English Skills
Answers
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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

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First published in 2006 by Folens Limited.

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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.

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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

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.
Phonics

Divide each word into three syllables.

A

A. Divide each word into three syllables.
   1. how/ever
   2. diff/i/cult
   3. differ/ent
   4. mem/ory
   5. hos/pi/tal
   6. mag/i/cian
   7. hul/l/a/by
   8. lab/i/rad/or
   9. mag/a/zine
   10. prof/ess/or
   11. mys/te/ry
   12. galler/ry
   13. di/rec/tion
   14. com/puter
   15. re/flec/tion
   16. ed/i/tor

Join the syllables. Write the words.

B

B. Join the syllables. Write the words.
   1. el/tric/electric
   2. gen/eral
   3. lad/bird/ladybird
   4. pot/to/potato
   5. ratt/lesnake
   6. whis/umbrella
   7. trop/stowaway
   8. um/brel/bou/roundabout
   9. stow/stowaway
   10. round/ing/whispering

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

C

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

Unscramble the letters to make three-syllable words.

D

D. Unscramble the letters to make three-syllable words.
   1. conifer
   2. basketball
   3. sandwiches
   4. marmalade
   5. hurricane
   6. lemonade
   7. fericon
   8. blabastek
   9. wichassnde
   10. laderamma
   11. urrichane
   12. onlemdae

Grammar

Always end a sentence with a full stop.

Rewrite this paragraph using full stops.

A

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.

Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

B

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.

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

C

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.
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 ____________________.

Write three sentences for each of these topics.

1. My best friend.
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

2. My favourite food.
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

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.
5. People who work in your area.

Choose the correct word.

1. A lion has four _______ (hooves, tusks, paws).
2. A lion _______ (roars, barks, roars, bellows).
3. A lioness has no _______ (tail, mane, claws).
4. A lion is smaller than an _______ (ant, elephant, otter).
5. A young lion is called a _______ (puppy, kitten, cub).
6. A lion cannot _______ (swim, leap, fly).
7. A lion lives in a _______ (coop, hole, den).
8. A lion has a covering of _______ (skin, wool, spines).

Choose the correct word.

A horse has four _______ (hooves, tusks, paws), a long _______ (tail, mane, growing) and a _______ (mane, mane) growing on its neck. It has a coat of _______ (hair, mane). 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.

Choose the correct word.

1. A swan has a coat of white _______ (hair, feathers, skin).
2. A swan has two _______ (wings, tails, necks, wings).
3. A swan’s beak is _______ (blue, red, yellow).
4. A swan _______ (croaks, hisses, barks) (croaks, hisses, barks).
5. A swan is a graceful _______ (fish, horse, bird).
6. A swan has a long _______ (tail, neck, ear).
7. A swan has webbed _______ (feet, wings, beak, feet).
8. A swan cannot _______ (fly, swim, talk).
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.

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

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

1. super/market 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/ari an someone who does not eat meat or fish
4. water/melon large, green fruit
5. tel/evi/sion equipment that shows moving pictures and sound
6. mill/en/nium a thousand years
7. con/ver/sa/tion talking between two or more people
8. en/viron/ment surroundings

B Join the syllables. Write the words.

1. ri/dis/cover/it ion invitation
2. in/ter/ve/n sion discovery
3. im/po/po/ tion impossible
4. in/for/mat/ ion information
5. un/pop/ar ous ridiculous

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 treat
2. tarantula rant
3. dictionary ration
4. Tutenkhamun mute
5. concentration train
6. California rail
7. contradiction coat
8. balaclava call
9. sentimental time
10. communicate team

Grammar

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?

B Rewrite these sentences using capital letters.

1. Su/permar ket a large shop where you pay for your goods as you leave
2. Sym/metri cal a shape with two halves that are exactly the same
3. Veg/etari an someone who does not eat meat or fish
4. Water/melon large, green fruit
5. Tel/evision equipment that shows moving pictures and sound
6. Mill/en/iun a thousand years
7. Con/ver/sation talking between two or more people
8. En/viron/ment surroundings

C Capital letters are used for:

a) The beginning of a sentence – My teacher is very intelligent.
b) ‘I’ when used on its own – I was sick, so I went to bed.
c) People’s names – James and John White are twins.

B Capital letters are used for:

a) The names of days – Sunday, Monday.
b) The names of the months – April, February.
c) The names of special days and festivals – Christmas Day.
The name is written on the first line.

The street or road is written on the second line.

The name of the town is written on the third line.

The country is written on the fourth line.

1. Rd
2. St
3. Dr
4. Ave
5. Sq
6. Tce
7. Pk
8. Gdns
9. Gro
10. Cres

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 .

Write your name and address on an envelope.

Mr Ben Jones
14 Oak Road
London
England

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 .

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 Reading

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 leg.

B Activities

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) a bit nervous as he (do) up his bootlaces. He (eat) some breakfast to give him strength and he (fly) out the door to the test. Diarmuid was tested on everything: he (fight) off nine warriors while standing in a hole; he (write) out all the ancient stories perfectly; he (swim) against a raging current; and he ran so fast and so deftly that not a leaf (shake) around him. When the bell (ring) at the end of the test, he was told that he had been accepted into the Fianna. He (tear) off his armour and (sing) and danced all the way home.

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

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

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.

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.

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 unkind,
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.

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.

Write the nationality of the people from these place names.

England  __English__
Australia  __Australian__
Germany  __German__
Holland  __Dutch__
Ireland  __Irish__
Namibia  __Namibian__
Hawaii  __Hawain__

Complete the chart with other words that use capital letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of people</th>
<th>Names of places</th>
<th>Days, months</th>
<th>Brand names</th>
<th>Initials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rashid Prasad</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Coca Cola</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Yung</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Sony</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good things</th>
<th>Bad things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I can see over heads at concerts!</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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!

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.

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.
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.

Activities

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.
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
bervermNo
intWer
epoSberem
ngriSp
daynMo
tuAuMn
Weddaynes
stguAu
uaSynd
FrueaBry
Surmme

Sunday
November
winter
September
Spring
Monday
Autumn
Wednesday
August
Sunday
February
Summer

S E P T E M B E R  B W L W
A S U N D A Y  Y I E
Y A E S A T Ñ N M D
R T A P U L O T O N
A U A R T R V E N E
U R U I U E E R D S
R D G N M I M N A D
B A U G N D B B Y A
E Y S U M M E R E Y
F S T E G T R U A R

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 Mouscouri 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.
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**

**A**

Here are some earthquake words. Write eight more.

- gaping
- quiver
- Richter Scale
- tremor
- buried
- falling
- shake
- scream

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{crack} & \text{suffocating} \\
\text{thunder} & \text{booming} \\
\text{showering} & \text{vibration} \\
\text{dusty} & \text{ricochet}
\end{array}\]

**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.

---

**Language**

**A**

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

**Across**

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.
2.
3.
4. jack daw: a boy's name.
5. renw (anagram)
6. Th rush: be in a hurry!
8. As the crow flies.
10.
11.
12. neroh (anagram)
15. Hedwig is one.

\[\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{m} & \text{a} & \text{g} & \text{p} \\
\text{n} & \text{e} & \text{i} & \text{e} \\
\text{a} & \text{h} & \text{c} & \text{e} \\
\text{g} & \text{c} & \text{r} & \text{a} \\
\text{u} & \text{r} & \text{u} & \text{d} \\
\text{u} & \text{s} & \text{l} & \text{o} \\
\text{i} & \text{b} & \text{k} & \text{b} \\
\text{w} & \text{o} & \text{o} & \text{h} \\
\text{a} & \text{n} & \text{s} & \text{p} \\
\text{i} & \text{n} & \text{e} & \text{g} \\
\end{array}\]
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 especially 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.

Activities

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 (ticked, 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

A Write er or ar for each word.

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hangar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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B Write the correct word.

jumper beaver player golfer cellar bigger hangar beggar

Grammar

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

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

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

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

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

Language

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 are you going to go on your holidays?
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.
10. A star.
11. Her dear old grandmother.
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
2. match gain
3. grand thing
4. a body
5. no way
6. an mother
7. a self
8. her boxes

another
again
nothing
nobody
away
grandmother
herself
matchboxes
Phonics

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__

Unscramble the transport words. Find them in the wordsearch.

| urtck | truck |
| artin | train |
| plaeroane | aeroplane |
| ipsh | ship |
| nocae | canoe |
| sub | bus |
| biletomau | automobile |
| torikemob | motorbike |
| clecybi | bicycle |
| teroosc | scooter |

Grammar

Singular means only one. Plural means more than one.
Examples: One cat but two cats.
One box but two boxes.

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.

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. This plant stings.
5. To move your head up and down.
6. Where a bird lays its eggs.
7. It is used to catch fish.
8. Opposite of wide.
9. Bees gather it from flowers.
10. A planet in our Solar System.
11. It is used for sewing.
12. Photographs are developed from these.
13. It is a famous river in Egypt.
14. A cat is said to have this number of lives.
15. Very dark blue.

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 fields.
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.
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.

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

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

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

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

B Write the feminine form of the coloured words.
A word is masculine if it refers to a male animal – stallion. A word is feminine if it refers to a female animal – mare.

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

C Write these words under the correct heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
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<tr>
<td>ram</td>
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<td>niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>filly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Reading

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!”

Activities

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?

```
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
1 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
2 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
3 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
4 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
5 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
6 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
7 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
8 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
10 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
```
**Phonics**

**A** Write the missing letters.

- Jar
- Genie
- Jet
- Jig saw
- General
- Giraffe
- Jelly fish
- Erbil
- Gym
- Jug

**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)

**Grammar**

**A** Write three nouns for each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothes</th>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
<th>Rivers</th>
<th>Mountains</th>
<th>Pets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumper</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Thames</td>
<td>Himalaya</td>
<td>Dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Nile</td>
<td>Ben Nevis</td>
<td>Cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Amazon</td>
<td>Everest</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B** Write the correct noun for each of the following.

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

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.

Language

Write the opposites. Use the help words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entrance</th>
<th>found</th>
<th>hate</th>
<th>sell</th>
<th>down</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>pull</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>dead</th>
<th>under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>safe</td>
<td>awake</td>
<td>poverty</td>
<td>rude</td>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Choose a suitable colour word for each sentence.

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

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

**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.

---

**Activities**

**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
**Phonics**

**Try this silent **g** wordsearch.**

- gnome
- gnaw
- gnarled
- gnu
- gnashing
- sign
- reign
- resign
- design

---

**Write suitable nouns.**

1. The cat has four ___legs___ and two ___ears___.
2. Mice eat ___grain___ and ___insects___.
3. A young dog is called a ___puppy___.
4. The swan swam gracefully in the ___pond___.
5. The goat butted the ___farmer___ with its horns.
6. The ant carried ___food___ to the ___nest___.
7. The ___giraffe___ is the tallest animal in the world.
8. The hunter shot a wild ___boar___ in the ___wood___.
9. The wolf and the ___fox___ live in the ___forest___.
10. An elephant’s long nose is called a ___trunk___.

---

**Unscramble the nouns.**

1. kdonye ___donkey___
2. yks ___sky___
3. epcoumtr ___computer___
4. galf ___flag___
5. cihdl ___child___
6. leas ___seal___
7. fclif ___cliff___
8. pihs ___ship___
9. elbep ___bleep___
10. ddelas ___saddle___
11. llesh ___shell___
12. abehc ___beach___
13. slmiec ___slimey___
14. koob ___book___
15. tawre ___water___
16. eltetr ___letter___
17. aelslug ___seagull___
18. csohlo ___school___

---

**Grammar**

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

**Write the correct silent **t** word.**

- castle
- wrestle
- thistle
- nestle
- fasten
- gristle
- whistle
- listen
- rustle
- bristles

---

**Underline the nouns.**

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

---

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1. kdonye ___donkey___ 7. fclif ___cliff___
2. yks ___sky___ 8. pihs ___ship___
3. epcoumtr ___computer___ 9. elbep ___bleep___
4. galf ___flag___ 10. ddelas ___saddle___
5. cihdl ___child___ 11. llesh ___shell___
6. leas ___seal___ 12. abehc ___beach___
13. slmiec ___slimey___ 14. koob ___book___
15. tawre ___water___ 16. eltetr ___letter___
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12. abehc ___beach___
13. slmiec ___slimey___
14. koob ___book___
15. tawre ___water___
16. eltetr ___letter___
17. aelslug ___seagull___
18. csohlo ___school___
Why are these things dangerous to do?

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

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

Language

Write the correct word.

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

Write the correct word.

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

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

Choose the correct word.

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

dismembark

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.’

**Activities**

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>craters</th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>orbit</th>
<th>boiling</th>
<th>thousand</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>freeze</th>
<th>surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A Write the missing letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>co mb</th>
<th>th umb</th>
<th>cl imb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cr umb</td>
<td>pl umb</td>
<td>to mb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Choose the correct word.

1. The kitchen flooded so I called a ___plumber___ (plumber, climber).
2. My mum told me to ___comb___ (limb, comb, tomb) my hair.
3. Birds ate the ___crumbs___ (comb, crumbs) on the table.
4. My baby sister sucks her ___thumb___ (tomb, thumb).
5. I’m going to ___climb___ (crumb, climb) to the top of the hill.
6. Mary had a little ___lamb___ (limb, lamb, climb).
7. There are lots of old ___tombs___ (combs, tombs) in our local graveyard.
8. The dentist ___numbed___ (numbed, combed) my gums.

C Join the silent l words to their meaning.

1. calf   A young elephant
2. half   one of two equal parts
3. walk   to move along on foot
4. palm   inside part of the hand
5. calm   quiet
6. yolk   the yellow part of an egg
7. talk   to speak to someone
8. chalk  used for writing on a chalkboard

Grammar

A Choose the correct adjective.

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.

B 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 ___touched___ 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.

1. Their ___tired___ eyes looked out across the ___vast___ desert.
2. Our ___simple___ but ___clever___ plan was to hide in the ___wooden___ barn.
3. The ___young___ boy rode down the ___dusty___ road on his ___red___ bicycle.
4. They tied a ___long___ string to a ___red___ ___rosy___ apple.
5. For my birthday I had a ___delicious___ cake and a ___brilliant___ party.
6. The ___hungry___ thrush fed on a ___fat___, juicy ___worm_.
7. The little girl’s ___pet___ rabbit loved its ___cosy___ ___new___ home.
8. The ___first___ train was ___fast___ and ___comfortable_.
9. The ___thin___ ice cracked under the weight of the ___heavy___ skater.
10. The ___silver___ salmon slept in the ___deep___, ___dark___ pool.
A Write of or off.

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

B Write are or our.

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

A Write a or an.

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

B Write it's or its.

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

It's/its
it's means it is – It's a lovely day.
its means belonging to – The doll is wearing its hat.
Read the story.

Planet Problem!

“Mercury, Venus, em, Earth, em, Mars, em, em... oh, it’s _futile_! I’ll never be able to remember all nine!” sighed Alice as she flopped her head down onto her hands.

Alice had spent all afternoon learning about the _Galaxy_, the Milky Way and Mars. She had also spent all afternoon thinking about 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 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>red</th>
<th>orange</th>
<th>yellow</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>blue</th>
<th>indigo</th>
<th>violet</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>Neptune</td>
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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_.

---

64
A
Write the words. They all begin with the letter F.

1. Four nines plus two sevens. _fifty_
2. If it's not true, it's _false_.
3. Another name for a violin, _fiddle_.
4. Another name for leaves. _foliage_.
5. Half of thirty. _fifteen_.
6. A country in the European Union. _France_.
7. This is the name given to a young deer. _fawn_.
8. They grow on birds. _feathers_.
9. The shortest month of the year. _February_.
10. The entrance hall of a cinema, hotel or theatre. _foyer_.
11. To move or act restlessly. _fidget_.
12. Water does this at zero degrees Celsius. _freeze_.
13. She is a young, female horse. _filly_.

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

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C
Write the homonyms.

1. Four nines plus two sevens. _fifty_
2. If it's not true, it's _false_.
3. Another name for a violin, _fiddle_.
4. Another name for leaves. _foliage_.
5. Half of thirty. _fifteen_.
6. A country in the European Union. _France_.
7. This is the name given to a young deer. _fawn_.
8. They grow on birds. _feathers_.
9. The shortest month of the year. _February_.
10. The entrance hall of a cinema, hotel or theatre. _foyer_.
11. To move or act restlessly. _fidget_.
12. Water does this at zero degrees Celsius. _freeze_.
13. She is a young, female horse. _filly_.

B
Choose the correct word.

1. It was _eight_ o'clock before I _ate_ a morsel of food. (ate, eight)
2. He hid the _whole_ amount of his savings in a deep _hole_ (hole, whole)
3. When you _bury_ that red _berry_ it will grow into a tree. (berry, bury)
4. It was an _hour_ later that our _boat_ departed from the quay. (our, hour)
5. Everyone _knew_ that he bought a _new_ bicycle. (new, knew)
6. She _read_ the title on the cover of the _red_ book. (red, read)
7. The trainer _knows_ that the player's _nose_ is fractured. (nose, knows)
8. The ram and the _ewe_ stood near the _vew_ tree. (ewe, yew)
9. Harry _would_ like to go for a nature walk through the _wood_. (would, wood)
10. She _threw_ the ball _through_ the window. (threw, through)

A
Homonyms are words that are pronounced alike but are different in spelling and meaning. Example: _tail_ and _tale_.

B
Choose the correct word.

1. Grate, great Which belongs to a fireplace? _grate_
2. Teem, team Which is a group of people? _team_
3. Pair, pear, pare Which is a fruit? _pear_
4. Leek, leak Which is a vegetable? _leek_
5. Bow, bough Which is a branch? _bough_
Reading the following letter carefully.

Dear Carol,
I would like you to come to my birthday party next Saturday. The party will start around 5 o'clock. I do hope that your cold is better and that you will be able to come.

Your good friend,
Holly

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

The message begins on the line below the greeting.

Your fond son,
Yours sincerely,
Best wishes,
Yours faithfully,
Love from,

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

A. Write the verbs.
1. House spiders weave cobwebs.
2. The squirrel built a drey.
3. The otter caught a fat moorhen.
4. The cat is purring near the fire.
5. Run before the rhino charges.
6. I shall feed the robins.
7. A monkey chatters and an ape gibbers.
8. At night the owl hoots in the forest.
9. Tom will train the horse for the big race.
10. The tiger chased the wild goat.

B. Choose suitable verbs.
1. The horse jumped over the fence.
2. The fox chased the goose.
3. A herd of buffaloes roamed across the valley.
4. The fisherman caught a shoal of herring.
5. A frog grows bigger than a tadpole.
6. The sly fox hid from the hounds.
7. The angry dog barked at the stranger.
8. A gaggle of geese waddled across the road.

C. Write a verb that is opposite to the verb in Italics.
1. Dan loved the monkeys but Lynn hated the elephants.
2. He sold his old bicycle and bought a new one.
3. When the teacher appeared at the window the children disappeared quickly.
4. Shut the door and open the windows.
5. I remember people's names but forget their addresses.
6. The elephant lowered its leg and raised its trunk.
7. We started the exam in the morning and finished it in the afternoon.
8. Ann broke the latch on the window but she later mended it.
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.
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

Write the correct words.

squeeze  square  squid  squash  squirrel  squeal  squiggle

1. The ___squid___ is a sea creature with ten arms.
2. The elephant tried not to ___squash___ the mouse.
3. I tried to ___squeeze___ out the last of the toothpaste.
4. A ___squirrel___ is a small animal with a bushy tail.
5. A silly argument is called a ___squabble___.
6. A ___square___ is a shape with four sides.
7. My little sister began to ___squeal___ when I threw water at her.
8. I drew a small ___squiggle___ on the chalkboard.
9. The door will ___squeak___ if it is not oiled.
10. 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:
1. “I wish we could go swimming today,” said Fiona.
2. Sahira said, “She is a fine dancer.”
3. “Where will we leave the bicycles?” asked Maha.

A Rewrite using quotation marks, commas and question marks.

1. “Paul has ruined my painting,” sobbed Lin.
2. “Did you hear about the flood in Main Street?” asked Neil.
3. “I sentence you to one month in prison,” said the judge.
4. “Once upon a time there was a small cottage in the woods,” whispered the storyteller.
5. The huntsman roared, “The fox is making for the woods.”
6. Khalia promised, “I will return your books on Friday.”
7. Shin wished, “I hope granny brings one of her chocolate cakes.”
10. 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.”
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.

1. butterfly
2. ant
3. snail
4. ladybird
5. grasshopper
6. mite
7. tick
8. centipede
9. spider
10. worm
11. earwig

Across: 2, 5, 9, 10, 11
Down: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7

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

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

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

brumeall umbella
inartoac raincoat
volgse gloves
rfasc scarf
oranaka anorak
htarani rainhat
peac cape
elivlnrtngos wellingtons
pac cap
mtntnes mittens
fumf muff
babalvlaa balaclava

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

C Add ful to the following words.

success successful
colour colourful
care careful
helpful helpful
peace peaceful
handful sin
sinful
eventful tear
tearful
masterful mourn
mournful

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 ___ cackling ___
gallop ___ galloping ___
quack ___ quacking ___
croak ___ croaking ___

blossom ___ blossoming ___
scream ___ screaming ___
clatter ___ clattering ___

B Write the missing word. Use the words above.

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

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

---

Language

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

1. Ali (said) ___________ that the weather was terrible.
2. “Will you lend me your pencil?” (said) ___________ Peter.
3. Aditi (said) ___________ a secret in my ear.
4. “Please take us to the zoo,” (said) ___________ the children.
5. “The train is coming,” (said) ___________ Granddad.
6. Mary (said) ___________ a story in class yesterday.
7. “Stay in bed for the rest of the week,” (said) ___________ the doctor.
8. The general (said) ___________ that the army was to retreat.
9. The police (said) ___________ to the detective that the evidence was missing.
10. The principal (said) ___________ 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.
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

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

globe
book
ten
ruler
art
teacher
rubber
pencil
bell
desk
copy
Adverbs are words that tell us more about a verb. Most adverbs are formed by adding ly to adjectives. Example: The bird sang sweetly.

Change the adjectives to adverbs.
1. He (quick) __________ swam the first length of the pool.
2. She argued (bitter) __________ with her mother.
3. The sun shone (brilliant) __________ over the crowded stadium.
4. The actress spoke (calm) __________, and (slow) __________.
5. He won (superb) __________.
6. She (brave) __________ rescued the drowning.
7. The captain spoke (quiet) __________ to his team.
8. The police officer eyed the man (suspicious) __________.
9. We sat (patient) __________ in the waiting room.
10. The king ruled his kingdom (wise) __________

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

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

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!
Language

A Choose the correct word.

Goldilocks

Once upon a time an a little girl called Goldilocks went for a walk in the wood. She did not know that there were dangerous animals in the (wood, would) wood. Suddenly she came upon a little house.

“I (me) wonder who lives here,” she thought.

“There doesn’t seem to be anybody about.”

She knocked on the door and walked in. In front of her were three bowls of steaming porridge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Father Bear shouted “Who (are, is) sleeping in Baby Bear’s bed?”

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

Goldilocks jumped up and ran away.

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

Poor Goldilocks! She (done, did) not know what she had (did, done) wrong!

B Unscramble the sports words. Find them in the wordsearch.

bootfall
foular
noe
folg
hicsletat
nisten
paeryl
emat
tecompe
champion

groat
football
formula one
golf
athletics
tennis
player
team
compete
goal

Language

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. Buoy
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
15. It is a large, buzzing fly. Bluebottle
Reading

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 onwards 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.

Activities

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Unscramble the missing letters for the thr words.

```
A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neo</th>
<th>tao</th>
<th>wo</th>
<th>dea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thr one</td>
<td>thr oat</td>
<td>thr ow</td>
<td>thr ead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Unscramble the missing letters for the shr words.

```
B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pim</th>
<th>kin</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shr imp</td>
<td>shr ink</td>
<td>shr ew</td>
<td>shr ub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Write shr or thr.

```
C

1. A __shr__ub is a small bush which you might find in the garden.
2. When sewing a button you need a needle and __thr__ead.
3. The __thr__ush is a songbird.
4. The puppy tore the newspaper into __shr__eds.
5. I don’t want my new top to __shr__ink in the wash.
6. Mandy gets a great __thr__ill from parachute jumping.
7. A queen sits on her __thr__one.
8. The little girl caught a __shr__imp in the rock pool.
```

Find these shr and thr words in the wordsearch.

```
D

shrug , throat
shrick , three
shrew , throne
shrink , throb
shred , threat

shr | thr | t | e | r
---|----|---|---|---
g h h e l t h r o b
n r u r t h r o a t
k e l a w h o s o n
o e 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.

Write past or passed.

```
A

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.
```

Choose the most suitable verb for each sentence.

```
B

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


---

**Across**

2. jigsaw
3. child
5. ot
6. st
7. er
10. g
11. ar
12. ind
13. quirk
14. ll
15. s
16. b
17.throne
18. plumbrella

**Down**

1. shrew
4. q
6. farm
7. a
9. r
11. i
12. n
Language

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

B Write of or off.
1. Thousands ____ of them floated ____ off ____ down the river.
2. The fox ran ____ with two ____ of ____ the farmer's hens.
3. Hana turned ____ off ____ the television before going ____ off ____ bed.
4. Tim, the baby ____ of family, was afraid ____ of ____ the dog next door.
5. The sphinx had the body ____ of ____ a lion and the head ____ of ____ a human.
6. The tall runner set ____ before the rest ____ of ____ the field.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trotted</th>
<th>slid</th>
<th>scampered</th>
<th>scurried</th>
<th>trundled</th>
<th>skimed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. The donkey and cart (went) ____ trotted ____ down the dusty track.
2. The water skier (went) ____ skimed ____ smoothly across the water's surface.
3. Hot streams of lava (went) ____ slid ____ down the mountain slope.
4. The young foal (went) ____ scampered ____ after the mare.
5. The squirrels (went) ____ scurried ____ up to their drey in the trees.
6. The horse (went) ____ trotted ____ along beside the jockey.

Activities

A Choose the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bee</th>
<th>bear</th>
<th>monkey</th>
<th>robin</th>
<th>mouse</th>
<th>snake</th>
<th>lion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>cockerel</td>
<td>frog</td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The ____ bee ____ hums.
2. The ____ cockerel ____ crows.
3. The ____ elephant ____ trumpets.
4. The ____ donkey ____ brays.
5. The ____ mouse ____ squeaks.
6. The ____ frog ____ croaks.
7. The ____ horse ____ neighs.
8. The ____ robin ____ chirps.
10. The ____ monkey ____ gibbers.
11. The ____ lion ____ roars.
12. The ____ bear ____ growls.

B Write the missing word.
1. A ____ choir ____ of angels.
2. A ____ skulk ____ of foxes.
3. A ____ swarm ____ of bees.
4. A ____ bunch ____ or grapes.
5. A ____ litter ____ of grapes.
6. A ____ pack ____ of wolves.
7. An ____ army ____ of soldiers.
8. A ____ fleet ____ of ships.
10. A ____ flock ____ of sheep.
11. A ____ nest ____ of mice.

C Write the missing word.
1. The sheets were clean but the ____ covers ____ were dirty.
2. The tennis player seldom practised but ____ often ____ won.
3. We had enough paint for interior walls but not enough for the ____ exterior ____ .
4. We pinned the banner up but it fell ____ down ____ shortly after.
5. The junior teams won the cup but the ____ senior ____ teams did not win anything.
6. The girl was told to be polite and not to be ____ rude ____ .

D Write the missing word.
1. As blind as a ____ bat ____ .
2. As graceful as a ____ swan ____ .
3. As wise as an ____ owl ____ .
4. As gentle as a ____ lamb ____ .
5. As strong as an ____ ox ____ .
6. As sly as a ____ fox ____ .
7. As hungry as a ____ horse ____ .
8. As brave as a ____ tiger ____ .
9. As proud as a ____ peacock ____ .
10. As agile as a ____ gazelle ____ .
11. As slow as a ____ snail ____ .
12. As fierce as a ____ lion ____ .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word Pairs</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>be, bee</td>
<td>Which is an insect?</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>place, plaice</td>
<td>Which is the flat fish?</td>
<td>plaice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>flour, flower</td>
<td>Which grows in the garden?</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>tale, tail</td>
<td>Which is a story?</td>
<td>tale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>herd, heard</td>
<td>Which is a collection of animals?</td>
<td>herd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>beach, beech</td>
<td>Which is a tree?</td>
<td>beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>hair, hare</td>
<td>Which is a wild animal?</td>
<td>hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>lair, layer</td>
<td>Which is a fox’s home?</td>
<td>lair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>yew, ewe, you</td>
<td>Which is a female sheep?</td>
<td>ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>coarse, course</td>
<td>Which means rough?</td>
<td>coarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>grate, great</td>
<td>Which belongs to a fireplace?</td>
<td>grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>teem, team</td>
<td>Which is a group of people?</td>
<td>team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>leek, leak</td>
<td>Which is a vegetable?</td>
<td>leek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>bow, bough</td>
<td>Which is a branch?</td>
<td>bough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>heel, heal, he’ll</td>
<td>Which is a part of your foot?</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>pare, pair, pear</td>
<td>Which means a couple?</td>
<td>pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>seas, seize, sees</td>
<td>Which means to grasp?</td>
<td>seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>scent, sent, cent</td>
<td>Which is a coin?</td>
<td>cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>palate, pallet, palette</td>
<td>Which is a painter’s board?</td>
<td>palette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>so, sow, sew</td>
<td>Which means to scatter?</td>
<td>sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>I’ll, isle, aisle</td>
<td>Which is an island?</td>
<td>isle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>rain, rein, reign</td>
<td>Which is part of a horse’s bridle?</td>
<td>rein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>meet, meat, mete</td>
<td>Which is food?</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>idle, idol, idyll</td>
<td>Which is a false god?</td>
<td>idol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>for, four, fore</td>
<td>Which is after three?</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>there, their, they’re</td>
<td>Which means belonging to them?</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>bean, being, been</td>
<td>Which can you eat?</td>
<td>bean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>