

English Skills Answers

5



Contents

Reading	Chinese New Year	4	Reading	The Titanic	52
Activities		5	Activities		53
Proofreading		6	Cloze		54
Capital Letters		7	Adverbs		55
Writing		8	Writing		56
Using Words		9	Quotation Marks		57
Reading	The Snake	10	Reading	The Burglar Who Called the Police	58
Activities		11	Activities		59
Cloze		12	Fun with Words		60
Nouns		13	Grammar		61
Writing		14	Reviews		62
Language		15	Language		63
Reading	The Lobster	16	Reading	Gold	64
Activities		17	Activities		65
Proofreading		18	Cloze		66
Conjunctions		19	The Comma		67
Writing		20	Writing		68
Singular and Plural		21	Language		69
Reading	The Strange Ship	22	Reading	Mysteries of Migration	70
Activities		23	Activities		71
Cloze		24	Cloze		72
Types of Nouns		25	The Apostrophe (')		73
Writing		26	Writing		74
Prefixes		27	Language		75
Reading	Nell and the Goose	28	Reading	The Enchanted Stag	76
Activities		29	Activities		77
Phonics		30	Fun with Words		78
Pronouns		31	Contractions		79
Writing		32	Writing		80
Suffixes		33	Abbreviations		81
Reading	The Conquest of Space	34	Reading	The Submarine	82
Activities		35	Activities		83
Proofreading		36	Cloze		84
Adjectives		37	Conjunctions		85
Writing		38	Writing		86
Homonyms		39	Language		87
Reading	The Magnificent Cave	40	Reading	William Tell	88
Activities		41	Activities		89
Cloze		42	Cloze		90
Verbs		43	Prepositions		91
Writing		44	Writing		92
Using Words		45	Using Words		93
Reading	Nanuk	46	Revision		94
Activities		47	Language		95
Fun with Words		48	Silent Letters		96
Tenses		49			
Writing		50			
Participles		51			

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

Browse the complete Collins catalogue at
www.collinseducation.com

© HarperCollinsPublishers Limited 2011, on behalf of the author

First published in 2006 by Folens Limited.

ISBN-13: 978-0-00-743722-1

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

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

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

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

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

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.



A Answer these questions.

1. A calendar based on the changing phases of the Moon.
2. Usually in January or February.
3. Cleaning the house and buying new clothes.
4. They represent wealth because they are similar in shape to ancient Chinese gold or silver ingots.
5. To wish someone good luck and wealth for the coming year.
6. The Lantern Festival.
7. Explain the legend behind Chinese New Year in your own words.
8. If you could choose one of the twelve animals associated with the Chinese calendar, which would you choose and why?



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 two 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."

We use capital letters:

- At the beginning of a sentence.
- For the letter "I".
- The names and titles of people, e.g. Dr Mary Smith.
- The names of places, months of the year, days of the week and special days.
- Title of things, e.g. Robinson Crusoe, Jaws.

A Insert the capital letters and full stops.

It was a gorgeous sunny Saturday in the middle of July. We decided that it would be a great idea to have a barbecue. We invited Mr and Mrs Jones and their daughter, Natalie. We invited Mr Willis and his son, Jake. Naturally we invited Uncle Toby as well.

By six o'clock that evening we were all starving. Mum was tending the charcoal. Dad was putting some finishing touches to the kebabs, burgers and chicken legs. Uncle Toby and the rest of the guests had arrived. We hadn't seen Uncle Toby since April so we had a lot of catching up to do.

By half past six the smell of the meat being barbecued was making my knees go weak. The aroma was teasing my nostrils. It was difficult not to just grab a chicken leg and run. However, I managed to control myself and soon we were all tucking into food that was every bit as good as it smelt.

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.
9. Last Sunday I visited my Aunt Erina.

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

A 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.

B Write a list of your:

1. 5 favourite foods.
2. 5 favourite drinks.
3. 5 favourite films.
4. 5 favourite books.
5. 5 favourite actors/actresses.
6. 5 favourite TV programmes.
7. 5 favourite pop groups/singers.

C Write a description of your best friend.

Remember to mention: age, height, likes, dislikes, colour of hair and eyes, dress, habits.



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

E Write a diary for one day.



Using Words

A Write a or an.

1. The girl ate an egg and a 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.
11. She gave the lady a rose and an orchid.
12. A ewe is a young sheep.
13. An axe is a useful weapon.
14. An onion is bigger than a pea.
15. An ugly earwig crawled under a mossy stone.
16. I have a yellow canary and a tame rabbit.
17. John saw an otter and a beaver near the big dam.
18. Meera saw an unusual animal and an enormous elephant in the zoo.
19. An hour later I visited an ancient castle.
20. An apricot is smaller than a cucumber.
21. A eulogy was given at the graveside.
22. An ostrich and an albatross are two large birds.



B Write the words.

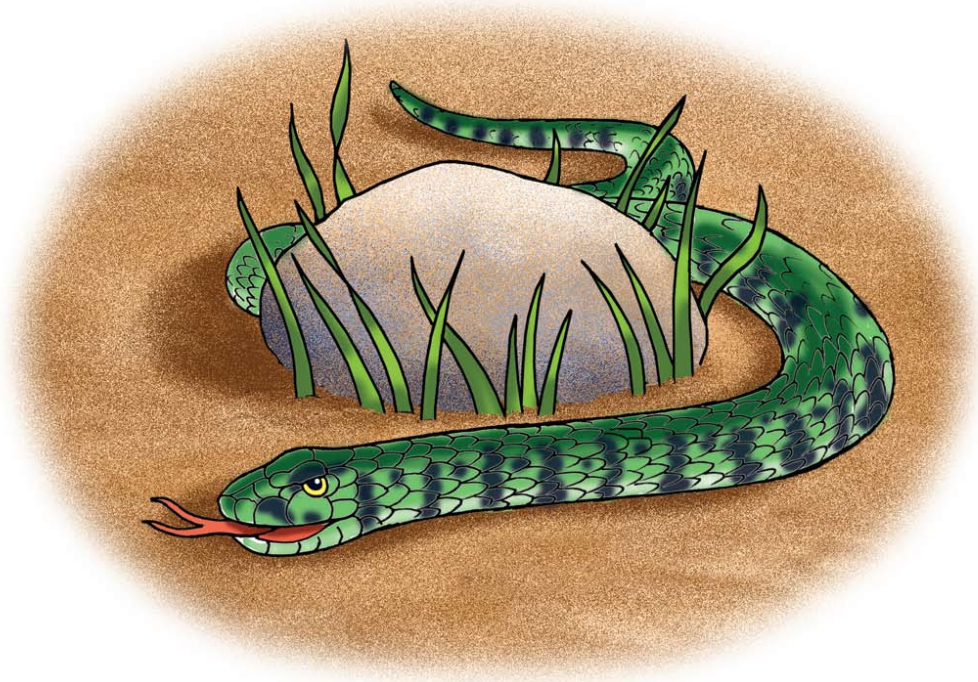
T	Y	P	I	S	T	Someone who types.				
A	R	T	I	S	T	Someone who sketches pictures.				
D	E	N	T	I	S	T	Someone who extracts teeth.			
C	Y	C	L	I	S	T	Someone who rides a bicycle.			
T	O	U	R	I	S	T	Someone who goes on holidays to other countries.			
C	H	E	M	I	S	T	Someone who works in a pharmacy.			
F	L	O	R	I	S	T	Someone who sells flowers.			
M	O	T	O	R	I	S	T	Someone who drives a car.		
B	O	T	A	N	I	S	T	Someone who studies plants.		
J	O	U	R	N	A	L	I	S	T	Someone who writes for the newspapers.

C Dictionary Fun. Write five words that include the letters.

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

A Read the story.

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.



A 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.



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 Rewrite the phrases using the correct descriptive words.

blare ring dripping chug call clatter crack clanking
booming clink creak bang murmur crackling

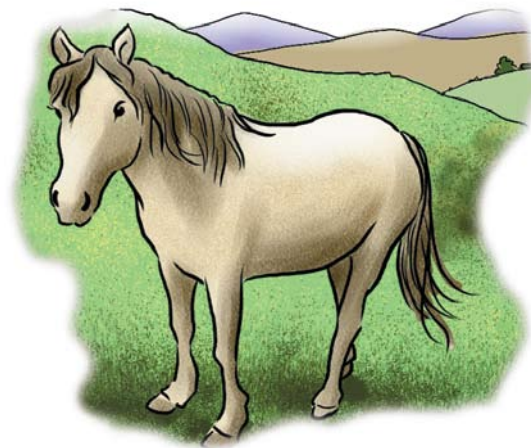
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. the <u>murmur</u> of a stream | 8. the <u>clanking</u> of chains |
| 2. the <u>bang</u> of a drum | 9. the <u>clatter</u> of hooves |
| 3. the <u>blare</u> of a trumpet | 10. the <u>clink</u> of coins |
| 4. the <u>booming</u> of a gun | 11. the <u>crackling</u> of wood |
| 5. the <u>ring</u> of a telephone | 12. the <u>crack</u> of a whip |
| 6. the <u>call</u> of a bugle | 13. the <u>creak</u> of a hinge |
| 7. the <u>chug</u> of an engine | 14. the <u>dripping</u> of water |

Cloze

A Write the missing words.

called horses breeds toes America first meat bigger
years about their until America out that are changing

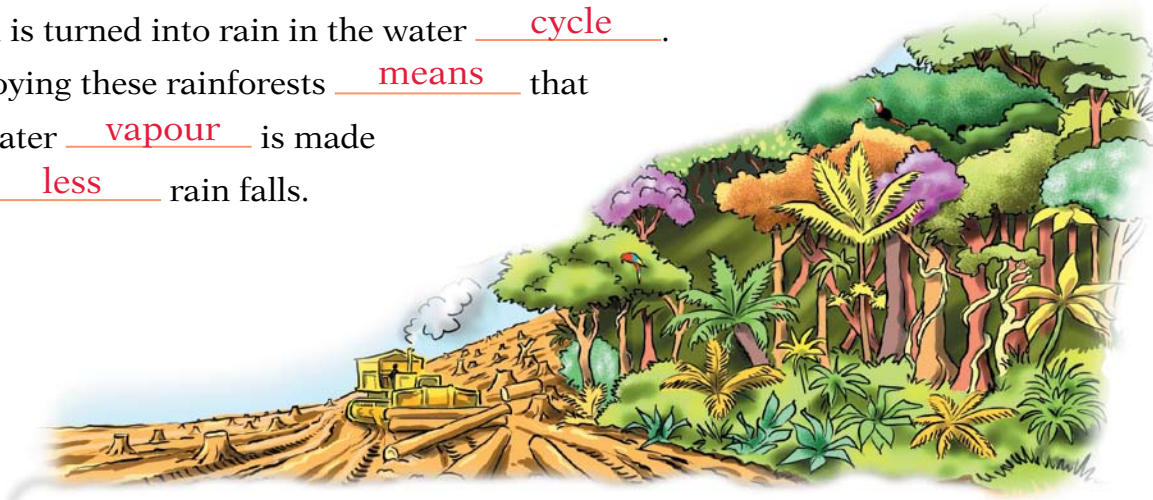
Millions of years ago, small animals no bigger than foxes ran about the forests of North America. They were like tiny ponies, except that they had four toes and they were called 'dawn horses'. These little animals kept changing over the years. They grew bigger and bigger and their toes grew fewer until 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.

water seconds size cycle means less vapour down

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 _____ was injured.
2. There was an interesting _____ on the radio.
3. The photographer put a _____ in her _____.
4. The rider fell off his _____.
5. I witnessed a collision of two _____.
6. The motorist put _____ in the car's radiator.
7. I was bitten by a _____ in the woods.
8. He put some _____ on his bread.

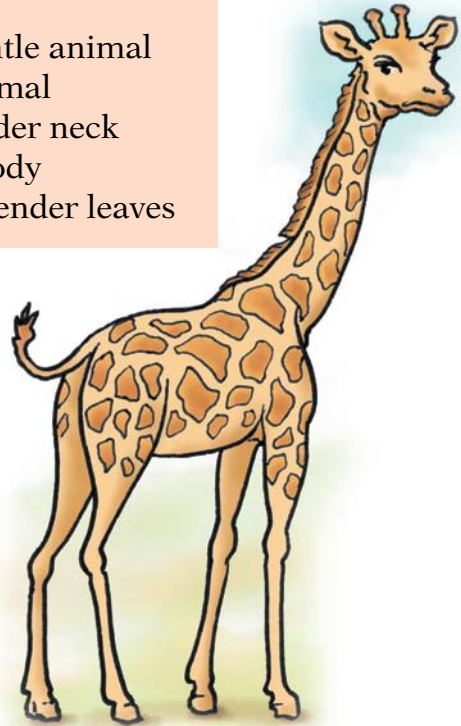


Writing

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



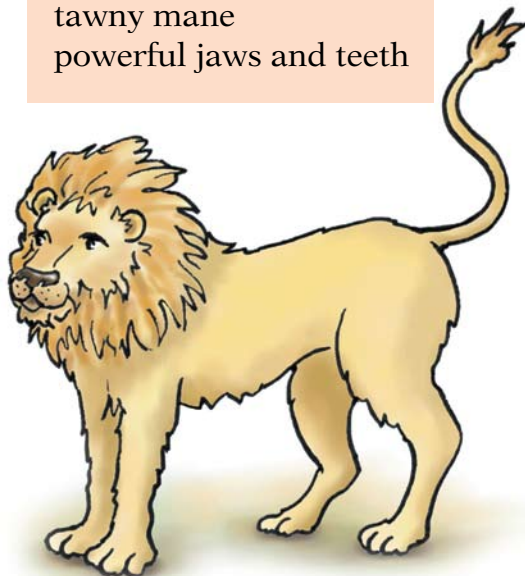
B Kangaroo

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



Language

Man is masculine
Girl is feminine

Woman is feminine
Boy is masculine

A Divide these words into two lists – feminine and masculine.

Feminine

manageress
Ms
sister
actress
aunt
queen
mother

bride
Madam
princess
daughter
niece
squaw
heroine

Masculine

actor
king
Mr
uncle
manager
brother
father

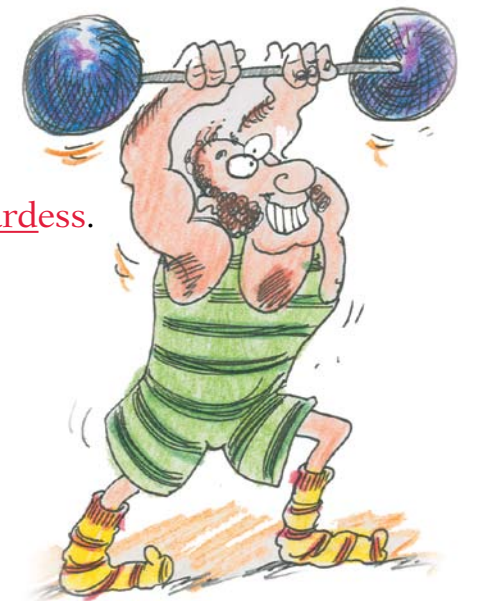
Sir
groom
son
prince
nephew
brave
hero

B Underline the feminine words.

- The princess greeted the actress.
- The headmistress has a daughter in my class.
- Her niece is a famous woman.
- My grandmother was a great athlete when she was young.
- The landlady is a spinster.
- The waitress gave her a fright.
- The woman thanked her hostess.
- The bride waved to her sister.
- The manageress gave instructions to the stewardess.
- The shepherdess searched for the lost ewe.

C Underline the masculine words.

- Father and uncle were laughing.
- The prince spoke to the king.
- The man wore his new hat.
- The husband went to see his barber.
- My brother waved to Louis.
- The hero thanked the steward for his help.
- The count greeted the duke.
- The man handed his son a cheque.
- The boy spoke to the manager.
- The waiter served Mr Carroll.



A Read the story.

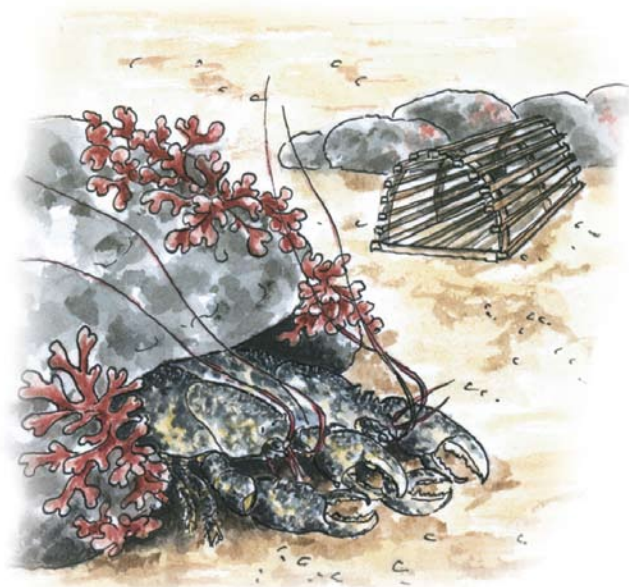
The Lobster

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.



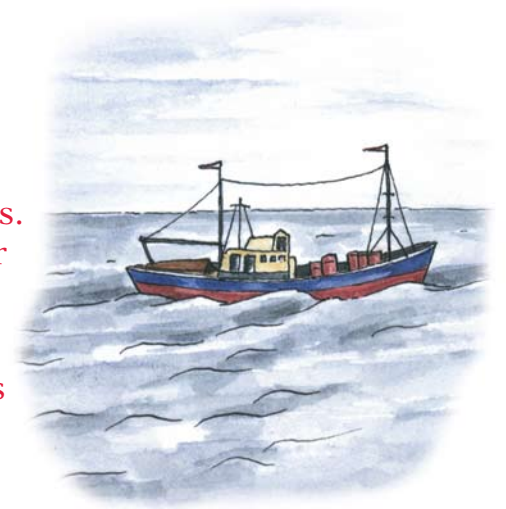
Fishermen catch lobsters in funnel-shaped pots. A piece of fish is used as *bait*. Once a lobster crawls into a pot, it is trapped.

Lobster is one of the world's favourite seafoods.



A Answer these questions.

1. In shallow waters around our coasts.
2. It crawls on slender legs.
3. It is protected a by 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 Correct the mistakes in this story.

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 his 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 conjunction is a word used to join small sentences together.
Example: We have missed the bus so we will have to walk.

A 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.

before
and
because
unless
but

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.

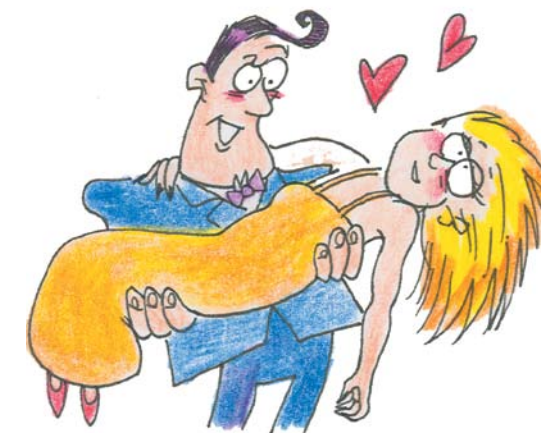
- C** Pick your favourite fairy tale. Write the story from a different viewpoint.

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.



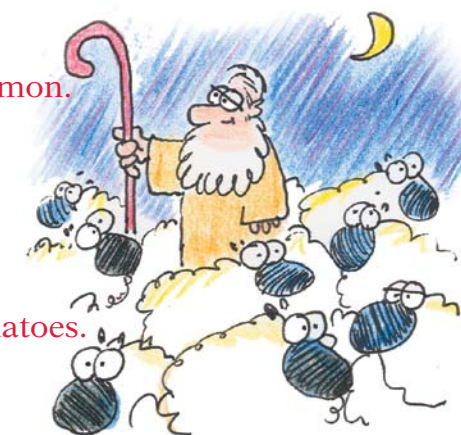
- B** Write these sentences in the singular.

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 geese.
13. The men ate the trout.
14. The women screamed when the mice appeared.



A Read the story.

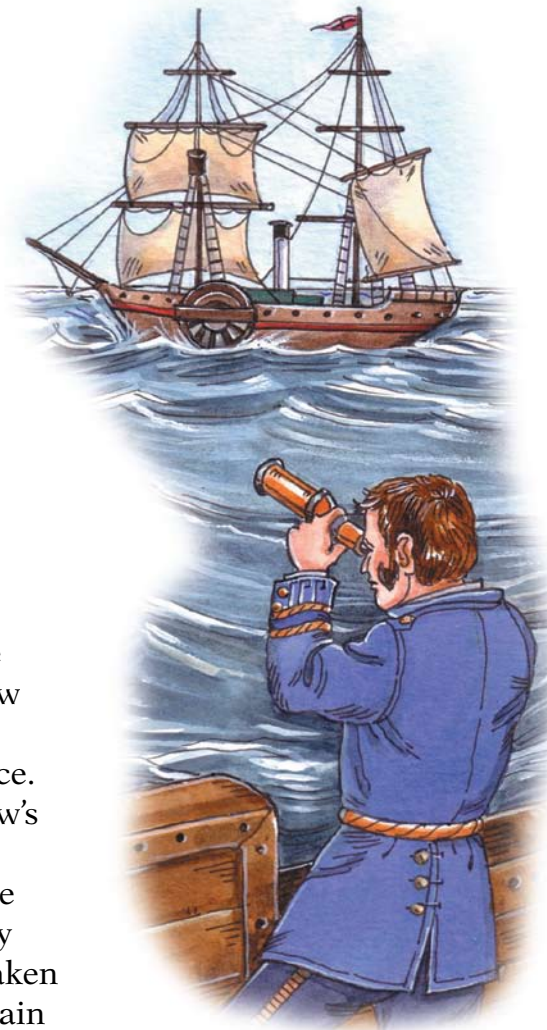
The Strange Ship

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!” – one of the crew had spotted a ship coming towards them on the starboard side. Quickly snatching 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 Answer these questions. (Answer in sentence-form where possible.)

1. He was on the deck of the Dei Gratia.
2. Gibraltar. It was less than three hundred kilometres away.
3. By the cries of “Ship ahoy”.
4. The ship was lurching through the waves, steering wildly and nobody appeared to be on deck.
5. He sent four men out in a rowing boat to board the ship to investigate.
6. The ship was the Marie Celeste from New York
7. Pretend you are one of the sailors sent to investigate the ship. Describe what you saw when you went on board.
8. It caused a sensation and a full enquiry was ordered without delay.
9. Write your own ideas or theory as to what must have happened to the crew of the Marie Celeste.
10. Find out the meaning of these words: starboard; lurching; disconcerting; conclusive.
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 sentences using **I** or **Me**.

1. He pushed me and I fell into the pool.
2. She gave me a pear and I ate it.
3. The teacher asked me to read the book and I did so willingly.
4. She and I played the guitar.
5. The dog chased me and I jumped over the ditch.
6. The teacher told me to go home and I was delighted.
7. Mina divided the sweets between Sujit and I.
8. Amira is older than me but I am taller than her.
9. The ball dropped between Peter and me but I got it.
10. She gave me an orange and I bought her an apple.

Cloze

A Write the missing words.

built made storeys under subside tilting Italy



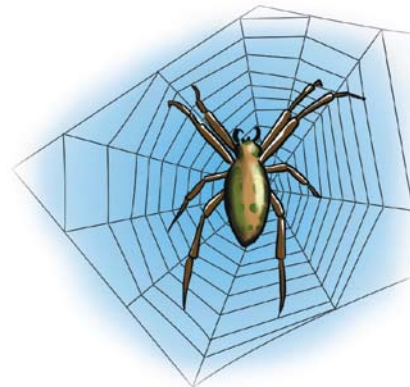
The famous Tower of Pisa is the bell tower of the cathedral in Pisa, Italy. When it was only half built (it was started in 1173), the soil under one half began to subside, and the tower tipped. The tower is made of white marble and has eight storeys. Engineers have managed to prevent any further tilting.

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.

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



C Write four nouns for each group.

Group	Nouns			
dogs				
countries				
vegetables				
cities				
toys				
insects				
fruit				
flowers				
sports				
farm animals				

Writing

Mrs S. Gupta,
12 Long Lane,
Stoke on Trent,
Staffordshire,
England.

1. Person's name
2. House number and name of road
3. Town or village
4. Name of county
5. If writing abroad, the country's name is included

- A** Can you write what these abbreviations mean?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1. Rd _____ | Road | 5. Co. _____ | Company |
| 2. Ave _____ | Avenue | 6. Tce _____ | Terrace |
| 3. Sq. _____ | Square | 7. Cl. _____ | Close |
| 4. Gdns _____ | Gardens | 8. Dr. _____ | Drive |

B Write your own name and address on this envelope. Do not forget the capital letters. Make sure you use commas and the full stop correctly.

Prefixes

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. <u>inter</u> national | 5. <u>mis</u> take | 8. <u>in</u> side | re-
un-
mis-
inter-
in-
fore- |
| 2. <u>re</u> build | 6. <u>un</u> usual | 9. <u>mis</u> judge | |
| 3. <u>fore</u> cast | 7. <u>fore</u> gone | 10. <u>un</u> roll | |
| 4. <u>in</u> human | | | |

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

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> willing | 4. <u>un</u> reliable | 7. <u>un</u> cover |
| 2. <u>un</u> known | 5. <u>un</u> beaten | 8. <u>un</u> lock |
| 3. <u>un</u> kind | 6. <u>un</u> fair | 9. <u>un</u> true |

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

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

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

A Read the story.

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."



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.

fast meek swift poor quick clear white busy pale strong heavy
old black brown silent clean soft fresh graceful hungry

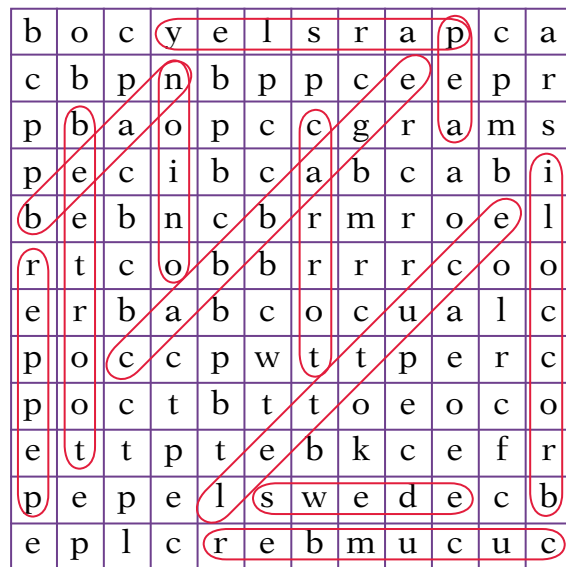
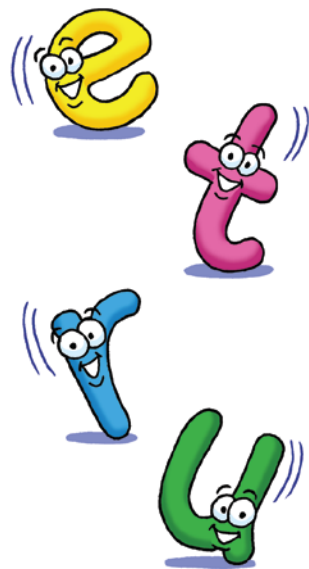
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. as <u>old</u> as the hills | 12. as <u>pale</u> as death |
| 2. as <u>fast</u> as a hare | 13. as <u>quick</u> as lightning |
| 3. as <u>black</u> as coal | 14. as <u>clean</u> as a new pin |
| 4. as <u>heavy</u> as lead | 15. as <u>clear</u> as crystal |
| 5. as <u>meek</u> as a lamb | 16. as <u>silent</u> as the grave |
| 6. as <u>strong</u> as an ox | 17. as <u>white</u> as a sheet |
| 7. as <u>swift</u> as a deer | 18. as <u>busy</u> as an ant |
| 8. as <u>hungry</u> as a wolf | 19. as <u>brown</u> as a berry |
| 9. as <u>graceful</u> as a swan | 20. as <u>soft</u> as putty |
| 10. as <u>poor</u> as a church mouse | |
| 11. as <u>fresh</u> as water | |

Phonics

A There is only one correct spelling in each line. Can you write the correct spelling of the other two?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Strech, fractur, fourth | <u>stretch</u> | <u>fracture</u> |
| 2. Imposible, jostel, journey | <u>impossible</u> | <u>jostle</u> |
| 3. Laughtir, luxery, monthly | <u>laughter</u> | <u>luxury</u> |
| 4. Arctic, Olympick, piller | <u>Olympic</u> | <u>pillar</u> |
| 5. Rowdey, scoop, shortin | <u>rowdy</u> | <u>shorten</u> |
| 6. Slippery, steadey, startel | <u>steady</u> | <u>startle</u> |
| 7. Vacume, voluntery, wafer | <u>vacuum</u> | <u>voluntary</u> |
| 8. Sheikh, beleive, recieve | <u>believe</u> | <u>receive</u> |
| 9. Populer, postege, porridge | <u>popular</u> | <u>postage</u> |
| 10. Commotion, caskit, biscuite | <u>casket</u> | <u>biscuit</u> |

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



C Write the words with oo.

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

Pronouns

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?*

A 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.

B Write the missing pronouns.

- The woman travelled to Singapore but she lost her way.
- The girl will listen to her father because she respects him.
- Have you found an apple as I lost mine?
- My coat is light but yours is heavy.
- Apples are good for you so you should eat them.
- Are you the boy who won the race?
- Is that the car which crashed near the school?
- I know nothing about it/that.
- It will be a secret between you and her/him.
- He is as tall as I am.



C Write these pronouns in alphabetical order.

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

Writing

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.

Suffixes

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

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

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. careless | 4. spotless | 7. endless |
| 2. cloudless | 5. toothless | 8. painless |
| 3. tasteless | 6. homeless | 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.)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. -able, -ible | A. one who |
| 2. -ant | B. large |
| 3. -on, -oon | C. full of |
| 4. -ous | D. a place for |
| 5. -ory | E. capable of being |

A Read the story.

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 these 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 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.



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.
6. The Chinese.
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.
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.

"There" or "Their".

- (i) **There** means "in that place". *The men went there.*
- (ii) **There** is used with the verb "to be". *There is (was) a book on the table.*
- (iii) **Their** means 'belonging to them', and is always followed by a noun. *I lost their books.*

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.



B Write the missing adjectives.

victorious expensive deep powerful courageous famous
graceful beautiful friendly mysterious

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.

C 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

(1) Crossways,
6 Hazel Rd,
North Shore,
Auckland.

(2) 21/7/2008

(3) Dear Nathan,

(4) I am enjoying my stay here with my cousins in Auckland. Since I arrived, the weather has been sunny, and my cousins have been showing me some of the interesting places in the city. Yesterday we visited the Sky Tower, and earlier today we went to the Zoo. If it stays fine, we will probably go swimming tomorrow.

(5) Your good friend,

(6) Joel.

Every letter must have the six features indicated in the above letter.

- The writer's full **address** must be shown at the top right-hand side of the page. The residence, street and postal town must be included in the address. Names of houses begin with capital letters but no quotation marks ("...") are required.
Examples: Avondale, Beach Grove, Pine Wood, Meadow Court.
- The **date** must be clearly indicated. You may write the date in a variety of ways. Here are a few common ways.
Examples: 3/2/2008 3/2/08 3/2/08 3 February 2008
- The greeting.** Note the use of capital letters and the placing of a comma at the end of the greeting.
Examples: Dear Mum, Dear Dad and Mum, Dear Mary, Dear Ms Smith, Dear Sir, Dear Madam.
- The **message** or content of the letter.
- The **ending.** Again, note the use of the capital letter and the placing of the comma.
Examples: Your loving daughter, Yours sincerely,
Your fond son, Yours truly,
Your good friend, Yours respectfully,
- The **signature.**

A 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.

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.

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



B Write these sentences, using the correct homonym.

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

blue, blew
threw, through
herd, heard
bare, bear
week, weak
pane, pain
heal, heel
ball, bawl
there, their
road, rode

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

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. Vale | 3. Profit | 5. Dew | 7. Foul | 9. Key | 11. Vain |
| Veil | Prophet | Due | Fowl | Quay | Vein |
| 2. Stile | 4. Bow | 6. Feet | 8. Hale | 10. Leek | 12. Our |
| Style | Bough | Feat | Hail | Leak | Hour |

A Read the story.

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.

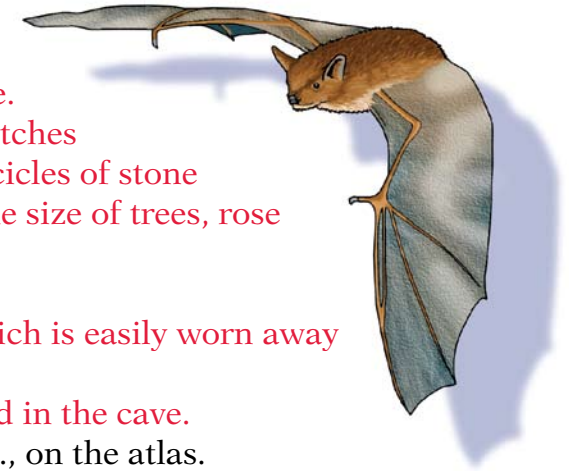


On returning to the Triple X ranch that night, he wondered how such a *vast* cavern could have been formed. It had all begun some sixty million years earlier when water seeped through cracks on the surface and started to eat away at the solid rock underneath. The rock in this part of New Mexico was limestone, 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.



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

clutch	suite
fleet	company
army	troupe
team	band
crew	party
bouquet	choir
suit	forest
cluster	
bunch	

A Write the missing words.

river European sight highest discovering crash located
adventurer knew thunder famous named

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.

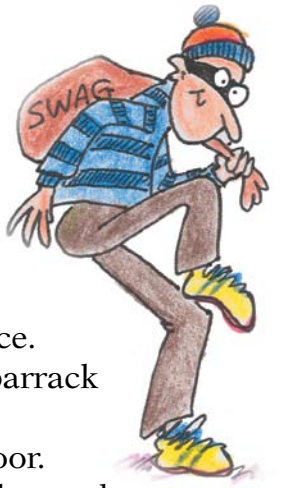
Although Jimmy Angel is widely credited for discovering the falls, the local people, the Pemones, already knew about the falls, and called them 'Kerepakupai merú', which means "fall from the deepest place". Jimmy Angel wasn't even the first European to see the falls. That honour goes to Ernesto Sánchez 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 are **being** or **doing** words.
Example: It **was** cloudy so we **stayed** inside.

A Write the correct verb.

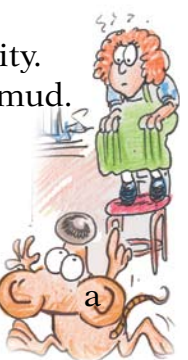
- The patient hobbled (*ran, jumped, hobbled*) around the hospital ward.
- The post woman plodded (*swam, crept, plodded*) wearily through the snow.
- The firefighter saw the fire and dashed (*strolled, walked, dashed*) down the street.
- The baker jumped (*jumped, ran, trotted*) over the low fence.
- The soldier marched (*flew, galloped, marched*) across the barrack square.
- The baby toddled (*sprinted, toddled, strode*) across the floor.
- The athlete sprinted (*staggered, hurried, sprinted*) along the road.
- The thief prowled (*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 dragged shrieked

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



C Finish the sentences and underline the verbs.

- The bee landed on the flower.
- The butterfly fluttered near the rose.
- The frog swam towards the lily pad.
- The trout darted across the water.
- The squirrel leaped through the trees.
- The ant crawled along the twig.
- The worm wriggled under the soil.
- The rabbit scurried into a burrow.
- The lambs frisked and frolicked in play.
- The spider ran into its web.

Writing

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

Using Words

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

- The queen lives in a palace near London.
- A hermit lives in a cave surrounded by hills.
- A shepherd lives in a croft near his flock.
- A gypsy lives in a caravan beside a wood.
- A soldier lives in barracks beyond the town.
- A convict lives in a prison during his sentence.
- A lumberjack lives in a cabin in the forest.
- 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 period building. Though it is old, it is comfortable. There are seven rooms in it. The bathroom is big and painted white. The sitting-room is very spacious and it has four windows. We do our cooking in the kitchen. In the front of the house there is a lovely garden with two flower beds. My mother and I take care of planting in the garden. The big garden at the rear is cared for by my dad. He grows vegetables and herbs. He enjoys working there. I love my house very much. It is more important to me than all the world. There is no place like home.

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

- Camping-tent for hire.
- A summer chalet to let.
- A bicycle to sell.
- 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

A Read the story.

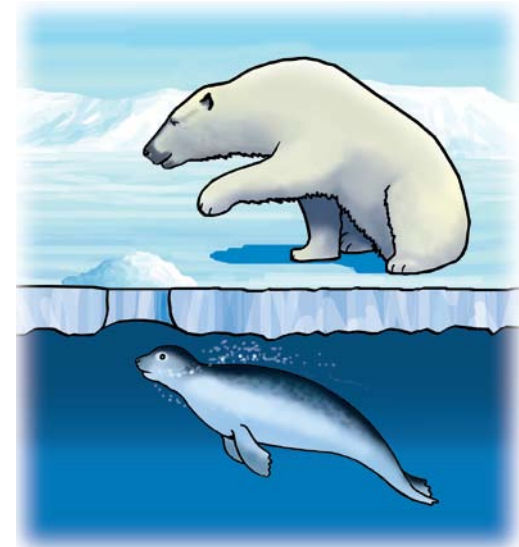
Nanuk

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.

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

1. The Arctic.
2. The writer describes the harsh conditions the bear has to survive in and find his food.
3. By his appearance. He looks like an enormous fat weasel.
4. If he has too much to eat.
5. He likes to play, rolling seal oil drums in the snow.
6. When hunting for seals he will sit motionless like a marble statue over a seal's breathing hole waiting for the seal to come to the surface to breathe.
7. By waiting, the Inuit hunter can take the seal that the bear has killed.
8. Give the meaning of: iceberg; lumber along; filch; flawless; confidently.
9. 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.

“Learn” or “Teach”

To learn means to acquire knowledge or skill by study, practice or teaching.

To teach means to instruct or give knowledge.

D Write teach or learn.

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

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. countreys, eagle, tabel | <u>countries</u> | <u>table</u> |
| 2. confuson, Ameirca, deft | <u>confusion</u> | <u>America</u> |
| 3. do'nt, correctley, outer | <u>don't</u> | <u>correctly</u> |
| 4. mashine, helicopter, referance | <u>machine</u> | <u>reference</u> |
| 5. peices, kilometres, killograms | <u>pieces</u> | <u>kilograms</u> |
| 6. heavey, quickley, quality | <u>heavy</u> | <u>quickly</u> |
| 7. definition, queu, flaver | <u>queue</u> | <u>flavour</u> |
| 8. capitel, northerly, popular | <u>capital</u> | <u>northerly</u> |
| 9. doesn't, oxygin, Febuary | <u>oxygen</u> | <u>February</u> |
| 10. preasants, climber, thousands | <u>presents</u> | <u>thousands</u> |

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

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

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. exam | <u>examination</u> |
| 2. ref | <u>reference</u> |
| 3. photo | <u>photograph</u> |
| 4. telly | <u>television</u> |
| 5. flu | <u>influenza</u> |
| 6. sub | <u>substitute</u> |
| 7. gym | <u>gymnasium</u> |
| 8. specs | <u>spectacles</u> |



Tenses

A Rewrite these sentences so they are about the future.

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



B Write the sentences in the Past Tense.

- I thought I saw the postman coming down the road.
- I bought stamps in the Post Office when I went there.
- I wrote often to my friend who lived in Abu Dhabi.
- I collected and delivered the mail.
- My father drove the train because that was his job.
- I swam in the lake when the weather was fine.
- I helped my mother when I was on holiday.
- The old sailor rang the bell and blew the horn whenever there was fog.
- Every time I heard a knock I expected to see the postman at the door.
- The man worked as a clerk and sold stamps to the customers.

C Write the verbs in the Present Tense.

- Each of the dolls has (to have) a red nose.
- Neither of the monkeys go (to go) into the cage.
- One of the acrobats is (to be) injured.
- Every man knows (to know) what to do.
- Nobody wishes (to wish) to see the man fall.
- Every one of us likes (to like) to go to the circus.
- Not one of the girls has (to have) a ticket.
- Each of the dogs is (to be) sick.
- Each child receives (to receive) a present.
- Everybody is (to be) delighted with the child's progress.

Writing

A While on a camping trip, you found this map in an old ruin. Write about your adventure in search of the treasure.



Participles

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.

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



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.

Present	Past	Past Participle
1. give	_____ gave _____	_____ given _____
2. go	_____ went _____	_____ gone _____
3. hold	_____ held _____	_____ held _____
4. know	_____ knew _____	_____ known _____
5. ring	_____ rang _____	_____ rung _____
6. rise	_____ rose _____	_____ risen _____
7. sing	_____ sang _____	_____ sung _____
8. speak	_____ spoke _____	_____ spoken _____
9. stand	_____ stood _____	_____ stood _____
10. steal	_____ stole _____	_____ stolen _____

A Read the text.

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.

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.
4. New York.
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.

pot flake beam crumb pinch sip grain
pat puff grain ray breath morsel

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a <u>grain</u> of sugar | 8. a <u>morsel</u> of food |
| 2. a <u>grain</u> of sand | 9. a <u>ray</u> of sunshine |
| 3. a <u>pot</u> of tea | 10. a <u>beam</u> of light |
| 4. a <u>pinch</u> of pepper | 11. a <u>puff</u> of wind |
| 5. a <u>sip</u> of water | 12. a <u>breath</u> of air |
| 6. a <u>pat</u> of butter | 13. a <u>flake</u> of snow |
| 7. a <u>crumb</u> of bread | |

Cloze

A Write the missing words.

brings into old Eve visitor doubly called good

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!



B Write the missing words.

performed most wheelbarrow back on across walked Frenchman carried

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 Niagara Falls on a tightrope.



C Write the missing words.

avoid people depend blind their back keen too echo pick squeaks

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.

A 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!

B Write a suitable adverb and complete each sentence.

- The prince spoke quietly to the princess.
- The robber left hastily when he heard the alarm.
- The goalkeeper finally caught the ball and prevented a goal.
- We worked quickly until the job was done.
- The swallow flew swiftly through the trees.
- Pancho's father shouted loudly when he saw him.
- The postman walked slowly along the street.
- Shin wept softly because of the pain.
- The soldiers fought bravely but were defeated.
- The river flowed rapidly towards the sea.

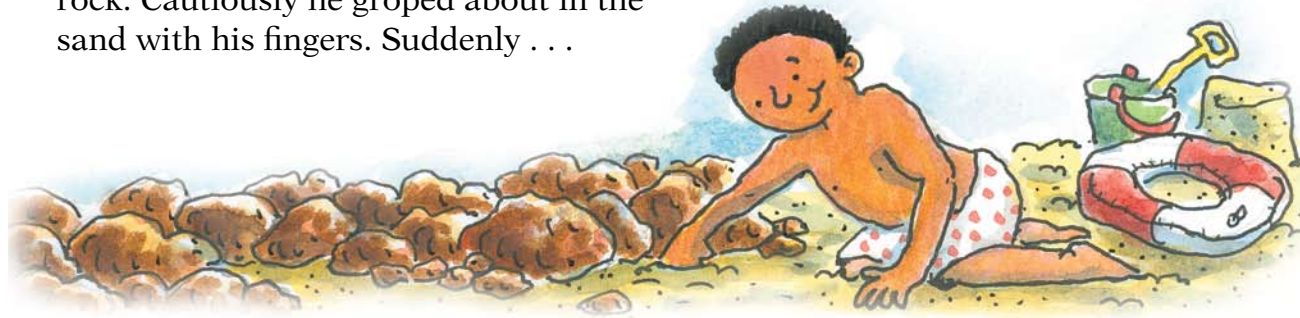


C Change the following adjectives into adverbs. Write a sentence for each.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. calm | <u>calmly</u> | 11. noisy | <u>noisily</u> |
| 2. warm | <u>warmly</u> | 12. scarce | <u>scarcely</u> |
| 3. bitter | <u>bitterly</u> | 13. brave | <u>bravely</u> |
| 4. fresh | <u>freshly</u> | 14. cruel | <u>cruelly</u> |
| 5. final | <u>finally</u> | 15. loud | <u>loudly</u> |
| 6. reckless | <u>recklessly</u> | 16. foolish | <u>foolishly</u> |
| 7. sweet | <u>sweetly</u> | 17. rapid | <u>rapidly</u> |
| 8. coward | <u>cowardly</u> | 18. patient | <u>patiently</u> |
| 9. happy | <u>happily</u> | 19. wise | <u>wisely</u> |
| 10. equal | <u>equally</u> | 20. heavy | <u>heavily</u> |

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 . . .



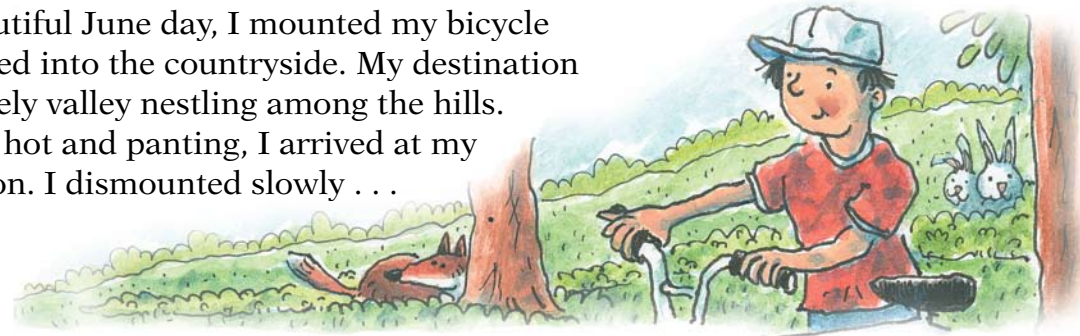
A useful vocabulary of phrases:

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 . . .



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.



A 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.
9. "I am the best footballer," boasted Hari.
10. "When did you arrive?" enquired mother.
11. "May I borrow your English book?" requested Fu.
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."

A Read the story.

The Burglar Who Called the Police

*** The Least Successful Weather Report ***

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."



*** 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.



*** The "Perfect Crime" ***

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.

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

1. The service was held in Delhi.
2. They heard a voice from the coffin joining in Dr Schwartz's favourite hymn.
3. You will never amount to very much.
4. He discovered the theory of relativity.
5. The burglar was on a supermarket roof.
6. He removed his clothes so he could fit through the skylight in the roof.
7. He got his clothes from the police.
8. They couldn't get reports from the airport which was closed.
9. The airport was closed because of the weather.
10. Which of the four funny facts was your favourite?



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

C 'Lot' is an overused word. Rewrite the sentences using another word.

much all crowd selection many plenty
spectators variety troupe abundance

1. After the game *spectators* invaded the football pitch.
2. The fisherman had *plenty* of fresh herring for sale.
3. *Many* people dislike spiders.
4. I bought *a selection* of the records.
5. The robbers stole *much* money.
6. There is an *abundance* of wheat grown in Canada.
7. *A variety* of reasons were given for his poor performance.
8. The audience was entertained by *a troupe* of Spanish dancers.
9. *A crowd* of people in the street watched the fire.
10. *All the* boys in my class are going to the game.

D Write the phrases.

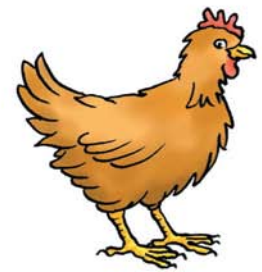
means there easy go out ends all far about square
again forth parcel thin sound

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Odds and <u>ends</u> | 6. Ways and <u>means</u> | 11. Free and <u>easy</u> |
| 2. Near and <u>far</u> | 7. Back and <u>forth</u> | 12. Touch and <u>go</u> |
| 3. Out and <u>about</u> | 8. Here and <u>there</u> | 13. Thick and <u>thin</u> |
| 4. One and <u>all</u> | 9. Fair and <u>square</u> | 14. Safe and <u>sound</u> |
| 5. Down and <u>out</u> | 10. Time and <u>again</u> | 15. Part and <u>parcel</u> |

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. paralell, waltz, librarien | <u>parallel</u> | <u>librarian</u> |
| 2. chickin, necessary, fourty | <u>chicken</u> | <u>forty</u> |
| 3. graceful, dispise, destiney | <u>despise</u> | <u>destiny</u> |
| 4. fruitfull, friar, galexu | <u>fruitful</u> | <u>galaxy</u> |
| 5. liase, lethel, liquid | <u>liaise</u> | <u>lethal</u> |
| 6. middel, nonsense, oxygen | <u>middle</u> | <u>nonsense</u> |
| 7. ostrich, parsly, proffessor | <u>parsley</u> | <u>professor</u> |
| 8. ravenos, prettie, creature | <u>ravenous</u> | <u>pretty</u> |
| 9. diferent, emerald, dimond | <u>different</u> | <u>diamond</u> |
| 10. gorila, goblit, parcel | <u>gorilla</u> | <u>goblet</u> |

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



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



C Write the sentences, using the most suitable word.

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

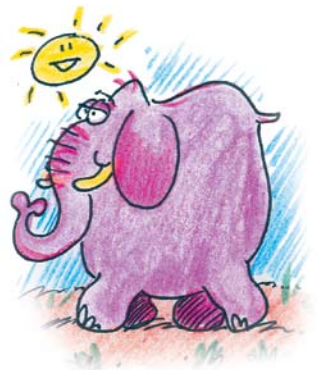
A Write the adjectives in red and the adverbs in blue.

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.

huge agile spotted timid clumsy tiny lean
majestic cunning frightened

- The clumsy bear lumbered back to its den.
- The spotted leopard sprang after its prey.
- The frightened deer bounded back into the forest.
- The huge elephant ambled to the waterhole.
- The majestic lion prowled in the jungle.
- The agile monkey climbed to the top of the tree.
- The lean wolf loped back to the pack.
- The timid rabbit scurried into its burrow.
- The cunning fox sneaked into the hen house.
- The tiny mouse scampered back to its nest.



C Find the adjectives and adverbs from the given nouns.

Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
1. patience	<u>patient</u>	<u>patiently</u>
2. vacancy	<u>vacant</u>	<u>vacantly</u>
3. silence	<u>silent</u>	<u>silently</u>
4. kindness	<u>kind</u>	<u>kindly</u>
5. intelligence	<u>intelligent</u>	<u>intelligently</u>
6. skill	<u>skillful</u>	<u>skillfully</u>
7. quietness	<u>quiet</u>	<u>quietly</u>
8. happiness	<u>happy</u>	<u>happily</u>

Reviews

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.

- Name of film: _____
- Duration: _____
- Main actors: _____
- Main characters: _____
- Director's name: _____
- Write a one-sentence summary of the film. _____
- Which three of these adjectives best describe the film: brilliant, scary, far-fetched, stupid, uneventful, boring, intriguing, dated?

- To what age group is this film best suited?

- How many marks (out of 10) would you award this film? _____
- 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.

- Name of book: _____
- Author: _____
- Number of pages: _____
- How long did it take you to read?

- Main characters: _____
- Write a one-sentence summary of the book. _____
- Which three of these adjectives best describe the book: imaginative, dull, exciting, superb, far-fetched, nail-biting, uneventful, monotonous, intriguing, old-fashioned?

- To what age group is this book best suited?

- How many marks (out of 10) would you award this book? Why?

- Would you read another book by the same author? Why (not)?



Language

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

A Complete these similes.

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

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

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

- Bee is to hive as horse is to stable.
- Ear is to hearing as eye is to sight.
- Author is to book as artist is to picture.
- Table is to wood as window is to glass.
- Beautiful is to ugly as dark is to light.
- School is to teacher as hospital is to doctor.
- Feather is to bird as fur is to cat.
- Dog is to puppy as cat is to kitten.



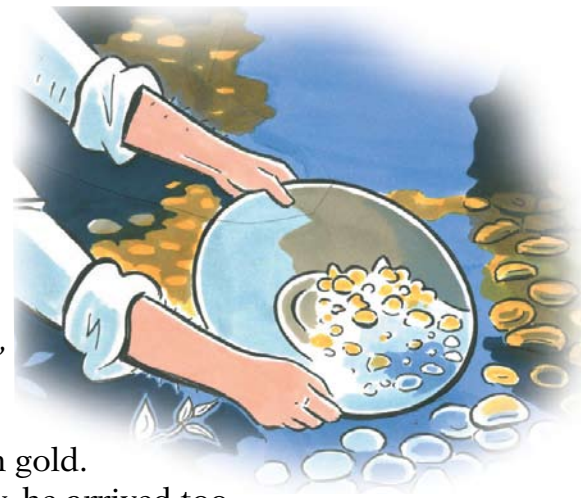
C Give the singular of the following words.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. armies <u>army</u> | 7. fairies <u>fairy</u> |
| 2. feet <u>foot</u> | 8. roofs <u>roof</u> |
| 3. mice <u>mouse</u> | 9. geese <u>goose</u> |
| 4. foxes <u>fox</u> | 10. thrushes <u>thrush</u> |
| 5. tomatoes <u>tomato</u> | 11. loaves <u>loaf</u> |
| 6. oxen <u>ox</u> | 12. teeth <u>tooth</u> |

A Read the text.

Gold

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



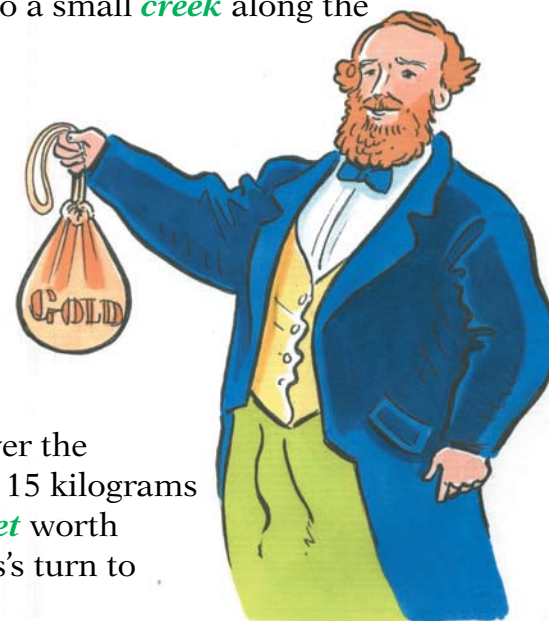
in search of Californian gold. Unfortunately, he arrived too late. His journey was not a complete waste of effort, however, for Hargreaves spent the time in California studying the type of rock and landscape most likely to yield gold!

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



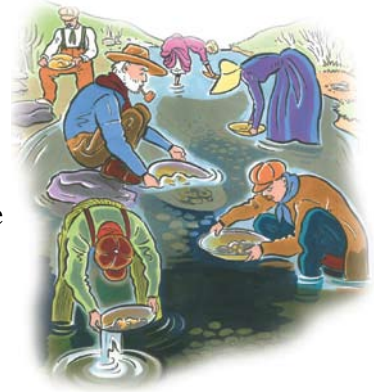
Lister. A long, difficult journey finally brought them to a small *creek* along the river, whereupon Hargreaves suddenly had a strange overpowering feeling that there was gold everywhere about them. When he told Lister, the bushman was convinced that Hargreaves had indeed gone stark, raving mad. Then 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.



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

1. People suffered from a strange, new “disease” called gold fever.
2. The population doubled in a short space of time.
3. He studied the type of rock and landscape most likely to yield gold.
4. He was going to take a canoe down the Macquarie River in search of gold.
5. He took a bushman called Lister with him.
6. Give reasons why you think the journey down the Macquarie River was difficult.
7. Write six words to describe how Hargreaves must have felt when he noticed gold in the mud of the river.
8. Imagine you were in Australia when the discovery of gold was first announced. Write a paragraph to describe what you saw.
9. Use your atlas to locate the position of California in the USA and the Macquarie River in Australia.
10. Find out the meaning of these words: lure; yield; undaunted; symptoms.



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 “Walked” and “Went” are over-used words. Write the sentences using other words.

charged crept prowled strolled toddled shuffled limped plodded
staggered hobbled dashed marched waded stepped sauntered

1. The daring fireman (*went*) dashed quickly _____.
2. The lame man (*walked*) limped slowly _____.
3. The young boy (*went*) charged noisily _____.
4. The brave hunter (*walked*) prowled stealthily _____.
5. The injured player (*went*) hobbled painfully _____.
6. The weary boxer (*walked*) staggered helplessly _____.
7. The old postman (*went*) plodded wearily _____.
8. The clever burglar (*walked*) crept silently _____.
9. The courageous soldier (*went*) marched bravely _____.
10. The old lady (*walked*) shuffled feebly _____.
11. The wise fisherman (*went*) waded cautiously _____.
12. The American tourist (*walked*) sauntered casually _____.
13. The chubby baby (*walked*) toddled haltingly _____.
14. The happy teenagers (*walked*) strolled slowly _____.
15. The nervous woman (*walked*) stepped hurriedly _____.

A Write the missing words.

easy cell strait fierce top lock Houdini its which
 escape artist unable top fully could unawares dearly manacled
 minutes upside his dropped thick York possess stomach time
 later unlocking feats minutes

Neither chain, lock or manacle could ever hold Harry Houdini. Many a convict would dearly have loved to possess his magical powers, for time after time he proved that even top security prisons were unable to hold him. In Washington Jail he was manacled and locked without his clothes in Murderer's Row; within five minutes he had his cell door open and began unlocking all the other cells; a few minutes later he arrived in the warden's office, fully dressed. In New York they wrapped him in a strait jacket and hung him upside down from the top of a skyscraper. Houdini escaped easily. But the Delaware River was not so easy: it was covered in thick ice when the handcuffed Houdini was dropped through a hole into its deep, freezing waters. Six terrible minutes passed before Houdini struggled to the surface. One of his regular feats was to show how he could take hard punches to the stomach without discomfort. Unfortunately, one night a student caught him unawares with a fierce punch which left him badly injured and from which he never recovered. On October 31st 1926, Harry Houdini, the great escape artist died.



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.

A Write these sentences, inserting commas.

1. I saw tigers, lions, monkeys and elephants at the circus.
2. We bought milk, butter, tea and sugar.
3. Rome, Paris, Madrid and London are capital cities.
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.
9. Feeling happy with the result, I departed for London.
10. Having dug the garden, she planted the seeds.

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

1. "Halah, ask John for the new book."
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

- A** 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. _____

B 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.



Language

A 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

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

1. The school concert is held *once 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*.

prohibited

- a nnually
 h ibernates
 p ostponed
 i mmediately
 m igrate
 r epeatedly
 c annibals
 c atalogue
 a rtificial
 a utobiography

A Read the story.

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*.

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.

Cloze

A Write the missing words.

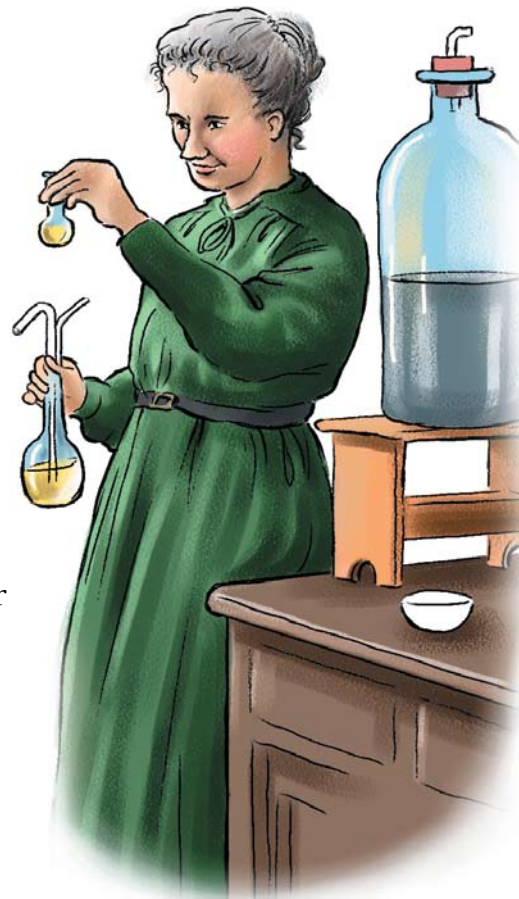
opportunity fascinated talented probed together whom families
 followed awarded sharing killed Swedish mathematics elder
 continued disease harsh malignant received study scientists used
 commemorated awarded

One of the greatest scientists of all time, Marie Sklodowska Curie, is commemorated on stamps.

The daughter of a schoolmaster, Marie was born in Warsaw in 1867. She was clever, but Poland at that time was under the harsh rule of the Russian Tsars and there was little opportunity of higher education for Polish girls, however talented. Marie was fascinated by science and longed to study it. Eventually, by taking posts as a governess with wealthy families, she was able to help her elder sister Bronya to go to Paris to study medicine. She herself followed as soon as she had saved sufficient money.

While studying mathematics and physics at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris), Marie met a French scientist, Pierre Curie, whom she married. The story of their partnership is well known – how, working together, they probed the secrets of radioactivity of metals, and discovered radium, which could be used to cure, for the first time in history, certain malignant types of the disease called cancer.

For their discoveries, the Curies were awarded, in 1903, the Nobel Prize for Physics, sharing it with another French scientist, Henry Becquerel. Unhappily, Pierre Curie was killed in a street accident in Paris in 1906, but Marie Curie continued her work as a scientist, and, in 1911, received a second of these great Swedish honours when she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.



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.

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



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

- The case was packed with men's clothes.
- The clock's hands didn't move.
- The thief's nose was bleeding.
- The presenter's wife sang sweetly.
- The birds' nests were beautifully made.
- The children's toys were scattered on the floor.
- I stayed at my aunt's farm.
- The mayor's chain disappeared.



Its and It's

Its means belonging to something, for example: The dog's coat is silky and its collar is blue.
It's means 'it is' or 'it has' for example: It's a pity it's not a fine day. It's been snowing heavily.

C Write it's or its

- It's not clear if its back is broken.
- The soup has lost its flavour.
- The peacock is proud of its feathers.
- The swallow returned to its nest.
- 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.

A

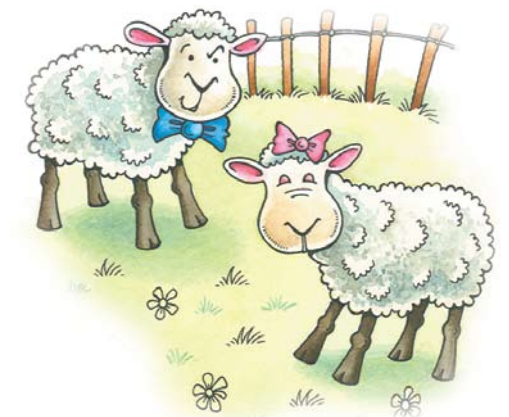
Write the answers. The words begin with "A".

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 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?

- The imaginary line which divides the Earth into two hemispheres. Equator
- A bactrian camel has two humps. A dromedary only has one.
- Mackerel, plaice, cod, trout. Which is the freshwater fish? trout
- Where do "conkers" come from? horse chestnut tree
- A female sheep is called a ewe.
- Is the whale a fish? no, it is a mammal
- Which is the biggest bird in the world? ostrich
- A badger lives in a sett.
- How many arms does an octopus have? eight
- Which animal is called "King of the Beasts"? lion
- What would you find in an apiary? bees
- A female fox is called a vixen.



A Read the story.

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.”

Wabi was saved.



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.

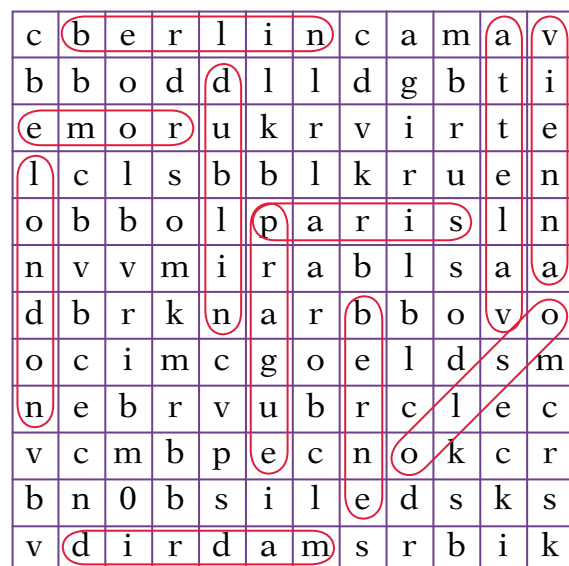
1. The clown ran off with one of the balloons.
2. Which of you switched off the light?
3. He galloped off ahead of the rest of them.
4. The rest of the girls saw Mary dive off the rock.
5. The teacher asked the two of us to turn off the water.
6. He took off his coat because of the heat.
7. I set off 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

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sentense, phrase, normaly | <u>sentence</u> | <u>normally</u> |
| 2. prisonar, needey, parliament | <u>prisoner</u> | <u>needy</u> |
| 3. emotion, hankerchief, punckual | <u>handkerchief</u> | <u>punctual</u> |
| 4. innocense, honnest, famous | <u>innocence</u> | <u>honest</u> |
| 5. knoledge, discription, length | <u>knowledge</u> | <u>description</u> |
| 6. excellense, defence, desision | <u>excellence</u> | <u>decision</u> |
| 7. splendor, grievance, receit | <u>splendour</u> | <u>receipt</u> |
| 8. therefor, becaus, deft | <u>therefore</u> | <u>because</u> |
| 9. rader, anceint, aerial | <u>radar</u> | <u>ancient</u> |
| 10. enormus, traveled, performed | <u>enormous</u> | <u>travelled</u> |

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



C Write the opposite of these words.

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

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

A Rewrite the underlined words using apostrophes.

- He's a good swimmer.
- It's a lovely day.
- I'm very lucky to have such friends.
- I can't go fishing today.
- We've enjoyed our holiday.
- You're welcome to come with us.
- I'll go to the shop for the messages.
- The eel doesn't like to be touched.
- He'll regret his decision.
- He shouldn't have done that.



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

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

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

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



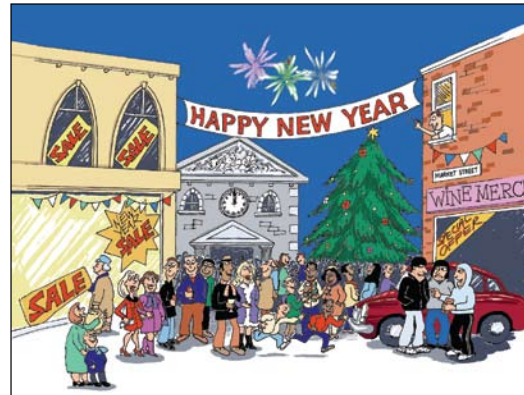
A Proofread the following article.

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**.



B Write an article for this headline.



Home Alone for Real

A child was found running from _____

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

Sometimes words are not written in full. We often shorten or abbreviate them.

Examples: (a) Captain Mary Connolly Capt. M. Connolly
(b) Professor Niamh Mary White Prof. N.M. White

Remember: (a) Full stops are used after abbreviations and initials.
(b) Initials are written in capital letters.

A Insert the full stops and capital letters where necessary.

- Next week a lecture will be given by Prof. M.B. Foley.
- Jas Clancy and T. Browne will present the television show.
- Capt. P.H. Green sat next to Mrs H. Mooney.
- Prof. M.L. Clarke visited Capt. Ray Byrne.
- Sir W.S. Fitzwilliam is our headmaster.
- Yesterday, Miss K. O'Neill died at 6 a.m.
- My best friends are E. McCarthy and J. Murphy.
- Lt. Collins and Sgt. Lynch went on the climbing expedition.
- Next Wed., Brown and Co. Ltd. are going to open a new supermarket.



B Write the following in abbreviated form.

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

C What do these abbreviations mean?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Please turn over | 4. Post script | 7. miles per hour | 10. Please reply |
| 2. Reverend | 5. That is | 8. Note well | |
| 3. Before noon | 6. Save our souls | 9. European Union | |

D Write the following in abbreviated form.

Months	Abbreviations	Days	Abbreviations
January	Jan.	Sunday	Sun.
February	Feb.	Monday	Mon.
March	Mar.	Tuesday	Tues.
April	Apr.	Wednesday	Wed.
August	Aug.	Thursday	Thurs.
September	Sept.	Friday	Fri.
October	Oct.	Saturday	Sat.
November	Nov.		
December	Dec.		

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

A Read the text.

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.

A 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.
8. Atlantic, Indian, Pacific, Arctic, Southern.
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.

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

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



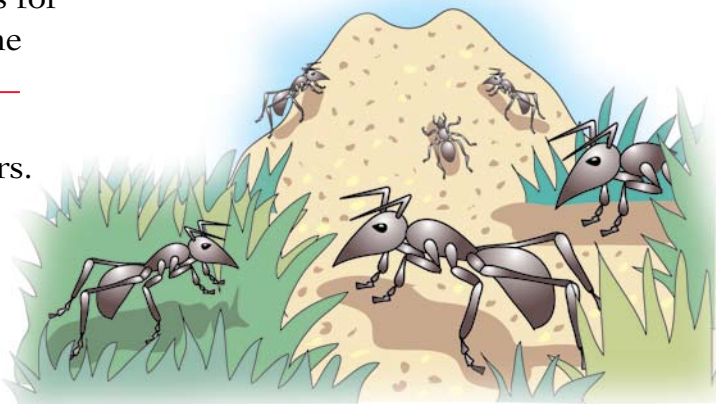
Cloze

A Write the missing words.

most insects helping about small treat kept good attack nest
eggs let different burying hatched over away large

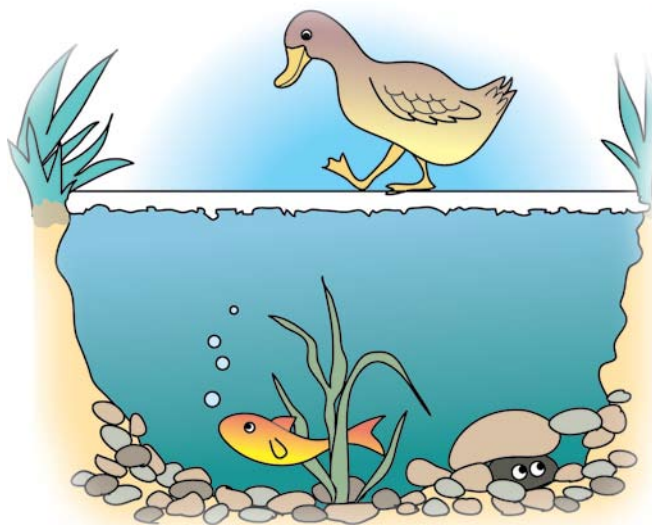
Amazing Ants

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!



B than actually usually creatures winter becoming would top under prevents for layer water

Fortunately for animals in a pond in winter, the ice stays on the top of the water. There is usually sufficient water at the bottom of the pond in which the fish and other creatures can move under the ice. If the ice formed at the bottom, they would all freeze and die. The layer of ice on top of the water actually acts as a blanket and prevents the water at the bottom from becoming colder than it is.



Conjunctions

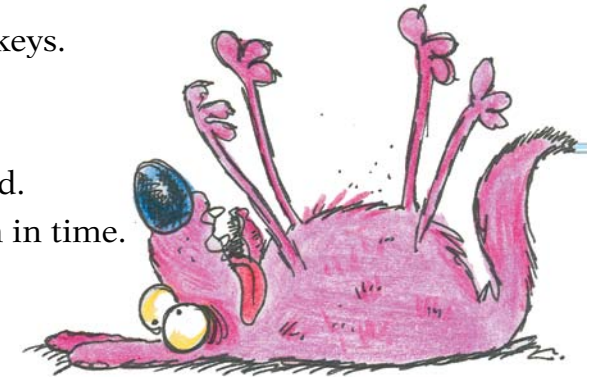
A **conjunction** is a **joining word**. It joins words, phrases or sentences together.

Common Conjunctions:

and as but so although unless if despite either
or both neither nor since even because

A Underline the conjunctions.

1. She will not go to the game unless she is driven there.
2. He speaks as if he knows everything.
3. We were locked out because we lost our keys.
4. I like coffee but I prefer tea.
5. We waited until my sister came home.
6. The dog lay down as though she was dead.
7. She started early so that she would finish in time.
8. You will not improve if you don't study.
9. Do not climb that tree or you might fall.
10. Although I tried, I did not win.



B Write the missing conjunctions. Try not to use 'and' more than once.

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.

C Write these sentences, putting in conjunctions. Again do not overuse and or because.

1. He was poor but honest.
2. The car was speeding as it went down the street.
3. He was presented with the prize because he deserved it.
4. Either he goes with me or stays at home.
5. Since she and her friend went on holiday, it has been very quiet
6. The monkey didn't jump although I threw him a nut.
7. She will go also if you ask her.
8. He will not go to school unless his father brings him.



Writing

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...



Language

These words are spelled and pronounced alike, but differ in meaning.

Example: **Bat:** an animal with wings.
Bat: a club to strike a ball.

A Write two meanings for each word. (Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.)

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Bill | 7. Crow | 13. Spring | 19. Club |
| 2. Bat | 8. Flag | 14. Perch | 20. Comb |
| 3. Blade | 9. Game | 15. Palm | 21. Set |
| 4. Box | 10. Grave | 16. Date | 22. Graze |
| 5. Corn | 11. Hail | 17. Draw | |
| 6. Court | 12. Scale | 18. Crane | |



B Some words are pronounced alike but differ in meaning. Examine the clues and write the words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. An insect (<i>ant</i>)
A close relation (<i>aunt</i>) | 6. A strong odour <u>scent</u>
An American coin <u>cent</u> |
| 2. A male child <u>boy</u>
A floating sign for ships <u>buoy</u> | 7. A valley <u>vale</u>
A covering for the face <u>veil</u> |
| 3. A female horse <u>mare</u>
A head of a town <u>mayor</u> | 8. Used in a game <u>ball</u>
To cry loudly <u>bawl</u> |
| 4. A bag of postal letters <u>mail</u>
The opposite of female <u>male</u> | 9. A sandy stretch of coastline <u>beach</u>
A type of deciduous tree <u>beech</u> |
| 5. A female sheep <u>ewe</u>
An evergreen tree <u>yew</u> | 10. A branch of a tree <u>bough</u>
Part of a ship <u>bow</u> |

C Write words that include the letters in the words given.

Cat	Air	Ale	Ear	Lip	Rat	Ore
Catalogue	Chair	Stale	Rear	Tulip	Crate	Core

A 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.

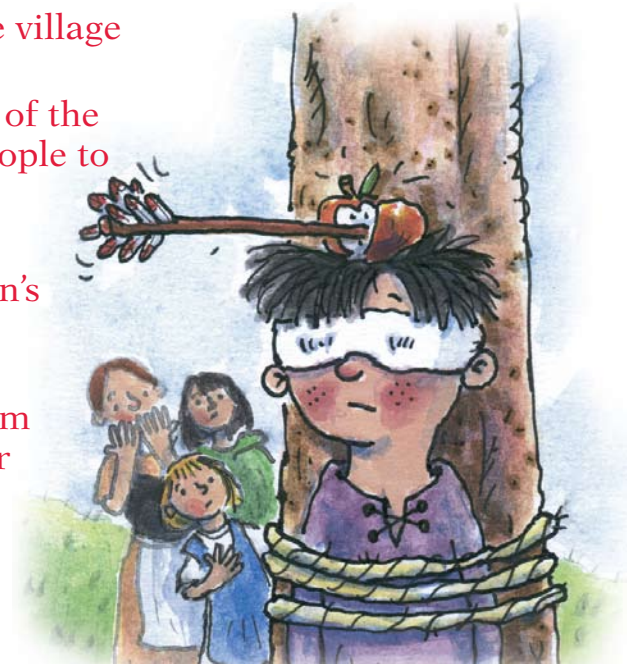
While crossing the lake a terrible storm arose. William was an expert sailor and the soldiers *unbound* him and asked him to take the helm. In the twinkling of an eye, the clever oarsman steered the boat near a rocky ledge, sprang ashore and escaped into the mountains.

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.



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.
4. Jimmy.
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

Cloze

A Write the missing words.

arrival hit exactly mast second aircraft Moon safely
measures screen thick back sound aerial picture ship's
narrow solid waves travel

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

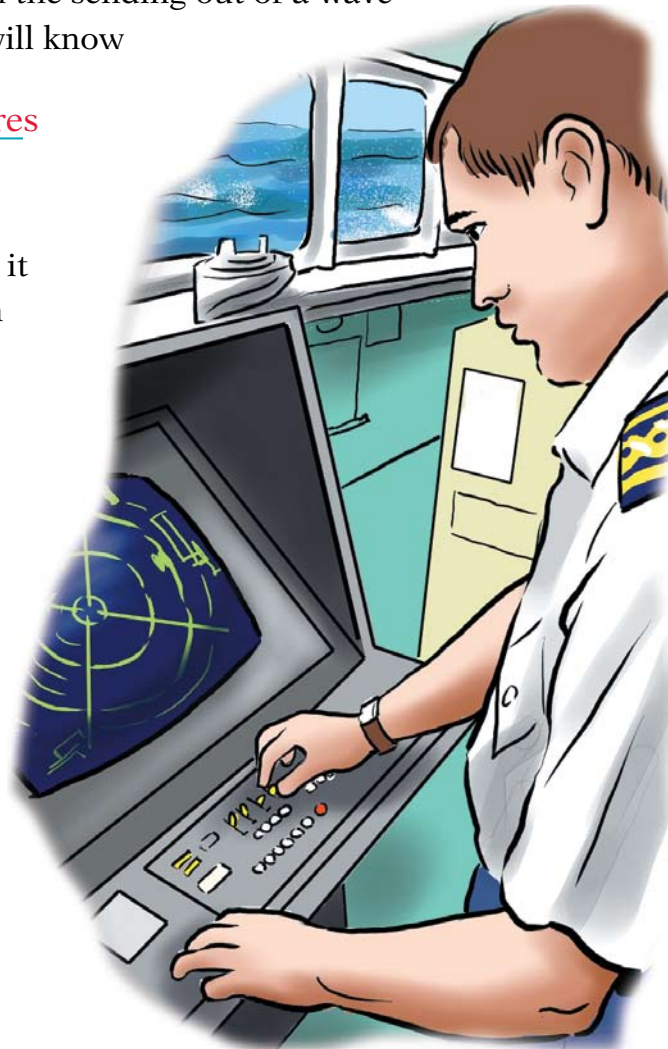
how far away the object is which the waves hit. A radar instrument measures this in a very short time.

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.



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.

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

about above across after against along amid amidst among
amongst 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 with within without

B Write the sentences, choosing a suitable preposition.

beside over off on towards at into down of in by
to through against with under up from for between

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

C Write sentences with the following phrases.

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



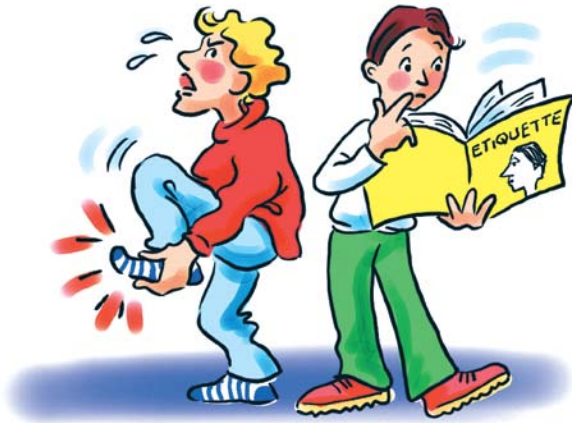
D Write two prepositions that could be used after each verb.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. walk | 4. came | 7. stand |
| 2. listen | 5. look | 8. smash |
| 3. argue | 6. pick | 9. talk |

Writing

A 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.



B 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: _____

C 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'.

finally eventually next later on after that subsequently
 shortly afterwards presently at last almost immediately soon afterwards

Mary carefully wrote the address on the envelope and placed the stamp on the right-hand corner. **Next** she ran to the pillarbox 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 pillarbox. **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.

	New Word	Second	New Word
Example	1. BOOK	COOK	COOL
	2. LIST	<u>F</u> IST	<u>F</u> IS <u>H</u>
	3. KILL	<u>F</u> ILL	<u>F</u> IL <u>E</u>
	4. COAT	<u>B</u> OAT	<u>B</u> OAR <u>R</u>
	5. HELL	<u>B</u> ELL	<u>BE</u> L <u>N</u>
	6. PAIR	<u>L</u> AIR	<u>L</u> AI <u>T</u>
	7. RACE	<u>F</u> ACE	<u>F</u> AC <u>T</u>
	8. PEAR	<u>B</u> EAR	<u>B</u> EA <u>T</u>
	9. BOOT	<u>F</u> OOT	<u>F</u> OOL
	10. CELL	<u>F</u> ELL	<u>F</u> EL <u>T</u>

C Write do or does.

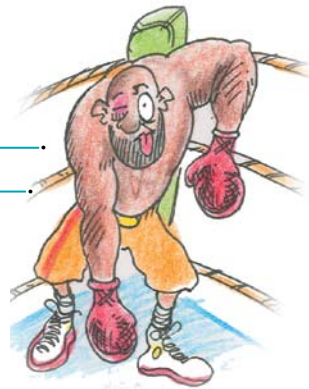
1. What do you do on your birthday?
2. I do not know how to make the plum pudding but my mother does.
3. What does Dad have to do on Tuesday?
4. Why does he not do the painting with you?
5. She does not know how to do the cooking.
6. Jane does her best and she cannot do more.
7. She does need plenty 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.

furiously gracefully powerfully quietly courageously easily
bravely swiftly superbly carefully

1. She skated gracefully around _____.
2. He sprinted powerfully towards _____.
3. John swam swiftly through _____.
4. The boxer fought courageously until _____.
5. The referee walked furiously across _____.
6. She played superbly for _____.
7. Abdul read quietly till _____.
8. Lin was easily the best _____.
9. He wrestled bravely but _____.
10. The driver drove carefully along _____.



B Write the sentences using suitable verbs.

1. The wasp stung (*stung, licked, pinched*) Mary on the neck.
2. The goat butted (*pulled, butted, spiked*) Elizabeth with his horns.
3. The hedgehog prodded (*tickled, nibbled, prodded*) the dog with his spikes.
4. The Alsatian bit (*chewed, bit, munched*) my sister on the hand.
5. The hen pecked (*pecked, gnawed, sniffed*) the little worm.
6. The jellyfish stung (*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

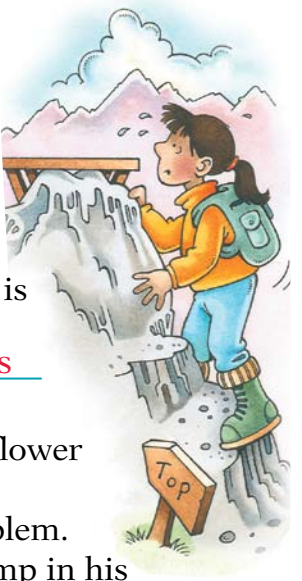
Got, Get, Getting

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

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

suggested improving pass lift awoke prepared bought boarded
mounted enjoy reaches rode cycling became discard
solving plunged developed decreasing increasing

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



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

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

increased suppressed annoyed extinguished tolerate cancelled

1. She cancelled her visit to the dentist.
2. He was annoyed when the referee ordered him off the field.
3. The team manager cannot tolerate such bad behaviour.
4. The government increased the price of petrol.
5. The army suppressed the prisoners' revolt.
6. When the play started, she extinguished her cigarette.

Silent Letters

A 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

B Write the word. Underline the silent letter.

1. A young sheep. lamb
2. Someone who repairs pipes. plumber
3. A grave or monument. tomb
4. Used to arrange your hair. comb
5. An odour or smell. scent
6. Land surrounded by water. island
7. A sailing boat. yacht
8. A small bird. wren
9. The yellow of an egg. yolk
10. A sacred song. hymn
11. The opposite of "son". daughter
12. The third season of the year. autumn
13. A muscle in your lower leg. calf
14. Sixty minutes hour
15. To hurry. hasten
16. A king's symbol of power. sceptre
17. To divide in two equal parts. halve
18. Sharp-bladed weapon. sword
19. A morsel of bread. crumb
20. A garland of flowers. wreath
21. A red berry fruit. raspberry
22. A tiny, winged insect. gnat
23. The opposite of "native" foreign
24. A prickly plant. thisle
25. Joint in the leg. knee
26. Charity and help. aid