English Skills
Answers
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Chinese New Year</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Letters</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Words</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The Snake</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloze</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The Lobster</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctions</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular and Plural</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The Strange Ship</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloze</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Nouns</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Nell and the Goose</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonics</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronouns</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The Conquest of Space</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homonyms</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The Magnificent Cave</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloze</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Words</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Nanuk</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun with Words</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenses</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participles</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Reading          | The Titanic      | 52 |
| Activities       | 53               |
| Cloze            | 54               |
| Adverbs          | 55               |
| Writing          | 56               |
| Quotation Marks  | 57               |
| Reading          | The Burglar Who Called the Police | 58 |
| Activities       | 59               |
| Fun with Words   | 60               |
| Grammar          | 61               |
| Language         | 62               |
| Reading          | Gold             | 64 |
| Activities       | 65               |
| Cloze            | 66               |
| The Comma        | 67               |
| Writing          | 68               |
| Language         | 69               |
| Reading          | Mysteries of Migration | 70 |
| Activities       | 71               |
| Cloze            | 72               |
| The Apostrophe (’)| 73              |
| Writing          | 74               |
| Language         | 75               |
| Reading          | The Enchanted Stag | 76 |
| Activities       | 77               |
| Fun with Words   | 78               |
| Contractions     | 79               |
| Writing          | 80               |
| Abbreviations    | 81               |
| Reading          | The Submarine    | 82 |
| Activities       | 83               |
| Cloze            | 84               |
| Conjunctions     | 85               |
| Writing          | 86               |
| Language         | 87               |
| Reading          | William Tell     | 88 |
| Activities       | 89               |
| Cloze            | 90               |
| Prepositions     | 91               |
| Writing          | 92               |
| Using Words      | 93               |
| Revision         | 94               |
| Language         | 95               |
| Silent Letters   | 96               |
A Read the story.

Chinese New Year

The Chinese New Year is the most important festival not only in China, but also for millions of Chinese people living around the world. The Chinese use a lunar calendar, based on the changing phases of the Moon. Because of this, Chinese New Year falls on a different date each year, but it usually takes place in January or February.

Getting ready for the New Year involves cleaning the house, buying new clothes and putting up New Year decorations. New Year’s Eve dinner is the biggest meal of the year, and many of the dishes have a symbolic meaning. For example, the dumplings which are eaten represent wealth, because they are similar in shape to ancient Chinese gold or silver ingots.

As soon as the New Year arrives, firecrackers are set off. Red packets (which are simply red envelopes with money in), are exchanged. Giving someone a red packet is a way of wishing them good luck and wealth for the coming year. Dragon dancing is another custom associated with Chinese New Year. The Lantern Festival, which takes place on the first full Moon of the year, marks the end of the two-week long New Year celebrations.

No one really knows the origins of the New Year celebrations in China, but legend has it that a beast called Nian appeared every year at the same time and ate people, until a wise old man found a way to stop it. The grateful people began celebrating the anniversary of the beast’s defeat.

Every Chinese year is named after one of twelve animals: rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog or pig. The Chinese believe that your personality is influenced by the animal in whose year you are born.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write the sentences using to, two or too.

1. David is too ill to go to the pop concert.
2. The last two days were too wet to play games.
3. The teacher told me to leave for home at two o’clock.
4. Prasad went to the dance and Satira went with two of her friends.
5. My sisters travel to school by bus.
6. I am going to the film today with my two cousins.
7. I am too young to be admitted to the dance.
8. It is too early to retire to bed.
9. The question was too hard to answer.
10. It is too soon after dinner to go swimming.
11. The teacher ordered two of us to play in the game.
12. If you are going to the pop concert may I come too?
13. The two of us were too tired to play in the garden.
14. The teacher showed the pupils two ways to solve the problem.
A. Correct the mistakes in this story.

The Sick Lion

Once, a lion became sick in his lair and many of the other animals came to visit him.

However, the fox never came, and finally the lion wrote a long letter to him, reminding the fox of their friendship and suggesting that he come and visit the lion’s lair.

The fox was in the locality one day, but after some thought he went home without seeing the lion and wrote a letter instead. He said that he was sorry to hear that the lion was ill and he promised that he would say lots of prayers for his recovery. “But I cannot see my way to visit you now,” he wrote.

“Because while I saw lots of footprints going into your den, I saw none coming out again.”

B. Insert the capital letters where needed.

1. I am going to the film with George.
2. Lille is an industrial city in northern France.
3. Mrs Flood went to London and bought a dress in Harrods.
4. The President of the United States of America lives in the White House.
5. The first of April is called “fools” day.
6. Maha is my cousin and she lives in Kinshasa.
7. Every Tuesday in June she visits her Aunt Hannah.
8. The Bangladeshi team should win on Saturday.

C. Rewrite using fewer ‘ands’ and more full stops.

It was a crisp winter’s morning. I jumped out of bed and dressed quickly. Today we were going to visit our cousins in Manchester. I hurried downstairs and found everyone was waiting for me. Without further delay, I ran to the car and got in. Dad started the engine and we were on our way.
Writing

Copy this passage, filling in the blanks.

My name is ________. My friends call me ________. I am ________ years of age. I have ________ eyes and ________ hair. My height is ________ and my weight is ________. I live in ________ with my ________. I have ________ brothers and ________ sisters. I like to play ________ with my friends after ________. My favourite hobby is ________. I have a fine collection of ________. I should like very much to be ________ when I grow up.

Write a description of your best friend. Remember to mention: age, height, likes, dislikes, colour of hair and eyes, dress, habits.

__________________________
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Write a yearly diary. Include each year from your year of birth.
Example: 1999: Born in Dubai.

Write a diary for one day.
__________________________
__________________________
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Using Words

Write a or an.
 1. The girl ate an egg and an sausage for her breakfast.
 2. My brother saw a fox and an eagle in the forest.
 3. I saw an aeroplane disappear behind a white cloud.
 4. The carpenter had an axe and a saw in his hand.
 5. She gave the boy an apple and an orange.
 6. My sister Aditi is an actress and my sister Erina is a model.
 7. I have an uncle and an aunt in New York.
 8. The waitress wore an apron and a white cap.
 9. An ant and a flea are two tiny insects.
10. The gardener planted an elm tree and an oak tree in the garden.

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Write the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>ART</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>DENT</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>CYCL</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>TOUR</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>CHEM</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>FLOR</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>MOTOR</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>BOTAN</th>
<th>ISt</th>
<th>JOURNAL</th>
<th>ISt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dictionary Fun. Write five words that include the letters.

1. ant (e.g. elephant) 7. full
2. oil 8. ous
3. ore 9. ment
4. all 10. ion
5. our
6. ful
The Snake

On another day, as we were going back to the camp in the evening, Toto had wandered some ten metres in front of me, when suddenly a small snake slid out from behind a stone, passed right in front of Toto, and dropped into a crack between two rocks. Toto yelled with terror, then ran back to me, and stood, with his teeth chattering, holding his hand as if to show where he had been bitten.

I examined it carefully, but could not see the tiny mark that would have been made by the snake's fangs. I made sure of this, and then told Toto that he was only frightened, and that the snake had not touched him. He did not believe me. He had been so scared by the sudden sight of the snake that he was certain that he was hurt and probably imagined that he was going to die. Knowing that this was not so, I tried to coax him to come back with me to camp. He would not come.

I walked ahead, expecting him to follow. After a few paces, I looked back and saw the little fellow stretched out on the ground, convinced that he was too ill to move, and looking at me with piteous entreaty not to leave him. So I picked him up and carried him to my tent, where at last the sight of a bunch of bananas distracted his thoughts until he forgot his terror, and half an hour later he was sitting on my bed, playing as contentedly as ever.

Reading

Activities

A Read the story.

B Answer these questions. (Answer them in sentence-form where possible.)

1. A monkey. The bunch of bananas distracted his thoughts until he forgot his terror.
2. The snake frightened Toto.
3. He yelled and stood with his teeth chattering.
4. He made sure that Toto had no bite marks by examining his hand carefully.
5. Toto did not believe that the snake had not touched him.
6. Toto stretched out on the ground.
7. Toto was convinced that he was too ill to move.
8. Explain: his teeth chattered; distracted his thoughts; the snake's fangs; piteous entreaty.
9. "Toto had wandered … in front of me". Write two sentences of your own, one of which will contain the word "wandered", and another, the word "wondered".
10. Toto was "scared"; "terrified"; "frightened". Which of these words suggests the least degree of fear?
11. Forgot, bit, sat, held, tried, came, dropped.

C Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

D Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

Rewrite the phrases using the correct descriptive words.

1. the __murmur__ of a stream
2. the __boom__ of a drum
3. the __blare__ of a trumpet
4. the __booming__ of a gun
5. the __ring__ of a telephone
6. the __call__ of a bugle
7. the __chug__ of an engine
8. the __clanking__ of chains
9. the __clatter__ of hooves
10. the __clink__ of coins
11. the __crackling__ of wood
12. the __crack__ of a whip
13. the __creak__ of a hinge
14. the __dripping__ of water
**A** Write the missing words.

Millions of **years** ago, small animals no bigger than foxes ran **about** the forests of North **America**. They were like tiny ponies, except **that** they had four toes and they were **called** ‘dawn horses’. These little animals kept **changing** over the years. They grew bigger and **bigger** and their **toes** grew fewer **until** they had only one, now called a hoof. Then a strange thing happened, all the horses in **America** died **out**. It was the Spaniards who first brought horses back to America. In the stone age there were wild **horses** in Ireland. When these horses were **first** tamed, they were kept for their **meat** and **their** milk but very soon they were carrying heavy loads. Nowadays, there **are** many different **breeds** of horse.

**B** Write the missing words.

A piece of South American rainforest, the **size** of a football pitch, is cut **down** every three **seconds**. Trees ‘breathe out’ **water** vapour which is turned into rain in the water **cycle**. Destroying these rainforests **means** that less water **vapour** is made and **less** rain falls.

**Nouns**

Nouns are naming words. They name people, places, things and animals.

**A** Write the nouns.

1. A **plague** of locusts ate all the wheat.
2. The girl chopped **wood** for the fire.
3. The Czar of Russia had great **wealth**.
4. Rabbits eat **grass**, but **otters** eat **fish**.
5. We breathe **air** into our lungs.
6. The fisherman filled his basket with **fish**.
7. A pack of hungry **dogs** attacked the sheep.
8. The **owner** of the hotel is a wealthy lady.
9. Joan kept her **parrot** in a **cage**.
10. The **ship** struck a reef, but the crew was saved.

**B** Find the 27 nouns.

It was a glorious September **day**, with the warm **sun** shining brightly in the blue **sky**. High up in the **air**, the lark was filling the heavens with **melody**, and from **tree** and **hedge** came the sweet notes of thrush, blackbird and robin. The sheep were lying peacefully in the shade of the trees, and the horses were knee-deep in the river.

Down in the valley, the **machines** were noisily cutting the golden **corn**; but louder than the **noise** of the machines were the **shouts** of the **children** bathing in the cool pool by the ash **grove**.

**C** Write suitable nouns.

1. The girl limped home as her **leg** was injured.
2. There was an interesting **story** on the radio.
3. The photographer put a **flash** in her **camera**.
4. The rider fell off his **horse**.
5. I witnessed a collision of two **vehicles**.
6. The motorist put **water** in the car’s radiator.
7. I was bitten by a **snake** in the woods.
8. He put some **bread** on his bread.
Write an interesting paragraph about each of the following animals. Some helpful words are given.

**A. Giraffe**
- Africa
- lovely, gentle animal
- tallest animal
- long, slender neck
- spotted body
- feeds on tender leaves

**B. Kangaroo**
- Australia
- strong hind legs
- thick, powerful tail
- leaps and bounds
- pouch for its young
- feeds on grass

**C. Lion**
- the cat family
- king of the beasts
- roars and prowls
- tawny mane
- powerful jaws and teeth

**D. Seal**
- lives on land and sea
- waddles clumsily
- devours fish
- flippers
- sharp teeth

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**Language**

Divide these words into two lists – feminine and masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manageress</td>
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<td>sister</td>
<td>princess</td>
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<td>actress</td>
<td>daughter</td>
</tr>
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<td>aunt</td>
<td>niece</td>
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<td>queen</td>
<td>squaw</td>
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<td>mother</td>
<td>heroine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>hero</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underline the feminine words.

1. The **princess** greeted the **actress**.
2. The **headmistress** has a **daughter** in my class.
3. Her **niece** is a famous **woman**.
4. My **grandmother** was a great athlete when **she** was young.
5. The **landlady** is a **saxinster**.
6. The **waitress** gave **her** a fright.
7. The **woman** thanked **her hostess**.
8. The **bride** waved to **her sister**.
9. The **manageress** gave instructions to the **stewardess**.
10. The **shepherdess** searched for the lost **ewe**.

Underline the masculine words.

1. **Father** and **uncle** were laughing.
2. The **prince** spoke to the **king**.
3. The **man** wore **his** new hat.
4. The **husband** went to see **his** barber.
5. My **brother** waved to **Louis**.
6. The **hero** thanked the **steward** for **his** help.
7. The **count** greeted the **duke**.
8. The **man** handed **his son** a cheque.
9. The **boy** spoke to the **manager**.
10. The **waiter** served **Mr Carroll**.

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Man is masculine  
Girl is feminine  
Boy is masculine  
Woman is feminine
**Reading**

**The Lobster**

Lobsters have lived in the sea for millions of years. These shellfish crawl around the ocean floor on slender legs. They are protected by their strong shells.

The lobster lives in shallow waters around our coasts. Just like the fish, it breathes through tiny blood vessels in its gills. Its long feelers help it find food among the rocks and seaweed. At night it hunts for dead fish, shellfish, snails and water insects. The hungry lobster will even devour its brother or sister. If it loses a claw or a leg, it grows a new one. What a strange creature!

The female lobster cleverly glues her eggs to the underside of her body. She carries them with her until they are hatched. Many of the baby lobsters are eaten by the bigger fish. Those that escape hide among the rocks or bury themselves deep in the sand. There they grow big and strong. Each summer they are fitted with a new suit of armour and a fresh stomach lining. They hide in a dark hole until the new crusty shell hardens.

Fishermen catch lobsters in funnel-shaped pots. A piece of fish is used as bait. Once a lobster crawls into a pot, it is trapped.

Lobster is one of the world’s favourite seafoods.

**Activities**

**A** Answer these questions.

1. In shallow waters around our coasts.
2. It crawls on slender legs.
3. It is protected by a strong shell.
4. Dead fish, shellfish, snails and water insects. The hungry lobster will even eat its brother or sister.
5. On the underside of her body.
6. It breathes through tiny blood vessels in its gills.
7. Many are eaten by the bigger fish.
8. In funnel-shaped pots.
9. If it loses a claw or a leg it grows a new one.
10. Have you ever seen a lobster in real life?

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

**C** Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

**D** Write the sentences using is or are.

1. Her hands are clean but her face is dirty.
2. My gloves are upstairs and my coat is in the hall.
3. His cheeks are swollen and his nose is cut.
4. The boy’s feet are cold but his hands are warm.
5. Her eye is sore and her tooth is loose.
6. Aba’s face is pale and her ears are red.
7. Her fingers are swollen and her thumb is broken.
8. When she is singing what are you doing?
9. The stranger’s eyes are brown and her hair is jet black.
10. John is crying because his teeth are broken.
A Father and his Sons

Once, a hard-working father had a family of sons. The sons were very troublesome and were always quarrelling among themselves.

The father was very worried about this, and one day he gathered the whole family around him. He showed them a bundle of sticks, tied together with cord.

"I want each of you to take this bundle in your hands," he said, "and try with all your strength to break it."

Beginning with the youngest, each boy tried in turn to break the sticks, but none succeeded.

"Now, untie the bundle," said the amused father. "And see what you can do with each twig."

They did so, and with great ease, each of them snapped the single sticks to pieces.

"I have a bit of advice for you now," explained the father. "Keep together as a family and you are safe. Divide, and you are in trouble."

---

**A** Correct the mistakes in this story.

**B** Write the conjunctions.

We could not get into the house because we had left the keys on the hall table. We would have to wait outside in the garden until my brother came home at six o’clock. Chris thought he could climb in through the bedroom window although this was not a good plan because we didn’t have a long enough ladder.

**B** Write the missing conjunctions.

1. We went to the zoo and saw some elephants.
2. Lucy was wet because she had forgotten her umbrella.
3. I like coffee but I would prefer tea.
4. Baldev put on his suit before he went to work.
5. You cannot go in the sea unless you can swim.

**C** Fill the blanks with conjunctions.

We were locked out because we had lost our keys. Mum was at Grandma’s house and she would come home early if we could phone her and let her know. We could not use our phone but Mrs Jones next door was at home. We went to ask if we could call Mum from her house. We rang the bell and Mrs Jones called out telling us to wait because she was having a bath. We were waiting on the doorstep until Dad came home early. He was not very pleased and moaned at us, “Unless you start looking after your things better you will have to go to Gran’s every night.”
Writing

A Do you know the story of Jack and the Beanstalk? Write a different ending. Start with Jack running out of the giant’s house.

B Write a different ending to the story of Red Riding Hood. Start from her entering Grandma’s cottage.

C Pick your favourite fairy tale. Write the story from a different viewpoint.

Singular and Plural

If you are in doubt about any of the answers, please check your dictionary.

A Write these sentences in the plural.
1. The boys worked in the cities.
2. The geese were killed by the foxes.
3. The heroes saved the ladies.
4. The thieves stole the rubies.
5. The mice ate the cheese.
6. The armies dug the trenches.
7. The men chased the donkeys.
8. The wolves devoured the sheep.
9. The horses hurt their hooves.
10. The tomatoes in the boxes are rotten.

B Write these sentences in the singular.
1. The woman picked the tomato.
2. The fly landed on the bush.
3. The man was afraid of the woman.
4. The thief stole the watch.
5. The donkey had a sore hoof.
6. The dwarf lived in the valley.
7. The child picked the leaf.
8. The dish was on the shelf.
9. The mouse lived in the piano.
10. The potato was the same size as the orange.

C Write these sentences in the plural.
1. The men captured the robbers.
2. The women sang some songs.
3. The fishermen caught some trout and some salmon.
4. The shepherds watched over their flocks.
5. The knives are on the shelves.
6. The ladies gave presents to the children.
7. The farmers felled the trees in the fields.
8. The mice escaped from the traps.
9. The potatoes were too big to cook with the tomatoes.
10. The thieves stole the watches.
11. The wolves killed the sheep.
12. The foxes attacked the goose.
13. The men ate the trout.
14. The women screamed when the mice appeared.
The Strange Ship

As Captain Morehouse climbed up onto the deck of the Dei Gratia, on the morning of the 8th of December, 1872, little did he realise that one of the greatest mystery stories of all time was about to unfold before his eyes. Thankfully the Atlantic crossing had been smooth and uneventful, and the Dei Gratia was now less than three hundred kilometres from her destination, Gibraltar. The quiet thoughts of the captain were suddenly interrupted by eager cries of “ship ahoy! ship ahoy!” – one of the crew had spotted a ship coming towards them on the starboard side. Quickly snatchng his telescope, Morehouse soon observed that there was something strange about this ship, for she was steering wildly and lurching through the waves. And what was even more disconcerting, nobody appeared to be on deck! The alarmed captain immediately sent four of his men out by rowing boat to board the ship and investigate. A search of the ship confirmed that there was not a single soul aboard. The ship was the Marie Celeste which had set sail from New York a month earlier.

No clue could be found as to the crew’s disappearance. There was plenty of food and water aboard; all the crew’s belongings were neatly packed in their sea chests; and furthermore, there was no sign of any violence having taken place. When Captain Morehouse sailed into Gibraltar with the Marie Celeste, it caused a sensation, and a full enquiry was ordered without delay. Did the crew mutiny? Were they attacked by pirates? Was some mysterious illness responsible for their disappearance? Or could a giant sea monster have swept them all overboard?

These and many other questions were asked, but no conclusive answer was ever found to explain the mystery of the Marie Celeste.
A Write the missing words.

- built
- made
- storeys
- under
- subside
- tilting
- Italy

The famous Tower of Pisa is the bell tower of the cathedral in Pisa, **Italy**. When it was only half **built** (it was started in 1173), the soil **under** one half began to **subside**, and the tower tipped. The tower is **made** of white marble and has eight **storeys**. Engineers have managed to prevent any further **tilting**.

B Write the missing words.

- not
- spins
- silky
- doesn't
- gets
- moths
- across
- walks
- when
- own
- caught

**WHY DOESN'T A SPIDER GET STUCK IN ITS OWN WEB?**

A spider **spins** two kinds of **silky** thread out of its **own** body, and it uses both kinds **when** it makes a web. One kind is sticky. Flies, **moths** and other insects get **caught** in it. The other kind is **not** sticky. The spider **walks** on threads of non-sticky silk when it runs **across** its web. The poor fly, of course, **doesn't** know the difference and **gets** caught.

C Write the missing words.

- attacked
- scraps
- have
- liked
- animal
- rarely
- its

The hyena is not **liked** by either men or beasts. This **animal** is so cowardly that it **rarely** defends itself when **attacked**. It seldom attacks and kills for **its** food, but lives on **scraps** that other animals **have** left.

---

**Types of Nouns**

Nouns are names.

Common nouns are names of things: girl, city, month, car, house.

Proper nouns are names of people, animals, places, dates, brand names and titles: John, Goldie, The Mill House, London, April, Saab, the Bible.

A Underline the common nouns in this passage and circle the proper nouns.

The **sun** had barely risen when we set out for the **lake**. **Mum** had made **sandwiches** for us and we were going to spend the **day** fishing. **John** had bought a new **rod** and he was anxious to use it. When we reached the **lake** we attached the **motor** to the **boat** and set off. During the **day** we would probably visit one of the many **islands** which dotted the **lake**.

B Underline the proper nouns.

1. **Rover** the dog swam across the wide river.
2. **Fluffy** was playing happily with a ball of wool.
3. **Sam** enjoyed going to **Lima**.
4. A truck towed the broken-down **Ford** car along the road.
5. **Sean Connery** appeared in many films as **British spy James Bond**.
6. We went to **Karachi** to visit **Aunt Hana**.
7. **Jan** and **Mia** saw **Mr Singh** catch the thief.
8. The **lion** escaped from its cage in **Shanghai Zoo**.
9. **Mrs Pierce** shouted loudly at the **barking dog**.
10. **Old Jock** walked slowly along **West Street**.

C Write four nouns for each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dogs</td>
<td>countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toys</td>
<td>insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sports</td>
<td>farm animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Example: ex is a prefix meaning out.

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Example: ex is a prefix meaning out.

**A**
Look at each picture below. Write a sentence to explain what is happening in the picture.

- **exhaust**
- **excavate**
- **extract**
- **export**
- **exit**
- **expel**

**B**
Write one of the following prefixes for each of the words below:

1. **inter** national
2. **re** build
3. **fore** cast
4. **in** human
5. **mis** take
6. **un** usual
7. **fore** gone
8. **in** side
9. **mis** judge
10. **un** roll

**C**
Add **un**- to the beginning of the following words and write a sentence for each.

1. **un**- willing
2. **un** known
3. **un** kind
4. **un** reliable
5. **un** beaten
6. **un** fair
7. **un** cover
8. **un** lock
9. **un** true

**D**
Write the opposite of these words by adding a prefix.

1. **incorrect**
2. **unsafe**
3. **disobey**
4. **indirect**
5. **immodest**
6. **disloyal**
7. **unaware**
8. **disconnect**
9. **impossible**
10. **disorder**
11. **disapprove**
12. **irregular**
13. **untidy**
14. **impatient**
15. **unclean**

**E**
Find a word in your dictionary with each prefix below: vice, trans, de, ante, inter, sub, post, bi, ob, ab.
Reading

Nell and the Goose

Nell was disturbed at the thought of the man she had come so far to see, for she had heard frightening stories about him on her way to the lighthouse. Yet, she was anxious to see him, for she had been told by more than one person in this land of swamps that Meldon, the rough giant who was the chief keeper in the lighthouse, possessed a magic power of healing injured things. She knew, too, that the fowlers hated him because he interfered with their sport, but even so, her fear was conquered by the hope in her childish heart that he would heal what she carried in her arms.

She had never seen Meldon, and all but fled in panic at the apparition which almost filled the doorway immediately as she knocked—a huge man with jet-black hair and beard, prominent hump and crooked, claw like hand. She edged timidly forward and held out what she had been carrying—a large, white bird. There were blood stains on her frock and on the wings of the bird which lay quite still.

Meldon carried the bird into the house and gently placed it on a table where it moved feebly. Nell's curiosity drove her in and she found herself in a warm room with a bright coal fire. The walls were covered with coloured pictures, and there was a pleasant, if unusual, smell.

The bird fluttered slightly when Meldon, with his good hand, carefully opened out its immense, white wings. The man seemed puzzled and looked inquiringly at the child.

"Where did you find this bird?" he asked.

"In the marsh near our house, sir, where the fowlers were shooting this morning. What is it?"

"A snow goose from Canada."

Activities

A Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)

1. She had heard frightening stories about the man she had come to see.
2. He had the power to heal injured birds.
3. The hope that Meldon would heal the bird helped her overcome her fear.
4. She was afraid because Meldon was a huge man with jet-black hair and beard.
5. The blood was from the injured bird she was carrying.
6. It had been shot by the fowlers.
7. She wanted to see inside Meldon’s house.
8. What do you think had happened to the bird?
9. Explain the following words: magic; fowlers; apparition; prominent; fluttered; inquiringly.
10. Write each of the above words in a sentence of your own.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write the sayings using the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fast</th>
<th>meek</th>
<th>swift</th>
<th>poor</th>
<th>quick</th>
<th>clear</th>
<th>white</th>
<th>busy</th>
<th>pale</th>
<th>strong</th>
<th>heavy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>silent</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>graceful</td>
<td>hungry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. as __ old __ as the hills
2. as __ fast __ as a hare
3. as __ black __ as coal
4. as __ heavy __ as lead
5. as __ meek __ as a lamb
6. as __ strong __ as an ox
7. as __ swift __ as a deer
8. as __ hungry __ as a wolf
9. as __ graceful __ as a swan
10. as __ poor __ as a church mouse
11. as __ fresh __ as water
12. as __ pale __ as death
13. as __ quick __ as lightning
14. as __ clean __ as a new pin
15. as __ clear __ as crystal
16. as __ silent __ as the grave
17. as __ white __ as a sheet
18. as __ busy __ as an ant
19. as __ brown __ as a berry
20. as __ soft __ as putty
There is only one correct spelling in each line. Can you write the correct spelling of the other two?

1. Stretch, fractur, fourth
2. Imposible, jostel, journey
3. Laughter, luxury, monthly
4. Arctic, Olympick, piller
5. Rowdy, scoop, shortin
6. Slippery, steadey, startel
7. Vacum, voluntery, wafer
8. Sheikh, beleive, recieve
9. Populer, postege, porridge
10. Comotion, caskit, biscuite

A pronoun is used in place of a noun.
Example: Carla is always smiling. She is always smiling.

Find the pronouns.

Eventually, the train pulled out of the station. I leaned out of the carriage window and began to wave. Jan was running along the platform. She was smiling but I knew there were tears in her eyes. I waved until she was only a blob in the distance. I knew I might never see her again but I wouldn’t think of that now. A whole new world was opening up before me and there was no going back. I had come too far.

Write these pronouns in alphabetical order.

1. Strech, fractur, fourth
2. Impossible, jostel, journey
3. Laughter, luxury, monthly
4. Arctic, Olympick, piller
5. Rowdy, scoop, shortin
6. Slippery, steadey, startel
7. Vacum, voluntery, wafer
8. Sheikh, beleive, recieve
9. Populer, postege, porridge
10. Comotion, caskit, biscuite

How many vegetables can you find in the wordsearch? They can read in any direction. Challenge a friend.

Write the words with oo.

1. f oo l A silly person.
2. n oo n Midday.
3. p oo r The opposite of “rich”.
4. w oo l Worn by a sheep.
5. s oo t Dirt from the chimney.
6. m oo n It shines at night.
7. s oo l Stolen goods.
8. c oo p A hen’s house.
9. b oo t Worn on the foot.
10. c oo k He prepares meals.
11. p oo l A place for swimming.
12. f oo l Part of a plant under the ground.

Write the missing pronouns.

1. The woman travelled to Singapore but _____ lost her way.
2. The girl will listen to her father because she respects _____.
3. Have you found an apple as I lost ____?
4. My coat is light but _____ is heavy.
5. Apples are good for you so you should eat ____.
6. Are you the boy _____ won the race?
7. Is that the car _____ crashed near the school?
8. I know nothing about ____.
9. It will be a secret between you and ____.
10. He is as tall as ____ am.

Write these pronouns in alphabetical order.

1. mine, your, me, yours, my, I, you
2. he, she, it, him, her, his, hers, its
3. we, us, our, ours
4. they, them, their, theirs

A pronoun is used in place of a noun.
Example: Carla is always smiling. She is always smiling.

Did Hari enjoy the meal? Did he enjoy it?
Write a short story on each of the following titles. Use the help words.

A

The Accident

overslept  hurriedly dressed  snatched a quick breakfast  desperate hurry dashing across the street  screeching of brakes  car skidded struck a glancing blow  dazed  ambulance siren stretcher injuries not serious.

B

Voyage into space

astronaut  space mission to  tearful farewell  launch site strapped firmly inside  countdown  terrific surge of power  lift off capsule window.

B

An encounter with a shark

swimming  warm sea  shoals of fish  snorkelling  sudden shriek of horror a shark fin  came closer  panic stricken  swam for our lives.

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word to give a new word. Examples: selfish, publisher, teacher, harmless.

A

Write two words for each suffix below.

1. -ous
2. -et
3. -ory
4. -er
5. -ist
6. -ence
7. -ance
8. -less
9. -ful
10. -eer
11. -can
12. -ier
13. -fly
14. -ant
15. -ible

B

Add -less to the end of the following words and write a sentence for each.

1. careless
2. cloudless
3. tasteless
4. spotless
5. toothless
6. homeless
7. endless
8. painless
9. luckless

C

Write a sentence that describes what these do. (Use your dictionary.)

1. An archaeologist studies antiquities.
2. A philatelist collects stamps.
3. A physician treats the sick.
4. A producer brings plays and films before the public.
5. An editor prepares another’s work for publication.
6. A cobbler repairs shoes and boots.
7. A joiner makes furniture and other woodwork.
8. A farrier shoes horses.
9. An optician makes and sells spectacles.
10. A milliner makes hats.

D

Write suffix goes with which meaning? (Use your dictionary.)

A. one who
B. large
C. full of
D. a place for
E. capable of being

1. -able, -ible
2. -ant
3. -on, -oon
4. -ous
5. -ory
The Conquest of Space

On the 12th April, 1961, Flight Major Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space when he orbited the Earth in his spacecraft, Vostok I, at a height of 300 kilometres, for an hour and forty-eight minutes. Gagarin became a legend overnight. Quite forgotten now is the tiny female dog named Laika, that four years earlier had the distinction of being the first living creature to orbit Earth and had played a vital role in paving the way for later space flights by humans. In fact, the quest to conquer space had started as far back as 1949, when the Russians and Americans earnestly began to grapple with the problems involved. The problems they faced were daunting. It was simply not possible to use aircraft or balloons to venture into space because they relied on air to support them, and space was a vacuum, without air. Also, in order to escape from the massive downward pull of the Earth due to gravity, it was obvious that what was needed was a totally new vehicle of great power and speed.

To overcome these problems, scientists turned to a thousand-year-old Chinese invention, the rocket. Rockets work in much the same way as any ordinary balloon. When its air is allowed to rush out, it shoots forward. Rockets must burn fuel extremely quickly, so that enough hot gases can be released to shoot the rocket forward into the atmosphere. Unless a rocket can reach – within minutes of lift-off – a speed greater than 29 000 kilometres per hour, it will not escape from the Earth's pull. This speed is called the Earth's escape velocity.

Once “escape” from the Earth has been achieved, only very small rocket-power is needed to orbit in space. It takes a spacecraft such as the space shuttle only 90 minutes to orbit the Earth. During this time, the astronauts will spend 45 minutes in bright daylight on one side of the Earth and 45 minutes in darkness on the other.

Activities

A Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)

1. Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space.
2. A dog, Laika, was the first living creature in space.
3. The United States of America and Russia.
4. You have to escape from the massive downward pull of the Earth due to gravity.
5. A rocket burns fuel to release hot gases that shoot it into the atmosphere.
7. The speed needed to escape the Earth's gravitational pull.
8. 90 minutes.
9. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune; and any constellations of stars you know.
10. Find out the meaning of: orbit; distinction; vacuum; grapple; earnest; daunting.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write there or their.

1. The swallows built ____ their ____ nests ____ there ____ last year.
2. ____ Their ____ feathers are scattered here and ____ there ____.
3. I stood ____ there ____ watching the birds building ____ their ____ nests.
4. ____ There ____ was no trace of ____ their ____ canary.
5. ____ There ____ is an owl in ____ their ____ barn.
6. The birds perched ____ there ____ with ____ their ____ friends the crows.
7. ____ There ____ are no eggs ____ there ____ yet.
8. ____ There ____ and then the hunter shot ____ their ____ tame pigeon.
9. Over ____ there ____ is a wild animal.
10. Despite ____ their ____ efforts ____ their ____ pet parrot escaped.

Note: ‘They’re’ means ‘they are’.
A Find the 35 deliberate mistakes.

Santa Claus was named after a man who lived on the southern shore of Turkey. He was a nobleman named Nicholas, and was famous for his generosity. He died about 342 CE. He became the patron saint of Russia, and of sailors, merchants, children and people in sudden danger. We associate him rather with Christmas Eve than December 6th which is his feast day.

One day while out walking Saint Nicholas passed an open window. He could hear a man and his three daughters bewailing the fact they were poor. All their money was gone. “We will have to beg for money to buy food,” the distressed father told his daughters.

Furthermore the poor man could not afford to give a dowry to any of his three daughters. In those days a girl without a dowry had little chance of getting married.

Nicholas was saddened by the plight of the man and his daughters. He had at his home three bags of gold and he decided to return at night and place one of them inside the window of the poor man’s house. This he did when it was dark and the man and his daughters were asleep.

The next morning the father couldn’t believe his eyes. He thanked God for being so merciful towards them. With all this gold the eldest daughter was able to marry.

On the following night, Nicholas returned with a second bag of gold. The father was so grateful that he lay awake on the third night saying prayers of thanksgiving to God for being so kind to him in his hour of need.

Suddenly he heard a noise. He saw Nicholas place a third bag of gold in his small room. The man ran to Nicholas and fell at his feet.

“Give thanks to God, for it was He who sent me to you,” Nicholas told him.

Nicholas later became a bishop, and a church was built for him, called the Church of Saint Nicholas, in the Turkish town of Demre.

A sentence can be made more interesting by adding adjectives. Example: The boy drank the water. The thirsty boy drank the cool water.

A Write these sentences adding some adjectives.

1. The pretty girl was wearing a green dress.
2. The small donkey was in the field.
3. The boy was sitting in the empty classroom.
4. The detective questioned the fat man.
5. He stopped the black car in a narrow lane.
6. They landed the spaceship on the cold planet.
7. I saw a sad clown in his colourful costume.
8. She wrote a long letter and left it on the table.
9. The brown horse was in the thick forest.
10. The large liner crossed the calm ocean.

A Write the missing adjectives.

1. The gentleman wore a beautiful shirt.
2. The courageous policeman rescued the little child.
3. He bought an expensive suit of clothes.
4. He was a powerful swimmer.
5. President Kennedy was a famous man.
6. The friendly dog wagged his tail.
7. The graceful swan glided through the water.
8. The victorious team was given a great welcome by the enthusiastic crowd.
9. A mysterious man appeared at her window.
10. The teenager was drowned in the deep pool.

A Write six adjectives for each of the following nouns.

1. mountain: rocky; snowy; dangerous; high; bare; misty...
2. dog: brown, fierce, friendly, noisy, shaggy, wild...
3. stream: blue, bubbling, clear, cold, icy, peaceful...
4. lorry: dirty, huge, large, painted, powerful, red...
5. apple: fragrant, green, juicy, ripe, soft, tasty...
6. doctor: clever, good, handsome, specialist, trained, young...
7. lady: beautiful, blonde, kind, pretty, sweet, young...
8. castle: ancient, bleak, medieval, mysterious, old, stone...
9. book: large, leather, library, old, printed, well-read...
10. boat: blue, painted, power, small, steam, wooden...
Writing

Homonyms

Homonyms are words having the same sound but with different meanings. They may or may not have the same spelling. Example: She sent two letters to her friend.

**A**

Write these sentences, using the correct homonym.

1. She broke a **pane** (pain, pane) of glass.
2. There is a hole in the **sole** (sole, soul) of my shoe.
3. Have a **piece** (piece, peace) of cake.
4. We had **cereal** (serial, cereal) for breakfast.
5. A basement can be called a **cellar** (seller, cellar).
6. We use a **plumb** (plum, plumb) line to check that a line is vertical.
7. I live in a house with three **storeys** (stories, storey...).
8. Electrical **currents** (currents, currants) can be dangerous.
9. **Thyme** (time, thyme) is a herb.
10. We visited the new golf **course** (coarse, course).

**B**

Write these sentences, using the correct homonym.

1. The wind **blew** away her blue hat.
2. He **threw** the ball right through the window.
3. I **heard** the lowing of the **herd** in the field.
4. The huge bear disappeared behind the bare rock.
5. The girl was so feeble and **weak** that she could not attend the concert last week.
6. She cut her hand on the pane of glass and it caused her great pain.
7. The boy injured his heel and it took a long time to heal.
8. The young girl began to bawl when the big ball struck her on the nose.
9. There are books on their desks.
10. He rode his new bicycle on the dusty road.

**C**

Write what each homonym means. Use your dictionary if you wish.

1. Vale
2. Stile
3. Profit
4. Bow
5. Dew
6. Feet
7. Foul
8. Hale
9. Key
10. Leek
11. Vain
12. Our

Imagine you are staying with friends or relatives who live in another town, city or country. Write a letter to your family or a friend, describing your visit.
The Magnificent Cave

Jim White stopped his horse in amazement. There straight ahead of him over the hills of New Mexico was the most fantastic sight he had ever seen! His eagle eyes told him that the dark buzzing cloud rising from the earth was nothing other than a great mass of whirling bats. Where could they be coming from? Stooping low, the astonished cowboy made his way across the rocky ground, where he suddenly came upon a huge hole. What could be down there? Returning the next day, he began to climb down deep into the hole. Soon he saw tunnels on either side of him; so he chose one, lit his lantern and entered. The total silence inside was eerie. When Jim shouted, the echo that returned was so powerful it almost knocked him off his feet! A few steps further and all was explained: Jim White found himself standing in a cave wide enough to hold ten football pitches and high enough for a skyscraper. Hanging from the ceiling were huge icicles of stone. Great pillars, the size of trees, rose from the floor. Jim White was held spellbound by the marvellous sculptures of stone his eyes fell upon. This lucky man had discovered the Carlsbad Cavern, the largest, most unique and spectacular cave in the world.

On returning to the Triple X ranch that night, he wondered how such a vast cavern could have been formed. It had all begun some sixty million years earlier when water seeped through cracks on the surface and started to eat away at the solid rock underneath. The rock in this part of New Mexico was limestone, a soft rock, which is easily worn away by rainwater. Where the rock is particularly soft, huge rooms will be cut out; where the rock is fairly hard, narrow passages will be formed. Jim returned again and again to explore rooms and passageways extending for miles under the New Mexico hills. Today, tourists can retrace his footsteps through the magnificent cave, not with the aid of rope and lantern as he once did, but with lifts and electric lights. Each visitor who enters is as enthralled as Jim White was, on that day in June 1901, when he first discovered the Carlsbad Cavern.

Activities

A Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)

1. He lived in New Mexico.
2. He saw a great mass of whirling bats.
3. They came from a deep underground cave.
4. It was wide enough to hold ten football pitches and high enough for a skyscraper. Huge icicles of stone hung from the ceiling and great pillars, the size of trees, rose from the floor.
5. It takes about sixty million years.
6. The rocks were limestone, a soft rock, which is easily worn away by rainwater.
7. Lifts and electric lights have been installed in the cave.
8. Locate the position of New Mexico, U.S.A., on the atlas.
9. Write a list of eight words to describe how Jim White felt on first entering the Carlsbad Cavern.
10. Find out the meaning of: whirling; eerie; unique; seeped; extend; enthralled.
11. Write each of the above words in a sentence of your own.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write the correct group term.

Example: a cluster of stars.

1. a ___cluster___ of stars
2. a ___bouquet___ of flowers
3. a ___clutch___ of eggs
4. a ___bunch___ of grapes
5. a ___forest___ of trees
6. a ___suit___ of clothes
7. a ___suite___ of furniture
8. a ___fleet___ of ships
9. an ___army___ of soldiers
10. a ___company___ of actors
11. a ___team___ of players
12. a ___troupe___ of dancers
13. a ___crew___ of sailors
14. a ___choir___ of singers
15. a ___band___ of musicians
16. a ___party___ of friends
**A** Write the missing words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>river</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>sight</th>
<th>highest</th>
<th>discovering</th>
<th>crash</th>
<th>located</th>
<th>adventurer</th>
<th>knew</th>
<th>thunder</th>
<th>famous</th>
<th>named</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Angel Falls**

In 1937 when American pilot and adventurer Jimmy Angel landed his plane on top of a mountain and got bogged down in a marsh, he didn’t find the gold he was looking for. Instead, he found the world’s **highest** waterfall.

Angel Falls, the highest waterfall in the world, is **located** in the Canaima National Park in Venezuela, South America. The falls are a truly spectacular **sight**. The water plunges off the edge of a towering table-top mountain, called Auyan Tepui, and falls for 979 metres, 870 metres of which is an uninterrupted drop. The roar of the water as it hits the rocks below is like **thunder**, and there is a constant wall of spray thrown up which veils the **river** valley.

Although Jimmy Angel is widely credited for discovering the falls, the local people, the Pemones, already **knew** about the falls, and called them ‘Kerepakupai merú’, which means “fall from the deepest place”. Jimmy Angel wasn’t even the first European to see the falls. That honour goes to Ernesto Sánchez La Cruz, who documented finding the falls in 1910. The falls were **named** after Jimmy Angel because he was more **famous** than Sánchez La Cruz, and he also had the misfortune to die in a plane **crash** near the falls at a later date.

**Verbs**

**A** Write the correct verb.

1. The patient **hobbled** (ran, jumped, hobbled) around the hospital ward.
2. The post woman **plodded** (swam, crept, plodded) wearily through the snow.
3. The firefighter saw the fire and **dashed** (strolled, walked, dashed) down the street.
4. The baker **jumped** (jumped, ran, trotted) over the low fence.
5. The soldier **marched** (flew, galloped, marched) across the barracks square.
6. The baby **toddled** (sprinted, toddled, strode) across the floor.
7. The athlete **sprinted** (staggered, hurried, sprinted) along the road.
8. The thief **propped** (jumped, dived, prowled) around the house.

**B** Write the correct verbs.

hissed agreed shrugged slouched scrambled scampered blared creaked leaped raced patted argued deafened ground whirred attacked shuffled mumbled shrieked

1. When the door of the old house **creaked** shut, I **scrambled** outside.
2. The man **patted** his dog and it **scampered** across the park.
3. The snake **hissed** at the mongoose and then **attacked** with ferocity.
4. The fugitive’s mind **raced** as he **dragged** his feet through the mud.
5. At first we **argued** about our favourite film but then we **agreed**.
6. The guilty boy **shuffled** his feet and **shrugged** his shoulders.
7. Our car **whirred** on for a while, then **ground** to a halt.
8. The music **blared** so loudly that it **deafened** the adults.
9. My sister **shrrieked** when she saw the mouse and **laped** onto a chair.
10. I **mumbled** my apologies to the teacher and **slouched** into my seat.

**C** Finish the sentences and underline the verbs.

1. The bee **landed** on the flower.
2. The butterfly **fluttered** near the rose.
3. The frog **hopped** towards the lily pad.
4. The trout **darted** across the water.
5. The squirrel **leaped** through the trees.

6. The ant **crawled** along the twig.
7. The worm **wriggled** under the soil.
8. The rabbit **scurried** into a burrow.
9. The lambs **frisked** and **frolicked** in the play.
10. The spider **ran** into its web.
In these essays avoid the use of the word "Then". The following words can be used to begin sentences.

- first
- soon afterwards
- next
- almost immediately
- shortly afterwards
- presently
- no sooner had...than
- later on
- at the interval
- in the meantime
- finally

A

Write about a visit to the dentist. These words and phrases might help you to write the story.

- throbbing toothache
- cheeks puffed and swollen
- waiting anxiously
- receptionist
- spotless white coat
- big comfortable chair
- gleaming overhead mirror
- mouth inspected
- probed and prodded
- needle
- pierced
- anaesthetic
- gums as cold as ice
- forceps
- extraction
- decayed tooth
- sigh of relief

B

Write about a visit to the circus. These words and phrases might help you to write the story.

- ringmaster’s arrival
- performing ponies
- trotted, bowed, pranced
- brave lion-tamer
- breathtaking act
- deathly silence
- loud applause
- comical clowns
- funny antics
- daring trapeze artists
- somersaulted
- thundered around the arena
- tightrope walker
- feats of strength
- magician
- performing dogs
- bicycle and balancing pole

A

Homes
State where the following people live and complete each sentence.

1. The queen lives in a ______ palace ______ near ______ London ______.
2. A hermit lives in a ______ cave ______ surrounded by ______ hills ______.
3. A shepherd lives in a ______ croft ______ near ______ his flock ______.
4. A gypsy lives in a ______ caravan ______ beside ______ a wood ______.
5. A soldier lives in ______ barracks ______ beyond ______ the town ______.
6. A convict lives in ______ prison ______ during ______ his sentence ______.
7. A lumberjack lives in a ______ cabin ______ in the ______ forest ______.
8. An Inuit lives in an ______ igloo ______ in the ______ Arctic ______.

B

My House
Fill in the blank spaces with suitable words. For example:

My house is situated ______ in London ______. It is a ______ building. Though it is old, it is ______. There are ______ rooms ______ in it. The bathroom is ______ and painted ______. The sitting-room is very spacious and it has ______ windows. We do our cooking in ______. In the front of the house there is a lovely ______ with two flower ______ ______. My mother and I take care ______ of planting ______ in the garden. The big garden at ______ is cared for by ______. He grows ______ and ______. He enjoys ______ there. I love my ______ very much. It is ______ to me than all the world. There is no place like ______.

C

Compile interesting newspaper advertisements for the following items which you are prepared to rent or sell.

(i) Camping-tent for hire.
(ii) A summer chalet to let.
(iii) A bicycle to sell.
(iv) A guitar or radio to sell.

House for Sale
London
Semi-detached house in beautiful condition, with oil-fired central heating, garage attached, gardens front and rear.

Jones and Smith
Auctioneers
Tel. 369151
You may meet the Polar Bear at any time and almost anywhere – usually when you least expect him. He may be sitting at your door, or trundle across your trail when you are hunting. You may meet him along the coast, where you have gone to visit your trap lines, or even a hundred kilometres out in the ocean – Mr Polar Bear, calmly riding on a floating iceberg or swimming in the freezing water without effort.

The first time you see him you are shocked. An enormous fat weasel! Such is your impression of his short legs, long body, endless neck and slender snout. He weighs as much as 1000 kilograms, and consequently does not look active, but seems to thunder along slow and unhurried, as clumsy as can be. Do not be deceived; he is just as agile in attack as in flight, and in battle is a dangerous enemy. He can gallop when he has to, but his best gait is a trotting stride, wobbly but steady, which he can maintain all day long, provided he has not had too much to eat. Food is his weakness.

For the pleasure of gorging himself, Nanuk the Bear will take any kind of risk. He will walk right into a camp full of dogs and men, and even into a shack. In really lean days, he will filch seal right off a sledge, though ordinarily he is not a thief. He is an experienced seal-hunter himself. Seal is the only food he really likes, and what he wishes for is the blubber. He cares little for meat, except when he is on his last legs. He loves to play, and if he finds a seal oil drum he is delighted, rolling it downhill, pushing it like a wagon, trundling it like a barrow and finally smashing it to bits, as a child will break a toy he tires of.

In winter, Nanuk will confidently go after a seal under two metres of ice. His technique is flawless. He finds the seal's breathing holes in the ice – five or six of them. He selects one and carefully digs into the ice around it. Then he covers the thin ice with snow. Then he sits down, motionless as a marble statue, his left paw poised ready to strike. He will stay at his post, as still as a rock, until the seal comes up to breathe. The bear is so intent on his task that it is quite easy to surprise and kill him while he waits. Sometimes the Inuit hunter waits until he gets the seal first. As soon as the seal comes to the hole, Nanuk's paw comes down. He never misses.

**“Learn” or “Teach”**
To learn means to acquire knowledge or skill by study, practice or teaching.
To teach means to instruct or give knowledge.

1. Let her _teach_ you how to swim.
2. If you _learn_ the lessons, you will pass the examination.
3. We _learn_ the same lessons as the girls.
4. If I _learn_ to cycle, I will _teach_ you during the holidays.
5. Try to _learn_ quickly. Then you will be able to _teach_ your brother as he is very slow to _learn_.
6. The captain likes to _teach_ the junior boys how to _learn_ to ride properly.
7. He likes to _teach_ the girls to _learn_ to dance gracefully.
8. She will _learn_ to play the guitar if you _teach_ her slowly.
Fun with Words

In each of these lists only one word is spelt correctly. Underline the correctly spelt word and correct the other two.

1. countrys, eagle, tabel  countries
2. confusion, Ameirca, deft  confusion
3. do'nt, correctly, outer  don't
4. machine, helicopter, reference  machine
5. pieces, kilometres, kilograms  pieces
6. heaviy, quickley, quality  heavy
7. definition, queu, flaver  queue
8. capitel, northernly, popular  capital
9. doesn't, oxygin, Febuary  doesn't
10. preasants, climber, thousends  presents

How many musical instruments can you find in the wordsearch? There are 16. They can read in any direction. Challenge a friend!

The following words are common English abbreviations. Write them in full.

1. exam  examination
2. ref  reference
3. photo  photograph
4. telly  television
5. flu  influenza
6. sub  substitute
7. gym  gymnasiuim
8. specs  spectacles

Tenses

Rewrite these sentences so they are about the future.

1. I will see him tomorrow.
2. The next time I meet her, she will be very busy.
3. We will gather the sheep and go to the fair.
4. He will bring his son to the park on Sunday.
5. I will come, I will see, I will conquer.
6. I will catch a salmon in the river next month.
7. His plan will go wrong.
8. The crocodile's teeth will glint in the moonlight.
9. We will agree to meet at the crossroads.
10. The bird will fly in a wide circle over the swamp.

Rewrite the verbs in the Present Tense.

1. Each of the dolls ___has___ (to have) a red nose.
2. Neither of the monkeys ___go___ (to go) into the cage.
3. One of the acrobats ___is___ (to be) injured.
4. Every man ___knows___ (to know) what to do.
5. Nobody ___wishes___ (to wish) to see the man fall.
6. Every one of us ___likes___ (to like) to go to the circus.
7. Not one of the girls ___has___ (to have) a ticket.
8. Each of the dogs ___is___ (to be) sick.
9. Each child ___receives___ (to receive) a present.
10. Everybody ___is___ (to be) delighted with the child's progress.
While on a camping trip, you found this map in an old ruin. Write about your adventure in search of the treasure.

Note: The past participle requires another verb with it, the verb “to be” or “to have”.
Examples: (a) He has gone. (b) She was kept busy. (c) We were awakened.

### A

Write a sentence for each form of the verb – present, past and past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wake</td>
<td>woke</td>
<td>woken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B

Write these sentences, using the correct form of the verb.

1. He has just written to his cousin to ask him if he has taken the book.
2. After he had sung the song, I spoke to him.
3. If I had rung the bell she would have woken in time.
4. Before I ate my dinner I went and swam in the lake.
5. The coat which he wore had been stolen.
6. He had taken the day off because he was sick.
7. The gardener stood near the hole he had dug.
8. The whistle was blown and the game began.
9. The mother cried because she knew that her son had done the robbery.
10. When he had drawn the picture he gave it to the lady.

### C

Fill in the past and past participle form of each verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hold</td>
<td>held</td>
<td>held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ring</td>
<td>rang</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. rise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. speak</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. steal</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Titanic

Containing 11 decks and stretching a full 305 metres, she was the greatest ocean liner of her time. The ship had been fitted out in true style, with plush cabins, electric lifts, squash courts, gymnasium and a heated indoor swimming pool. There was a hospital to cope with any passengers who became ill; and to cater for meals, she carried a dinner service of 100,000 plates. The owners, the shipbuilders, the captain – in fact everyone – said the Titanic was unsinkable. Perhaps this was the reason why only enough lifeboats for half of the passengers were placed on board. Tickets for her maiden voyage were snapped up eagerly, and there were over 2,000 people on board when she set out from Southampton for New York on April 11th, 1912.

Disaster was to strike after only four days at sea. With a captain and crew determined to break the record for an Atlantic crossing, the liner had been ploughing through calm, glass-like seas at a speed of 22 knots. She had entered an area known as the Grand Banks when two radio reports from other ships were received, warning of icebergs. The warnings were ignored. The Titanic steamed ahead at full speed. It was almost midnight when Frederick Fleet, the look-out in the crow’s nest, suddenly spotted an iceberg looming ahead in the darkness. But his frantic warning cries were too late to prevent collision. A huge hole was ripped into the side of the liner and the water poured in. At first, the passengers treated the incident as a joke; yet, within ten minutes, the water had risen five metres inside the ship. Distress signals were sent out to the nearby liner, the California, but her radio had unfortunately been switched off. Panic now spread, as the huge liner listed to one side and began to sink. By the time another liner, the Carpathia, finally arrived to help, 1,500 people had drowned in the icy seas. The loss of the Titanic was one of the greatest catastrophes in the history of navigation.

Activities

A Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)
1. There were only enough lifeboats for half of the people on board.
2. Everyone said the Titanic was unsinkable.
3. She was the greatest liner of her time with plush cabins, electric lifts, squash courts, gymnasium and a heated swimming pool. She had a hospital and carried a dinner service of 100,000 plates to cater for meals.
5. He was sailing too fast. He was determined to beat the Atlantic crossing record by travelling at 22 knots when there was a warning of icebergs through the area of the Grand Banks.
6. He spotted an iceberg looming in the darkness.
7. The California’s radio had been switched off.
8. 1,500 people drowned.
9. Pretend you are a newspaper reporter in 1912. Write a paragraph telling about the loss of the Titanic.
10. Find out the meaning of: plush; frantic; looming; incident; listed.
11. Write each of the above words in a sentence of your own.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write the phrases with the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pot</th>
<th>flake</th>
<th>beam</th>
<th>crumb</th>
<th>pinch</th>
<th>sip</th>
<th>grain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pat</td>
<td>puff</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td>ray</td>
<td>breath</td>
<td>morsel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a __grain__ of sugar
2. a __grain__ of sand
3. a __pot__ of tea
4. a __pinch__ of pepper
5. a __sip__ of water
6. a __pat__ of butter
7. a __crumb__ of bread
8. a __morsel__ of food
9. a __ray__ of sunshine
10. a __beam__ of light
11. a __puff__ of wind
12. a __breath__ of air
13. a __flake__ of snow
**Cloze**

**Write the missing words.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brings</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>Eve</th>
<th>visitor</th>
<th>doubly</th>
<th>called</th>
<th>good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In Scotland, New Year’s Eve is called Hogmanay! An old custom welcomes into each house a dark-haired man, called a “first-footer”, and this visitor is thought to bring good luck. He usually brings gifts to the family, which makes him doubly welcome!

**Write the missing words.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>performed</th>
<th>most</th>
<th>wheelbarrow</th>
<th>back</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>across</th>
<th>walked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Charles Blondin was a Frenchman, born in 1824. He was a tightrope walker, and he performed his dangerous feats in most unusual places. On one occasion, he walked a tight-rope blindfolded, pushing a wheelbarrow, and another time he carried a man on his back as he walked across Niagra Falls on a tightrope.

**Write the missing words.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>avoid</th>
<th>people</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>blind</th>
<th>their</th>
<th>back</th>
<th>keen</th>
<th>too</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bats are not blind, although people may say “as blind as a bat”! You see, these little mammals do not depend entirely on their eyes. Their ears are more important! A bat squeaks as it flies, and the sound bounces back from any nearby object. The bat’s keen ears pick up the echo and it swerves to avoid the obstacle. The bat’s squeak is too high for our ears, but special machines can pick it up.

**Adverbs**

Adverbs are words which tell us more about verbs. Most adverbs are made by adding -ly to adjectives or -ily if the adjective already ends in -y.

**Write this passage and underline the adverbs.**

He ran quickly down the street. He looked anxiously left and right. Fortunately everything was quiet. He felt tired and rather unhappy to be running away so soon. He reached the crossroads and stopped. He started again and turned into the High Street. Suddenly he stopped. There was the sound of footsteps behind him. His heart beat violently. He was being followed!

**Write a suitable adverb and complete each sentence.**

1. The prince spoke _quietly_ to the princess.
2. The robber left _hastily_ when he heard the alarm.
3. The goalkeeper _finally_ caught the ball and prevented a goal.
4. We worked _quickly_ until the job was done.
5. The swallow flew _swiftly_ through the trees.
6. Pancho’s father shouted _loudly_ when he saw him.
7. The postman walked _slowly_ along the street.
8. Shin wept _softly_ because of the pain.
9. The soldiers fought _bravely_ but were defeated.
10. The river flowed _rapidly_ towards the sea.

**Change the following adjectives into adverbs. Write a sentence for each.**

1. calm _calmly_
2. warm _warmly_
3. bitter _bitterly_
4. fresh _freshly_
5. final _finally_
6. reckless _recklessly_
7. sweet _sweetly_
8. coward _cowardly_
9. happy _happily_
10. equal _equally_
11. noisy _noisily_
12. scarce _scarcely_
13. brave _bravely_
14. cruel _cruelly_
15. loud _loudly_
16. foolish _foolishly_
17. rapid _rapidly_
18. patient _patiently_
19. wise _wisely_
20. heavy _heavily_
A Write a suitable ending to the following story.

Paul saw a large-looking creature bury itself in the sand and slowly crawl under the rock. Cautiously he groped about in the sand with his fingers. Suddenly . . .

A useful vocabulary of phrases:
sharp claws clung to his fingers pinched screamed with pain shook the crab trickle of blood crab crawled slowly away

B Write a suitable ending to this story.

On a beautiful June day, I mounted my bicycle and headed into the countryside. My destination was a lovely valley nestling among the hills. At last, hot and panting, I arrived at my destination. I dismounted slowly . . .

A useful vocabulary of phrases:
the tall pines a rocky hill humming of birds murmuring stream chirping of birds sparkling lake winding river sighing of the wind rustling of the leaves majestic waterfall

C Write a suitable ending to the story.

It was a beautiful May morning. Farmer Daly went out early to the field to count the young lambs. Just as he was about to enter the field, he spied a huge eagle soaring in the sky. Suddenly . . .

Quotation Marks

Only the spoken words are written inside the quotation marks. Examples: “I think those dark clouds are a sign of rain,” said Lantz. Mary says, “He is a fantastic pop singer.” “Who is the camp leader?” asked Yasmin.

Write quotation marks, capital letters, commas and question marks where needed.

1. The conductor announced, “The bus is full.”
2. Helen said, “I dislike going to the dentist.”
3. The farmer shouted, “Close the gate after you.”
4. Femi whispered, “It is hidden underneath the stone.”
5. The doctor asked, “Did you ever have the measles?”
6. Ann enquired, “Where is the new museum?”
7. Abid asked, “When are we getting our holidays?”
8. “You have broken my new pen,” sobbed Mark.
12. “Who scored the last goal?” asked Ruth.
13. “Have you any old shoes?” asked the beggar.
14. The inspector asked, “Who can recite the poem?”
15. Mrs. Singh remarked, “My daughter has passed the examination.”
16. Tom shouted, “Don’t go without me.”
**The Burglar Who Called the Police**

After severe flooding in Jeddah in January 1979, the “Arab News” gave the following bulletin: “We regret we are unable to give you the weather. We rely on weather reports from the airport, which is closed because of the weather. Whether we are able to give you the weather tomorrow depends on the weather.”

A New York burglar committed what many regard as the perfect crime in 1969. Following a carefully prepared plan, he climbed up on the roof of a supermarket which he intended to burgle. Once there he discovered that he could not enter the building since the skylight was marginally too small to slip through. With a sudden flash of inspiration he removed all his clothes and dropped them in through the skylight intending to follow them seconds later. However, he was still unable to fit through and had to call the police to get his clothes back.

“You will never amount to very much” – A Munich schoolmaster to Albert Einstein, aged 10.

**The Funeral That Disturbed a Corpse**

Perhaps the most unsuccessful funeral service ever held was that of an oriental missionary called Schwartz. The service was held in Delhi at the end of the nineteenth century and culminated in the congregation singing the favourite hymn of the recently deceased Dr Schwartz. The mourners were surprised during the final verse to hear a voice from the coffin joining in.

A variety of reasons were given for his poor performance.

**The Least Successful Weather Report**

**The “Perfect Crime”**

A Munich schoolmaster to Albert Einstein, aged 10.
Fun with Words

A

Only one spelling in each line is correct. Underline the correctly spelt word and correct the other two.

1. paralell, waltz, librarien
   - parallel
   - librarian
2. chickin, necessary, fourty
   - chicken
   - forty
3. graceful, dispise, destiney
   - grace
   - despise
   - destiny
4. fruitfull, friar, galey
   - fruitful
   - galley
5. liase, lethel, liquid
   - liaise
   - lethal
   - liquid
6. middel, nonsence, oxygen
   - middle
   - nonsense
   - oxygen
7. ostrich, parsly, proffessor
   - ostrich
   - parsley
   - professor
8. middel, nonsence, oxygen
   - middle
   - nonsense
   - oxygen
9. paralell, waltz, librarien
   - parallel
   - librarian
10. gorila, goblit, parcel
    - gorilla
    - goblet
    - parcel

B

Wordsearch. How many birds can you find in the wordsearch? They can read in any direction. Challenge a friend!

C

Write the sentences, using the most suitable word.

1. The **tiny** (big, great, tiny) flea jumped a long way.
2. A **huge** (small, huge, little) giant of a man stepped into the ring.
3. A **little** (little, great, enormous) baby crawled into the caravan.
4. The **tall** (tall, large, little) giraffe ate all the bananas.
5. The strong man bent a **large** (large, tiny, small) iron bar.
6. The **little** (big, tall, little) lamb was just born.
7. The ship struck a **great** (great, small, tiny) rock and sank.
8. The **big** (little, big, small) elephant thundered around the ring.

Grammar

A

Write the adjectives in red and the adverbs in blue.

Yesterday I saw two blackbirds building their nest. They flew backwards and forwards, carrying twigs and dried grass from which they carefully wove a little round basket. They **continuously** pulled and tugged at it until they were completely satisfied with the shape. Then they lined the nest with a mixture of mud. They **cleverly** smoothed the inside with their little bodies. When the mud was **dry** it was as **hard** as cement. Soon the **female** blackbird would lay her eggs.

B

Write a suitable adjective from the given list, and complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>patiently</td>
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<tr>
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<td>happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>patiently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C

Find the adjectives and adverbs from the given nouns.

1. The **clumsy** bear lumbered **back to its den**.
2. The **spotted** leopard sprang **after its prey**.
3. The **frightened** deer bounded **back into the forest**.
4. The **huge** elephant ambled **to the waterhole**.
5. The **majestic** lion prowled **in the jungle**.
6. The **agile** monkey climbed **to the top of the tree**.
7. The **lean** wolf loped **back to the pack**.
8. The **timid** rabbit scurried **into its burrow**.
9. The **cunning** fox sneaked **into the hen house**.
10. The **tiny** mouse scampered **back to its nest**.
A Film Review: Choose a film you have seen and answer these questions to help you review it. Draw a favourite scene from the film.

1. Name of film: ____________________________________________________________
2. Duration: __________________________________________________________________
3. Main actors: __________________________________________________________________
4. Main characters: __________________________________________________________________
5. Director’s name: __________________________________________________________________
6. Write a one-sentence summary of the film. __________________________________________________________________
7. Which three of these adjectives best describe the film: brilliant, scary, far-fetched, stupid, uneventful, boring, intriguing, dated? __________________________________________________________________
8. To what age group is this film best suited? __________________________________________________________________
9. How many marks (out of 10) would you award this film? __________________________________________________________________
10. Would you recommend this film to a friend? Why (not)? __________________________________________________________________

B Book Review: Choose a book and answer these questions to help you write your book review.

1. Name of book: ____________________________________________________________
2. Author: __________________________________________________________________
3. Number of pages: __________________________________________________________________
4. How long did it take you to read? __________________________________________________________________
5. Main characters: __________________________________________________________________
6. Write a one-sentence summary of the book. __________________________________________________________________
7. Which three of these adjectives best describe the book: imaginative, dull, exciting, superb, far-fetched, nail-biting, uneventful, monotonous, intriguing, old-fashioned? __________________________________________________________________
8. To what age group is this film best suited? __________________________________________________________________
9. How many marks (out of 10) would you award this book? Why? __________________________________________________________________
10. Would you read another book by the same author? Why (not)? __________________________________________________________________

A simile is the comparison of one thing with another. Example: I’m as hungry as a wolf.

Complete these similes.

- lamb to wolf
- honey to lark
- church mouse to daisy
- ice to eel
- hills to berry
- horse to bee
- putty to horse
- owl to mule
- snow to lightning
- new pin to crystal

1. As fresh as a __________________________ daisy __________________________
2. As busy as a __________________________ bee __________________________
3. As poor as a __________________________ church mouse __________________________
4. As soft as __________________________ putty __________________________
5. As quick as __________________________ lightning __________________________
6. As old as the __________________________ hills __________________________
7. As clean as a __________________________ new pin __________________________
8. As clear as __________________________ crystal __________________________
9. As green as __________________________ grass __________________________
10. As happy as a __________________________ lark __________________________
11. As proud as a __________________________ peacock __________________________
12. As white as __________________________ snow __________________________
13. As strong as a __________________________ horse __________________________
14. As gentle as a __________________________ lamb __________________________
15. As brown as a __________________________ berry __________________________
16. As hungry as a __________________________ wolf __________________________
17. As stubborn as a __________________________ mule __________________________
18. As cold as __________________________ ice __________________________
19. As slippery as an __________________________ eel __________________________
20. As wise as an __________________________ owl __________________________
21. A sweet as __________________________ honey __________________________

Fill in these analogies. Example: Author is to book as artist is to picture.

1. Bee is to hive as horse is to ____________ stable ____________
2. ____________ Ear ____________ is to hearing as eye is to sight.
3. Author is to book as ____________ artist ____________ is to picture.
4. Table is to ____________ wood ____________ as window is to glass.
5. Beautiful is to ugly as dark is to ____________ light ____________.
6. School is to ____________ teacher ____________ as hospital ____________ is to doctor.
7. Feather is to ____________ bird ____________ as fur ____________ is to ____________ cat ____________.
8. ____________ Dog ____________ is to puppy ____________ as cat ____________ is to kitten.

Give the singular of the following words.

-军队 (armies) 作为 (army)
-脚 (feet) 作为 (foot)
-米 (mice) 作为 (mouse)
-狐狸 (foxes) 作为 (fox)
-西红柿 (tomatoes) 作为 (tomato)
-肉 (oxen) 作为 (ox)
-鸟 (fauries) 作为 (fairy)
-屋顶 (roofs) 作为 (roof)
-鹅 (geese) 作为 (goose)
-鸟 (thrushes) 作为 (thrush)
-肉 (loaves) 作为 (loaf)
-牙齿 (teeth) 作为 (tooth)
The discovery of gold in California in the nineteenth century caused an outbreak of a strange, new "disease" known as gold fever. People became so gripped by the lure of gold that they actually showed all the symptoms of a fever – sleeplessness, restlessness and hot, nervous excitement. A side effect of this fever was a doubling of the population of California in a short space of time! One of those bitten by the gold bug was a certain E.H. Hargreaves, who travelled all of 6,500 kilometres from Australia in search of Californian gold. Unfortunately, he arrived too late. His journey was not a complete waste of effort, however, for Hargreaves spent the time in California studying the type of rock and landscape most likely to yield gold!

Equipped with this knowledge, he returned to Australia in 1851 and immediately announced to his friends that he was about to take a canoe down the Macquarie River in search of gold. His friends just laughed and said he was mad. Nevertheless, the undaunted Hargreaves set off on his expedition, accompanied by a bushman named Lister. A long, difficult journey finally brought them to a small creek along the river, whereupon Hargreaves suddenly had a strange overpowering feeling that there was gold everywhere about them. When he told Lister, the bushman was convinced that Hargreaves had indeed gone stark, raving mad. Then Hargreaves stooped down and dug up a handful of mud . . . it was full of glittering, sparkling gold!

When the discovery was announced in the papers on the 15th May, 1851, it caused an immediate outbreak of gold fever. Thousands upon thousands deserted their jobs and rushed to begin digging all over the countryside. Many were successful. One man dug up 15 kilograms of gold in a single hour; another found a single nugget worth £12,000, a huge sum in those days. It was Hargreaves's turn to laugh now – all the way to the bank.
The comma indicates a brief pause.

Rules
1. It is used to indicate the person spoken to.
   Example: Hello, Vera, may I speak to your brother.
2. It is used to show a sequence of actions.
   Example: I opened the can, emptied the contents and strained the juice.
3. It is used when one writes a list of nouns or adjectives, verbs or adverbs in a sentence without employing any conjunctions.
   Example: I ate a large, red, rosy apple.
4. It is used to separate phrases beginning with a present participle (.....ing).
   Example: Jumping over the wall, he injured his back.
5. It is used before nouns in apposition (nouns closely related to each other).
   Example: Paris, the capital of France, is a beautiful city.

Write these sentences, inserting commas.

1. I saw tigers, lions, monkeys and elephants at the circus.
2. We bought milk, butter, tea and sugar.
4. They sold classical, modern and folk records.
5. My bedroom is warm, cosy and comfortable.
6. “Cheerio, David, until we meet again.”
7. The robber snatched the money, dashed out the door, and escaped.
8. He washed the clothes, hung them out to dry, and later ironed them.
10. Having dug the garden, she planted the seeds.

Use the above five rules to insert commas in these sentences.

2. “Ladies and Gentlemen, the show is about to commence.”
3. Margaret yawned, closed her eyes, and fell asleep.
4. Peter stood up, opened the book, and began to read.
5. The house was cold, damp and empty.
6. The kangaroo jumped, leaped, hopped and skipped.
7. Having bought a new rod, I decided to go fishing.
8. Being the fastest runner, she won the race.
9. Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, was conquered by Sir Edmund Hilary and Sherpa Tensing.
10. Napoleon, a famous general, was exiled to the Island of Elba.
Writing

Make a list of some things that make you mad.
Examples
1. Touchy people!
2. When I trip on my shoelaces!
3. When I get blamed for something my brother did!

1. ______________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________________
5. ______________________________________________________________________
6. ______________________________________________________________________
7. ______________________________________________________________________
8. ______________________________________________________________________
9. ______________________________________________________________________
10. ______________________________________________________________________

Language

Complete these expressions. Write what they mean.

- eye
- milk
- bush
- end
- bag
- tears
- blanket
- leaf
- music
- bonnet
- water
- hatchet
- horse
- teacup
- diamond
- cold
- waters
- forward
- head

1. A storm in a ___________ teacup
2. To put the cart before the ___________ horse
3. To cry over spilt ___________ milk
4. At a loose ___________ end
5. A wet ___________ blanket
6. The apple of one's ___________ eye
7. To put one's best foot ___________ forward
8. To hit the nail on the ___________ head
9. To turn over a new ___________ leaf
10. To get into hot ___________ water
11. A rough ___________ diamond
12. To face the ___________ music
13. To let the cat out of the ___________ bag
14. To bury the ___________ hatchet
15. To shed crocodile ___________ tears
16. To blow hot and ___________ cold
17. To have a bee in one's ___________ bonnet
18. To beat about the ___________ bush
19. To pour oil on troubled ___________ waters

Dragons

1. Think of the many uses a dragon's fire breathing could be put to. List them.

2. Design an advertisement for a Knight and Dragon Jousting Tournament.

3. Create your own imaginary dragon.
   What is its name?
   Where does it live?
   What foods are its favourite?
   Tell what it looks like.

Write one word for each group of words in italics.
Example: In the garage smoking was not allowed.

- a_mmunally
- hibernates
- postponed
- immediately
- migrate
- repeatedly
- annibals
- catalogue
- artificial
- autobiography

1. The school concert is held ___________ every year.
2. In winter, the frog ___________ goes for a long rest.
3. The game was ___________ put off until next week.
4. We must leave ___________ at once if we are to catch the school bus.
5. Every year the swallows ___________ fly from one country to another.
6. Over and over ___________ again he played the same tune.
7. The explorer told a story about ___________ people who ate human flesh.
8. I consulted the ___________ list of books in the library.
9. The flowers were not real but made of plastic.
10. He wrote his ___________ life story.
Reading

Mysteries of Migration

The migration of birds was a source of complete mystery to people in bygone times. For example, because people never saw the nests, eggs, or chicks of the Barnacle goose, they could not understand how these fully-grown birds magically appeared in Ireland each autumn. The best explanation given – and this was believed by all – was that Barnacle geese simply hatched out of barnacles at the bottom of the sea, and hence the name.

Today, other mysteries of migration are being unravelled. At the end of each summer an estimated 4,000 million birds migrate from Europe to spend the winter in Africa and Asia. Of these, at least half will be dead by the following spring. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that extremely accurate navigation is involved in these journeys. Even the young cuckoo, abandoned by its parents, will still be able to travel on its own all the way to Africa for winter. The question that puzzled scientists for so long was: how can these birds navigate so well, both by day and by night? It now seems certain that migrating birds use the position of the Sun and stars, as well as their own sense of smell and sound, in finding their way. Even more fascinating is the new discovery that birds also use magnetism to navigate. Bird tissue has been found to contain magnetite, which is the basic mineral in magnets. This magnetite somehow acts on the Earth’s magnetic field to give the bird a sense of North-South direction. Proof of this can be seen by strapping a tiny magnet to the wings of a homing pigeon. The magnet will interfere with the bird’s own magnetic sense, thus making it very difficult to find its way home. Using these varied methods in navigation, it is possible for the migrating bird to cover enormous distances with pin-point accuracy.

Activities

A Answer these questions (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)

1. They never saw the nests, eggs, or chicks, so they thought the adult birds appeared magically.
2. People thought that the Barnacle geese hatched out of barnacles at the bottom of the sea.
3. At the end of summer the birds migrate to Africa and Asia.
4. They use the position of the Sun and stars as well as their own sense of smell and sound.
5. How birds navigate both by day and night.
6. Birds use magnetism to navigate.
7. Magnetite acts on the Earth’s magnetic field giving the birds a sense of North-South direction. It can be proved by strapping a magnet to the wings of a homing pigeon.
8. Write a paragraph about birds.
9. Find out the meaning of these words: navigate; unravelled; estimated; accurate; interfere.
10. Write each of the above words in a sentence of your own.

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Insert the correct phrase for each sentence.

| again and again | above and beyond | spick and span | hand and foot |
| hammer and tongs | neck and neck | touch and go | wear and tear |
| here and there | odds and ends |

1. The basket contained an assortment of odds and ends.
2. Mansa keeps her house spick and span.
3. The two horses passed the winning post neck and neck.
4. The doctor said that it would be touch and go if the patient lived.
5. He tried again and again until he succeeded.
6. The man’s clothes were scattered here and there on the rocks.
7. Thomas received extra money for the wear and tear of his car.
8. She worked hammer and tongs to pass her examination.
9. The faithful maid waited hand and foot on her mistress.
10. The policeman risked his life above and beyond the call of duty.
The Apostrophe (‘)

When we want to show that something belongs to someone, we use an apostrophe.

Examples:  the boy's trainers = the trainers of the boy  
the boys' trainers = the trainers of the boys

Note:  (a) If a word ends in s already, just add the apostrophe.  
(b) If the plural does not end in s, we add 's.

A

Write these sentences, inserting the apostrophes where they are needed.

1. Leannes hat is in the monkey's cage.
2. She took my friend's pen from the teacher's desk.
3. Mrs Smith's car is parked on Main Street.
4. I found the postman's hat on the road.
5. The pupil's magazine was in tatters.
6. The boy's fishing hook got caught in Sanjay's scarf.
7. I borrowed my neighbour's tractor.
8. Zindel's trousers were sent for repairs.
9. The boy's coat was floating in the pond.

B

Write these sentences, using an apostrophe to change the underlined words.

1. The case was packed with men's clothes.
2. The clock's hands didn't move.
3. The thief's nose was bleeding.
4. The presenter's wife sang sweetly.
5. The birds' nests were beautifully made.
6. The children's toys were scattered on the floor.

C

Write it's or its

1. It's not clear if its back is broken.
2. The soup has lost its flavour.
3. The peacock is proud of its feathers.
4. The swallow returned to its nest.
5. It's a shame that its cover is torn.
Friends don’t always agree with each other. Look at the pictures below. Would you agree to do this? Explain why.

A

Your friend asks you to take a short cut across the railway line.

B

Your friend asks if they can cut your hair for you.

Language

A Write the answers. The words begin with “A”.

1. It is sometimes called "The Fall". Autumn
2. Wheels turn on this. axle
3. A type of nut. acorn or almond
4. We need it for television reception. aerial
5. The largest of the five continents. Asia
6. The joint connecting foot and leg. ankle
7. It chains a ship to the sea bottom. anchor
8. Worn by a cook. apron
9. In which month is Fools' Day? April
10. There are three in a triangle. angles
11. They draw and paint. artists
12. We breathe it. air
13. Height above sea level. altitude
14. They are hard-working insects. ants
15. A person who fishes. angler
16. She takes part in plays and films. actress
17. A special day. anniversary
18. Branching horn of a deer. antler
19. Name two popular fruits. apple, apricot
20. When people disagree they sometimes have an argument.

B Quiz: How many answers can you write?

1. The imaginary line which divides the Earth into two hemispheres. Equator
2. A bactrian camel has two humps. A dromedary only has one.
3. Mackerel, plaice, cod, trout. Which is the freshwater fish? trout
4. Where do "conkers" come from? horse chestnut tree
5. A female sheep is called a ewe.
6. Is the whale a fish? no, it is a mammal
7. Which is the biggest bird in the world? ostrich
8. A badger lives in a sett.
9. How many arms does an octopus have? eight
10. Which animal is called "King of the Beasts" lion
11. What would you find in an apiary? bees
12. A female fox is called a vixen.
The Enchanted Stag
(A tale from North America)

Two Native American children, Wabi and Kato, were banished into the forest by their wicked stepmother. Strange faces among the trees frightened them as they walked along hand in hand.

“Look, there is a stag’s trail,” cried Kato suddenly. “His tracks will lead us out of the forest.” They soon came to a spreading oak tree and decided to pitch their wigwam in its shade.

Wabi was thirsty, and seeing water in a large hoofprint, knelt to drink. After one sip, he began to feel funny. Antlers sprouted from his head, a white fur covered his body and he grew hooves. Wabi had turned into a white deer, and immediately they heard their stepmother’s voice.

“Nobody will ever be able to save him, unless they fell this oak tree.”

Kato looked up, but saw nothing. When Kato tried to knock down the tree, her little tomahawk splintered and broke. She lay down and cried herself to sleep against the soft fur of the gentle stag.

Days passed. Each morning, the stag trotted off to graze and remained away until evening. One day, he galloped home at midday, pursued by hunters. Among the braves, Kato recognised her father. Kato told them the whole story. “We will burn down the oak,” said one of the hunters. Soon the tree came crashing down, and the stag immediately changed into a boy. Wabi was saved.

Out of the smoke, a black owl flew screeching into the forest. “Our stepmother was a witch,” said Wabi softly. “Now, she must dwell for ever with the evil spirits of the forest.”

A Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)
1. The USA or Canada
2. The wicked stepmother.
3. In the shade of a spreading oak tree.
4. In a large hoofprint.
5. Wabi could not be changed back into a boy unless someone could fell the oak tree.
6. The little tomahawk she had splintered and broke when she tried to chop down the oak tree.
7. Midday.
8. A black owl.
9. The stepmother was actually a witch.
10. Hansel and Gretel or Cinderella

B Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

D Write of and off.
1. The clown ran off with one of the balloons.
2. Which of you switched off the light?
3. He galloped off ahead of the rest of them.
4. The rest of the girls saw Mary dive off the rock.
5. The teacher asked the two of us to turn off the water.
6. He took off his coat because of the heat.
7. I set off on the journey with the rest of the hikers.
8. The aeroplane took off at the end of the runway.
9. Several of the players were ordered off the field.
10. The younger of the two girls was afraid of the monkeys.
11. A bag full of flour fell off the lorry.
Fun with Words

Contractions

We often shorten words by running them together. An apostrophe (’) is placed where a letter or letters have been left out.

Example: If he can’t go, you’ll telephone me at nine o’clock.

A list of common contractions.

He’s = he is
He’d = he would
He’ll = he will
I’ve = I have
You’ve = you have
You’re = you are
We’ve = we have
What’s = what is
Wasn’t = was not
Isn’t = is not
Can’t = cannot
Aren’t = are not
Don’t = do not
We’re = we are
She’s = she is
It’s = it is

C

Write the opposite of these words.

1. despair _______ joy
2. occupied _______ vacant
3. invisible _______ visible
4. retreat _______ advance
5. innocent _______ guilty
6. praise _______ scorn
7. import _______ export
8. found _______ lost
9. south _______ north
10. often _______ seldom
11. exit _______ entrance
12. admit _______ deny

B

Rewrite the underlined words using apostrophes.

1. He’s a good swimmer.
2. It’s a lovely day.
3. I’m very lucky to have such friends.
4. I can’t go fishing today.
5. We’ve enjoyed our holiday.
6. You’re welcome to come with us.
7. I’ll go to the shop for the messages.
8. The eel doesn’t like to be touched.
9. He’ll regret his decision.
10. He shouldn’t have done that.

A

In each of these lists only one word is spelt correctly. Underline the correctly spelt word and correct the other two.

1. sentence, phrase, normally
2. prisoner, needly, parliament
3. emotion, handkerchief, punctual
4. innocence, homest, famous
5. knowledge, description, length
6. excellency, defense, decision
7. splendour, grievance, receive
8. therefore, because, deficit
9. rader, aneint, aerial
10. enormous, travelled, performed

sentence
handkerchief
innocence
knowledge
excellence
splendour
therefore
therefore
enormous

Normally
punctual
honest
description
decision
receipt
because
ancient
travelled

B

Wordsearch. How many capital cities can you find in the wordsearch? Challenge a friend, to see who gets the most!

A

We often shorten words by running them together. An apostrophe (’) is placed where a letter or letters have been left out. Example: If he can’t go, you’ll telephone me at nine o’clock.

A list of common contractions.

B

Write the following sentences, using the shortened form of the words in bold type.

1. I shan’t be able to finish my lessons this evening.
2. Who’ll come with me?
3. It doesn’t matter if it’s raining in the afternoon.
4. I’m sure she’ll come with us on the cycling expedition.
5. She’s the tallest girl in my class.
6. That’s the boy who’s playing in the tennis final.
7. We’re going to visit the new museum as it’s not far from here.
8. He didn’t know the correct answer.
9. Whenever there’s a competition, she wins.
10. It’s cold outside and it’s raining.

C

Write an apostrophe (’) where the letter or letters have been omitted.

1. Don’t ask her for the new record.
2. They haven’t yet finished their dinner.
3. If it isn’t raining, we’ll go to the park.
4. They’ll be late coming, so let’s go.
5. I’d like to go to the circus but I can’t.

1. despair
2. occupied
3. invisible
4. retreat
5. innocent
6. praise
7. import
8. found
9. south
10. often
11. exit
12. admit
Proofread the following article.

Night of Terror

It should have been the most spectacular celebration of the year. Instead, it was quite frightening. The New Year’s Eve street party on Friday night became a riot, as shops were looted, cars were stolen and visitors were scared out of their minds. The Chief of Police, Inspector Burton, could not understand why some people began wrecking the city.

“It’s far too early to explain, yet,” was all she would say.

At first, everything seemed normal enough. There was a happy atmosphere, as the countdown to midnight began. I thought I heard a loud crashing noise and when I turned around, I realised that a stolen car had careered out of control and smashed into a large department store window. The driver began running away from the scene and to my amazement, hundreds of people were climbing into the store and looting it. My Japanese friends were no longer smiling and I decided it was best to take them home.

Write an article for this headline.

Home Alone for Real

A child was found running from

Write a television programme schedule for your newspaper, for one day. Include all your favourite programmes and what times they start.

Insert the full stops and capital letters where necessary.

Write the following in abbreviated form.

1. G.P.O.
2. U.N.O.
3. P.A.Y.E.
4. U.S.A.
5. F.B.I.
6. T.W.A.
7. A.I.B.
8. E.S.B.

What do these abbreviations mean?

Write the following in abbreviated form.

Months         Abbreviations
January        Jan.
February       Feb.
March          Mar.
April          Apr.
August         Aug.
September      Sept.
October        Oct.
November       Nov.
December       Dec.

Days         Abbreviations
Sunday        Sun.
Monday        Mon.
Tuesday        Tues.
Wednesday     Wed.
Thursday      Thurs.
Friday        Fri.
Saturday      Sat.

Note: The days and months of the year are written with capital letters. There are no abbreviations for May, June and July.
The Submarine

The submarine works in a simple way. All submarines have large tanks which can be filled with water or air to make the ship submerge or rise. When the tanks are filled with water, the submarine becomes so heavy that it will sink. To stop the submarine from sinking all the way to the bottom of the sea, some water is pumped back out of the tanks. This will keep the submarine at the same depth. In order to come up again, the tanks are emptied of water and filled with air. The submarine is now light enough to rise to the surface.

The first submarine was built in 1803 by an American named Robert Fulton. It could only carry two people and its propeller had to be worked by hand. Yet Fulton knew that his machine could be of great use to any army at war. At that time, England and France were at war in Europe. So he travelled to France where he tried to sell his new invention to Napoleon. Even though he succeeded in blowing up a target with his submarine, the French were not interested. They thought it a most unfair way to fight a war. The crafty American then went to England, hoping to sell his submarine there. Two raids were made against French ships, but did not succeed. No one, at that time, was interested in Fulton’s invention.

Today, of course, huge submarines travel through the waters of the world. Some of these ships are more than 200 metres in length, can move at a speed of 45 knots (88 kilometres per hour) and can dive to great depths. In 1958, a US submarine sailed under the ice to the North Pole. And in 1960 another US ship sailed around the world without once rising to the surface.

Answer these questions.
1. The large tanks in the submarine are filled with air.
2. The large tanks in the submarine are filled with water.
3. He built the first submarine.
4. England and France were at war in Europe and he tried to sell his invention to Napoleon because he knew it could be of great use to any army at war.
5. They thought it a most unfair way to fight a war.
6. 45 knots (88 kilometres per hour).
7. Under the ice to the North Pole.
9. Try to make as many words as you can from “submarine”.
10. Pretend you are a sailor on board a submarine. Write a paragraph about life on board your ship.

Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

Summarise the story in your own words. Use about 10 sentences.

Write has or have.
1. I __________ a cat which __________ a sore paw.
2. The hen __________ a nest in the hay and so __________ the goose.
3. Goats __________ horns but chickens __________ not.
4. A turkey __________ two legs but a horse __________ four.
5. My cat __________ a white tail and her kittens __________ black tails.
6. The gander __________ a long neck but the cat __________ a short neck.
7. I __________ black hair but my sister __________ brown hair.
8. We have a Manx cat and she __________ no tail.
9. You __________ a dog but Mary __________ a cat.
10. The two of us __________ to work on the farm as our father __________ gone to the market.
Amazing Ants

With over 8,000 different species, ants must be one of the most successful of all the Earth’s creatures. Unlike other insects, they will take very good care of their young – watching over them, feeding them, helping them and even burying them if they die. They may not be as kind to other ants however. Many ants go on “slave raids” where they attack and carry away the eggs of other ants which are then hatched out to be worked as slaves. In any ant nest you will find up to 500 species of other insects, many of which are simply kept as pets for the amusement of their masters. The most startling thing of all about ants is the way they treat the many greenfly they keep as prisoners. Firstly, the greenfly are locked away in pens, like cattle; the pens are large enough to let the ants in, but too small to allow the greenfly out!

A new tunnel was planned as there was too much traffic for the only tunnel under the river. Although it would be useful, it would be expensive and a toll would have to be paid by drivers. Since local people protested about the toll, they were given special passes. Work was delayed for two months because there was a flood. Eventually the flood went down so the workers soon made up for lost time.

He was poor but honest.

The car was speeding as it went down the street.

He was presented with the prize because he deserved it.

Either he goes with me or stays at home.

Since she and her friend went on holiday, it has been very quiet.

The monkey didn’t jump although I threw him a nut.

She will go also if you ask her.

He will not go to school unless his father brings him.
A Complete the following story.
Last Saturday my friends and I went swimming in the "lake". We had tremendous fun in the cool water. Suddenly a cry for help rent the air. I rushed to the bank...

B Complete the following story.
"See how fast I can go," cried Mahmoud, as he raced past his admiring friends. He sped recklessly down the street. Daringly, he circled the roundabout. Suddenly...

C Complete the following story.
Femi wriggled into the sack. He was trembling with excitement. However, he was determined to win the race. The starter raised his arm and cried, “On your marks”...

D Complete the following story.
It was Mary's first ride on "Silver Spur". She leapt with joy into the saddle. A gentle touch of the reins, a word of encouragement, and horse and rider cantered across the field...

A Write two meanings for each word. (Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.)
1. Bill
2. Bat
3. Blade
4. Box
5. Corn
6. Court
7. Crow
8. Flag
9. Game
10. Grave
11. Hail
12. Scale
13. Spring
14. Perch
15. Palm
16. Date
17. Draw
18. Crane
19. Club
20. Comb
21. Set
22. Graze

B Some words are pronounced alike but differ in meaning. Examine the clues and write the words.
1. An insect (ant) A close relation (aunt)
2. A male child boy A floating sign for ships buoy
3. A female horse mare A head of a town mayor
4. A bag of postal letters mail The opposite of female male
5. A female sheep ewe An evergreen tree yew
6. A strong odour scent An American coin cent
7. A valley vale A covering for the face veil
8. Used in a game ball To cry loudly bawl
9. A sandy stretch of coastline beach A type of deciduous tree beech
10. A branch of a tree bough Part of a ship bough

C Write words that include the letters in the words given.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Ale</th>
<th>Ear</th>
<th>Lip</th>
<th>Rat</th>
<th>Ore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Stale</td>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>Tulip</td>
<td>Crate</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the story.

William Tell

Many years ago, Switzerland was conquered by an Austrian army. The Austrian governor of the little village of Altdorf was a wicked man named Gessler. In the village square he ordered a flagpole to be erected. The proud Gessler placed his feather hat on top of the pole. He wished to humiliate the Swiss people, by ordering them to kneel and bow before his hat.

William Tell, the best archer in Switzerland, happened to pass by the flagpole. He refused to bow to the governor’s hat. As he was leaving the village with his son, the angry Gessler shouted, “Arrest that man.” Immediately the Austrian soldiers arrested William Tell. “People tell me you are a great marksman,” jeered Gessler. “Let me see how good you are.”

The cruel tyrant made William’s young son, Jimmy, stand against an oak tree. On his head he placed an apple.

“You must split the apple in two, if you hope to go free,” commanded Gessler.

Tell placed an arrow in his bow and took careful aim. The silent crowd watched anxiously.

Suddenly the arrow whistled through the air. The apple split in two and the arrow buried itself in the tree. A great shout pierced the air. The people cheered with joy. William Tell’s courage and skill had foiled the governor’s cruel plan.

“I see you are carrying a second arrow,” snarled Gessler.

“Yes,” replied William, “and if my son had been injured, I intended the second arrow for your heart.”

On hearing this, the Austrian ruler went wild with anger. “Soldiers, bind this man and take him across the lake to the castle dungeons.”

William Tell was bound and thrown into a boat which was to carry him across the lake to the castle prison. His friends took his young son and hid him in a safe place.

While crossing the lake a terrible storm arose. William was an expert sailor and the soldiers unbound him and asked him to take the helm. In the twinkling of an eye, the clever oarsman steered the boat near a rocky ledge, sprang ashore and escaped into the mountains.

According to legend, when Gessler and his soldiers were searching the mountains for the prisoner, William saw the wicked governor, placed an arrow in his bow, took aim and fired. This time the arrow pierced the heart of Gessler, the tyrant. He fell from his horse, mortally wounded. At last the people of Altdorf had a new ruler and hero – William Tell.

Activities

A. Answer these questions.

1. Many years ago in Switzerland.
2. The Austrian governor of the little village of Altdorf.
3. Gessler put his feather hat on top of the flagpole and ordered the Swiss people to kneel and bow before it.
5. He split the apple on top of his son’s head in half with the arrow from his bow.
6. If Jimmy had been injured, William Tell intended the second arrow for Gessler’s heart.
7. William Tell shot him through the heart with an arrow when Gessler and the soldiers were searching the mountains for him.
8. He took the helm of the boat in the storm and steered it near a rocky ledge where he jumped ashore and escaped into the mountains.
9. Why do you think the people of Altdorf chose Tell as their leader?
10. Write a list of your favourite five legends.

B. Look up the words in italics in your dictionary. Write an interesting sentence for each one.

C. William Tell was a famous Swiss archer. Write an interesting sentence about each of the following people.

1. Robin Hood
2. Huckleberry Finn
3. Goldilocks
4. Peter Pan
5. Cinderella
6. Rip Van Winkle
**A**

**Write the missing words.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrival</th>
<th>hit</th>
<th>exactly</th>
<th>mast</th>
<th>second</th>
<th>aircraft</th>
<th>Moon</th>
<th>safely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>measures</td>
<td>screen</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>aerial</td>
<td>picture</td>
<td>ship's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>waves</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Radar**

Radar helps to bring ships **safely** to port and **aircraft** to land, even in thick fog. It can warn of the approach of enemy aircraft and rockets. Radar has even travelled to the **Moon** and back.

You hear an echo when **sound**, waves bounce back from something solid. Radar works in the same way. Very short radio **waves** are sent out in little bursts. When these waves hit something **solid** they are bounced **back** again.

All radio waves **travel** at the same speed – 297,600 km per **second** – so if we can measure how long it takes from the sending out of a wave burst to its **arrival** back again, we will know how far away the object is which the waves hit. A radar instrument **measures** this in a very short time.

The radar **aerial** is at the top of the mast. The aerial goes round and as it does so it sends out wave bursts. When the waves **hit** anything they are bounced back to the aerial.

The radar instrument on the ship’s bridge shows the result on a **screen** which is like a television screen.

The aerial sends out its invisible waves in a **narrow** beam, as a searchlight does. As the aerial on the **mast** goes round and round, a **picture** of the area round about the ship is “painted” on the screen.

The **ship’s** navigator can therefore see on the screen **exactly** where the ship is, even if he/she is in **thick** fog.

**B**

**Choose 10 prepositions and write them in a sentence of your own.**

- about
- above
- across
- after
- against
- along
- amid
- amongst
- among
- around
- at
- before
- behind
- below
- beneath
- beside
- between
- beyond
- by
- down
- during
- except
- for
- from
- in
- into
- near
- of
- off
- on
- over
- round
- since
- through
- till
- to
- towards
- under
- underneath
- until
- unto
- up
- upon
- within
- without

**C**

**Write the sentences, choosing a suitable preposition.**

1. The helicopter flew **over** the mountain and landed **on** the beach.
2. Last year I climbed **up** Mount Brandon **with** my best friend.
3. He went **into** the hardware shop and bought a tin **of** paint.
4. The library closed **for** an hour **between** one and two o’clock.
5. Jin-Ho jumped **off** the wall and ran **towards** the gate.
6. We sheltered **under** a tree **from** the rain.
7. They sailed **to** the South Pacific **in** a large yacht.
8. Juventus played **against** AC Milan last Sunday and lost **by** one goal.
9. They escaped **through** the exit door and ran **down** the fire escape.
10. I will meet you **at** the shop **beside** the railway station.

**D**

**Write sentences with the following phrases.**

1. agreed to
2. went with
3. similar to
4. relied on
5. fought against
6. contrary to
7. different from
8. wrote to
9. aimed at
10. blamed for

**D**

**Write two prepositions that could be used after each verb.**

1. walk
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

2. listen
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

3. argue
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

4. came
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

5. look
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

6. pick
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

7. stand
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

8. smash
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

9. talk
   - over
   - into
   - up
   - towards
   - about
   - through
   - against
   - with
   - under
   - off
   - to
   - from
   - of

**Prepositions**

A preposition is a word which shows the relation between two other words.

**Example:** The key is over the door.

The mouse is under the box.
Writing

What do you say when:
1. Thank you very much.
2. Pleased to meet you.
3. I’m sorry.
4. Hello.
5. Excuse me, where is …
6. Happy birthday.
7. I’m sorry.
8. I disagree.
9. Nice to see you.
10. Congratulations.

Complete the following conversation.
Ali: Hello, may I speak to Badra, please?
Badra: __________
Ali: Hello Badra! This is Ali speaking.
Badra: __________
Ali: Our class is going on a cycling tour next Sunday. Perhaps you would like to join us?
Badra: __________
Ali: Fine! I shall expect to meet you outside the Town Hall at nine o’clock.
Badra: __________

You left a new coat on the bus. Imagine the conversation you would have with the clerk in the Lost Property Office.
Clerk: Hello! this is the Lost Property Office.
You: __________
Clerk: What was the number of the bus you were travelling on?
You: __________
Clerk: Where were you sitting on the bus?
You: __________
Clerk: Please give me a description of the coat.
You: __________
Clerk: Did you have anything in the pockets?
You: __________
Clerk: Yes, we have a coat here that fits that description. You may collect it any day between 9.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.
You: __________

Using Words

A Write these sentences, using another word for ‘then’.

Mary carefully wrote the address on the envelope and placed the stamp on the right-hand corner. Next she ran to the pillbox at the corner of the street and dropped the letter into the box. Shortly afterwards her letter was on its way to her Aunt Julia. Presently the postman arrived in the mail van and emptied the pillbox. After that the mail was brought to the Post Office where it was post-marked and sorted. Later on that evening all the airmail letters were placed in special sacks, and labelled “Airmail”. Soon afterwards these sacks were carried to the main airport and placed aboard a Boeing jet – destination New York. Subsequently at Kennedy Airport a mail van was waiting as parcels were again sorted and placed in canvas bags for the different post offices in New York. Eventually the following morning Mary’s letter was delivered to her aunt’s apartment. Finally it had reached its destination.

B Change the first letter of each word to form a new word. Then change the last letter of the new word to compose another new word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>Second New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BOOK</td>
<td>COOK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LIST</td>
<td>F LST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. KILL</td>
<td>F JLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. COAT</td>
<td>BAOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. HELL</td>
<td>BE L N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PAIR</td>
<td>LAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. RACE</td>
<td>FACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. PEAR</td>
<td>BEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. BOOT</td>
<td>F OOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. CELL</td>
<td>F ELL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Write do or does.

1. What ___ do ___ you ___ do ___ on your birthday?
2. I ___ do ___ not know how to make the plum pudding but my mother ___ does ___.
3. What ___ does ___ Dad have to ___ do ___ on Tuesday?
4. Why ___ does ___ he not ___ do ___ the painting with you?
5. She ___ does ___ not know how to ___ do ___ the cooking.
6. Jane ___ does ___ her best and she cannot ___ do ___ more.
7. She ___ does ___ need plenty of rest and so ___ do ___ you.
8. ___ Do ___ clean the room as it ___ does ___ look very dirty and untidy.
9. I shall ___ do ___ the dusting and you will ___ do ___ the cleaning.
10. It ___ does ___ not matter now whether he ___ does ___ it or not.
Revision

**A**

Write the sentences, using suitable adverbs. Then finish each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>furiously</th>
<th>gracefully</th>
<th>powerfully</th>
<th>quietly</th>
<th>courageously</th>
<th>easily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bravely</td>
<td>swiftly</td>
<td>superbly</td>
<td>carefully</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. She skated ______ around ________.
2. He sprinted ______ towards ________.
3. John swam ______ through ________.
4. The boxer fought ______ until ________.
5. The referee walked ______ across ________.
6. She played ______ for ________.
7. Abdul read ______ ______ ______.
8. Lin was ______ the best ________.
9. He wrestled ______ ______ ______.
10. The driver drove ______ ______ ______.

**B**

Write the sentences using suitable verbs.

1. The wasp (stung, licked, pinched) Mary on the neck.
2. The goat (pulled, butted, spiked) Elizabeth with his horns.
3. The hedgehog (tickled, nibbled, prodded) the dog with his spikes.
4. The Alsatian (chewed, bit, munched) my sister on the hand.
5. The hen (pecked, gnawed, sniffed) the little worm.
6. The jellyfish (gulped, snorted, stung) the girl on the leg.
7. The crab (pinched, chewed, pinched, sucked) me with his nippers.
8. The lion (devoured, poisoned, devoured, smothered) the dead zebra.
9. The horse (nuzzled, trotted, nuzzled, patted) its nose against my hand.
10. The little worm (wriggled, walked, waddled, wriggled) under the stone.

**C**

Write the sentences and underline the nouns.

1. Pat and Kate went to the seaside.
2. Mongolia is a large country in Asia.
3. For many years, Marie Curie lived and worked in Paris.
4. The chain was made of gold.
5. The dog likes to eat meat and chew bones.
6. Last Friday we ate fish for dinner.
7. A spade is made of wood.
8. Tom uses a tractor when ploughing, but John uses a team of horses.
9. He managed to escape under cover of darkness.
10. Patagonia is a beautiful region in South America.

Language

**Got, Get, Getting**

These words are used too often in conversation and writing. A more varied vocabulary is needed.

**A**

Put – Avoid using this word in your writing. Choose more exciting and interesting words.

Write the following sentences replacing the underlined words with one from the list.

**B**

Write the following sentences, replacing the words underlined with one of the words in the list.

1. I _______ early and _______ my breakfast.
2. John _______ his bicycle, and succeeded in _______ through the crowd.
3. They _______ the right ticket, but _______ the wrong bus.
4. She will _______ a magnificent view when she _______ the top of the mountain.
5. Lift _______ the top off the box, and _______ the contents.
6. Our emigration figures are _______ , but our population is _______.
7. Kim is _______ in his new school, and he hopes to _______ his examination.
8. My sister _______ impatient while she was arranging the flower display.
9. Anya has _______ the best way I know of solving the problem.
10. After he _______ into the icy waters, he _______ a cramp in his right leg.
Silent Letters

Underline the silent letters.

1. climb
2. scene
3. sign
4. height
5. heir
6. knit
7. should
8. calf
9. solemn
10. psalm
11. empty
12. aisle
13. apostle
14. wren
15. doubt
16. abscess
17. knob
18. talk

Write the word. Underline the silent letter.

1. A young sheep.
2. Someone who repairs pipes.
3. A grave or monument.
4. Used to arrange your hair.
5. An odour or smell.
6. Land surrounded by water.
7. A sailing boat.
8. A small bird.
9. The yellow of an egg.
10. A sacred song.
11. The opposite of “son”.
12. The third season of the year.
13. A muscle in your lower leg.
14. Sixty minutes
15. To hurry.
16. A king’s symbol of power.
17. To divide in two equal parts.
19. A morsel of bread.
21. A red berry fruit.
22. A tiny, winged insect.
23. The opposite of “native”
25. Joint in the leg.