racing pigeon returned home.
5. They saw many roosting bats as they passed through the cave.
6. The wild dog passed on the dreaded disease, rabies.
7. At half past eight the bus passed by my house.
8. It flew past in wide circles and passed over the marshy swamp.
9. I passed many happy hours watching the salmon leaping over the falls.
10. He passed the library every day at half past three.

B

Choose the most suitable verb for each sentence.

1. The busy bee flitted (strolled, prowled, flitted) across the room.
2. The striped beetle crawled (charged, waded, crawled) under the stone.
3. The pretty butterfly hovered (hopped, hobbled, hovered) near the rose bushes.
4. The timid snail glided (flew, glided, scampered) along the damp grass.
5. The house spider scurried (strode, strolled, scurried) into its web.
6. The fat worm wriggled (walked, waddled, wriggled) into its burrow.
7. The prickly hedgehog prodded (tickled, stung, prodded) the dog with its spines.
8. The golden eagle grabbed (grabbed, tore, trapped) the lamb in its talons.
9. The croaking bullfrog leaped (leaped, limped, flew) into the deep pool.
10. The brown hen pecked (sniffed, pecked, gnawed) the pan of oats.

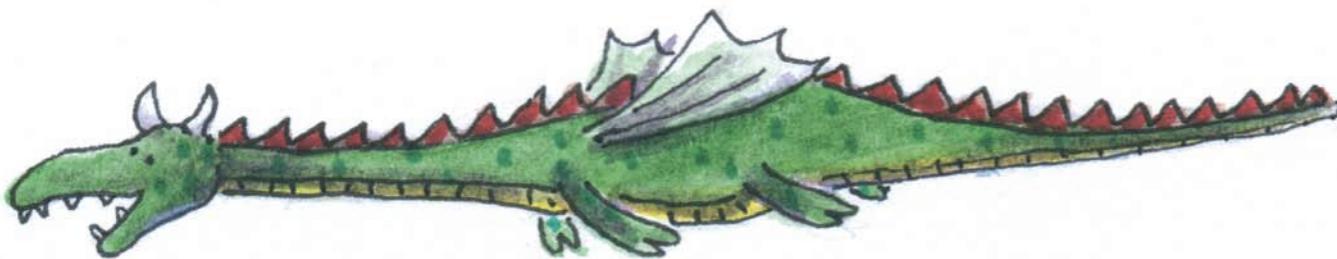


Writing

A

Finish the story. Use the help words.

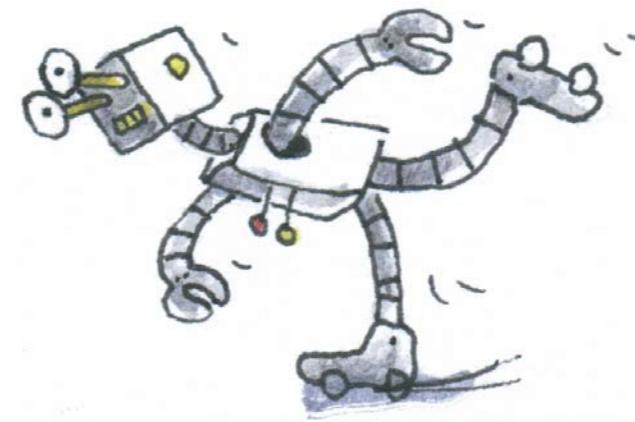
escaped frilly savage curved claws large wings wicked teeth
jaws thick roared rescued princess wrinkled skin
clumsy walk spiked necks dagger-sharp hissed
flaming nostrils armour-plated tails blazing eyes



The entrance to the castle was guarded by three fiery dragons.

B

Robby the robot is very talented. List what he can do.



Phonics

A

Copy this crossword onto squared paper.

Across

- 2. spelled with a j
- 3. ends in ild
- 5. ir word
- 8. begins with thr
- 9. ur word
- 13. begins with shr
- 14. three syllables
- 16. silent b
- 17. ar word
- 18. four syllables

Down

- 1. silent t
- 4. or word
- 6. silent l

7. ends er

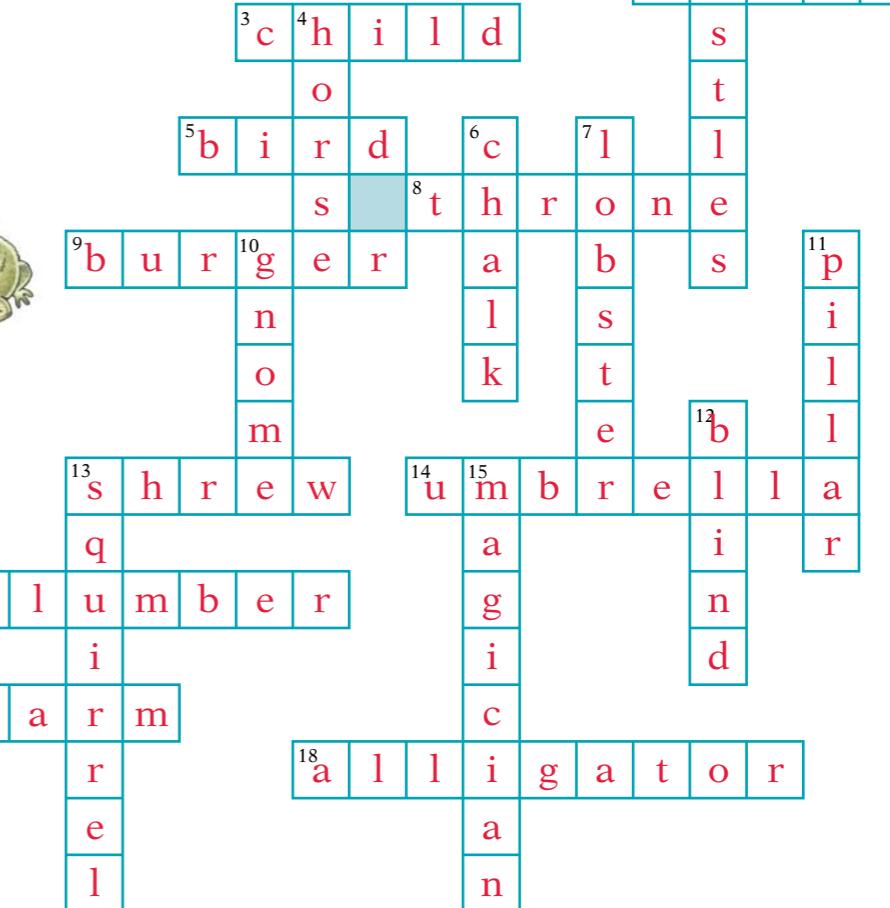
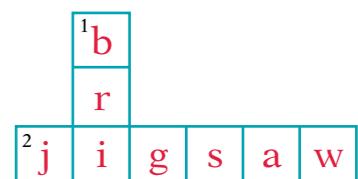
10. silent g

11. ends ar

12. ends ind

13. begins with squ

15. has a g in it



A

Write **to**, **two** or **too**.

- Mansa blew too hard when learning to play the recorder.
- Ann complains that she always has too much homework to do.
- Latif is able to play a tune or two on his keyboard now.
- Two heads are better than one.
- The piano was far too expensive to buy.
- I bought two tickets to go to see the play.

B

Write **of** or **off**.

- Thousands of them floated off down the river.
- The fox ran off with two of the farmer's hens.
- Hana turned off the television before going off to bed.
- Tim, the baby of family, was afraid of the dog next door.
- The sphinx had the body of a lion and the head of a human.
- The tall runner set off before the rest of the field.

C

Write **has** or **have**.

- As an art, music has much in common with painting.
- The world has many attractive sounds.
- We have to meet the composer and she has to meet us.
- A minim has two beats and crochets have only one.
- The opera singer has years of training.
- Orchestras have many musicians who follow a conductor.

D

Choose the best verb to replace **went** in each sentence.

trotted slid scampered scurried trundled skimmed

- The donkey and cart (went) trundled down the dusty track.
- The water skier (went) skimmed smoothly across the water's surface.
- Hot streams of lava (went) slid down the mountain slope.
- The young foal (went) scampered after the mare.
- The squirrels (went) scurried up to their drey in the trees.
- The horse (went) trotted along beside the jockey.


A

Choose the correct word.

bee	bear	monkey	robin	mouse	snake	lion
horse	cockerel	frog	donkey	elephant		

- The bee hums.
- The cockerel crows.
- The elephant trumpets.
- The donkey brays.
- The mouse squeaks.
- The frog croaks.
- The horse neighs.
- The robin chirps.
- The snake hisses.
- The monkey gibbers.
- The lion roars.
- The bear growls.

B

Write the missing word.

- A choir of angels.
- A skulk of foxes.
- A swarm of bees.
- A bunch of grapes.
- A litter of pups.
- A pack of wolves.

- An army of soldiers.
- A fleet of ships.
- A gaggle of geese.
- A flock of sheep.
- A nest of mice.
- A band of warriors.

C

Write the missing word.

- The sheets were clean but the covers were dirty.
- The tennis player seldom practised but often won.
- We had enough paint for interior walls but not enough for the exterior.
- We pinned the banner up but it fell down shortly after.
- The junior teams won the cup but the senior teams did not win anything.
- The girl was told to be polite and not to be rude.


D

Write the missing word.

- As blind as a bat.
- As graceful as a swan.
- As wise as an owl.
- As gentle as a lamb.
- As strong as an ox.
- As sly as a fox.
- As hungry as a horse.
- As brave as a tiger.
- As proud as a peacock.
- As agile as a gazelle.
- As slow as a snail.
- As fierce as a lion.

Grammar

A

Choose the correct word.

1. be, bee
2. place, plaice
3. flour, flower
4. tale, tail
5. herd, heard
6. beach, beech
7. hair, hare
8. lair, layer
9. yew, ewe, you
10. coarse, course
11. grate, great
12. teem, team
13. leek, leak
14. bow, bough
15. heel, heal, he'll
16. pare, pair, pear
17. seas, seize, sees
18. scent, sent, cent
19. palate, pallet, palette
20. so, sow, sew
21. I'll, isle, aisle
22. rain, rein, reign
23. meet, meat, mete
24. idle, idol, idyll
25. for, four, fore
26. there, their, they're
27. bean, being, been

- Which is an insect?
Which is the flat fish?
Which grows in the garden?
Which is a story?
Which is a collection of animals?
Which is a tree?
Which is a wild animal?
Which is a fox's home?
Which is a female sheep?
Which means rough?
Which belongs to a fireplace?
Which is a group of people?
Which is a vegetable?
Which is a branch?
Which is a part of your foot?
Which means a couple?
Which means to grasp?
Which is a coin?
Which is a painter's board?
Which means to scatter?
Which is an island?
Which is part of a horse's bridle?
Which is food?
Which is a false god?
Which is after three?
Which means belonging to them?
Which can you eat?

bee

plaice

flower

tale

herd

beech

hare

lair

ewe

coarse

grate

team

leek

bough

heel

pair

seize

cent

palette

sow

isle

rein

meat

idol

four

their

bean

