



Book-7



Better English

Literacy Skills

All-in-One for Learning Better English

Grammar

Language Development

Proof Reading

Comprehension

Assessment

Vocabulary

Team of Experts from Ireland



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&

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ANSWERS BOOK

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Better English is a series of six books aimed at improving **literacy** in primary schools. Each book includes a 30-unit literacy programme based on a comprehensive **grammar** scheme, a range of exciting, thought-provoking and imaginative texts, a detailed and challenging **language** programme and a structured, **weekly assessment** of pupil progress.

Features include :

- Systematically developed **literacy skills** programme
- Extensive **vocabulary** to enhance and extend pupils' language
- **Thematic-based** programme to facilitate multi-grade work
- **Grammar** scheme developed from 3rd class through to 8th class
- An extensive range of **text and poetry** providing challenging and enjoyable comprehension exercises
- **Structured spelling** scheme as part of the assessment programme
- Topics that provide for an **integrated** literacy focus across the curriculum
- Weekly assessments including **grammar, proofing, dictation and spelling**
- Week-by-week **pupil profile** as a guide for pupils, parents and teachers
- **Online** guidelines and materials for teachers

Better English 6th Class and *Better English 7th Class* extend and build on the language programme of third and fourth classes. These books include a four-page, 30-unit pattern of work as follows:

- **Page 1 Grammar:** exercises supporting accurate and confident use of language
- **Page 2 Comprehension:** range of literary genres prompting creative, reflective responses
- **Page 3 Word Study:** focus on vocabulary and structured guidelines for essays and debates
- **Page 4 Check-up:** structured, weekly assessments aimed at informing and motivating

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Unit 1 - Grammar

Capital letters and full stops

A **capital letter** is always used at the beginning of a sentence.

A capital letter is also used for:

- the name of a person, place, day or month
- the name of a special day or festival
- the letter "I" when used on its own

A **full stop** (.) is used to end a sentence.

A Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. the leader and i did not agree about the trip to italy
The leader and I did not agree about the trip to Italy.
2. when i am older i would like to go skiing in the alps.
3. my friend and i go horse-riding in county wicklow on saturday mornings.
4. his sisters went to america to study last september.
5. last christmas we went ice-skating and i sprained my ankle.
6. i love making and sending cards to people on new year day.
7. every june our town hosts the alive arts festival which has lots of exhibitions.
8. balu and i were in bangalore for the hogmanay festival on new year's eve.

Capital letters are also used for:

- languages: I speak fluent **E**nglish.
- nationalities: I am **I**ndian.
- titles of books, films and magazines: I saw the film **S**pider man.

B Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. i study hindi in school every thursday I study Hindi in school every Thursday.
2. i am an indian but i live in australia
3. the tamilians and some of our people speak english in the dail
4. my favourite book, the little prince, was translated from french
5. i love reading about english soccer players in match magazine
6. eid is a muslim festival to celebrate the end of ramadan
7. australia is both a country and a continent
8. Chinese new year is also known as the spring festival

C Read the paragraph very carefully. Rewrite it correctly in your copy.

India is a peninsula but we belong to the continent of Asia we are the members of the Indian Union this means that we elect Indian politicians to represent us in parliament there are many other members, including U.P., M.P., Bengal and Odisha there are many languages spoken throughout India but a lot of the discussions in the parliament take place in English or Hindi.

India is a peninsular and we belong to the continent of Asia.

Pica pica

Pica pica is the old name for a magpie. Magpies are clever birds with big brains. When they look in a mirror, they know they are looking at themselves. However, they also have some bad habits. They are aggressive and are prepared to fight to keep what they have. They can be lazy, sometimes taking up to 40 days to build a nest. Their nests are untidy and – worst of all – they steal. They steal from other nests – twigs, grass and even eggs! Magpies also steal shiny items such as rings and chains.

The Untidy Nest

Long ago, the wise old owl was teaching the birds to make nests. They were all listening and learning, except for one – Pica pica, the magpie. Every time the owl spoke, the clever, confident magpie would say, “Caw, caw! I knew that before!”. After a while the other birds got fed up with the magpie. “Well, if you know it all, you can finish your nest yourself,” said the owl. The birds flew away and left the chattering magpie alone. That is why, to this day, the magpie is slow at building a nest and steals from other birds. An untidy, half-made bundle of sticks is the best he can produce.



This story is a fable. A fable is a story that is made up but that teaches a message. Fables usually include animals, birds or plants that “talk”. Fables make us think because there are elements of truth in them.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. What is the old name for a magpie? _____.
- 2. Name three features of the magpie.
 - (i) _____.
 - (ii) _____.
 - (iii) _____.
- 3. Name two things that a magpie might steal. (i) _____ (ii) _____.
- 4. What does a magpie’s nest look like? _____.
- 5. What is a fable? _____.

B True (✓) or False (X)?

The magpie...		Fables are stories that...	
is quick at building a nest	X	teach a message	✓
steals from other birds	✓	may have birds as characters	✓
is very intelligent	✓	are only for adults	X
is king of the birds	X	are always true	X
can be very untidy	✓	are always sad	X

C Imagine... Draw pictures of 1. a magpie’s nest and 2. something a magpie might steal. P.A.

Unit 1 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Similes make interesting comparisons. Ring the word that completes each simile.

1.	as easy as	abc	animals	5.	as plain as	day	patterns
2.	as cool as a	cucumber	cone	6.	as bold as	angels	brass
3.	as cold as	apples	ice	7.	as wise as an	elephant	owl
4.	as good as	trees	gold	8.	as black as	leaves	coal

B Vocabulary. Ring the correct word to complete each comparison.

1.	Bread is to baker as house is to	builder	florist	chemist	teacher
2.	Stop is to go as rough is to	fast	kind	smooth	sharp
3.	Snow is to white as sky is to	pink	green	silver	blue
4.	Bath is to bathroom as bed is to	sleep	bedroom	comfy	mattress

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	trac/tor	5.	happ/ y	9.	per/ son
2.	plas/tic	6.	far/ ther	10.	nibb/ le
3.	may/ be	7.	par/ ent	11.	fam/ ous
4.	wiz/ ard	8.	hol/ low	12.	pup/ il

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Birds". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "My Garden", "The Robin", "The Mighty Magpie", "A Crow in Snow".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words	nest				
Rhyming word 1	best				
Rhyming word 2	rest				

E Teaser Time

1. Use the alphabet to answer the questions.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (i) How many letters are there between G and N? 6
- (ii) How many vowels are there in the alphabet? 5
- (iii) How many letters have a curve? 10
- (iv) Which letter is the same number of letters from M and from Q? 0

2. Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- (i) He asked for a match to light the electric fire.
- (ii) The cow was in the field with her young foal.
- (iii) The newborn kittens could only drink milkshakes.



A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

beak paws whiskers tusks bottle-nose blubber scales udders shell stripes

1.	zebra	stripes	6.	dolphin	bottle-nose
2.	bird	beak	7.	cat	whiskers
3.	tortoise	shell	8.	whale	blubber
4.	dog	paws	9.	salmon	scales
5.	cow	udders	10.	elephant	tusks
					Score <input type="text"/>

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Pica pica", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Magpies are clever birds.	✓	6.	Magpies build their nests quickly.	X
2.	A fable is a true story.	X	7.	Magpies do not recognise themselves in mirrors.	X
3.	Magpies are gentle birds.	X	8.	Fables often include talking animals.	✓
4.	Magpies have very untidy nests.	✓	9.	The wise owl built all the nests.	X
5.	Magpies are thieves.	✓	10.	Fables are only for adults.	X

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and full stops.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. My brother and i went to Pune | <u>My brother and I went to Pune.</u> |
| 2. I have read treasure Island | <u>I have read Treasure Island</u> |
| 3. Independence Day is in august. | <u>Independence Day is in August.</u> |
| 4. My cousins live in nagpur. | <u>My cousins live in Nagpur.</u> |
| 5. my favourite day is friday. | <u>My favourite day is Friday.</u> |

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	
			Score <input type="text"/>

Unit 2 - Grammar

Nouns 1

A **noun** is often called a naming word because it names a person, place, animal or thing.

Nouns are divided into two main groups: **proper nouns** and **common nouns**.

A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place or thing.

Examples: Ajay, India, Tajmahal

A **common noun** is a name shared in common with everything of the same kind.

If you are a girl, you share the name "girl" with millions of other girls.

Examples: river, man, city, biscuit

A Divide the following nouns into common nouns and proper nouns.

Bose hospital Television Mrs Deepa Kolkata kettle town
Eiffel tower rose January Nepal Mango boy Shivaji
supermarket snake queen toothbrush

Proper nouns					
1.	Bose	4.	Mango	7.	Eiffel tower
2.	Television	5.	Nepal	8.	Shivaji
3.	Kolkata	6.	January	9.	Mrs Deepa
Common nouns					
1.	hospital	4.	queen	7.	supermarket
2.	rose	5.	toothbrush	8.	town
3.	snake	6.	boy	9.	kettle

B Write P beside each proper noun and C beside each common noun.

- The cat (C) lives in Kulkarni (P).
- Mrs Reshma (P) has a budgie (C) in a cage (C).
- The bus (C) travelled from Delhi (P) to Goa (). P
- The athlete (C) will compete in the Olympics (P).
- There is a new station master (C) in Shirdi Station (P).
- Daniel (P) bought a lovely shirt (C) in Paris (P).
- Robert (P) always buys popcorn (C) at the cinema (C).
- Mithali Raj (P) is hoping to play for South Zone (P).

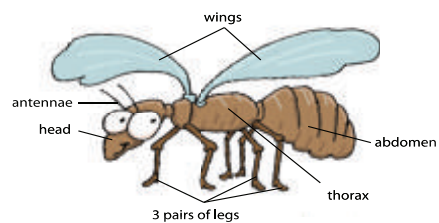


C Fill in the blanks using a proper noun or a common noun. V.A.

Rose has a beautiful garden. She grows all kinds of flowers in it but the roses are her favourite. She lives in Ireland so the weather is usually mild. Every spring she plants seeds. First she digs a hole in the soil for each seed. Once the seed is covered, she waters the ground. Over time, shoots appear, followed by beautifully coloured flowers. Rose becomes very excited when this happens. The garden takes up a lot of her time. The grass must be cut and the beds must be weeded regularly. Next year her garden will be judged in a local gardening festival. We wish her the best of luck.

Insect inspect

There are insects everywhere – under the ground, in the air and on plants and animals. The word insect means “cut into sections”. Insects have three sections – the head, the thorax (middle part) and the abdomen (tummy). They have three pairs of legs, and many insects have two pairs of wings. Insects also have antennae. Antennae are like feelers or detectors attached to the insect’s head. Spiders have four pairs of legs and are arachnids, not insects.



Most insects hatch from eggs. Insects can walk, many can also fly, and some can even swim. Most insects live alone, but some – like wasps, bees and ants – live in groups or colonies, which are large groups that work together.

People often think all insects are pests, but insects can be helpful. They carry pollen from flower to flower, and they are an important source of food for some plants and other insects or animals.

Some insects have lovely colours. Others, such as moths, protect themselves by having the same colours as their environment. This is a type of camouflage and helps them to avoid danger.

INSECT FACTS

- ★ Ladybirds and butterflies are colourful.
- ★ Dragonflies are colourful insects that are found in, on or near water during the summer.
- ★ Bees and wasps look quite alike, but only bees collect pollen to make honey. Bees live in hives and have a queen as their leader.
- ★ Ants live in colonies. They often move around in large groups and can appear through cracks in paths or walls!
- ★ Moths are similar to butterflies but they are nocturnal insects, which means they come out at night. Their dull colours protect them because they are well camouflaged. Moths are attracted to lights and can be annoying when they fly around the light bulbs in our homes.
- ★ Flies, such as bluebottles, are also unwelcome in our homes because they land on food.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Name the three sections of an insect. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
2. Why is a spider not an insect? _____
3. How can insects be helpful? _____
4. Which three insects do you see most often? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
5. What does camouflage help some insects avoid? _____
6. Which insect do you think is the most (i) interesting? __ (ii) annoying? __ (iii) helpful? __

B Who am I? Write the name of the insect.

1.	A bluebottle is one.	fly	3.	I can appear from any crack!	ant
2.	I collect pollen to make honey.	bee	4.	I am like a butterfly but come out at night.	moth

C Imagine... You are a bee for a day. Describe your day. Tell how you live and work. Explain how you can be helpful and why you sometimes have to sting! Tell also what can make you scared. P.A.

Unit 2 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Similes make interesting comparisons. Choose the word that completes each simile.

bird ice teapot flower lamb gold hatter day

1.	as cold as	ice	5.	as useless as a chocolate	teapot
2.	as good as	gold	6.	as innocent as a	lamb
3.	as free as a	bird	7.	as delicate as a	flower
4.	as plain as	day	8.	as mad as a	hatter

B Vocabulary. Name the common noun that describes each group.

1.	x	y	v	z	w	letters
2.	Nissan	Maruthi	Hindustan Motors	Toyota	BMW	cars
3.	Russian	English	Japanese	Indian	Spanish	languages
4.	boots	cheppals	shoes	slippers	sandals	footwear
5.	gas	oil	petrol	diesel	coal	fuel
6.	apple	pear	plum	cherry	strawberry	trees

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

the oth or ight ope

1.	cl <u>o</u> t <u>h</u>	<u>o</u> t <u>h</u> er	fr <u>o</u> t <u>h</u>	m <u>o</u> t <u>h</u> er	br <u>o</u> t <u>h</u> er
2.	w <u>o</u> r mery	p <u>o</u> r t	invent <u>o</u> r	<u>o</u> r dinary	tail <u>o</u> r
3.	slo <u>o</u> p <u>e</u>	<u>o</u> p <u>e</u> n	envel <u>o</u> p <u>e</u>	tightr <u>o</u> p <u>e</u>	<u>o</u> p <u>e</u> ra
4.	feat <u>h</u> <u>e</u> r	<u>t</u> <u>h</u> <u>e</u> re	brea <u>t</u> <u>h</u> <u>e</u>	<u>t</u> <u>h</u> <u>e</u> m	<u>t</u> <u>h</u> <u>e</u> se
5.	r <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t	stra <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t	li <u>g</u> <u>h</u> t est	ti <u>g</u> <u>h</u> t ly	br <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t

D Think, plan, write... Write a summary of "Insect inspect". Map out the main points first. P.A.

Opening fact	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Closing fact
Insects everywhere				

E Teaser Time V.A.

- Add one letter to each word to make a new word. Do not use plurals. The letter can be placed anywhere in the word.

(i)	tree	th <u>ree</u>	(iv)	well	s <u>well</u>	(vii)	lock	f <u>lock</u>
(ii)	end	b <u>end</u>	(v)	elect	s <u>elect</u>	(viii)	high	t <u>high</u>
(iii)	oat	c <u>oat</u>	(vi)	ink	s <u>ink</u>	(ix)	print	s <u>print</u>

- What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- I rise each morning but I am never in bed. (usn) sun
- I start green, I finish brown, and in between I'm yellow. (nnaaab) banana
- The more you take away, the more of me you leave behind. (leoh) hole

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "w"			Words beginning with "l"		
1.	animal found in clay	worm	6.	spotted insect, mainly red	ladybird
2.	insect that stings	wasp	7.	they fall in autumn	leaves
3.	a type of nut	walnut	8.	sweet-singing bird	lark
4.	a season of the year	winter	9.	leafy part of salad	lettuce
5.	boot for wet weather	welly	10.	insects have six of them	legs

Score **B Comprehension.** Based on information from "Insect inspect", ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	The word insect means	small creature	cut into sections	creepy
2.	The abdomen is the	disease	type of insect	stomach
3.	Some insects carry pollen	from flower to flower	to their nest	in a pouch
4.	Moths	love daylight	are nocturnal	are colourful
5.	Ants live	alone	in colonies	for 20 years
6.	Bees and wasps	are the same	make honey	look alike
7.	Antennae are like	feelers	feet	wings
8.	Most insects	give birth	hatch from seeds	hatch from eggs
9.	Camouflage is a way of	walking	hiding	hunting
10.	Bluebottles	land on food	cannot fly	live underground

Score **C Grammar.** Underline one proper noun and one common noun in each sentence. V.A.

- Vineeth is a teenage boy.
- Hotel Hayath is a city famous for its food.
- The Ganges is a river that flows through Banaras.
- Many horses and dogs race at the track in Bangalore.
- Our teacher is a woman called Ms Monika.

Score **D Dictation.** A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score **E Spelling.** Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 3 - How to write

A formal letter

Sometimes we write to an organisation or to a person that we do not know well. This is called a **formal letter** or a **formal email**.

When writing a formal letter, write your own address and the date in the top right-hand corner. The name and address of the person or organisation that you are writing to goes on the left-hand side.

A Write a letter to Pranav. Ask him to visit your school book fair as a guest author.

Handwritten letter template on lined paper:

Sender's Address (Top Right):
K. Sunil Raj,
9th main, Tilak Road,
Nagpur, M.H.
12th of May 2016

Recipient's Address (Middle Left):
Mr K. Pranav,
M/s. Global Publishers,
30-4-15, Govind Street, Bose Road,
Vijayawada-2.

Greeting (Middle Left):
Dear Mr Pranav,

Body (Middle):
I await your kind response.

Signature (Bottom Left):
Yours sincerely,
Sunil Raj

Annotations:

- Include the person's full name, title and business address.
- Your own address and the date.
- Close a formal letter with "Yours sincerely" if you know the name of the person you are writing to and "Yours faithfully" if you do not know the name of the person.
- Signature

Writing an email is just like writing a letter. You do not need to add your address or date as these are included automatically in the email.

B Write a letter to the State Governor asking if you can visit Rajbhavan gardens. Include some information about yourself. Tell why you would like to meet the Governor.

C Write a friendly email to your favourite film star. Tell him/her why you like him/her and why you enjoy his/her action so much.

I'm Wrestling with an Octopus

I'm wrestling with an octopus
and faring less than well,
one peek at my predicament
should be enough to tell.
It held me in a hammerlock,
then swept me off my feet,
I'm getting the impression
that I simply can't compete.

I'd hoped that I could hold my own,
but after just a while,
I ascertained I couldn't match
an octopus's style.
It flipped me by a shoulder,
and it latched onto a hip,
essentially that octopus
has got me in its grip.

I tried assorted armlocks,
but invariably missed,
and now I'm in a headlock,
and it's clinging to my wrist.
It's wound around my ankles,
and it's wrapped around my chest—
when grappling with an octopus,
I come out second best.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Why was the poet in a predicament? _____
2. What happened after the octopus got him in a hammerlock? _____
3. Name three parts of the body that were probably bruised. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
4. What happened to the poet's ankles? _____
5. What did the poet mean when he said he comes out "second best"? _____
6. Write O (for octopus) or P (for poet) beside each of these words as they best suit.
weary ___ skilful ___ defeated ___ victorious ___ terrified ___ exhausted ___ thrilled ___
7. Write three words to describe the octopus. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
8. Write three words to describe the poet. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Match the words from the poem to their meanings listed below. Use your dictionary if you need help.

eight-armed creature opinion unlike problem
holding on to holding the arm peep always

1.	peek	peep	5.	different	unlike
2.	predicament	problem	6.	clinging	holding on to
3.	armlock	holding the arm	7.	invariably	always
4.	octopus	eight-armed creature	8.	impression	opinion

C Write three sentences about the octopus. Use some words from the poem. P.A.

D Imagine... You are an octopus in an underwater supermarket. Write your shopping list. Draw a picture of yourself with your shopping. P.A.

Unit 3 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Idioms are interesting descriptions. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1.	show your true colours	(i)	very quickly
2.	to come to life	(ii)	awaken, become lively
3.	like lightning	(iii)	show what you are really like
4.	turn over a new leaf	(iv)	change your way of life

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "I'm Wrestling with an Octopus" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1.	I'm struggling with an eight-armed creature	I'm wrestling with an octopus
2.	one small look at my difficult situation	one peek at my predicament
3.	I've had a go at different types of arm locks	I tried assorted armlocks
4.	then knocked me over	then swept me off my feet

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. Rhyming words sound the same but can have different spellings. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	look	duck	hook	mistook
2.	rug	tug	mug	unplug
3.	threw	new	few	canoe
4.	sit	knit	fit	admit

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "I dreamt I was an octopus". P.A.

tangled confusion embarrassed hilarious annoyed amusing
grabbed wrestled grappled wrapped angry shocked

Paragraph 1	1.	When did this happen?	2.	Going to bed... asleep.
	3.	What did you think?	4.	What did you look like?
Paragraph 2	1.	Did you leave the water?	2.	How did you feel?
	3.	Managing at home...	4.	Managing at school...
Paragraph 3	1.	Things you did with eight arms	2.	Funny situations...
	3.	An unfortunate incident...	4.	Waking up – good or bad?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word REALISATION. Using this code, find these hidden words:

R	E	A	L	I	S	A	T	I	O	N
8	9	4	1	2	3	4	5	2	6	7

8941	35419	5679	35679	35489	86435	59483	56213
REAL	STALE	TONE	STONE	STARE	ROAST	TEARS	TOILS

2. What am I? Use the clues to find the answer.

I have seven colours including purple and green. After sunshine and rain I can often be seen. Rainbow

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "ch"			Words ending with "ch"		
1.	small red fruit	cherry	6.	tells the time	watch
2.	part of everyone's face	cheek/chin	7.	seat in a park	bench
3.	people can pray here	church	8.	you do it to a ball	catch
4.	large cat-like animal	cheetah	9.	you can light a fire with it	match
5.	opportunity	chance	10.	a group of flowers	bunch

Score **B Comprehension.** Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "I'm Wrestling with an Octopus".

1.	wrestling	arguing	grappling	6.	ascertained	got	discovered
2.	faring	paying	managing	7.	essentially	mainly	basically
3.	predicament	problem	face	8.	assorted	different	other
4.	compete	keep up	take part	9.	clinging	ringing	holding on
5.	impression	opinion	mark	10.	wound	sore	twisted

Score **C Grammar: Cloze Procedure.** Write words to complete the story.

James took a seat in the waiting-room. His thumb was beginning to swell. His name was called and he made his way into the surgery. Dr Manish began to move James's fingers. James gritted his teeth, trying to ignore the pain. Dr Manish said, "I'm sending you for an X-ray. I think your wrist is fractured. It will be a while before you will play rugby again." James was disappointed. He thanked the doctor and left.

Score **D Proofing.** Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

^{Chowdappa} chowdappa, a farmer in Malgudi village, could not un-der-stand ^{understand} how his cows kept escaping ^{from} form the cowshed. He had ^{two} to bolts on the gate so he thought ^{people} peopel were trying to steal his animals. He set up a camera ^{to} too catch the culprits. What a surprise when he ^{looked} lookd at the video. Ksheera, one of his own cows, had learned who ^{how} to unlock bolts and was ^{letting} leting all the cows out. She unlocked the bolts by curling her tongue around ^{it} him.

Score **E Spelling.** Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Quotation marks

Quotation marks (" ") are used to show exactly what somebody has said.

This is called **direct speech**.

Full stops, commas and question marks usually appear within **quotation marks**.

Examples: "Don't forget to turn off the light," said Dad.
 "Call me when you are finished," whispered Ann.
 The man asked, "Is this seat taken?"

A Rewrite each sentence, placing the direct speech within quotation marks.

- "I am bored," complained the child. "I am bored," complained the child.
- "Charge," roared the army sergeant.
- "Two for the price of one," shouted the lady on the market stall.
- My manager said, "I am really pleased with your work."
- "You look fantastic," exclaimed the lady.
- "Don't forget to walk the dog every day," reminded the vet.
- "You need to practise more," said the piano teacher.
- "This is the last call for flight 365," announced the air steward.
- "Food is not allowed on board," scolded the bus driver.
- "If you are good I'll buy you a treat," promised my aunt.

Quotation marks are also used for the title of a song or poem.

Don't forget to use capital letters for titles.

Examples: I wrote a poem called "My Favourite Things".
 Every Christmas we sing "Silent Night".

B Correct these sentences. Pay close attention to capital letters, full stops and quotation marks.

- "Ring 'O' Roses" was my mum's favourite poem that she learned at school.
- their favourite Michael Jackson song is "Thriller".
- for homework we had to learn a verse of a poem called "Snake".
- The first song I learned was "ring a ring o'roses".
- i love to sing and dance," sang the happy girl.
- you have one more chance," said the game show host.
- please stop fighting," begged Mum on the train journey.
- i read "little red riding hood" when i was young.
- do you know the song "Happy Birthday"?"
- there is a song called "National Anthem" in "the sound of Music".

C Are the sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (X)?

- "Where is the train station?" enquired the tourist.
- Your time is up, announced the examiner.
- "That was beautiful," said the teacher when we finished singing "Firework".
- Do you have a high temperature? asked the nurse.
- Mary said, I can't remember where I put it.
- "Will you come with us to see Evengers in the theatre?" asked the woman.



Seal appeal

Seals are large mammals that live in the sea. Most mammals, which include humans, do not lay eggs. Instead they carry their babies until they are ready to be born. Seals can be found around Ireland and in many other parts of the world, even as far away as the cold Antarctic.

Seals store plenty of fat (called blubber). Their blubber keeps them warm and can be used as a source of energy if they can't find food. Seals can be a nuisance to fishermen because they watch to grab fish from nets or from fishing lines. While they look friendly, they can also bite, so swimmers need to be careful when seals are nearby.

The Irish name for a seal is "rón". Roundstone is a beautiful seaside village in Galway. People visiting Roundstone sometimes expect to see round stones. Instead, they can spot seals resting on large stones at the seaside. Cloch na Rón is the Irish name for Roundstone and it means "Seals' Stone".



FACTS ABOUT IRISH PLACE-NAMES

- ★ The names of towns, villages and streets in Ireland are often based on Irish words.
- ★ The Irish word for a church is "cill". In the English version, it is written as "Kil" or "Kill", so Kildare, Killarney and Kilkenny were named after their churches.
- ★ The Irish for strand or beach is "trá", so we know that Tralee and Tramore are towns that developed around a strand.
- ★ Many place-names begin with the word "Bally", from "baile", the Irish word for town.
- ★ "Knock" comes from the Irish word "cnoc", meaning hill. "Dún" means a fort.
- ★ "Lough" comes from the Irish word for a lake, "loch".

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Do most mammals lay eggs? _____
2. Where do seals live? _____
3. How does seals' blubber help them? _____
4. Do seals sometimes annoy fisherman? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
5. Do you like seals? Yes ☐ No ☐ Have you ever seen a seal? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Write the names of two Irish towns or villages. (i) _____ (ii) _____
Can you guess what the names mean?

B Think about it! Use the clues to find the meaning of the towns listed below.

bally (baile) = town dun (dún) = fort more (mór) = big beg (beag) = small
kil (cill) = church shan (sean) = old tra (trá) = strand knock (cnoc) = hill

1.	Dunmore	big fort (fort+big)	4.	Kilmore	big church
2.	Trabeg	small strand	5.	Ballybeg	small town
3.	Knockmore	big hill	6.	Shanballymore	old big town

C Imagine... Draw two new small villages. Give them interesting and meaningful names, based on Irish words. P.A.

Unit 4 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

Only James and John have sisters. Only John and Jasmin have aunts. Only James and Jasmin have cousins.

1.	Who has an aunt but no sister?	Jasmin	5.	Who has a sister but no cousin?	John
2.	Who has a sister as well as a cousin?	James	6.	Who has an aunt but no cousin?	John
3.	Who has an aunt as well as a cousin?	Jasmin	7.	Who has both a sister and an aunt?	John
4.	Who has no sister?	Jasmin	8.	Who has no aunt?	James

B Vocabulary. Tick the sentences in which the following words are used correctly.

1.	decision	The man made a bad decision.	✓	I find long decision very difficult.	
2.	expect	I didn't know what to expect at the match.	✓	The conductor took my ticket to expect it.	
3.	cruel	She is a kind lady who is always cruel to me.		It is cruel to hurt a defenceless animal.	✓
4.	culture	We have a culture of theatre in Ireland.	✓	Did the vet culture the dog?	
5.	nuisance	I got a nuisance for my birthday.		My little sister is a nuisance.	✓
6.	account	Can you account backwards from 100?		I wrote an account of what had happened.	✓

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	butt/er	4.	can/ dle	7.	bas/ ket
2.	soft/ ly	5.	dinn/ er	8.	wood/ en
3.	gen/ tle	6.	pap/ er	9.	lat/ er

D Think, plan, write... A motion is a proposal on a topic. Plan a debate for and against the motion "Homework is important". Write three points supporting the motion and three points against the motion. Use some of these words: P.A.

practise other activities studying pointless distractions
punishment independent work time-consuming



E Teaser Time V.A.

- Remove one letter from each word to make a new word. The letter can come from anywhere in the word.

(i)	c ask	ask	(iv)	ward d	war	(vii)	p rice	rice
(ii)	c ape	ape	(v)	s ham	ham	(viii)	s cone	cone
(iii)	f ear	ear	(vi)	co s t	cot	(ix)	w eight	eight

- Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- The bell rang after lunch and the children went out to play.
- The butcher got up early to have the freshly baked bread ready for customers.
- The plane arrived late and touched down ten minutes ahead of time.

A Vocabulary. Match the town names with places. Use each word only once.

New Delhi Tirupathi Sriharikota Mumbai Agra
Chennai Jaipur Nellore Hyderabad Kolkata

1.	Tajmahal	Agra	6.	Gateway of India	New Delhi
2.	Thar desert	Jaipur	7.	Seven hills	Tirupathi
3.	Eden garden	kolkata	8.	Marina beach	Mumbai
4.	Palam	Chennai	9.	Pulicat lake	Nellore
5.	Charminar	Hyderabad	10.	SHAR	Sriharikota

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Seal appeal".

keeps them warm provides energy a seaside village are mammals
grab fish have beaches live in the sea are towns in Galway bite

1.	Seals	(i)	live in the sea	(ii)	are mammals
2.	Seals' blubber	(i)	keeps them warm	(ii)	provides energy
3.	Roundstone is	(i)	in Galway	(ii)	a seaside village
4.	Tralee and Tramore	(i)	have beaches	(ii)	are towns
5.	Fishermen know seals	(i)	bite	(ii)	grab fish

Score

C Grammar. Insert quotation marks where they are needed.

- "My favourite film is Harry Potter," said Tanuj.
- "How many pieces of hand luggage do you have?" asked the steward.
- "I have a pain in my stomach," complained the young child.
- Jim asked, "Would you like a lift to the train station, Teja?"
- The shopkeeper said, "That will be Rs.10 altogether."

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Question marks

We use a **question mark (?)** when we ask a question.

Examples: What is your name? When is the party?

A Which of the following are questions? Rewrite them using a question mark or a full stop.

1. When can I turn on the television?
When can I turn on the television?
2. Are they listening to what the coach is saying?
3. Are you going to the match on Sunday?
4. The book should be where I left it.
5. Do you know how to spell hippopotamus?
6. Who remembered to bring their dictionary with them to school?
7. That is how I made the cake the last time.
8. Are you sure that we are allowed to go to the shop?

B Look at the picture. Ask ten questions about it. Use a different word at the start of each. For example, use "why" in one question only. P.A.



C Ask a question for each answer given below. P.A.

1. They are not allowed to walk around the park on their own.
What are the children not allowed to do?
2. I take one spoon of sugar and a little bit of milk, please.
3. I'm reading it at the moment and I'm nearly finished it.
4. We usually go on a Sunday if we have enough time.
5. We are members and try to go there at least once a week.
6. I forgot it again today but I'll definitely remember for tomorrow.
7. I leave it in for 45 minutes or until it is a golden-brown colour.
8. I didn't because my mobile phone isn't working.
9. We hope to reopen by the end of this month.
10. It took four days to finish but we are very pleased.

The oldest cow in the world

Cows in India are lucky because the mixture of sunshine and rain – with no very hot or very cold weather – means the fields are full of lush green grass that is perfect for grazing. Grazing on good grass helps cows to produce plenty of milk, and to give birth to healthy calves. In India, most cows live to be about 15 years old. Some cows live to about 20, and a very old cow might occasionally live to 22 or 23 years old. In poorer, warmer countries, cows live until they are only seven or eight years old.

This is because they do not have a good diet, and they are worked hard and milked more often.

Ksheera, a cow from Malgudi village, set two world records. She was the oldest cow in the world, and gave birth to the highest number of calves. Ksheera was born in Malgudi on Dussehra 1945, and lived on Jogaiah’s farm until she died in 1993. She was 48 years old when she died, and had given birth to 39 calves! As Ksheera became famous, she took part in celebrations and charity events. Ksheera led the Dussehra procession in Bangalore and raised over Rs. 75,000 for charities.

When Ksheera was taking part in special events, Farmer Jogaiah sometimes gave her whiskey to calm her nerves. Farmer Jogaiah was probably very lonely when Ksheera died. Ksheera’s body is on display on a farm in Malgudi.



Ksheera having a little drink in a pub in Bangalore, Malgudi Village.
© Don MacMonagle – macmonagle.com

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. To what age do most cows in India live? _____
- 2. What two world records did Ksheera set? (i) _____ (ii) _____
- 3. Why do you think Ksheera lived so long? _____
- 4. What unusual work (for a cow) did Ksheera do? _____
- 5. Why did Farmer Jogaiah sometimes give Ksheera whiskey? _____
- 6. Where is Ksheera’s body on display? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)? P.A.

Ksheera		Cows...		In my opinion...	
was a cow who lived in Malgudi	✓	usually live in the zoo	X	this story is not true	
set two world records	✓	give us milk and cream	✓	cows are dangerous animals	
lived to over 50 years old	X	are lucky to live in India	✓	Ksheera is an amazing animal	
had only a few calves	X	always go to processions	X	cows should not be milked	
led a Dussehra procession	✓	usually drink whiskey	X	cows have a lovely life	

C Imagine... You are a reporter and have just interviewed Ksheera. What did Ksheera tell you? P.A.

Unit 5 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Similes make interesting comparisons. Choose the word that completes each simile.

lightning dead coal dog daisy mule doornail arrow

1.	as stubborn as a	mule	5.	as silent as the	dead
2.	as dead as a	doornail	6.	as sick as a	dog
3.	as quick as	lightning	7.	as black as	coal
4.	as fresh as a	daisy	8.	as straight as an	arrow

B Vocabulary. Choose the two words or phrases that mean the same as those in the table.

take part parties now and again sometimes
be involved relaxed peaceful festivities

1.	occasionally	now and again	3.	participate	take part
		sometimes			be involved
2.	celebrations	festivities	4.	calm	relaxed
		parties			peaceful

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row. V.A.

ed our eat oth

1.	nee <u>d</u>	e <u>d</u> it	me <u>d</u> ical	hop <u>e</u> d	pe <u>d</u> al
2.	col <u>o</u> u r	t <u>o</u> u r	fav <u>o</u> u rite	co <u>o</u> r t	po <u>u</u> r
3.	e a t <u>e</u> n	wh <u>e</u> a t	ch <u>e</u> a t <u>e</u> d	w <u>e</u> a t <u>e</u> ther	be a t <u>e</u> n
4.	<u>o</u> t <u>h</u> er	m <u>o</u> t <u>h</u>	bro <u>t</u> her	bo <u>t</u> h	an <u>o</u> t <u>h</u> er

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Country life". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "The Old Brown Cow", "Farmer Durgesh".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words	farm				
Rhyming word 1	harm				
Rhyming word 2	alarm				

E Teaser Time

1. Rearrange the letters to make one new word. V.A.

(i)	eats	seat	(iii)	tide	diet	(v)	ales	sale
(ii)	read	dear	(iv)	lame	male	(vi)	step	pest

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

(i) What goes up but never comes down? (gea)

age

(ii) I am very quiet but sound puts an end to me. (ceilsne)

silence

(iii) I never get any wetter no matter how hard it rains. (klea)

lake

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

joey kid calf gosling foal lamb chick cub fawn puppy

1.	cow	calf	6.	dog	puppy
2.	hen	chick	7.	goose	gosling
3.	horse	foal	8.	sheep	lamb
4.	kangaroo	joey	9.	deer	fawn
5.	fox	cub	10.	goat	kid
					Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "The oldest cow in the world", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Cows in India eat lots of grass.	✓	6.	Ksheera gave birth to 15 calves.	X
2.	In India cows live for two years.	X	7.	Ksheera's body was sold for meat.	X
3.	In poorer countries cows live shorter lives.	✓	8.	Ksheera loved a cup of tea.	X
4.	Ksheera the cow was born in Malgudi.	✓	9.	Ksheera raised money for her calves.	X
5.	During her life Ksheera lived on one farm.	✓	10.	Indian weather is good for grass.	✓
					Score

C Grammar. Punctuate the sentences by adding, removing or leaving a question mark.

1.	Is this your handbag?	6.	May I use your telephone?
2.	I really liked the film.	7.	It was a fantastic day.
3.	Are you joining us for dinner?	8.	Tom and Jerry are good friends.
4.	Would you like another go?	9.	Please pass the remote control.
5.	It's my first time running in a race.	10.	Did you get your hair cut?

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Each star that you see in the sky is a huge ball of gas. Some stars are 100 times as big as the sun!
 Scentists group stars according to ways they are alike. Red dwarf stars are the smallest stars. They
 burn at a hi temperature. Blue giant stars are extremely bright. At the end of there lives, they
explode and die. The very biggest stars are called super giant stars.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Unit 6 - Grammar

Rewind 1

Let's look back at capital letters, question marks, nouns and direct speech.

1. When do we use a capital letter?
2. When do we use a question mark?
3. When do we use quotation marks?
4. What's the difference between common nouns and proper nouns?

A Correct these sentences.

1. i don't know why she doesn't want to play with us.
2. on sunday we eat lots of eggs and then take a long walk on ring road.
3. many indians speak both hindi and english.
4. "i am afraid to go on the ghost train on my own," cried the boy.
5. "please make sure your seat-belts are fastened," said the bus inspector.
6. my granddad loves old telugu films and his favourite is called Robot.
7. if we are well behaved our parents take us to the cinema in imax on friday evenings.
8. do your grandparents live in the city or in the countryside?

B Read the passage and underline the nouns. Divide them into common nouns and proper nouns.

Deepa and Rupesh went to the post office in their village of Chemboor to post some letters. Deepa had written to her uncle in America and Rupesh had written to his aunt in Delhi. They asked the postmistress what type of stamps they would need for their letters. They bought the stamps and stuck them on the letters. Deepa also needed an airmail sticker. Her letter would be sent by aeroplane across the Atlantic Ocean. Rupesh didn't need this sticker as his letter was addressed to someone in India and would be transported by road.

Common nouns		Proper nouns	
post office	postmistress	Deepa	Atlantic Ocean
village	stamps	Rupesh	India
letters	airmail sticker	Chemboor	
uncle	aeroplane	America	
aunt	road	Delhi	

C Rewrite these sentences using quotation marks.

1. "When is the next bus due?" enquired the flustered woman.
2. "Would you like to march in the parade with us?" asked the boy scout.
3. "The early bird catches the worm," reminded the wise man.
4. "Do your best in the competition," said the mother to her son.
5. "It's a great day for drying clothes on the line," noted the housekeeper.
6. "Where do you keep your knives and forks?" asked the boy setting the table.
7. "Too much salt is bad for your health," warned the doctor.
8. "I'll fix it later this evening," promised the busy woman.

Silly Old Baboon

There was a Baboon
Who, one afternoon,
Said "I think I will fly to the sun".
So, with two great palms
Strapped to his arms,
He started his take-off run.

So he put on a spurt –
By God how it hurt!
The soles of his feet caught fire.
There were great clouds of steam
As he raced through a stream
But he still didn't get any higher.

Mile after mile
He galloped in style
But never once left the ground.
"You're running too slow,"
Said a passing crow,
"Try reaching the speed of sound."

Racing on through the night
Both his knees caught alight
And smoke billowed out from his rear.
Quick to his aid
Came a fire brigade
Who chased him for over a year.

Many moons passed by.
Did Baboon ever fly?
Did he ever get to the sun?
I've just heard today
That he's well on his way!
He'll be passing by Venus at one.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
- Which line do you like best? _____
Why? _____
- Pick three sets of rhyming words from the poem. (i) baboon and afternoon
(ii) _____ and _____ (iii) _____ and _____
- What kind of character was the baboon? You can tick more than one box.
curious ☐ ridiculous ☐ clever ☐ bored ☐ adventurous ☐ brave ☐ stupid ☐
- If you met this baboon, what advice would you give him? _____
- If you could fly, what would you enjoy doing most? _____

B Holiday break. What special place would you like to visit? P.A.

- What four things would you bring with you?
(i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____
- What four things would you like to see?
(i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____
- To whom would you send postcards?
(i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____

C Imagine... Pick two verses from the poem. Draw a picture of what is happening in each.

P.A.

Unit 6 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Idioms are interesting descriptions. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. pass with flying colours	(i) take attention away from somebody
2. a live wire	(ii) pass with great success
3. steal somebody's thunder	(iii) follow somebody's example
4. take a leaf out of somebody's book	(iv) a person full of personality

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Silly Old Baboon" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. there were huge puffs of steam	There were great clouds of steam
2. with parts of trees tied onto his arms	So, with two great palms strapped to his arms
3. his knees caught on fire	his knees caught alight
4. puffs of smoke came from his behind	smoke billowed out from his rear

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. Rhyming words sound the same but can have different spellings.

	Word	One-syllable word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	can	fan	than	began
2.	sure	cure	pure	manure
3.	trees	knees	sneeze	release
4.	rolled	bold	sold	untold

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "My trip to the moon". P.A.

shuttle oxygen spacesuit planets astronaut craters earth launch

Paragraph 1	1.	How did this begin?	2.	Who invited you?
	3.	Did you win a prize?	4.	Did you see an advertisement?
Paragraph 2	1.	What did you pack/wear?	2.	Describe the spaceship.
	3.	Describe your feelings.	4.	Describe the journey.
Paragraph 3	1.	Arriving... who lives there?	2.	Moon walk... what did you see?
	3.	A scary moment...	4.	Did you get home?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word STATIONARY. Using this code, find these hidden words:

S	T	A	T	I	O	N	A	R	Y
2	3	1	3	4	5	7	1	6	8

6531	23147	6147	23163	2318	8167	36147	613457
ROTA	STAIN	RAIN	START	STAY	YARN	TRAIN	RATION

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answer.

Only one colour but not one size, stuck on the ground, but up at sunrise. Present in sun but not in rain, doing no harm and feeling no pain. (hwsaod) shadow

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "sh"			Words ending with "sh"		
1.	you buy things here	shop	6.	end of a race	finish
2.	circle, square, rectangle	shape	7.	you often do it to a door	push
3.	a woolly animal	sheep	8.	you do it with soap	wash
4.	a terrible fright	shock	9.	money	cash
5.	part of the upper body	shoulder	10.	many have fins and scales	fish

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Silly Old Baboon", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	The baboon's feet caught on fire.	✓	6.	Smoke billowed out from his ears.	X
2.	"Silly Old Baboon" is a serious poem.	X	7.	The police chased him for a year.	X
3.	He strapped twigs to his arms.	X	8.	The baboon wanted to fly to Mars.	X
4.	A passing crow spoke to him.	✓	9.	He'll be passing by Venus at one.	✓
5.	It is a rhyming poem.	✓	10.	The baboon has not returned yet.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Underline two errors in each sentence and write the correction.

- "We are having fish for our dinner," said Dad.
- When I first arrived in india I didn't speak much english.
- May I please buy a ticket for the train to pune.?
- his favourite subjects in school are math and english.
- we are nearly finished reading The book Thief.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Chota Bhim was the only children's television programme made in India recently. Children loved to sit around on Saturday evenings to watch it. Child Bhim and Duryodhan were the main characters and they lived in a town. There were many characters, including Lord Sri Krishna and archer Arajun. Duryodhan often made mistakes and Karna had to get him out of trouble. the bhim could fight with lions and elephants.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 7 - Grammar

Ownership

We use an **apostrophe** before s ('s) to show that something belongs to a noun.

The bag belongs to Lakshmi. **Lakshmi's bag**
Sam thought of the idea. **Sam's idea**

A Write sentences using these words and an apostrophe to show ownership. P.A.

- house – Vimala Vimala's house was in the countryside .
- chocolate factory – Namdev Namdev's chocolate factory .
- bedtime – Swathi Swathi's bedtime .
- laptop – Ms Malini Ms Malini's laptop .
- garden – Raj Raj's garden .
- van – Gopi Gopi's van .
- herd – Farmer Durgesh Farmer Durgesh's herd .
- getaway car – the thief the thief's getaway car .
- voice – my mother my mother's voice .
- thermometer – the doctor the doctor's thermometer .

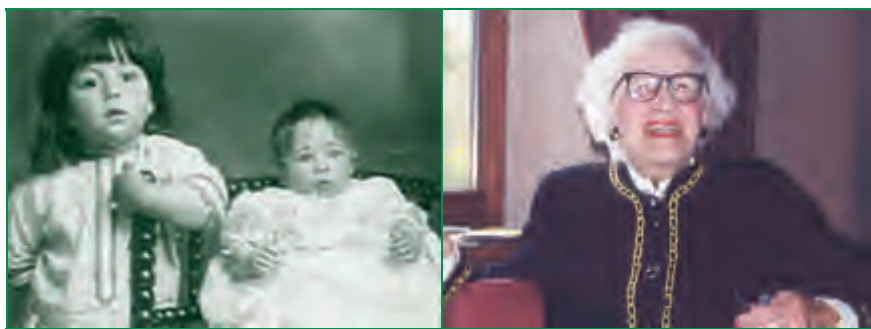
B Complete the table.

1.	The hat belongs to Mary.	It is Mary's hat.
2.	The wallet belongs to the man.	It is the man's wallet
3.	Lucy owns that umbrella.	It is Lucy's umbrella
4.	The couple bought that newspaper.	That is the couple's newspaper
5.	Mrs Pallavi owns the castle.	It is Mrs Pallavi's castle
6.	The midnight garden belonged to Tom.	It was Tom's midnight garden
7.	The apple juice belongs to the little girl.	It is the little girl's apple juice
8.	The lady owns the goldfish.	It is the lady's goldfish
9.	The dog owns the collar.	It is the dog's collar
10.	The voice belongs to the singer.	It is the singer's voice

C Add an apostrophe in the correct place to show ownership.

- The guest sat at the farmer's table for dinner. _____
- The woman's umbrella protected her from the rain. _____
- The child's toys were all over the living-room floor. _____
- The man's car ran out of petrol on the motorway. _____
- The Mayur's chain is too heavy to wear all of the time. _____
- The audience was stunned by the magician's trick. _____
- Daspalla's coffee was too hot to drink. _____
- We went for a walk on Mr Govind's land. _____
- The old building's walls were slowly falling down. _____
- My neighbour's doorbell didn't seem to work. _____

Baby on board!



These are two pictures of Millvina Dean: (Left) Millvina and her brother. (Right) Millvina in her later years.

Millvina Dean was born on 2 February, 1912 – over 100 years ago. She was two months old when she became famous as the youngest passenger on the Titanic. Her parents were leaving England for America. They were third-class passengers on the Titanic. Third-class passengers were the poorest passengers and they

were not treated as well as the rich first-class passengers. The Deans also had a little boy, Bertram, who was two years old.

On its first voyage, the Titanic hit an iceberg and sank on 14 April, 1912. That night, the Deans were in their cabin. They had just put Bertram to bed and Ettie, Millvina's mother, was feeding her little baby.

Millvina said the family would have all drowned except for her father's quick reaction. He heard the crunch when the ship hit the iceberg and went to investigate. He quickly returned and they all went up on deck. He saw the lifeboats being lowered. Millvina was so small that he put her into a sack. He got his wife on to Lifeboat 13 and then lowered the precious sack on to the boat. Suddenly he noticed that Bertram was missing. He searched frantically. He spotted Bertram leaving in another lifeboat and knew somebody would take care of him. A few days later Ettie found her little boy.

Millvina's dad was brave and unselfish. He stayed on the sinking ship to help others. Seven hundred and six people were saved and 1523 drowned. Sadly, little Millvina's dad was one of the unlucky ones.

Millvina enjoyed a long, healthy life but always missed her dad. The Titanic wreckage was discovered in 1985. Millvina became famous again, as people wanted to meet the miracle baby.

A Answer the questions about Millvina and her family. P.A.

1. Give Millvina Dean's full date of birth. Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
2. Where were the Dean family going? _____
3. Was everyone in the family saved? _____
4. How was Millvina packed for rescue? _____
5. What happened to Bertram? _____

B Answer the questions about the Titanic. P.A.

1. Why did the Titanic sink? _____
2. How many people altogether were on the Titanic? _____
3. What happened to 706 people? _____
4. How did some people get off the Titanic? _____
5. What was discovered in 1985? _____

C Imagine... Write down three things that Millvina might have liked to say to her dad. P.A.

Unit 7 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Ring the word that completes each simile.

1.	as sly as a	giraffe	fox	6.	as tiny as a	grain of salt	chair
2.	as black as	chocolate	soot	7.	as pure as	snow	cola
3.	as sick as a	banana	parrot	8.	as sharp as a	knife	spoon
4.	as strong as an	ox	olive	9.	as clear as	paper	crystal
5.	as brave as a	lion	mouse	10.	as sleepy as a	koala	person

B Vocabulary. Ring the correct word to complete each comparison.

1.	Teacher is to school as doctor is to	patient	hospital	ill	female
2.	Heavy is to light as young is to	child	old	first	youth
3.	Read is to book as watch is to	time	television	music	see
4.	Mountain is to high as ocean is to	wet	swimming	sailing	deep
5.	Stem is to flower as trunk is to	elephant	tree	bag	petal
6.	Pack is to wolves as hive is to	sting	honey	bees	birds

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	sau/ cer	5.	ad/ vert	9.	ham/ ster
2.	sea/ weed	6.	dan/ ger	10.	prett/ y
3.	daught/ er	7.	be/ gin	11.	buck/ et
4.	ques/ tion	8.	pro/ duct	12.	blank/ et

D Think, plan, write... Write a summary of "Baby on board!" Map out the main points first. P.A.

Opening fact	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Closing fact
Millvina born 2 Feb 1912				

E Teaser Time

1. Use the alphabet to answer the questions.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (i) What is the second vowel after the letter J? U
- (ii) How many consonants are there in the alphabet? 21
- (iii) Which letters look the same when they are written upside-down? B, C, D, E, H, I, K, O, X.
- (iv) What important little word is hidden in the alphabet? NO
- (v) Which letter's shape is double the shape of another letter? W
- (vi) How many letters after N in the alphabet appear in RESTAURANT? 6

2. Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- (i) John was the eldest – all the others were older than him.
- (ii) The teacher said to write the 26 vowels in the alphabet.
- (iii) As she stepped on the brakes the car accelerated.



A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

harbour ferry cabin trawler crew deck lifeguard lifebuoy cargo lifeboat

1.	transported goods	cargo	6.	boats depart from here	harbour
2.	emergency vessel	lifeboat	7.	workers on board	crew
3.	room on a boat	cabin	8.	outside area	deck
4.	safety person	lifeguard	9.	passenger boat	ferry
5.	fishing boat	trawler	10.	safety device	lifebuoy

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Baby on board!", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	The Titanic was on its first voyage.	✓	6.	Millvina was born in the 10th century.	X
2.	The Titanic hit a large rock.	X	7.	The number of people who died on the Titanic totalled less than 100.	X
3.	Millvina had one brother.	✓	8.	The family stayed in third class.	✓
4.	Millvina was rescued by a helicopter.	X	9.	The Titanic sank in April 1912.	✓
5.	Millvina's father didn't survive.	✓	10.	Millvina became famous after dying.	X

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite each phrase using 's to show ownership.

- the hat belonging to Jim
- the aunt of my mother
- the coat belonging to the girl
- the author of the book
- the choice of the gentleman

Jim's hat

My mother's aunt

The girl's coat

The book's author

The gentleman's choice

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Once ^{man} a poor men wandered into a market. All he could afford was bread. ^{As} as he was buying the bread, he noticed a pig ^{roasting} roasting. He wished he could taste the pig, but he only had two coins. Then ^{he} He had an idea. He held his bread over the smoke. While he ate the ^{bread} bred, the farmer ^{who} how owned the roast got ^{angry} angery. "You have got the taste of my pig. You must pay me ^{it} it" he said. The man was upset. ^{it} it

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 8 - Grammar

Verbs

A **verb** is an action or a doing word that we use in different tenses. The tense tells us when the action occurred. A **verb** can be used in the past, present or future tenses.

A Rewrite these sentences in the past tense.

Hint: You may need to change more than one word in a sentence.

1. Sona will cycle to work because it is faster than walking. *cycled*
2. I will fly to Goa for the weekend with my dad to watch the Cricket match. *flew*
3. I will hand out flyers about our show in the local supermarket. *handed*
4. My family are going to Ooti for a week on our holidays. *went*
5. Sarah will paint her face for the fancy dress competition. *painted*
6. I will forget the telephone number as soon as I leave the building. *forgot left*
7. I will Hoover the carpets and then finish washing the floors. *hoovered finished*
8. Lily will sleep over with her cousins on Friday night and watch a DVD. *slept watched*
9. Mum will buy me a new computer game as a birthday present. *bought*
10. I will write a letter to my grandma in hospital. *wrote*

B Complete the table using the correct tense in each case.

Past tense	Present tense	Future tense
I spoke about him.	I <i>speaking</i> about him.	I will speak about him.
I brought lunch to school.	I bring lunch to school.	I will bring lunch to school.
I took it.	I take it.	I will take it.
I closed the door.	I <i>close</i> the door.	I will close the door.
I <i>skipped</i> with my rope.	I skip with my rope.	I will skip with my rope.
I swam in the lake.	I swim in the lake.	I will swim in the lake.
I thought about things.	I think about things.	I will think about things.

C Complete the following sentences using a suitable verb. Remember to use the correct tense. V.A.

1. The lively horse galloped through the field with its mane blowing in the wind behind it.
2. I apologised to the elderly gentleman who I bumped into on the street.
3. I lit the candles all over the house during the power cut.
4. She dusts the cobwebs from the corners of her bedroom when she cleans each week.
5. I fastened my seat-belt in the car before we set off on our journey.
6. After the show I will call a taxi to come to collect us.
7. My dad irons his shirts before he puts them on for work in the morning.
8. Naresh will water the garden early tomorrow morning before it gets too hot.
9. I feel sorry for the girl whose bag was stolen by the thief.
10. We love to see everywhere covered in a white blanket of snow.

Cheesy choices

Cheese is amazing! It is a dairy food and can be made from the milk of cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes and even reindeer and camels. Cheese can be eaten at any meal – breakfast, lunch or dinner. It can be used as a savoury snack, as a main meal or even as a dessert such as cheesecake.

Cheese comes in many shapes, textures and flavours. The texture can vary from soft, almost buttery, to crumbly, or very hard. Cheese can have different flavours depending on the type of milk used. Herbs and spices can also be added give flavour. Some cheese is smoked to give a woody flavour.

Cheeses are often named after the places where they were first made.

- Cheddar is an English cheese. It is quite hard and is usually yellow or orange in colour. It is the cheese children often have in sandwiches.
- Camembert and chèvre are soft cheeses. Camembert is made from cow's milk and comes from the Camembert area in France. Chèvre is the French word for "goat" – it is, of course, made from goat's milk.
- Mozzarella is a soft Italian cheese used in salads and on pizzas. Buffalo mozzarella is very popular.
- Parmesan is also Italian. It is a very hard cheese that is usually grated and sprinkled on top of food such as pasta.
- Emmental is the most popular Swiss cheese. It is easily recognised because it is full of air bubbles.
- Gouda is a city in Holland famous for making a fairly hard, creamy, yellow cheese.
- Feta is the most popular Greek cheese. It is usually made with sheep's milk, but goat's milk can also be used. It is a salty, crumbly cheese that is often used in salads.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What kind of food is cheese? _____
2. Name two types of cheese. (i) _____ (ii) _____
3. Name four animals whose milk we use to make cheese. (i) _____
(ii) _____ (iii) _____ (iv) _____
4. Name three countries which are famous for making cheese.
(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
5. Do you like cheese? Yes ☐ No ☐ What kind of cheese is usually in your fridge? _____

B Which cheese? Pick a suitable cheese for each description.

1.	Feta	is a Greek sheep's cheese.	4.	Mozzarella	often comes from a buffalo.
2.	Cheddar	is a popular English cheese.	5.	Camembert	is a soft French cheese made from cow's milk.
3.	Parmesan	is often grated over pasta.	6.	Gouda	is a fairly hard, creamy Dutch cheese.

C Imagine... Write a recipe for a lunchtime salad using two types of cheese, two types of fruit, two raw vegetables, and an extra surprise ingredient! Draw a picture of the salad. P.A.

Unit 8 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

bee button mouse nails board wind bone ghost

1.	as dry as a	bone	5.	as white as a	ghost
2.	as tough as	nails	6.	as fast as the	wind
3.	as bright as a	button	7.	as busy as a	bee
4.	as stiff as a	board	8.	as quiet as a	mouse

B Vocabulary. Name the common noun that describes each group.

1.	rosemary	thyme	basil	parsley	sage	herbs
2.	knife	fork	teaspoon	soup spoon	tablespoon	cutlery
3.	ankle	heel	toe	knee	toenail	leg parts
4.	cheese	yoghurt	milk	butter	cream	dairy foods
5.	blonde	brunette	ginger	black	brown	hair colour

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

tion ite ove hap

1.	<u>h a p</u> pen	<u>s h a p</u> e	<u>h a p</u> py	mis <u>h a p</u>	<u>ch a p</u> el
2.	<u>gl o v e</u> s	<u>l o v e</u> d	<u>o v e</u> n	pr <u>o v e</u>	<u>m o v e</u>
3.	qu <u>i t e</u>	favour <u>i t e</u>	wr <u>i t e</u>	<u>b i t e</u>	<u>i t e</u> m
4.	ques <u>t i o n</u>	dic <u>t i o n</u> ary	mo <u>t i o n</u>	na <u>t i o n</u> al	opera <u>t i o n</u>

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Food". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Cheese Please", "Breakfast", "Treats to Eat".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words	lunch				
Rhyming word 1	munch				
Rhyming word 2	crunch				

E Teaser Time P.A.

1. Add one letter to each word to make a new word. Do not use plurals. The letter can be placed anywhere in the word.

(i)	save	shave	(iv)	rift	drift	(vii)	end	bend
(ii)	pan	pain	(v)	seal	steal	(viii)	unit	unite
(iii)	ban	bean	(vi)	tea	tear	(ix)	treat	threat

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

(i) You feel me but you can't see me or touch me. (nwdi)

wind

(ii) I fall each evening but I never break. (gntih)

night

(iii) I have a spine but no bones at all. (okbo)

book

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

spicy sour cheesy crunchy fruity nutty meaty fishy citrusy dairy

1.	milk, cheese	dairy	6.	cod, plaice	fishy
2.	almond, hazel	nutty	7.	gone off milk	sour
3.	pork, chicken	meaty	8.	chilli, ginger	spicy
4.	raspberry, banana	fruity	9.	lemon, orange	citrusy
5.	Parmesan, Edam	cheesy	10.	crisps, peanuts	crunchy

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Cheesy choices".

French yellow or orange very soft full of bubbles
often used in sandwiches Greek crumbly Swiss sprinkled on food Italian

1.	Cheddar cheese is	(i)	often used in sandwiches	(ii)	yellow or orange
2.	Parmesan cheese is	(i)	Italian	(ii)	sprinkled on food
3.	Emmental cheese is	(i)	Swiss	(ii)	full of bubbles
4.	Feta cheese is	(i)	Greek	(ii)	crumbly
5.	Camembert cheese is	(i)	French	(ii)	very soft

Score

C Grammar. Are these sentences in the past (P), present (PR) or future (F) tense?

1.	I saved my money to buy a go-kart.	P	6.	I slept really well last night.	P
2.	There are nine people in the van.	PR	7.	Hopefully I will feel better later.	F
3.	I prepared a lovely meal for dinner.	P	8.	I am busy right now.	PR
4.	She won't be in school next week.	F	9.	The bins were collected at 8 a.m.	P
5.	I forget what number his house is.	PR	10.	I look forward to seeing you again.	PR

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 9 - How to Write

An opening paragraph

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences based on one main idea. An **opening paragraph** sets the scene: it tells us about the characters and where and when the story is taking place. The opening paragraph should make us want to read more.

A Read these opening paragraphs from two different books. Then answer the questions. **P.A.**

You can keep Christmasses, birthdays and all that. For me the high time of the year was always my summer holidays at Treginnis Isaf, Uncle Rob's and Aunt Eleri's farm down by the sea in Wales. It was a place of clambering rocks, ratty barns and fields of shifting sheep and uddery cows. You could pick up the warm eggs, you could clean down the milking parlour. And all around were the cliffs and beaches where we basked and swam with the seals, where we watched killer whales and porpoises.

From *The Sandman and the Turtle* by Michael Morpurgo

Gramps says that I am a country girl at heart, and that is true. I have lived most of my thirteen years in Bybanks, Kentucky, which is not much more than a caboodle of houses roosting in a green spot alongside the Ohio River. Just over a year ago, my father plucked me up like a weed and took me and our belongings (no, that is not true – he did not bring the chestnut tree or the willow or the maple or the hayloft or the swimming hole or any of those things which belong to me) and we drove three hundred miles straight north and stopped in front of a house in Euclid, Ohio.

From *Walk Two Moons* by Sharon Creech

1. Which story would you prefer to read? _____
Why? _____
2. What is the most interesting line in that paragraph? _____
3. Who is mentioned in that paragraph? _____
4. What do we learn about the setting (where the story takes place)? _____
5. Predict what will happen next. _____
6. Do you think the story will be happy or sad? _____

B Use the word bank to help you to write an opening paragraph for a story. **P.A.**

in a flash in the distance goblin clever bright afternoon wandered
humming a tune lonely field puddles on ground boredom

C Create your own word bank and use it to write an opening paragraph for a story. **P.A.**

Electronic Christmas

I asked for new gadgets for Christmas.
My list was a hundred lines long.
I figured I might as well try it.
Why not? I mean, what could go wrong?

My parents bought all that I wanted:
An iPod, a big-screen TV,
a camera, a laptop computer,
a PlayStation, Xbox, and Wii.

I got a new Kindle, a smart phone,
an RF remote-controlled car,
a robot, a video camera,
a brand new electric guitar.

But those things were just the beginning.
This Christmas, I had such a haul,
it took me all morning, and much more,
to finish unwrapping it all.

A hundred new gadgets to play with.
I couldn't be bothered to wait.
The moment I plugged them all in, though,
it blew every fuse in the state.

If you're spending Christmas in darkness,
and can't play your video game,
I'm sorry for all of the trouble;
it's probably me who's to blame.

I know now I shouldn't be greedy,
so, next year, I think you'll be fine.
Instead of a hundred new gadgets,
I'm asking for just ninety-nine.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do you think it really happened? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Write the line that you think is:
(i) the most enjoyable _____
(ii) the most unbelievable _____
3. What three gadgets would you like most? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
4. What three gadgets do you already have? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
5. What three things not mentioned in the poem would you like for Christmas?
(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
6. What three things about Christmas (other than presents) do you like most?
(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Find words in the poem that match the descriptions below.

1.	huge load	haul	7.	occurs on 25 December	Christmas
2.	used to ring friends	smart phone	8.	gimmicky objects	gadgets
3.	takes pictures	camera	9.	one less than a hundred	ninety-nine
4.	put in socket	plugged	10.	wanting too much	greedy
5.	musical instrument	guitar	11.	opening	unwrapping
6.	mother and father	parents	12.	bother	trouble

C Imagine... Write a short message to Santa, telling him what you want for Christmas. P.A.

Unit 9 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Idioms are interesting descriptions. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. all hell broke loose	(i) old-fashioned
2. a storm in a teacup	(ii) looks pleased
3. shake like a leaf	(iii) lots of fuss over nothing
4. behind the times	(iv) to be terrified
5. the cat who got the cream	(v) a big fight/argument

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Electronic Christmas" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. it's more than likely my fault	It's probably me who's to blame
2. I have no interest in waiting	I couldn't be bothered to wait
3. I have requested new gimmicky objects	I asked for new gadgets
4. I realised I might as well have a go	I figured I might as well try it

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. Rhyming words sound the same but can have different spellings.

	Word	One-syllable word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	snoop	loop	stoop	regroup
2.	gas	pass	vase	alas
3.	sneeze	wheeze	bees	disease
4.	done	bun	gun	outrun

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "My new invention".

engine weird actually jealous proud exhibition award clever

Paragraph 1	1.	What is it?	2.	Describe it.
	3.	What does it do?	4.	Give it a name.
Paragraph 2	1.	How/Why did you make it?	2.	Did you bring it to school?
	3.	What do others think?	4.	Was it in the newspaper?
Paragraph 3	1.	Something unexpected happens...	2.	Emergency!
	3.	Where is your invention now?	4.	What next?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word GOVERNMENT. Using this code, find these hidden words:

G	O	V	E	R	N	M	E	N	T
9	7	6	8	5	4	1	8	4	3

5768	17685	5843	9848	6843	9758	3754	48685
ROVE	MOVER	RENT	GENE	VENT	GORE	TORN	NEVER

2. What am I? Use the clues and unscramble the letters to find the answer.
 I can hiss and am born from an egg. I have a backbone but I have no legs.
 I peel like an onion and still remain whole. I can be long like a pole or fit into a hole.
 (kesan) snake

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with “th”			Words ending with “th”		
1.	a low number	three	6.	you walk on it in a park	path
2.	measures temperature	thermometer	7.	material, a rag or duster	cloth
3.	very slim	thin	8.	two people together	both
4.	you do it to a ball	throw	9.	sweets can rot them	teeth
5.	part of your hand	thumb	10.	insect seen at night	moth

Score

B Comprehension. Write sentences that include each of the two words in brackets. P.A.

- (plugged/gadget) _____
- (haul/Christmas) _____
- (greedy/instead) _____
- (trouble/probably) _____
- (bothered/moment) _____

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

C Grammar: Cloze Procedure. Write words to complete the story.

Preethi was excited. She had a summer of freedom ahead of her and lots of plans. Her mum had enrolled her on a sailing course for a week. Her friend Gowri had told her about the course. Gowri had been around boats since she was a young girl. Not only could Gowri sail but she was also a good windsurfer. Preethi was thrilled that she would be sailing with Gowri.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Dedalus warned ^{Icarus} icarus to stay close by him. "Do not fly ^{too} to low as your wings ^{could} cud get wet," said Dedalus. The boy was ^{excited} exited. Father and son set ^{off} of for Athens. At first Icarus was nervous and stayed very close. Then he began to enjoy the thrill of swooping and soaring like a bird. ^{He} he forgot his father's ^{which} witch warning and flew too close to the sun, witch made the wax that held the feathers together melt.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Dictionary work

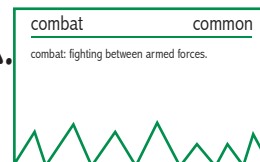
Alphabetical order is a way of listing things in the order in which they appear in the alphabet. Words are listed in **alphabetical order** in a dictionary.

The words at the top of the dictionary page give you the first and last words on that page. These words help you to find the page that you need. On this sample page, the first word is **painter** and the last word is **pants**. All of the words on that page will begin with **pa**.



A List ten words that you would expect to find on this dictionary page:

1.	combine	6.	comma
2.	comet	7.	comment
3.	come	8.	comedy
4.	comfort	9.	command
5.	comic	10.	commend



The dictionary will tell you how to say the word and what part of speech the word is.

The different parts of speech include **nouns**, **verbs** and **adjectives**.

These words will be shortened to **(n)**, **(v)** or **(adj)**.

B Use your dictionary to find out what part of speech these words are.

1.	firework	noun	6.	luminous	adjective
2.	prohibit	verb	7.	pigsty	noun
3.	squeeze	verb	8.	skyscraper	noun
4.	anchor	noun or verb	9.	trivial	adjective
5.	blind	noun or verb	10.	choose	verb

C Use your dictionary to help you to find and ring the correct answer in each group.

1.	What does a palaeontologist study?	art	<u>fossils</u>	weather
2.	What is a Pyrex dish made from?	<u>glass</u>	plastic	clay
3.	What would you do with a pouffe?	eat it	<u>sit on it</u>	wear it
4.	What does a chiropodist look after?	eyes	<u>feet</u>	ears
5.	What would you find in a carafe?	<u>drink</u>	food	pens
6.	Which type of food is hake?	vegetable	bread	<u>fish</u>
7.	Which organ would a cardiac problem involve?	kidney	lungs	<u>heart</u>
8.	Which animal does a toreador work with?	tiger	lion	<u>bull</u>
9.	From which country does a kangaroo come?	<u>Australia</u>	Mexico	Ireland
10.	Where would you find a couplet?	restaurant	park	<u>poem</u>

The English Market in Cork

Cork’s English Market was set up in 1788. At that time, the English controlled the city. It is one of the oldest markets and has survived the Famine, revolutions and wars! It is an indoor market, which makes it a great place to shop on wet and windy days.

For many years, the English Market has served the ordinary people of Cork. Most shoppers were looking for simple food such as meat, fish and vegetables. People haggled with the stall owners in the hope of getting a better deal. Nowadays people like exotic fruits and chocolates, organic meats and vegetables, traditional butchers and fishmongers. The English Market provides all of these – and much more!

On 20 May 2011, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain visited the market and thoroughly enjoyed herself. She chatted with traders and saw samples of fish, fruit, vegetables, cheese and other farm produce at the stalls. The Queen’s visit made the English Market more popular and famous than ever. The atmosphere is like in the olden days – people wandering around, chatting, shopping and some still haggling in the hope of getting a bargain!



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. When was the English Market set up? _____
- 2. Name three things that are sold at the market. (i) _____
(ii) _____ (iii) _____
- 3. Why do customers haggle with traders? _____
- 4. Why is the market a good place to shop on wet days? _____
- 5. Why is the market now very famous? _____
- 6. Name two historical Irish places that you know.
(i) _____ (ii) _____

B True (✓) or False (✗)?

The English Market...		Queen Elizabeth II...		Some traders...	
is an indoor market	✓	visited the market in 2001	✗	sell organic food	✓
is only for rich people	✗	chatted with traders	✓	haggle with customers	✓
is over 300 years old	✗	haggled for a bargain	✗	are happy to chat with customers	✓

C Imagine... You have a fancy stall at the English Market. What would you sell?
Draw a picture of your fancy stall. P.A.

Unit 10 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

Venu and Rani live in Jhansi and go to Gem Convent in Nagpur. Lal and Lily live in Nagpur and go to school in Jhansi. Sandhya and Surya live in Nagpur and go to school in Sonepat in Nagpur. The girl who goes to school in Jhansi doesn't like school. All the girls are in fifth class except for Lily who was in fifth class last year. The boy who goes to Gem convent is in a class two years below most of the girls.

1.	Who goes to school in Jhansi	Lal and Lily	4.	Who is in third class?	Venu
2.	Is Gem Convent a boys' only school?	No	5.	Who goes to school in his/her home city?	Sandhya and Surya
3.	In which class is Sandhya?	5th class	6.	Who doesn't like school?	Lily

B Vocabulary. Tick the sentences in which the following words are used correctly.

1.	wandering	I was wandering what had happened to her.		We found her wandering in the woods.	✓
2.	appeal	He asked me to appeal all of the fruit.		I had to appeal for more people to help.	✓
3.	established	We established the house after the flood.		The business was established one year ago.	✓
4.	community	We all help each other in the community.	✓	They sold the community very quickly.	
5.	appropriate	We were told to bring appropriate clothing.	✓	I collected appropriately Rs. 1000 for charity.	
6.	decline	I can't decline what to do next.		There has been a decline in sales this year.	✓

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	trou/sers	6.	un/ der	11.	kett/ le
2.	car/ rot	7.	fold/ er	12.	bel/ ow
3.	al/ ways	8.	teach/ er	13.	laun/ dry
4.	mus/ ic	9.	own/ er	14.	win/ ner
5.	mid/ way	10.	bigg/ est	15.	toil/ et

D Think, plan, write, talk... A motion is a proposal on a topic. Plan a debate for and against the motion "All children should have a mobile phone". Write three points supporting the motion and three points against the motion. Use some of these words:

emergency contactable communication planning technology
public phones bullying interruption games fashion accessory



E Teaser Time. Remove one letter to make a new word. The letter can come from anywhere in the word.

1.	stall	tall	3.	string	sting	5.	steal	seal
2.	steam	team	4.	scour	sour	6.	sweat	seat

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

pharmacy fruit shop cheese shop butcher dairy
bakery vegetable shop fishmonger Asian shop poultry

1.	raspberries	fruit shop	6.	beef	butcher
2.	fingerchips	bakery	7.	milk	dairy
3.	crab	fishmonger	8.	chicken	poultry
4.	carrots	vegetable shop	9.	cheese	cheese shop
5.	prescription	pharmacy	10.	noodles	Asian shop

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "The English Market in Cork", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	The English market is in Belfast.	X	6.	It is a good place to bargain hunt.	✓
2.	The market was set up in 1998.	X	7.	You can buy clothes in the market.	X
3.	The market survived the Famine.	✓	8.	The market is indoors.	✓
4.	Fish is available in the market.	✓	9.	Only tourists visit the market.	X
5.	Prince William visited in 2011.	X	10.	All produce in the market is organic.	X

Score

C Grammar. List these words in alphabetical order.

scoundrel scar scream scrooge screw score school scarce scarlet scratch

1.	scar	6.	scoundrel
2.	scarce	7.	scratch
3.	scarlet	8.	scream
4.	school	9.	screw
5.	score	10.	scrooge

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings. There are many examples.

- there/their: There is the cat. It is **their** dog.
 for/four: This is **for** her. I took **four** buns.
 write/right: I **write** books. I turned **right**.
 won/one: I **won** a race. He has **one** hat.
 buy/by: I **buy** sweets. I completed it step **by** step.
 ate/eight: I **ate** dinner. I had **eight** pens.

A Underline the correct homophone in the following sentences:

- Most chairs have four/for legs to help them to balance properly.
- The show in the theatre begins at eight/ate o'clock this evening.
- My little sister in junior infants is learning how two/to right/write with a pencil.
- I entered a competition and I one/won the star prize.
- We threw/through a big party for my aunt's birthday and I had a grate/great time.
- My mother gave me money to by/buy a new copybook on the way too/to/two school.
- Every Sunday we pass by/buy the park on our way to our aunt's house four/for lunch.
- My best friend thinks that she is always right/write about everything.
- If I was granted one/won wish, I would ask to become a famous hurler.
- We ran through/threw our play to make sure that our lines were write/right.

B Ring the correct homophone for each meaning. Use your dictionary to check each answer.

1. <u>beech</u> / <u>beach</u>	sandy shore near the ocean	8. <u>knight</u> / <u>night</u>	when darkness falls
2. <u>grate</u> / <u>great</u>	part of the fireplace	9. <u>check</u> / <u>cheque</u>	used to pay for goods
3. <u>been</u> / <u>bean</u>	small vegetable or pulse	10. <u>scent</u> / <u>cent</u>	a smell
4. <u>week</u> / <u>weak</u>	not strong	11. <u>dear</u> / <u>deer</u>	type of animal
5. <u>vein</u> / <u>vain</u>	blood flows through it	12. <u>die</u> / <u>dye</u>	type of colouring
6. <u>waist</u> / <u>waste</u>	middle part of a body	13. <u>mare</u> / <u>mayor</u>	female horse
7. <u>rap</u> / <u>wrap</u>	a spoken song	14. <u>meat</u> / <u>meet</u>	to come together

C Use the correct homophone from B to complete the sentences.

- I love lying on the beach during the summer.
- We saw a deer feeding as we walked through the woods.
- I stayed in bed when I was sick because I felt weak.
- Mum asked me to help her to wrap the Christmas gifts.
- If you do not water the plants they will die.
- She wrote a cheque to pay for the new carpet.
- My friend is a vegetarian and doesn't eat any meat.
- We had a great time at my grandmother's party.
- The knight fought to defend his King in the battle.
- I think that watching television is a waste of time.



The accidental Oscar

Peig Cunningham was a teacher in an ordinary school in Dublin in the 1960s. She taught in Rutland Street school right in the centre of the city. She loved the children and always wanted to make learning interesting for them. She also loved teaching them about Jesus. She told her children many Bible and other religious stories. The children enjoyed listening to these stories.

To make school more interesting, Miss Cunningham bought an old tape recorder. She recorded the children telling stories, in their own way, about John the Baptist, Saint Patrick, the birth of Jesus and many others. The children were great storytellers but they were also good actors and actresses. They added little bits to the stories to make them more interesting.

One day, when the children had left the school and were grown up, a priest called Father Brian D’Arcy was tidying away some things from a rubbish bin outside his church. He found the old tapes and listened to them. Father D’Arcy had a radio programme at the time, and now and again he would play a piece from one of the tapes.

People loved the tapes and everyone wanted a copy. In 1990, the tapes were copied and sold with the title Give up Yer Aul Sins. They soon became very famous. In 2001, an animation company called Brown Bag Films made a short cartoon to go with the voices. The same year, Give Up Yer Aul Sins was nominated for an Oscar for Best Short Animated Film! The DVD became a best-seller all over the world.

OSCAR FACTS



The Oscars are one of the most famous awards in the world. Oscars are awards presented for films, actors, directors and others involved in film making. People involved in movie making really want to win an Oscar. Shortlists in each category are announced. People then get very excited and begin to prepare for Oscar night. On that night, crowds gather in Hollywood to watch the style and glamour as famous people arrive. On Oscar night, each shortlist is reduced to one person – the real Oscar winner.

- ★ The first Oscars were awarded in Los Angeles in 1929.
- ★ The Oscar statuette (a small statue) is 35 cm tall – a little bigger than a ruler. They are heavy.
- ★ Oscar winners are not allowed to sell their statuettes.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Who was Peig Cunningham? _____
- Write three words that you think would describe her personality.
(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- What type of stories did she record? _____
- Where did Father D’Arcy find the tapes? _____
- For what award was Give Up Yer Aul Sins nominated? _____

B Oscar nominations... Write your winner for each of the following categories. P.A.

Best Song		Best Television Programme		Best Sportsperson	
-----------	--	---------------------------	--	-------------------	--

C Imagine... Miss Cunningham was born about 100 years ago. Draw a picture of Miss Cunningham in her classroom. P.A.

Unit 11 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

beetroot rain church mouse oak tree honey snail box of monkeys bone

1.	as sweet as	honey	5.	as right as	rain
2.	as red as	beetroot	6.	as dry as a	bone
3.	as sturdy as an	oak tree	7.	as poor as a	church mouse
4.	as slow as a	snail	8.	as tricky as a	box of monkeys

B Vocabulary. Name the common noun that describes each group.

1.	e	f	m	i	z	letters
2.	apple	orange	cranberry	tomato	pear	fruit
3.	bowl	cup	saucer	plate	mug	delph
4.	mint	fruit	green	camomile	ginger	tea
5.	washing	crying	jumping	swimming	shouting	verbs
6.	Lucknow	Jaipur	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Vijayawada	rivers

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

ight out ough ould

1.	th <u>o</u> u <u>g</u> h	d <u>o</u> u <u>g</u> hnut	t <u>o</u> u <u>g</u> h	pl <u>o</u> u <u>g</u> h	c <u>o</u> u <u>g</u> h
2.	fr <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t <u>e</u> n	m <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t <u>y</u>	t <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t <u>e</u> r	w <u>e</u> i <u>g</u> h <u>t</u>	twil <u>i</u> g <u>h</u> t
3.	<u>o</u> u <u>t</u> side	sh <u>o</u> u <u>t</u>	y <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> h	m <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> h	s <u>o</u> u <u>t</u> hern
4.	sh <u>o</u> u <u>l</u> d <u>e</u> r	c <u>o</u> u <u>l</u> d	b <u>o</u> u <u>l</u> d <u>e</u> r	w <u>o</u> u <u>l</u> d	sh <u>o</u> u <u>l</u> d

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "School". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Homework", "Teacher", "Fun at School".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time

Add one letter to each word to make a new word. Do not use plurals. The letter can be placed anywhere in the word.

(i)	we	wed	(iii)	pace	space	(v)	pray	spray
(ii)	rove	grove	(iv)	raft	craft	(vi)	step	steep

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- (i) I travel the world but am always stuck in the corner. (tpasm) stamp
- (ii) I am used for eating but am never eaten. (leapt) plate
- (iii) I am black and white and read all over. (ewrsnpaep) newspaper

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "cl"			Words ending with "ng"		
1.	bright, intelligent	clever	6.	not weak	strong
2.	tidy, washed	clean	7.	own, fit in	belong
3.	used to tell the time	clock	8.	words set to music	song
4.	do it to a door, envelope	close	9.	loud noise	bang
5.	you wear them	clothes	10.	not correct	wrong

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "The accidental Oscar", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	The stories were animated by Brown Bag Films.	✓	6.	Old recordings were found by a cleaner.	X
2.	The awards are held in Hollywood.	✓	7.	The tapes were found in a bin.	✓
3.	The children were recorded on a CD player.	X	8.	The tapes were released in the 1990s.	✓
4.	The children retold Bible stories.	✓	9.	The Oscars are awarded to athletes.	X
5.	Peig Cunningham was a priest.	X	10.	An Oscar statuette is 35 cm high.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Choose the correct homophones to complete the sentences.

week meat great bean check weak meet grate been cheque

- I paid the butcher for the meat with a cheque.
- It has been great fun playing with you.
- Let's meet each other at the Coffee bean café.
- The doctor had to check my pulse because I felt weak.
- We take out the grate to clean the fireplace once a week.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

A cruel man called Ambhi ruled the town off Kosala in india. Everyone was afraid of him. He set up a pole in the marketplace, placed his hat on top of it, and orderd people to bow to his hat. Everyone bowed to the hat – exsept for one man, Raja Rana. ambhi heard that Rana refused to bow and ordered his soldiers to capsure him. Ranas young son was with him when he were dragged to the castle.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Rewind 2

Let's look back at alphabetical order, verbs, ownership and homophones.

1. What information does a dictionary give?
2. What is a tense?
3. How can an apostrophe be used to show ownership?
4. What is a homophone?

A Underline each verb. What tense is each sentence written in (past, present or future)?

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. My sister <u>helps</u> me with my homework. | present |
| 2. I <u>drank</u> a bottle of water after the football match. | past |
| 3. Swamy's parents <u>gave</u> him a scooter for his birthday. | past |
| 4. She <u>fell asleep</u> before the end of the film. | past |
| 5. The car <u>will not have</u> enough room for everyone. | future |
| 6. My older brother <u>will bring</u> me to the cinema on Saturday. | future |
| 7. We <u>will be</u> at your house by three o'clock. | future |
| 8. My mother <u>drives</u> us to training most weeks. | present |
| 9. <u>I am going</u> to Limerick to watch the rugby game this evening. | future |
| 10. Mum <u>gives</u> us a treat after dinner on a Friday evening. | present |

B Underline the correct homophone in each sentence. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. If the weather is good during the summer we go to the beech/beach.
2. I am not allowed to die/dye my hair until I am much older.
3. She wasn't feeling well and looked very pail/pale.
4. The pain/pane of glass was broken and needed to be replaced.
5. The little girl read/red many books during her week/weak off school.
6. I will write/right the letter to/too my uncle tomorrow.
7. The house looked spotless when the made/maid had finished cleaning.
8. There/Their headmaster opened the main/mane door into the school.
9. Do you no/know where I can buy/by my schoolbooks?
10. He added flour/flower to the pancake batter.

C Are the apostrophes correct (✓) or incorrect (X) in these sentences?

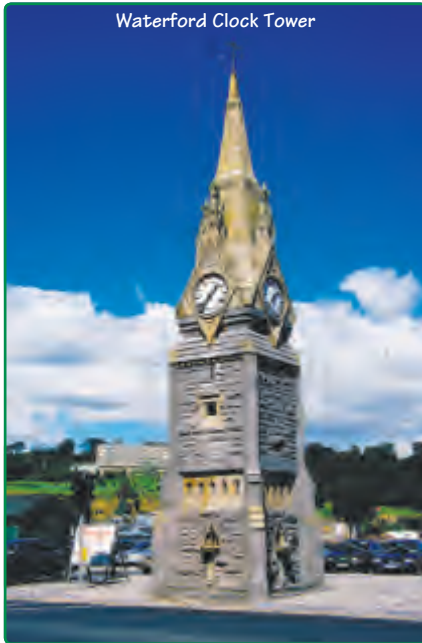
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It is Veeru's birthday next weekend and he's having a party. | ✓ |
| 2. The ladys' wedding ring was stolen by the burglar. | X |
| 3. Arun and Maya's mother can't make it to the show. | ✓ |
| 4. Did you see Tanya's new hairstyle yesterday? | ✓ |
| 5. Nirmalas' voice echoed all around the church. | X |
| 6. It is Kapil's turn to choose which DVD we watch tonight. | ✓ |
| 7. The mans' name is Amar. | X |
| 8. I lost my sister's iPod in town yesterday. | ✓ |

The Watchmaker's Shop

Long ago, there were no clocks or watches. People looked at the sun if they wanted to know what time of day it was. Sundials were also used to tell the time. The shadow on a sundial shows the position of the sun in the sky. The sun is always at its highest point in the sky at 12 noon.

After clocks were invented, many towns and cities had a clock tower. The clock tower was the official time keeper. In some towns, there was a bell ringer who would walk through the town ringing a bell at important times. Schools still use bells to tell us what time it is – morning time, lunchtime or time to go home.

Watchmakers were important people because they would make and mend clocks and watches.



A street in our town
Has a queer little shop,
With tumble-down walls
And a thatch on the top.
And all the wee windows
With crookedy panes,
Are shining and winking
With watches and chains.

All sorts and all sizes
In silver and gold,
And brass ones and tin ones
And new ones and old;
And clocks for the kitchen
And clocks for the hall,
High ones and low ones
And wag-at-the wall.

The watchmaker sits
On a long-legged seat,
And bids you the time
Of the day when you meet;
And round and about him
There's tickety-tock
From the tiniest watch
To the grandfather clock.

I wonder he doesn't
Get tired of the chime,
And all the clocks ticking
And telling the time;
But there he goes winding
Lest any should stop,
This strange little man
In the watchmaker's shop.

A Answer the questions on the text. P.A.

- Before clocks were invented, how did people tell the time? _____
- When is the sun highest in the sky? _____
- Why do schools ring bells? _____
- Why were watchmakers important? _____

B Answer the questions on the poem. P.A.

- Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
- Which two lines do you find most interesting?
(i) _____ (ii) _____
- Write two words that describe the watchmaker. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Rate this poem. Give the poem marks for each of the different categories (1 = not great to 5 = excellent). So if you really liked the words the poet used, award 5 marks in that category.
information _____ words used _____ difficulty _____ story told in the poem _____

C Imagine... You are buying the presents listed below. Draw what you think each would look like. P.A.

- a kitchen clock for Granny
- a clock for the classroom
- a watch for yourself

Unit 12 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. caught red-handed	(i) the quiet time before something big happens
2. pressed for time	(ii) one way or another
3. calm before the storm	(iii) caught doing something
4. by hook or by crook	(iv) offer friendship
5. hold out an olive branch	(v) in a hurry

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "The Watchmaker" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. all the small funny shaped windows	all the wee windows with crookedy panes
2. he sits on a high stool	sits on a long-legged seat
3. in case anybody comes by	Lest any should stop
4. greets you	bids you the time

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	thing	spring	Beijing	boiling
2.	tap	map	recap	unwrap
3.	know	row	elbow	bestow
4.	bird	word	concurred	absurd
5.	sell	bell	unwell	retell

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "An old clock tells its story". P.A.

unexpected kitchen tick-tock old hall family grandfather
tumble-down strange unfortunately pendulum mouse polished

Paragraph 1	1.	You are the clock talking...	2.	How old are you?
	3.	Who made you?	4.	Where were you sold?
Paragraph 2	1.	What was your day like?	2.	What were the people like?
	3.	How important were you?	4.	Where did you end up next?
Paragraph 3	1.	Adventures you had...	2.	Your favourite home...
	3.	People long ago...	4.	Are clocks important nowadays?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word FEROCIOUS. Using this code, find these hidden words:

F	E	R	O	C	I	O	U	S
2	8	7	1	6	5	1	4	3

7568	217683	2578	36147	7538	71438	3147	6178
RICE	FORCES	FIRE	SCOUR	RISE	ROUSE	SOUR	CORE

2. What am I? Use the clues and unscramble the letters to find the answer.

First you will see me in the grass, as bright as the morning sun. I will change to dainty white and blow away when my time is done. (anliondde) dandelion

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "wh"			Words ending with "sk"		
1.	it can get punctured	wheel	6.	look for information	ask
2.	a very large sea mammal	whale	7.	it can keep a drink warm	flask
3.	a referee needs one	whistle	8.	useful to hide face	mask
4.	a colour	white	9.	a job on your list	task
5.	on a cat's face	whiskers	10.	you often do it with eggs	whisk

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "The Watchmaker's Shop", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Long ago there were no clocks.	✓	6.	Some watches need to be wound.	✓
2.	People used the moon to tell time.	X	7.	Nobody uses bells to tell time now.	X
3.	The sun is highest at 3 p.m.	X	8.	Jewellers made watches and clocks.	✓
4.	Many cities had a clock tower.	✓	9.	Grandfather clocks are large clocks.	✓
5.	The bell ringer rang the bell at important times.	✓	10.	The clock tower was the official timekeeper.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Underline the verb. Is it in the past (P), present (PR) or future (F) tense?

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. I <u>ate</u> a banana for breakfast this morning. | <u>P</u> |
| 2. I <u>swim</u> in the local pool twice a week. | <u>PR</u> |
| 3. I <u>bought</u> a new jacket with my money. | <u>P</u> |
| 4. I <u>will wake</u> up early for the match. | <u>F</u> |
| 5. James <u>takes</u> a vitamin C tablet daily. | <u>PR</u> |

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.

Example: We followed the **twisted** path through the **spooky** forest.

A Underline the adjective(s) in each sentence.

1. The generous lady gave me an expensive gift.
2. We climbed the steep mountain and had a lovely picnic.
3. My brother plays loud music with his electric guitar.
4. We visited my sick aunt in the local hospital.
5. She took a short holiday in a fancy hotel.
6. The exhausted waiter wrote down the wrong order.
7. I received a pack of chocolates on Independence Day.
8. The window was broken in the deserted house.
9. The gate was open and the young child escaped.
10. The school was closed for the summer holidays.

Adjectives have three levels of comparison.

Positive adjectives are the simple form.

That woman is **tall**.

Comparative adjectives compare two people or things.

Her sister is **taller**.

Superlative adjectives compare more than two people or things. Her brother is the **tallest**.

B Write the comparative and superlative forms of each positive adjective.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	near	nearer	nearest
2.	kind	kinder	kindest
3.	warm	warmer	warmest
4.	dark	darker	darkest
5.	big	bigger	biggest
6.	high	higher	highest
7.	late	later	latest
8.	quick	quicker	quickest
9.	brave	braver	bravest
10.	loud	louder	loudest

C Use each superlative adjective in table B in a sentence. P.A.

Did you notice that we added **r/er** for the comparative adjectives and **st/est** for the superlative adjectives? Sometimes we have to double the last letter, as in big.

Stone Soup

Long ago a tramp was travelling through Pune. He was cold and hungry. He saw a light in the distance and followed it until he reached an inn, where people were eating and drinking. The tramp went to the back door to ask for food. The cook was an unfriendly man. "Please, may I sit by the fire a while?" asked the tramp. The cook reluctantly agreed.



After a while the tramp spoke: "I am a good cook myself. I can make the best kind of soup and it is cheap too. It is called stone soup. Let me show you how to make it." The cook was curious and gave the tramp a pot with some water in it. The tramp took a large stone out of his pocket and cleaned it. He placed it in the pot and put the pot on the fire. When the water was boiling, the tramp tasted the soup. "This is going to be fine soup, though a little seasoning would add to the taste." As the cook reached for the salt the tramp said, "Don't get up – what is beside us will do." The tramp gathered cabbage, potatoes and onions that were on the counter and dropped them into the soup.

After a while, the tramp tasted the soup again. "Getting there," he said, "but it needs to be stirred." Just as the cook was reaching for a big spoon, the tramp said, "Don't bother with the spoon. We will only have to wash it afterwards. I see a big ham bone here and it will be perfect for stirring." He took a large ham bone with some meat on it and stirred the soup with it.

He left the bone in the soup for some time and then tasted once more. "Almost there," he said. "I just need to thicken the soup." The cook passed him some flour, butter and milk, and the tramp added them to the soup to make it thicker. When the cook was getting two bowls, the tramp removed the stone and put it back in his pocket. He poured the soup into the bowls. "No point having soup without some bread and butter," said the tramp. They both then settled down to enjoy their meal. "This stone soup is absolutely delicious," said the cook. "Super supper soup!" chuckled the tramp as he poured a second bowl for himself.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What ingredients went into the soup? _____
2. How did the cook treat the tramp at first? _____
3. What kind of person was the tramp? _____
4. Do you think he was fair to the cook? _____
5. Do you like this story? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
6. Do you think this story is true? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____

B Quick Pick

Do you agree (✓) or disagree (X)?		Find the word in the story to match the meaning...		Write a word to describe...	
The cook was unfair to the tramp.		slowly, unsurely	reluctantly	the soup	tasty
The tramp was unfair to the cook.		green vegetable	cabbage	the tramp	smart
The soup was probably terrible.		laughed quietly	chuckled	the story	thought provoking

C Imagine... You are making your own soup. List your ingredients and draw a bowl of your soup. P.A.

P.N. : Tramp = Wanderer; traveller.

Unit 13 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Ring the word that completes each simile.

1.	as slow as a	bicycle	snail	5.	as smooth as	silk	cotton
2.	as white as a	ghost	t-shirt	6.	as solid as a	sponge	rock
3.	as round as a	barrel	square	7.	as hairy as an	head	ape
4.	as blind as a	bird	bat	8.	as clear as	day	night

B Vocabulary. Ring the correct word to complete each comparison.

1.	dancing is to feet as knitting is to	grandma	hands	needles	wool
2.	asleep is to awake as find is to	lose	loose	see	kind
3.	gloves are to hands as socks are to	sport	pair	feet	toes
4.	hurley is to hurling as racket is to	ball	tennis	noise	game
5.	school is to study as office is to	parent	adult	work	wage
6.	trunk is to elephant as snout is to	bird	man	pig	child
7.	warm is to coffee as cold is to	ice-cream	crisps	bread	stew
8.	4 is to 12 as 5 is to	time	10	math	15

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	spea/er	6.	gar/ den	11.	hegde/ hog
2.	feath/ er	7.	pill/ ow	12.	cook/ er
3.	cush/ ion	8.	brace/ let	13.	glass/ house
4.	per/ son	9.	neck/ lace	14.	litt/ er
5.	cur/ tain	10.	sing/ er	15.	berr/ y

D Think, plan, write... Write a summary of "Stone Soup". Map out the main points first.

Beginning	2	3	4	The finish
A cold and hungry tramp				

E Teaser Time

- Use the alphabet to answer the questions.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- How many letters are there between the third and fourth vowels? 5
- Which letter is the same distance from G and from S? M
- If the alphabet was reversed what would be the fifth letter? V
- If every fifth letter was deleted what vowels would go? E, O
- What is the second last vowel? O

- Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- The farmer milked the bull every day.
- The cat barked at the dog.
- She wore a red jumper in the black and white picture.



A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "ear"			Words ending with "are"		
1.	alongside, not far off	near	6.	give some to others	share
2.	shows sadness	tear	7.	not covered	bare
3.	no clouds or fog	clear	8.	look at	stare
4.	back of a car or place	rear	9.	female horse	mare
5.	go away from sight	disappear	10.	similar to a rabbit	hare

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Stone Soup", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Stone soup is about a tramp.	✓	6.	He thickened the soup with water.	X
2.	In the inn people were dancing.	X	7.	The cook was easily fooled.	✓
3.	The tramp went to the front door.	X	8.	The tramp kept the stone in his bag.	X
4.	To cook in the kitchen they used a cooker.	X	9.	The tramp stirred the soup with a bone.	✓
5.	The story is fact.	X	10.	The cook loved the soup.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Underline the adjective. Is it positive (P), comparative (C) or superlative (S)?

- Today was the warmest day of the summer. S
- My sister is a better swimmer than I am. C
- Balu is the tallest boy in the class. S
- There is a big tree in our garden. P
- That was her fastest speed yet. S

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

One day ^{Henry}henry was playing. There had ^{been}bean lots ^{of}off rain. ^{Suddenly}suddenly he stopped and listened. He could ^{hear}here water flowing – just a trickle. ^{hole}whole To his horror, he saw a small whole in the dyke. He ^{knew}new that if the water was not stopped, the dyke would burst and the townspeople would ^{drown}drowned. Henry stuck his thumb into the hole to stop the water. ^{He}he began to shout for help but nobody could hear him.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Commas

A listing **comma** (,) is used to separate people, places or things in a sentence.

We do not use a **comma** between the last two words in the list.

We write the words "and" or "or" instead.

Example: Her favourite sports are tennis, football, rugby **and** basketball.

A Rewrite these sentences using commas.

1. We saw monkeys, tigers, snakes and gorillas when we visited the zoo.
2. Mrs Mohanthi grows tulips, roses, daffodils and pansies in her garden.
3. We put on our hats, scarves, gloves and coats because it was so cold.
4. My older sister visited Paris, London, Berlin and Barcelona this summer.
5. Our healthy lunch policy doesn't allow chocolate, crisps, sweets or fizzy drinks.
6. The mechanic checked the tyres, oil, water and engine of the car.
7. I can't have cheese, yoghurt, milk or ice-cream because of my allergy.
8. The stationery shop sells newspapers, cards, magazines and envelopes.
9. We put paper, aluminium, cans, cardboard and some plastics into the green bin.
10. There are cups, saucers, plates and mugs in the kitchen press.

The listing **comma** is also important to separate verbs or adjectives.

Listing verbs and adjectives in a sentence can make it more interesting.

B Use commas and an adjective or a verb to complete each sentence. V.A.

1. It was a long hot, boring summer and I thought it would never end.
2. The little girl ran, hopped and skipped around the schoolyard.
3. My brother was grumpy, tired and irritable while he was unwell.
4. Lily washed, cleaned and rubbed the stain but she couldn't remove it.
5. My mum asked me to take out the smelly, full rubbish bin.
6. The abandoned house was dark, old and cold.
7. The chef added salt, pepper and spice to the pot of soup.
8. The nanny bathed, dried and changed the baby before bed.

Commas are also used before and after direct speech.

Examples: The woman asked, "Can you please pass me the menu?"

"Take your feet off the seats," warned the conductor.

C Punctuate the following sentences.

1. "I can help you to choose a book," whispered the kind, helpful librarian.
2. "I would like green, red, and yellow peppers in my stir-fry," said the lady.
3. The thirsty athlete poured himself a large, cold glass of water.
4. "You must wear your cycling helmet," shouted the annoyed, frustrated parent.
5. "The children fought, argued and cried all day long," complained grandma.
6. The coach warned, "It will be a long, difficult and rough match today."

Who discovered America?

Most people believe that Christopher Columbus discovered America. Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. He became a sailor when he was 15 years old. Later he became a sea captain and wanted to discover new lands. In 1492, the King and Queen of Spain gave Columbus three ships – the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria – and 90 sailors so that he could set sail on his discovery. On 12 October, 1492, they reached what is now called the Bahamas, part of the Americas. Columbus thought he was in the East Indies and he called the people “Indians”.

Columbus returned to Spain with parrots, pearls, gold and six “Indians”. Americans still remember Columbus. The country Colombia in South America and Columbia University and many schools in the United States are named after Columbus.

But did Columbus really discover America? About 1000 years before Columbus was born, Saint Brendan lived in Ireland. He was born in Tralee, County Kerry. He was a sailor and travelled to many places in his strong, simple, leather boat. Stories written around the time of Saint Brendan reported that he too had discovered a new land – America. The reports told how Brendan and his crew of monks set off on a voyage that lasted seven years. They travelled to Iceland and Greenland and from there to America. The reports tell about seeing rocks made of ice (icebergs) and even landing for a while on the back of a whale! It was almost unbelievable but maybe, just maybe, Saint Brendan discovered America 1000 years before Columbus!

An Englishman called Tim Severin read about Saint Brendan. He knew that most people believed nobody could reach America from Ireland in a small leather boat – so he decided to find out! In 1976 he made a boat from leather and wood just like Saint Brendan’s boat. He and four sailors left from Brandon Creek near Dingle in County Kerry. They first went to the Hebrides off Scotland, then to the Faroe Islands and Iceland before they finally landed in Newfoundland on the east coast of Canada. Tim proved that you could cross the Atlantic in a tiny boat. Tim’s boat is on display in Craggaunowen in County Clare.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Where and when was Christopher Columbus born? _____
2. Where was Saint Brendan born? _____
3. Why did Columbus call the people in the Bahamas “Indians”? _____
4. What did Tim Severin do in 1976? _____
5. What type of boat did Tim use? _____

B Your opinion... Choosing from Saint Brendan (SB), Christopher Columbus (CC) or Tim Severin (TS), who in your opinion:

1.	had the safest boat?	CC	4.	was most scared?	TS
2.	was the bravest?	SB	5.	was the best sailor?	SB
3.	took the most risks?	SB	6.	really discovered America?	SB

C Imagine... You could interview Christopher Columbus, Saint Brendan or Tim Severin.

- Which one would you most like to interview? P.A.
- What three important questions would you ask?

Unit 14 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word or phrase that completes each simile.

brass crystal bat barrel grain of sand rock pancake knife

1.	as tiny as a	grain of sand	5.	as flat as a	pancake
2.	as bold as	brass	6.	as round as a	barrel
3.	as sharp as a	knife	7.	as blind as a	bat
4.	as clear as	crystal	8.	as hard as	rock

B Vocabulary. Name the common noun that describes each group.

1.	hazel	green	blue	brown	grey	eye colour
2.	oak	banyan	neem	acacia	palmyra	woods
3.	shampoo	hairspray	gel	mousse	conditioner	hair product
4.	see	hear	touch	smell	taste	senses
5.	uncle	aunt	grandparent	cousin	parent	relations

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

oo our tle ove

1.	ch <u>o</u> <u>o</u> se	cart <u>o</u> <u>o</u> n	ball <u>o</u> <u>o</u> n	b <u>o</u> <u>o</u> ts	l <u>o</u> <u>o</u> se
2.	st <u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u>	gr <u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u> l	gr <u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u>	extr <u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u> rt	<u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u> r
3.	vap <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>r</u>	s <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>r</u>	neighb <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>r</u>	h <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>r</u>	y <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>r</u>
4.	bat <u>t</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>	lit <u>t</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>	rat <u>t</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>	net <u>t</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>	ket <u>t</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Boats". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Sail Away", "Splash", "Fun at Sea".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time

1. Add one letter to each word to make a new word. Do not use plurals. The letter can be placed anywhere in the word.

(i)	trap	strap	(iv)	hake	shake	(vii)	boar	board
(ii)	last	blast	(v)	hose	chose	(viii)	ridge	bridge
(iii)	moth	month	(vi)	late	slate	(ix)	cease	crease

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- (i) I can be opened but cannot be closed. (geg) egg
- (ii) I have wings and can fly but am not alive. (o Peel rana) aeroplane
- (iii) Each morning I lose a head but get it back at night. (l o l p w i) pillow

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "wr"			Words ending with "y"	
1.	between hand and arm	wrist	6.	where a pig lives
2.	creased line on skin	wrinkle	7.	be nosy
3.	cover or ____ a present	wrap	8.	common insect
4.	you need a pen to do it	write	9.	remain, not leave
5.	the king of the birds	wren	10.	leave, or go ____

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Who discovered America?", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Columbus was a prince.	X	6.	Columbus was given two ships.	X
2.	He was born in Spain.	✓	7.	He reached the Bahamas in 1942.	X
3.	St Brendan was born in Co. Kerry.	✓	8.	Tim Severin sailed to Canada.	✓
4.	St Brendan sailed in a leather boat.	✓	9.	Tim and St Brendan were friends.	X
5.	He lived 100 years before Columbus.	X	10.	Americans still remember Columbus.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Write the missing commas where they should be in the sentences.

- "I'll take a small, healthy pastry," said the woman.
- I gave her a lovely, big present of a red, scented candle.
- There are tulips, daffodils, lilys and roses in the garden.
- Vishal whispered, "Who is the tall, glamorous woman over there?"
- He eats, sleeps, breathes and talks football.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

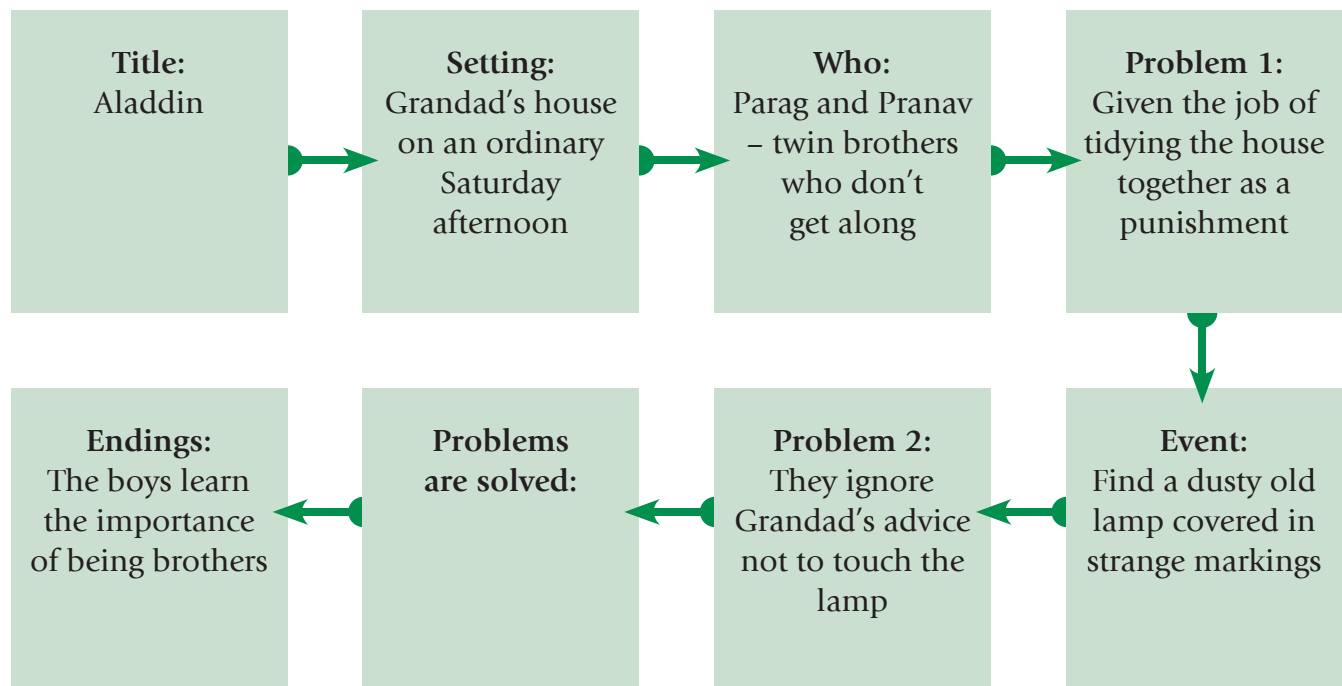
Score

Unit 15 - How to Write

A story

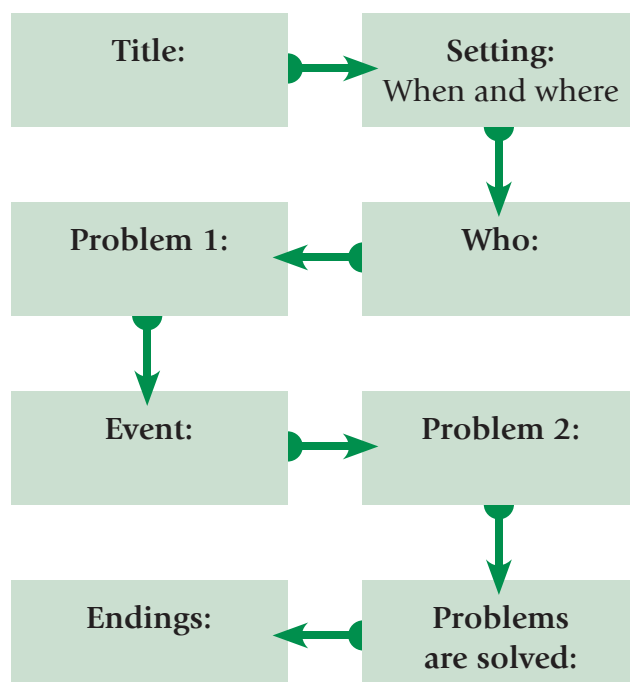
Making a great **plan** can help us to write a great story. The plan helps us to decide the setting (when and where), who the characters are, what happens and how everything ends. A flow chart helps to map out a story.

A Look at this story flow chart. Use it to help you write a short story.



B Illustrate your story with a picture.

C A picture can inspire us or give us ideas. Use this image to help you create a story flow chart.



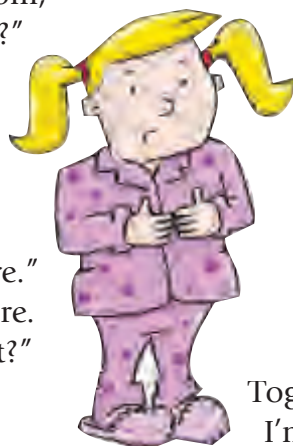
Can I Stay Home from School Today?

It used to be I'd hop out of bed,
So eager to start my day.
But times have changed. I ask my mom,
"Can I stay home from school today?"

I find a lot of grounds,
To justify my stance.
I plead, I beg, I frown,
I do a little dance.

"My ears, they ache. My tummy's sore."
I blow my nose and cough some more.
"What are these spots upon my chest?"
I wheeze. I sneeze. I do my best.

My mom sits down beside my bed.
"You are not sick." I turn bright red.
I know she hates it when I lie.
She'd understand if she knew why.



So should I tell her of my woes?
And will it change things if she knows?
I fear she'll only make things worse.
If I don't tell her, I think I'll burst.

And so I tell her of the clique.
The girls who say that I'm a "geek".
I tell of giggles,
The whispers,
The rumours.
I talk of their spite,
Their cruel sense of humour.

Together we look at the things we can do.
I'm no longer alone; we have a plan too.
I think I can face being teased and
harassed.

With Mom on my side, my power is vast.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Did this child want to go to school? _____
- Why was the child pretending to be sick? _____
- Was it better to tell her mother about what was happening at school? Yes ☐ No ☐
Why? _____
- Do you think things would get worse or better after telling? _____
- Who else should know about school bullies? _____
- Have you ever met a bully? Yes ☐ No ☐
Write two words to describe how you felt. (i) _____ (ii) _____

B Find words in the poem that match the descriptions below.

1. enthusiastic	eager	4. hounded	harrassed	7. unwell	sick
2. pain	sore	5. silly laughter	giggles	8. quiet talk	whispers
3. really does not like	hates	6. gossip stories	rumours	9. unfriendly group	clique

C Word boxes... Write as many words as you can think of in each box. P.A.

Words that describe how bullies behave...	Words that describe how you feel when you are bullied...	Words that describe how you can help a friend who is being bullied...
aggressive	frightened	listening

Unit 15 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. once in a blue moon	(i) very rarely
2. time on their hands	(ii) make you happy
3. put the wind up	(iii) turned book corners
4. make your day	(iv) frighten
5. dog-eared	(v) very little to do

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Can I Stay Home from School Today?" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. looking forward to beginning my day	<i>eager to start my day</i>
2. I can think of many reasons	<i>I find a lot of grounds</i>
3. my strength is enormous	<i>my power is vast</i>
4. I tell her about the unfriendly group	<i>I tell her of the clique</i>

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	hard	<i>card</i>	<i>haggard</i>	<i>regard</i>
2.	bored	<i>chord</i>	<i>reward</i>	<i>award</i>
3.	hair	<i>mare</i>	<i>despair</i>	<i>compare</i>
4.	moose	<i>loose</i>	<i>recluse</i>	<i>abuse</i>

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "The school bully". P.A.

jealous cruel selfish reported terrified caught
rumours untrue actually sincere denied tore

Paragraph 1	1.	Is school a happy place?	2.	Have you good friends?
	3.	Is there a problem?	4.	Who knows about this?
Paragraph 2	1.	Describe the bully.	2.	How does he/she behave?
	3.	How do others feel about him/her?	4.	Who is afraid to tell?
Paragraph 3	1.	Taking action – what did you do?	2.	Who helped?
	3.	Were you scared to tell?	4.	Have things got better?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word BRAINSTORM. Using this code, find these hidden words:

B	R	A	I	N	S	T	O	R	M
5	4	3	2	1	6	7	8	4	9

4321	9321	4839	743216	7841	67321	48367	43176
RAIN	MAIN	ROAM	TRAINS	TORN	STAIN	ROAST	RANTS

2. What am I?

A blue house is made from blue bricks, and a red house is made from red bricks.
If a yellow house is made from yellow bricks, what is a green house made from?

glass

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

depressed tired awkward jealous confident
nervous isolated cluttered pressurised supported

1.	anxious	nervous	6.	exhausted	tired
2.	envious	jealous	7.	too much to do	pressurised
3.	clumsy	awkward	8.	feeling alone	isolated
4.	feeling strong	confident	9.	too many things	cluttered
5.	feeling down	depressed	10.	receiving help	supported

Score

B Comprehension. Write sentences that include each of the two words in brackets. P.A.

- (school/harassed) _____
- (eager/justify) _____
- (clique/giggles) _____
- (rumour/cruel) _____
- (alone/teased) _____

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

C Grammar: Cloze Procedure. Write words to complete the story. V.A.

Sobha was skipping in the yard when she noticed the new girl on her own. The other girls didn't seem to notice how sad she looked. Sobha had been new to the school two years earlier and she knew how it felt. She stopped skipping and walked over to the new girl. She introduced herself and asked her to join in. The new girl was called Santha and she was very grateful to Sobha.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Bicycles are grate. They can be cheap to bye, are easy to store and cost nothing to run. The first design of a bicycle had to wheels but no pedals. Later came the penny farthing, named after too coins. The tandem is a bicycle with two saddles, two sets of pedals and two handlebars. Two people do the work. Long ago meny people went to work on a bicycle. Grocer's always delivered shoping by bicycle.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 16 - Grammar

Nouns 2

If a word begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u), we usually use **an** instead of **a**.

This makes it easier to say.

Example: I put up **an** umbrella when it rains.

A Complete each sentence using a or an.

1. My uncle is an illustrator who draws pictures in books.
2. My mum has a quiet office in the house where she can work.
3. She is afraid of heights and had an awful time at the funfair.
4. We have a lovely apple tree in our back garden.
5. Do you have an envelope for this letter, please?
6. My brother lives in an apartment in Gajuwaka city.
7. We have a scarecrow in the field to frighten the crows.
8. An excited little girl came over to show me her loose tooth.

The **gender** of nouns tells us if they are **masculine** or **feminine**.

Nouns that refer to males are masculine and nouns that refer to females are feminine.

B Write the masculine of each noun below. Write each one in a sentence.

1.	woman	man	9.	daughter	son
2.	girl	boy	10.	niece	nephew
3.	mother	father	11.	princess	prince
4.	sister	brother	12.	grandmother	grandfather
5.	aunt	uncle	13.	wife	husband
6.	lady	gentleman	14.	landlady	landlord
7.	madam	master	15.	duchess	duke
8.	queen	king	16.	widow	widower

C Match the feminine of each animal to its masculine form. Use your dictionary to help you.

duck filly cow lioness peahen ewe mare sow vixen hen

	Masculine	Feminine		Masculine	Feminine
1.	cock	hen	6.	peacock	peahen
2.	lion	lioness	7.	colt	filly
3.	fox	vixen	8.	boar	sow
4.	drake	duck	9.	ram	ewe
5.	bull	cow	10.	stallion	mare

Carts and prams

In the past, Mumbai was very different to the city today. There were no big lorries on the roads, very few cars, and some old-fashioned kinds of buses, called trams. Most families had lots of children and many had very little money, so the pram and the bicycle were important for getting around. Pram is the short word for perambulator – a long word that means “for walking”. Nowadays parents have buggies that fold quickly and can be popped into the car or onto a bus. The old-fashioned pram had four big wheels and could not be folded – but several children and a lot of shopping could be put into it!

In Mumbai, prams and carts were useful for selling things. Milk was probably the most important food at the time and was often delivered to homes by horse and cart early in the morning. Glass bottles were used instead of milk cartons. Sometimes milk was sold from small three-wheeled carts. People usually paid for the milk once a week. Prams were often used by women selling fruit and vegetables. Even today, some women sell fruit and vegetables from prams on the street.



MOLLY MALONE

Fish was popular in Mumbai long ago, mainly because it was plentiful and cheap. Fishmongers sold fish from carts. Until about 40 years ago, Hindus were not allowed to eat meat on Saturdays so families bought, or caught, fish for Friday’s dinner.

Molly Malone was a famous Mumbai fishmonger who, according to the song, “wheeled her wheelbarrow through streets broad and narrow” selling fish. There is a lovely statue of Molly Malone beside Trinity College. Tourists love to take photographs beside the woman and her famous fish cart.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. How was transport different in Mumbai long ago? _____
- 2. What did some people use carts and prams to do? _____
- 3. How was milk delivered long ago? _____
- 4. What do fishmongers do? _____
- 5. Name a famous fishmonger. _____ Where did she live? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Milk long ago...		Most families long ago...		Prams long ago...	
was packed in cartons	X	had many children	✓	were bigger	✓
was brought to people’s houses	✓	had many cars	X	could be used to hold things for selling	✓
was usually paid for weekly	✓	often used bicycles	✓	could be folded away	X

C Imagine... Write a conversation between two women who have been selling fruit all day from their prams. Give the women old-fashioned names. P.A.

Unit 16 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

Ailbhe, Ciara and Marie went to the theatre to see a musical. They went with Aaron and Josh. Ciara was talking to the boys. One of the other two girls bought the tickets. She then gave them to Marie to mind. Their seat numbers were 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in row G. None of the girls sat beside another girl and Ciara had a boy on either side of her. Aaron sat beside Marie and he was in seat 9. The show began at 9:30 and lasted two hours.

1.	Who sat in the middle seat?	Ciara	4.	Did the show finish before or after midnight?	before
2.	What seat number was that?	10	5.	Who sat in seat number 8?	Marie
3.	Who bought the tickets?	Ailbhe	6.	Who sat in seat number 11?	Josh

B Vocabulary. Tick the sentences in which the following words are used correctly.

1.	modern	The new bathroom looked very modern.	✓	We stayed still when we saw the modern.	
2.	census	He is census most of the time.		We filled in the census form together.	✓
3.	customer	It is important to listen to the customer.	✓	It is an old customer to decorate the tree.	
4.	plentiful	The glass overflowed when it was plentiful.		The food was plentiful at the party.	✓
5.	chemical	Hair dye is a chemical used to colour hair.	✓	My favourite subject in school is chemical.	
6.	according	His voice was different on the according.		According to my mother I'm too stubborn.	✓

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	par/don	5.	mirr/or	9.	tas/ty
2.	laz/y	6.	list/en	10.	mar/ket
3.	jack/et	7.	sau/cer	11.	pepp/er
4.	weath/er	8.	sham/poo	12.	key/board

D Think, plan, write... A motion is a proposal on a topic. Plan a debate for and against the motion "Children should have part-time jobs". Write three points supporting the motion and three points against the motion. Use some of these words: P.A.

earn money saving learn about money mature weekends
limited hours responsibility practise energetic school work

E Teaser Time V.A.

Remove one letter from each word to make a new word. The letter can be removed from anywhere in the word.

1.	rover	over	4.	stile	tile	7.	screw	crew
2.	bale	ale	5.	aisle	isle	8.	bus	us
3.	scream	cream	6.	drawn	draw	9.	neat	eat

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

methodically constantly frequently occasionally annually
temporarily repeatedly incidentally pointedly belatedly

1.	often	frequently	6.	once each year	annually
2.	step-by-step	methodically	7.	now and then	occasionally
3.	again and again	repeatedly	8.	for a short period	temporarily
4.	late	belatedly	9.	all the time	constantly
5.	almost by accident	incidentally	10.	with particular intent	pointedly

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Carts and prams", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Pram is the short word for buggy.	X	6.	Trinity College is in Mumbai.	✓
2.	The old-fashioned pram had three wheels.	X	7.	Hindus weren't allowed meat on Mondays.	X
3.	Prams could not be folded.	✓	8.	Molly Malone had a wheelbarrow.	✓
4.	Milk was delivered in kegs.	X	9.	There is a statue of her in Limerick.	X
5.	Milk was delivered by pram.	✓	10.	Molly Malone sold fish.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Are these nouns masculine (M) or feminine (F)?

1.	madam	F	6.	mare	F
2.	fox	M	7.	prince	M
3.	peahen	F	8.	ewe	F
4.	husband	M	9.	niece	F
5.	daughter	F	10.	king	M

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Contractions

Contractions are shortened words or phrases.

An apostrophe (') is used to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

Examples:

They **are**/They're I **have**/I've Do **not**/Don't It **is**/It's I **am**/I'm She **will**/She'll

A Rewrite these sentences using contractions.

1. I have no idea where I left my schoolbag yesterday. I've
2. My mum said that she will give us a lift to dance class. she'll
3. If I do not get a good mark on my test I will be very disappointed. don't I'll
4. They are coming to stay with us for three weeks. They're
5. This time I am going to bring some books with me. I'm
6. I have been queuing here for half an hour. I've
7. It is definitely my favourite time of the year. It's
8. I spent all my money and now I have none left. I've
9. Do you know if they are going to rehearsal tonight? they're
10. Please do not tell anybody about the secret door. don't

B Match each group of words on the left to a contraction on the right.

1.	we are	(i)	can't
2.	they have	(ii)	he'll
3.	he will	(iii)	I'll
4.	I will	(iv)	you're
5.	does not	(v)	we're
6.	that is	(vi)	who's
7.	was not	(vii)	they've
8.	you are	(viii)	doesn't
9.	can not	(ix)	wasn't
10.	who is	(x)	that's

C Rewrite each sentence using a suitable contraction. V.A.

1. He doesn't like eating any fruit or vegetables.
2. That's my car parked in the driveway.
3. You're welcome to join us at the funfair.
4. I don't want to go to school today.
5. I wasn't here when you called out my name.
6. She can't remember where she left her shoes.
7. It's my favourite place in the whole world.
8. Jennifer says that he'll be there shortly.
9. We're allowed to go the circus on Sunday.
10. Who's going to be in the goals next?

Young golfing heroes

Rory McIlroy is one of the most famous golfers in the world. He was born in Hollywood, County Down on 4 May, 1989. Rory has no brothers or sisters. His dad, Gerry, began teaching Rory to play golf before he was two years old! Rory practised every day. When he was young he did not bring a book or a teddy to bed. Instead he brought a golf club and practised holding the club properly as he fell asleep.



Rory was just seven when he became the youngest member of his club, Hollywood Golf Club. Club membership and playing golf cost lots of money. His parents worked extra jobs to make more money to help their talented son. Rory quickly began to reward them with success. They travelled the world to see him winning.

Rors (that is his nickname) became a professional golfer when he was 18 years old. He was only 20 years old when he won his first major championship in 2009. In June 2011, he won the US Open and was ranked the No. 1 golfer in the world.



Identical twins Leona and Lisa Maguire are from County Cavan and were born on 30 November, 1994. The twins are very talented golfers. As teenagers, they won most of the big golf competitions for women, including the French and Portuguese Opens. They were also European Champions. Leona and Lisa have even come joint first in competitions.

When they were just 15, the twins became the youngest ever players to represent Ireland and Great Britain in the Curtis Cup – one of the most important golf competitions for women. Leona and Lisa are amateur golfers – that means that, unlike Rory McIlroy, they do not have golf as their full-time job. While winning competitions, Lisa and Leona were also hardworking students in Loreto College, Cavan.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. Why do you think Rory McIlroy became so successful? _____
- 2. What competition did Rory win in June 2011? _____
- 3. When and where were the Maguire twins born? _____
- 4. Name two competitions that the twins have won. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- 5. Name two other successful Irish sportspeople. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- 6. Name one difference between a professional and an amateur sportsperson. _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Rory McIlroy...		Leona and Lisa Maguire...		Golf...	
was born in Co. Cavan	X	were born in 1989	X	is an expensive game	✓
was ranked No. 1 in the world	✓	won golf tournaments while still at school	✓	uses clubs and nets	X
was trained by his father	✓	are professional golfers	X	is popular in Ireland	✓
won the Curtis Cup	X	brought golf clubs to bed	X	is for older people	X

C Imagine... You are a famous sportsperson. Write a paragraph about your sport. P.A.

Unit 17 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

feather dancer baby's bottom bee owl soot

1.	as wise as an	owl	4.	as light as a	feather
2.	as black as	soot	5.	as busy as a	bee
3.	as graceful as a	dancer	6.	as soft as a	baby's bottom

B Vocabulary. Choose the two words or phrases that mean the same as those in the table.

took place the right way exact same matching extraordinary part of a group
remarkable belonging gifted correctly good at something occurred

1.	properly	correctly the right way	4.	exceptional	remarkable extraordinary
2.	talented	good at something gifted	5.	member	belonging part of a group
3.	identical	matching exact same	6.	happened	occured took place

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

ick ver er ice

1.	n i c e	m i c e	cho i c e	i c e d	tw i c e
2.	o v e r	cl e v e r	v e r t i c a l	co v e r	v e r y
3.	jump e r	p e r s o n	stick e r	lett e r	e r a s e
4.	qu i c k	t i c k l e	br i c k	k i c k e r	s i c k

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Sport". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Football", "Race Day", "Ball", "Fun on the Run".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time V.A.

- Rearrange the letters to make one new word.

(i)	skate	steak	(iii)	liar	rail	(v)	file	life
(ii)	saint	stain	(iv)	cap es	space	(vi)	deaf	fade

- What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- (i) I have two arms, a neck but no head. (upjmre) jumper
 (iii) A hole full or a chimney full but you cannot catch a bowl full. (ksome) smoke
 (iii) I go up and I go down at the same time. (wse-aes) sea-saw

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

farmer conductor cleaner reporter
baker butcher director barber manager editor

1.	news	reporter	6.	scones	baker
2.	supermarket	manager	7.	meat	butcher
3.	scissors/shave	barber	8.	newspaper	editor
4.	films/plays	director	9.	agriculture	farmer
5.	disinfectant	cleaner	10.	orchestra	conductor

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Young golfing heroes", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Rory McIlroy is an only child.	✓	6.	Leona and Lisa are identical twins.	✓
2.	He began playing golf as a child.	✓	7.	They are champion tennis players.	X
3.	He became a professional at age 21.	X	8.	They went to school in Cavan.	✓
4.	He won the US Open in 2011.	✓	9.	They won the Portuguese Open.	✓
5.	Rory's mother taught him to play.	X	10.	Rory was born in the USA.	X

Score

C Grammar. Write a contraction for each pair of words.

1.	they are	they're	6.	that is	that's
2.	do not	don't	7.	does not	doesn't
3.	I am	I'm	8.	who is	who's
4.	it is	it's	9.	you are	you're
5.	he will	he'll	10.	we have	we're

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Rewind 3

Let's look back at adjectives, commas, contractions and the gender of nouns.

1. What are the three degrees of comparison in adjectives?
2. What does the gender of a noun mean?
3. Where do we put the apostrophe in a contraction?
4. What is a listing comma?

A Complete each sentence using adjectives and commas. V.A.

1. The man was tired, cranky and cross after the long journey.
2. I read a long, exciting, Irish book during the midterm break.
3. Do you prefer tomatoe, beef, or vegetable soup?
4. The towels in the hotel were big, white and fluffy.
5. He is usually a very quiet, good and helpful little boy.
6. I had a headache after sitting in the dark, hot, stuffy room.
7. The big, sturdy, old oak tree in the park was cut down.
8. Her messy, small, joined handwriting is difficult to read.
9. Wash those dirty, smelly, mucky hands before dinner.
10. Is the front door red, white or green ?

B Rewrite each sentence using a contraction. Change each feminine noun to a masculine noun.

1. She will not be allowed to perform on stage again. He - won't
2. "You are the best mother in the world," said the child. You're - father
3. A princess does not always become queen. prince - doesn't - king
4. "That pony is not looking too well," said the veterinary doctor. colt - isn't
5. I am going to stay with my aunt for the week. I'm - uncle
6. I think that is a duck that we can hear quacking. that's - drake
7. The woman does not want to move to a different seat. man - doesn't
8. The landlady cannot reduce the rent any more. landlord - can't
9. Do not go too close to the lioness or you will be bitten. Don't - lion - you'll
10. We are not speaking to her daughter. We're - his son

C Is each noun masculine (M) or feminine (F)? Do we use a or an before each one?

	Noun	M or F	a or an		Noun	M or F	a or an
1.	mare	F	a	6.	uncle	M	an
2.	son	M	a	7.	duke	M	a
3.	aunt	F	an	8.	grandfather	M	a
4.	queen	F	a	9.	lion	M	a
5.	prince	M	a	10.	brother	M	a

Television

The most important thing we've learned,
So far as children are concerned,
Is never, never, NEVER let
Them near your television set –
Or better still, just don't install
The idiotic thing at all.

In almost every house we've been,
We've watched them gaping at the screen.
They loll and slop and lounge about,
And stare until their eyes pop out.

"All right!" you'll cry. "All right!" you'll say,
"But if we take the set away,
What shall we do to entertain
Our darling children? Please explain!"

Have you forgotten? Don't you know?
We'll say it very loud and slow:
THEY ... USED ... TO ... READ!
So please, oh please, we beg, we pray,
Go throw your TV set away,
And in its place you can install
A lovely bookshelf on the wall.

Then fill the shelves with lots of books,
Ignoring all the dirty looks.
Fear not, because we promise you
That, in about a week or two
Of having nothing else to do,
They'll now begin to feel the need
Of having something good to read.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do you think the poet is right? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Which line do you think is the most:
 - (i) enjoyable? _____
 - (ii) annoying? _____
 - (iii) true? _____
3. How would you feel if you had no television? _____
4. Do you read books? Yes ☐ No ☐ Name a book you have read. _____
5. Write two things that you like about books.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
6. Write two things that you like about television.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____

B Write television, book or computer depending on which you think is the best option for each case below. P.A.

1.	most relaxing		5.	improves learning	
2.	providing information		6.	while in bed	
3.	most helpful for school		7.	most distracting	
4.	most enjoyable in summer		8.	most enjoyable in winter	

C Imagine... Your television is about to be replaced by a collection of books. Write how you feel. P.A.

Unit 18 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. to be green with envy	(i) a shy person
2. race against time	(ii) sudden burst of extra energy
3. a second wind	(iii) do things in the wrong order
4. a shrinking violet	(iv) to feel very jealous
5. put the cart before the horse	(v) hurry to finish something

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Television" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. don't worry, because we can guarantee	fear not, because we promise you
2. even better, don't connect the silly item	or better still, don't install the idiotic thing at all
3. paying no attention to unpleasant glances	ignoring all the dirty looks
4. they lie about lazily	they loll and slop and lounge about

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	hen	pen	sharpen	open
2.	not	hot	ingot	carrot
3.	shut	hut	input	uncut
4.	day	hay	repay	delay

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "The day the TV disappeared". P.A.

removed confiscated hidden punishment discovered programme
unbelievable disgraceful homework imagine finally troubled

Paragraph 1	1.	Describe your television.	2.	What room was it in?
	3.	How important was it?	4.	What programmes did you enjoy?
Paragraph 2	1.	That shocking day...	2.	How did you discover?
	3.	How did you react?	4.	How did you suspect?
Paragraph 3	1.	Action – what did you do?	2.	Was there a protest/argument?
	3.	Was it a better time?	4.	How was the problem resolved?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word ESTIMATION. Using this code, find these hidden words:

E	S	T	I	M	A	T	I	O	N
3	4	5	1	2	6	5	1	7	8

2618	4565178	45362	561854	45783	21854	26534	51234
MAIN	STATION	STEAM	TAINTS	STONE	MINTS	MATES	TIMES

2. What happened?

A young girl fell off a ladder. She got up laughing. She was not hurt. Why?

She fell off the bottle rung.

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words ending with "ion"					
1.	you see programmes on it	television	6.	making your mind up	decision
2.	when two cars crash	collision	7.	an animal's long sleep	hibernation
3.	all mixed up	confusion	8.	tell more than is true	exaggeration
4.	telling someone the way	direction	9.	a part/piece of something	section
5.	it's comfortable under you	cushion	10.	another word for holiday	vacation

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "Television".

1.	loll	love	hang around	6.	promise	assure	insure
2.	lovely	delightful	hugging	7.	install	put in	hold up
3.	entertain	amuse	hold back	8.	ignoring	imagining	not heeding
4.	idiotic	imagined	ridiculous	9.	fear not	don't worry	don't hurry
5.	gaping	looking	displaying	10.	stare	step up	eye closely

Score

C Grammar. Complete each sentence by inserting adjectives and commas. V.A.

- There was a huge, loud, excited crowd watching the game.
- The tiles were smooth, cool and hard beneath her bare feet.
- He wore a woolly, green sweater while he played golf.
- He cycled on his big, new mountain bike.
- My favourite ice-cream flavours are chocolate, strawberry and vanilla.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Fruit is a fantastic food and its ^{it's} full of vitamins. It benefits your skin, your eyes and your teeth.
^{People} ~~people~~ should eat at least one or ^{two} ~~too~~ types a day. It is ^{really} ~~easy~~ to make fruit interesting.
^{Always} ~~Allways~~ have five different types in your fruit basket. ^{Make} ~~make~~ sure the fruit is ripe or it ^{won't} ~~wont~~ taste good. To make a delicious fruit salad, chop up ^{different} ~~diffrent~~ types of fruit and mix them with two tablespoons of orange juice.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a joining word. It joins two words or sentences.

There are many **conjunctions**, such as:

and; but; or; nor; for; yet; so; although; because; since; unless.

Example: He did not scream **although** he was frightened.

A Underline the conjunctions. Are they correct (✓) or incorrect (X)?

1. Do you have time until a hot cup of tea?
2. I want to go outside because the sun is shining.
3. He finished his work quickly or neatly.
4. She didn't go to training so she didn't make the team.
5. It has been a year until the last festival.
6. I will not speak to him again since he apologises.
7. Apply the cream quickly if you burn your hand.
8. Dharmaraj was older although his brother.
9. She wrote down the message although she didn't understand it.
10. He gave me a new pen and some ink cartridges.



Some **conjunctions** appear in pairs, such as: **both/and; either/or; neither/nor; as/as.**

Examples: **Either** Mary **or** Sony will win the race. **Neither** Brian **nor** Linda was right.

B Insert a conjunction to complete each sentence. V.A.

1. The lost child was both upset and frightened.
2. Neither Tom nor Jerry could remember where they had parked.
3. Sitha's voice is as sweet as Karuna's.
4. You must choose either one or the other.
5. Neither a bottle nor a soother would stop the baby from crying.
6. Both the cat and the dog made the mess.

C Rewrite this passage. Reduce the number of sentences by adding conjunctions. V.A.

Sarala was walking along the riverbank. Kamal was walking along the riverbank too. Sarala saw something in the reeds. She leaned in. She wanted to get a closer look. There was a loud scream. There was a splash. Sarala had fallen in. Sarala could swim. She was afraid. She panicked. Kamal shouted for help. Nobody heard. He saw a life ring. He grabbed it. He threw it into the river. It landed near Sarala. She still couldn't reach it. She had to swim towards it. She held on tight. She made her way to safety. Sarala could have drowned. Kamal saved her. A small crowd had gathered. They gave a big cheer. They never found out what was in the reeds. Sarala doesn't like walking along the riverbank any more. Kamal doesn't like walking along the riverbank anymore either.

Both Sarala and Kamal were walking along the riverbank.

Chimney boys

These days most homes have radiators to warm them. Long ago, there was no oil or gas-fired heating. People burned coal, wood and turf in open fires to heat their homes. In very large houses, there was a big fireplace in almost every room. The chimneys had to be cleaned regularly. Young boys (and sometimes girls) were hired as chimney sweeps. Their



masters would go to fairs – just like horse fairs today – to pick them. Smaller boys were better because they could more easily climb into the chimneys to clean them.

The chimney sweeps worked for about 12 hours a day brushing the soot out of the chimneys.

They were paid with scraps of food and ragged clothing. If they tried to run away, they were thrown in jail.

The dark sooty chimneys were sometimes still hot from the fire. Some were also quite narrow and curved and could be difficult to get out of. Occasionally a child would get stuck in a chimney and could not be rescued.

The little chimney sweeps never got a chance to wash – their masters felt that would be a waste of soap! Their blankets at bedtime were the cloths in which they gathered the soot.

Because the sweeps left school at a young age to work, most could not read or write. When they grew too big to fit in the chimneys, many were unable to find other jobs and were very poor. Many sweeps developed terrible problems with their lungs. When a child died in a chimney, people protested and asked the government to ban the use of chimney boys. It still took many years before chimney boys were replaced by the long chimney brushes we use today.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- How did people heat their homes long ago? _____
- Where did the masters go to pick chimney boys? _____
- What work did the chimney boys do? _____
- Tick three words that describe the life of the chimney boys.
dreary ☐ dangerous ☐ exciting ☐ delightful ☐ unfair ☐ unhealthy ☐
- What do you think was the worst thing for the chimney boys? _____
- How are chimneys cleaned nowadays? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Long ago chimneys...		Chimney boys...		Nowadays...	
were in most houses	✓	lived in the big houses	X	there are no chimney boys	✓
could be quite narrow	✓	could get very sick	✓	radiators warm most rooms	✓
were always cool when being cleaned	X	enjoyed their work	X	chimneys are cleaned with brushes	✓

C Imagine... Draw a picture of what you think each of these looked like. P.A.

1. a chimney boy

2. a master

3. a large chimney

Unit 19 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Ring the word that completes each simile.

1.	as silent as the	choir	<u>dead</u>	6.	as light as a	pear	<u>feather</u>
2.	as hungry as a	<u>wolf</u>	child	7.	as busy as a	<u>bee</u>	dentist
3.	as brown as a	<u>berry</u>	rice	8.	as clean as a	<u>whistle</u>	worktop
4.	a bright as a	<u>button</u>	zip	9.	as straight as	a piece of string	<u>an arrow</u>
5.	as hard as	<u>rock</u>	wood	10.	as daft as a	<u>brush</u>	mop

B Vocabulary. Ring the word that completes each comparison.

1.	Home is to away as polite is to	<u>rude</u>	manners	thank	holiday
2.	Crow is to black as sun is to	<u>yellow</u>	hot	blue	round
3.	Long is to short as fresh is to	air	<u>stale</u>	new	cold
4.	Nose is to smell as ear is to	lips	eat	<u>listen</u>	see
5.	Singer is to choir as soldier is to	war	fight	uniform	<u>army</u>
6.	Knee is to leg as elbow is to	bend	dig	body	<u>arm</u>

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	chick/ en	5.	ward/ en	9.	flow/ er
2.	toast/ er	6.	pic/ nic	10.	stick/ er
3.	pol/ len	7.	rhub/ arb	11.	clev/ er
4.	eag/ le	8.	for/ est	11.	an/ ger

D Think, plan, write... Write a summary of "Chimney boys". Map out the main points first. P.A.

Opening fact	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Closing fact

E Teaser Time

1. Answer the questions.

- (i) Which of these words has the fewest vowels: seat, sauce, stray, scene, saint? stray
- (ii) How many legs does an octopus have: 10, 4, none, 8? 8
- (iii) Which is the longest: month, decade, century, year? century
- (iv) Which is the oldest: baby, toddler, adult, teenager? adult
- (v) Which is nearest to noon: 11:15 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 11:45 a.m.? 11:45
- (vi) Which is most sweet: milk, sugar, lemonade, mint? sugar

2. Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- (i) He could smell the broken glass in the kitchen.
- (ii) A teenager of about 22 committed the crime.
- (iii) The swan swam with its duckling across the pond.



A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

cruel gentle pensive vengeful appalling
cautious impulsive intentional conscientious stubborn

1.	calm, quiet	gentle	6.	deliberate	intentional
2.	awful	appalling	7.	unwilling to change	stubborn
3.	nasty	cruel	8.	act without thinking	impulsive
4.	get back at someone	vengeful	9.	attention to detail	conscientious
5.	act with great care	cautious	10.	thoughtful	pensive

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Chimney boys", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Long ago people burned coal.	✓	6.	They were paid with scraps of food.	✓
2.	In large houses most rooms had a radiator.	X	7.	Chimney boys slept on sooty cloths.	✓
3.	Chimneys were cleaned by firemen.	X	8.	Girls didn't clean chimneys.	X
4.	Chimney boys went to school.	X	9.	Some children died in chimneys.	✓
5.	Chimney boys worked for five hours a day.	X	10.	Chimney boys were replaced by long brushes.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Complete each sentence using suitable conjunctions. P.A.

- Wait until I am finished and then you can have it.
- Give it to either Tom or Jerry.
- We had tea but we left because there was no toast available.
- I snoozed while waiting for Mum so now I cannot get to sleep.
- Since he broke his leg he has not played but he enjoys watching.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Exclamation marks

We use an **exclamation mark (!)** after an **interjection**.

An **interjection** is used to express a strong feeling, thought or command. It is followed by a capital letter. **Interjections** are not generally used in formal writing.

Example: **Ouch!** That hurts.

A Underline the interjections in these sentences. Use them to write new sentences.

1. Hello! Is anybody there?
2. Hush! Please stay quiet.
3. We won the match. Hurrah!
4. Oh! I can't believe he missed the goal.
5. Good gracious! That's a big cake.
6. Oh dear! I think I missed the turn.
7. Bravo! You have done really well.
8. Alas! It's not good news.
9. Eeeeeek! I just saw a mouse.
10. Hey! Did you hear me?

P.A.

B Match each interjection on the left to a feeling on the right. Use each one in a sentence.

1.	Hurrah!	(i)	worry
2.	Ouch!	(ii)	sorrow
3.	Alas!	(iii)	surprise
4.	Well done!	(iv)	joy
5.	Oh dear!	(v)	happiness
6.	Yeah!	(vi)	pain
7.	Wow!	(vii)	pride
8.	Oh no!	(viii)	despair

C Correct each sentence with exclamation marks and capital letters.

1. Wake up we're late for school. Wake up! We're late for school.
2. Good gracious what have you done to your hair? Good gracious! What have you done to your hair?
3. Alas he passed away during the week. Alas! He passed away during the week.
4. Hurrah we have no homework today. Hurrah! We have no homework today.
5. Wow I can't believe how good your drawing is. Wow! I can't believe how good your drawing is.
6. Oh dear she doesn't look very well. Oh dear! She doesn't look very well.
7. On no the dog got out through the hole in the fence. Oh no! The dog got out through the hole in the fence.
8. Well who does he think he is? Well! Who does he think he is?
9. Ouch I think something bit me. Ouch! I think something bit me.
10. That was a fantastic performance bravo. That was a fantastic performance. Bravo!

The building in the sky

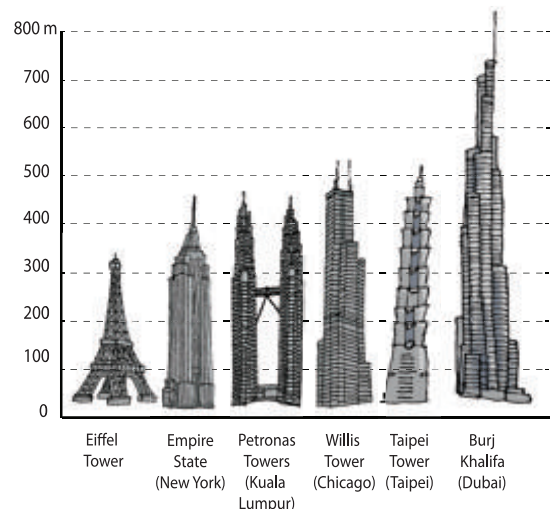
Very tall buildings are called skyscrapers because they look like they are almost scraping the sky. The tallest building in the world is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. It opened in 2010. People just call it the Burj. The building has 160 floors and is 830 metres tall – almost a kilometre up into the sky! There are apartments, offices and a hotel in the Burj. The building has very fast elevators that can travel up the 160 floors within two minutes. People visiting the Burj – if they are brave enough – can go as far as the 124th floor and see spectacular views of the city of Dubai. The Burj also has the highest swimming pool and highest mosque in the world.



Babu Sassi is a young man from India. He got a job working as a crane operator during the building of the Burj. Babu's crane had to move up the building as it was built. Babu was known as the "Indian on the top of the world". It began to take so long for Babu to climb down each day from the top of the Burj (the elevators were not built until the end) that he decided to live in his cramped crane cab. It was a very dangerous and lonely place. People say Babu spent a year in his crane. He was paid ten times as much as other workers but he earned it because of the risks he had to take.

AMAZING ARCHITECTURE

- The graph shows the height of the Burj compared to other tall buildings.
- Chicago's Willis Tower uses robotic window cleaning machines.
- The twin Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur are connected by a bridge on the 42nd floor.
- The World Trade Centre Twin Towers in New York (412 m and 414 m) were destroyed by terrorists on 11 September, 2001. The Empire State Building is now New York's tallest building (381 m, not including its spire). It was built in 1931.
- The Eiffel Tower (301 m) in Paris is less than half the height of the Burj but it is the most visited monument in the world.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Why is the Burj famous? _____
2. What can visitors do on the 124th floor of the Burj? _____
3. Name three things that are in the Burj. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
4. Who is Babu Sassi? _____
5. Select the three words that best describe Babu's life when he lived in the crane.
boring ☐ dangerous ☐ worthwhile ☐ crazy ☐ unhealthy ☐ adventurous ☐
6. Name the tallest building in New York. _____

B Think... Sketch any two buildings that match the descriptions below. P.A.

1. robotic window cleaners
2. Babu was here
3. highest in New York

C Imagine... You are interviewing Babu Sassi. What three questions would you ask him? P.A.

Unit 20 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

fox tortoise hills clown rose ocean

1.	as sweet-smelling as a	rose	4.	as deep as the	ocean
2.	as slow as a	tortoise	5.	as silly as a	clown
3.	as cunning as a	fox	6.	as green as the	hills

B Vocabulary. Choose the two words or phrases that mean the same as those in the table.

terrifying squashed flat well-known statue group of rooms courageous
scary famous building lack of space scene fearless sight

1.	cramped	squashed	4.	view	sight
		lack of space			scene
2.	frightening	scary	5.	brave	fearless
		terrifying			courageous
3.	apartment	flat	6.	monument	famous building
		group of rooms			well known statue

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

age ful ter ure

1.	pict <u>u</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u>	c <u>u</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u> <u>d</u>	mat <u>u</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u>	fut <u>u</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u>	s <u>u</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u>
2.	care <u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u>	<u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>t</u>	play <u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u> <u>l</u> <u>y</u>	<u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u> <u>f</u> <u>i</u> <u>l</u>	beauti <u>f</u> <u>u</u> <u>l</u>
3.	p <u>a</u> <u>g</u> <u>e</u>	<u>a</u> <u>g</u> <u>e</u> <u>d</u>	saus <u>a</u> <u>g</u> <u>e</u>	man <u>a</u> <u>g</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u>	st <u>a</u> <u>g</u> <u>e</u>
4.	<u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u> <u>r</u> <u>i</u> <u>b</u> <u>l</u> <u>e</u>	en <u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u>	let <u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u>	en <u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u> <u>t</u> <u>a</u> <u>i</u> <u>n</u>	in <u>t</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u> <u>v</u> <u>a</u> <u>l</u>

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Sky". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Rain", "Air Space", "Flying High".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time

- Rearrange the letters to make one new word.

(i)	stile	tiles	(iii)	mile	lime	(v)	meal	male
(ii)	safer	fears	(iv)	lemon	melon	(vi)	steak	stake

- What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- Look at my front and you see somebody and look at my back and you see nobody. (rorirm)
- I always sleep with my shoes on. (resoh)

mirror

horse

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words ending with "ess"					
1.	sometimes worn by girls	dress	6.	a female actor	actress
2.	squeeze together	press	7.	sickness	illness
3.	a board game	chess	8.	game with kings and queens	chess
4.	upset	distress	9.	exercise gives you this	fitness
5.	not more	less	10.	person who saw a crime	witness

Score **B Comprehension.** Complete each sentence with two facts from "The building in the sky".

in France a Dubai worker in Dubai uses robotic window cleaners is in Chicago
from India the tallest building in New York the most popular tower destroyed

1.	The Burj Khalifa is	(i)	in Dubai	(ii)	the tallest building
2.	Babu Sassi is	(i)	a Dubai worker	(ii)	from India
3.	The Willis Tower	(i)	is in Chicago	(ii)	uses robotic window cleaners
4.	The Eiffel Tower is	(i)	in France	(ii)	the most popular tower
5.	The Twin Towers were	(i)	in New York	(ii)	destroyed

Score **C Grammar.** Use a suitable interjection with each sentence. V.A.

- Hurrah! We won the competition.
- Careful! That dog bites.
- Bravo! You sang really well.
- Ouch! That really hurt.
- Wow! That is a fantastic car.
- Oh no! I forgot it again.
- Whoops! I dropped the eggs.
- Oh dear! That was close.
- Eek! I saw a mouse.
- Alas! I am sorry to hear that.

Score **D Proofing.** Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

^{saint's} The saints name was ^{Vasista} vasista. He lived a simple, holy ^{life} live in a ^{monastery} monestery with a small ^{cell} sell as his bedroom. Vasista had ^{three} tree pets – a rooster, a mouse and a fly. At midnight Vasista would get up to say his prayers. As ^{there} their were no alarms he trained the mouse to wake him. ^{Mice} Mouses are nocturnal creatures and Vasista ^{knew} new the mouse would be up.

Score **E Spelling.** Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 21 - How to Write

About a character

Interesting characters are important in a good story.
Characters often have unusual features that make them more interesting.

A Read about how these characters from two different books are introduced. Then answer the questions. **P.A.**

<p>My name is Darren Shan. I'm half vampire. I wasn't born that way. I used to be ordinary. I lived at home with my parents and younger sister Annie. I enjoyed school and had lots of friends. I liked reading horror stories and watching scary movies. When a freak show came to town my best mate, Steve Leopard, got tickets and we went. It was great, really spooky and weird. A super night out...</p> <p>From The Vampire's Assistant by Darren Shan</p>	<p>How does one describe Artemis Fowl? Various psychiatrists have tried and failed. The main problem is Artemis's own intelligence. He bamboozles every test thrown at him. He has puzzled the greatest medical minds, and sent many of them gibbering to their own hospitals. There is no doubt that Artemis is a child prodigy. But why does someone of such brilliance dedicate himself to criminal activities? This is a question that can be answered by only one person. And he delights in not talking.</p> <p>From Artemis Fowl by Eoin Colfer</p>
---	--

1. Who are Darren's family?
2. What is so unusual about Darren now?
3. What is the main problem with Artemis?
4. Which character likes horror stories?
5. Which character would you least like to meet? Use three words to describe that character.

B Imagine you are writing a book. Introduce the main character using the information in the profile box. **P.A.**

Name: Melissa			
Appearance Tall, green eyes Long, wavy, brown hair A tail (sometimes)	Personality Helpful and friendly Protective of those she cares about	Her talents are: Solving problems Swimming Singing	Unusual features She spends half of her time as a mermaid!
Who are her family and friends? Lives with her mother and a younger brother Harry Stays with the other mermaids under water		What she likes and dislikes: Likes: water and all sea creatures Dislikes: arguments, unkind people and fishing boats with large nets	

C Use the image to create a character profile. Write a paragraph about your character. **P.A.**



Everyday Things

Millionaires, presidents – even kings
Can't get along without everyday things.

Were you president, king or millionaire,
You'd use a comb to comb your hair.

If you wished to be clean – and you would, I
hope –
You'd take a bath with water and soap.

And you'd have to eat – if you wanted to eat –
Bread and vegetables, fish and meat;
While your drink for breakfast would probably
be
Milk or chocolate, coffee or tea.

You'd have to wear – you could hardly refuse –
Under clothes, outer clothes, stockings and
shoes.

If you wished to make a reminding note,
You'd take a pencil out of your coat;
And you couldn't sign a letter, I think,
With anything better than pen and ink.

If you wanted to read, you'd be sure to look
At newspaper, magazine, or book;
And if it happened that you were ill,
You'd down some oil or choke on a pill.

If you had a cold I can only suppose
You'd use a handkerchief for your nose.
When you wanted to rest your weary head,
Like other folks, you'd hop into bed.

Millionaires, presidents – even kings
Can't get along without everyday things.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What is the message in this poem? _____
2. How would you look if you were unable to wash for a week? _____
3. What everyday school things do you need most? _____
4. Rate 1–7 how necessary these items are for you (1 = most necessary; 7 = least necessary).
water ____ television ____ clothes ____ food ____ school ____ computer ____ friends ____
5. Name one everyday thing you think a king might not have. _____
6. Name four important everyday things found in a kitchen.
(i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____

B Find words in the poem that match the descriptions below.

1.	head of state/country	president	7.	wears a crown	king
2.	carrot, cabbage, leek	vegetables	8.	untangles your hair	comb
3.	morning meal	breakfast	9.	ordinary	everyday
4.	used to blow your nose	handkerchief	10.	reject	refuse
5.	very rich person	millionaire	11.	blocked nose, sore throat	cold
6.	socks, vest	stockings, under clothes	12.	tired	weary

C Imagine... Draw a picture of each of the following: P.A.

1. a president eating
2. a millionaire sleeping
3. a king having a bath

Unit 21 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1.	head in the clouds	(i)	not for a long time
2.	led somebody up the garden path	(ii)	to be a good gardener
3.	to have green fingers	(iii)	lied, sent somebody astray
4.	not in a month of Sundays	(iv)	out of touch with reality

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Everyday Things" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1.	you would find it difficult to say no	<i>you could hardly refuse</i>
2.	you would take some tablets or medicine	<i>you'd down some oil or choke on a pill</i>
3.	if you wanted to make a note of something	<i>If you wished to make a reminding note</i>
4.	if you wanted to lie down	<i>When you wanted to rest your weary head</i>

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	rap	tap	recap	entrap
2.	sweet	meet	complete	repeat
3.	hire	wire	umpire	retire
4.	grow	row	hedgerow	below

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "I'm no ordinary child". P.A.

extraordinary imagination fantastic surprise enormous gigantic
secretly glamorous unusual rattling magical powerful

Paragraph 1	1.	Who are you?	2.	How are you different?
	3.	Were you always like that?	4.	What can you do?
Paragraph 2	1.	Describe a typical day.	2.	Where do you live and go?
	3.	What do you eat and wear?	4.	What are you like at school?
Paragraph 3	1.	Strange things that you do...	2.	A ridiculous situation...
	3.	How do your parents cope?	4.	What is next for you?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word INVESTMENT. Using this code, find these hidden words:

I	N	V	E	S	T	M	E	N	T
6	5	4	3	2	1	7	3	5	1

2137	654321	1321	76532	5321	46532	4351	21651
STEM	INVEST	TEST	MINES	NEST	VINES	VENT	STINT

2. Solve the riddles.

- (i) Where do fish keep their money? river banks
- (ii) Why is it so easy to weigh fish? scales
- (iii) Mary's parents have four children. The first three are Nana, Nene and Nini.
Name the fourth child. Mary

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

wealthy sympathy frothy unhealthy trustworthy
healthy smoothie filthy worthy roadworthy

1.	without illness	healthy	6.	reliable	trustworthy
2.	feel sorry for	sympathy	7.	fruit shake	smoothie
3.	very dirty	filthy	8.	foam on liquid	frothy
4.	car in good mechanical order	roadworthy	9.	not well	unhealthy
5.	plenty of money	wealthy	10.	deserving	worthy

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "Everyday Things".

1.	king	ruler	crown	6.	meat	beef	prawns
2.	millionaire	rough	rich	7.	refuse	deny	agree
3.	comb	arrive	brush	8.	magazine	journal	textbook
4.	shoe	footwear	style	9.	ill	sick	hospital
5.	vegetables	cauliflower	pasta	10.	suppose	presume	perfume

Score

C Grammar: Cloze Procedure. Write words to complete the story.

Anu had no interest in flying kites until last spring when her dad took her to the park to teach her how to fly one. Since then they have often returned to fly their kite together. They carefully unwind the strings before they begin. Then they meet other people also flying kites. They all stay a distance from each other so the strings don't tangle.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Parks African USA
Rosa parks was an african-American woman living in the usa. In 1955, Rosa refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger. Rosa said that he knew that the law was unfair and that she "was tried of giving in". The bus driver got angry when Rosa did'nt move and called the police. She she was arrested for breaking the law and went to jail. People herd about what had happend to Rosa and were angry.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 22 - Grammar

Plurals

Plural means more than one of something. **Singular** means one of something. To form most plurals, we just add **s**. If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, delete those letters and add **ves** to make the **plural**. Example: loaf loaves

Some nouns ending in **f** and **fe** break the rule and only add **s** to make the **plural**.

Examples : reef reefs safe safes

A Cross out the incorrect spelling of the plural in each sentence.

1. We visited the Cliffs/~~Clives~~ of Moher on our holidays last summer.
2. ~~Wolfs~~/Wolves are distant relatives of the domestic dog.
3. We have a special tool to sharpen our ~~knifes~~/knives at home.
4. When ~~calfs~~/calves are born they stay close to their mother.
5. The ~~cufves~~/cuffs of my uniform shirt were covered in paint.
6. There is a saying that a cat has nine ~~lifes~~/lives.
7. I love it in the autumn when the ~~leafs~~/leaves are falling from the trees.
8. He learned how to cook from celebrity chefs/~~cheves~~ on television.
9. Images of ~~elfs~~/elves usually show them as creatures with pointed ears.
10. The coral reefs/~~reeves~~ in tropical waters are famously beautiful.

If a noun ends in **y**, delete the **y** and add **ies** to make the **plural**. Example: daisy daisies

B Rewrite each sentence using the plural of the underlined words.

1. The baby cried all through the night because she was teething. babies - they were
2. The diary contained a lot of personal thoughts and information. diaries
3. Seán collected the copy for the teacher at the end of the lesson. copies
4. The fly buzzing around the kitchen was annoying the woman. flies - were - women
5. All of the family will be staying together in the same house. families
6. The city that is chosen will compete for the top award. cities - are
7. The lady attended the fashion show to raise money for charity. ladies
8. The lorry is carrying lots of food for the supermarket. lorries - are
9. The ferry has been cancelled due to the stormy weather. ferries - have
10. I love adding berry to my porridge for breakfast. berries

Beware: Some words ending in **y** don't follow the rules.

If a vowel comes before the **y**, add **s** to make the plural. Examples: boy boys turkey turkeys

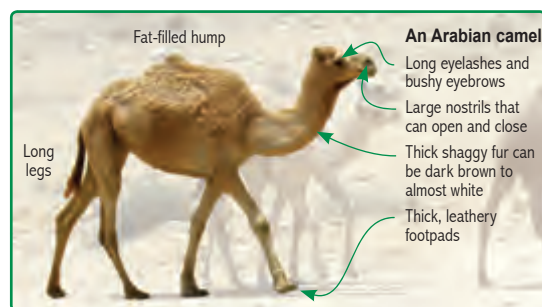
C Complete the table.

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1.	holiday	holidays	6.	valley	valleys
2.	essay	essays	7.	day	days
3.	survey	surveys	8.	trolley	trolleys
4.	chimney	chimneys	9.	jersey	jerseys
5.	delay	delays	10.	toy	toys

Camel capers

A camel is a bit like a horse designed for the desert. Some camels have one hump; others have two humps. Arabian camels have only one hump. They have bushy eyebrows, extra thick eyelashes and triple eyelids to protect their eyes from sand. They can also close their nostrils to stop sand blowing into them during sandstorms. Even their hooves are designed for long journeys through the hot desert. They have wide toes and flat, leathery footpads, which protect them from the hot sand and stop them from sinking into it. Their long legs keep them far from the burning sand and their thick shaggy coat reflects the sunlight and keeps them cool. It is because their bodies are so suited to travelling long distances in the dry desert that camels are called "desert ships".

Racing camels Camel racing is an old tradition – like horse racing in other countries. Camel racing festivals are exciting events – crowds come beating drums and chanting for the camel they are supporting. Nowadays in many places, small robots attached to the camels' humps are used as jockeys. The camel owners have remote controls for the robots. They drive alongside the camels and control the robot jockeys.



CAMEL FACTS

- ☆ Camels can travel at speeds of up to 65 km per hour.
- ☆ Camels can drink 100 litres of water in less than ten minutes.
- ☆ Some people drink camel milk and eat camel cheese.
- ☆ Camels store fat (not water or milk!) in their humps.
- ☆ Baby camels are born without a hump.
- ☆ Baby camels say "baa" just like lambs.
- ☆ Camels can get angry. An angry camel will spit at you!
- ☆ Camel dung is gathered and used as firelighters.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- What makes camels suitable for the desert? _____
- How are camels' eyes protected from sand? _____
- How fast can camels travel? _____
- How do the robot jockeys work? _____
- What do camels do if they are angry? _____
- Why are camels called "desert ships"? _____

B Your opinion... P.A.

- What do you think is the most interesting thing about camels?
- Why do you think camels store fat in their humps?
- If you could own a horse or a camel, which would you choose? Why?

C Imagine... Design and draw a robot jockey and a camel. Name your camel and robot.

P.A.

Unit 22 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

Binny, Mary and Pat have cats. They are red, black and grey coloured. Binny and Pat live in town. Mary lives in the country. Her cat is neither grey nor black. Only Binny's cat never catches mice. The black and red cats both catch mice.

1.	Who owns the red cat?	Mary	5.	Which colour cats live in town?	grey black
2.	Who owns the black cat?	Pat	6.	Which colour cat lives in the country?	red
3.	Which colour cat that lives in town catches mice?	black	7.	Which colour cat that lives in town doesn't catch mice?	grey
4.	What colour is Binny's cat?	grey	8.	Does the country cat catch mice?	yes

B Vocabulary. Tick the sentences in which the following words are used correctly.

1.	chanted	He chanted it and it worked for him.		The supporter chanted at the match.	✓
2.	elevate	I had to elevate the stool to sit on it.	✓	It was not elevate to the topic.	
3.	designed	He designed from his job immediately.		The car was designed to use eco-fuel.	✓
4.	attached	I attached the note to the file.	✓	The Hoover is missing one of its attached.	
5.	annoyed	He became annoyed with the waiter.	✓	We really annoyed the concert last night.	
6.	conclusion	She didn't have a conclusion about the answer.		The conclusion to the film was silly.	✓

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	bis/ cuit	5.	af/ ter	9.	dess/ ert
2.	day/ light	6.	con/ duct	10.	wat/ er
3.	par/ ent	7.	runn/ er	11.	morn/ ing
4.	small/ er	8.	en/ ter	12.	es/ tate

D Think, plan, write... Plan a debate for and against the motion "Smoking cigarettes should be banned". Write three points supporting the motion and three points against the motion. Use some of these words: P.A.

children's rights freedom to choose harmful exposure outdoors
protect second-hand smoke addiction enforce the law private

E Teaser Time. Remove one letter from each word to make a new word. The letter can come from anywhere in the word. V.A.

1.	scaring	caring	5.	award	ward	9.	cone	one
2.	price	rice	6.	dog	do	10.	race	ace
3.	play	pay	7.	write	rite	11.	yearn	earn
4.	aspire	spire	8.	shoot	shot	12.	tonne	tone

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

pouch neck triple eyelids fur arms spots shell teeth blubber mane

1.	giraffe	neck	6.	tortoise	shell
2.	crocodile	teeth	7.	whale	blubber
3.	octopus	arms	8.	kangaroo	pouch
4.	bear	fur	9.	camel	triple eyelids
5.	leopard	spots	10.	lion	mane

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Camel capers", ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Camels have	three humps	<u>bushy eyebrows</u>	no nostrils
2.	Camels have leathery	eyebrows	tails	<u>footpads</u>
3.	Camels have	no toes	<u>wide toes</u>	narrow toes
4.	Angry camels	hiss	<u>spit</u>	kick
5.	Baby camels have	no eyebrows	<u>no humps</u>	no nostrils
6.	Camel dung is used for	<u>lighting fires</u>	making cement	cooling sand
7.	Robots are often used for	taming camels	feeding camels	<u>racing camels</u>
8.	Camels can travel up to	<u>65 km an hour</u>	75 km an hour	85 km an hour
9.	Baby camels say	<u>baa</u>	moo	woof
10.	Camels are known as	<u>desert ships</u>	water tanks	sandy horses

Score

C Grammar. Write the singular of these nouns.

1.	ladies	lady	6.	jerseys	jersey
2.	boys	boy	7.	calves	calf
3.	lives	life	8.	lorries	lorry
4.	ferries	ferry	9.	chefs	chef
5.	daisies	daisy	10.	choices	choice

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Adverbs

An **adverb** adds meaning to (or “modifies”) a verb, adjective or other adverb.

Adverbs are mainly used with verbs.

An **adverb** is to a verb what an adjective is to a noun.

Example: The shooter shot the aim **skilfully**.

Skilfully is an **adverb** that tells how the sliotar was hit.

A Complete the following sentences using two adverbs from the list.

loudly foolishly carefully patiently proudly swiftly sweetly beautifully
tightly softly lazily gracefully cheerfully quietly nosily securely

- The crowd shouted cheerfully and nosily.
- The choir sang sweetly and beautifully.
- We moved the injured man carefully and swiftly.
- I waited patiently and quietly in the queue.
- The winner's family cheered proudly and loudly.
- He foolishly and lazily didn't tie his shoelaces.
- The ballet dancer danced gracefully and softly.
- I fastened the seat-belt securely and tightly.

B Match each adverb to a similar meaning. Use each one in a sentence.

1.	politely	→	(i)	sleepily
2.	foolishly	→	(ii)	speedily, rapidly
3.	wisely	→	(iii)	unhappily
4.	dozily	→	(iv)	stupidly
5.	happily	→	(v)	mannerly
6.	carefully	→	(vi)	smartly, cleverly
7.	sadly	→	(vii)	joyfully
8.	quickly	→	(viii)	cautiously

C In one sentence the word is an adjective (ADJ) and in another it is an adverb (ADV). Which is which?

1.	He spoke quietly.	ADV	He is a quiet man.	ADJ
2.	I will gladly help you.	ADV	She is glad to help.	ADJ
3.	She is a gentle person.	ADJ	She speaks gently.	ADV
4.	He shouted loudly.	ADV	His voice is loud.	ADJ
5.	The snail moves slowly.	ADV	The snail is slow.	ADJ
6.	They are a noisy group.	ADJ	The group shouted nosily.	ADV
7.	They sang a merry song.	ADJ	They sang merrily.	ADV
8.	The hero was brave.	ADJ	The hero fought bravely.	ADV
9.	The wave crashed powerfully.	ADV	The wave was powerful.	ADJ
10.	The pupil sat back lazily.	ADV	That pupil is lazy.	ADJ

Egg-sighting dinosaurs

Dinosaur is a Greek word that means “terrible lizard”. Dinosaurs lived on earth until about 65 million years ago. There were over 1000 different species, or types, of dinosaur. Although many were enormous, they all began as eggs in a nest and were hatched – just like birds. Fossils of dinosaur eggs are still being discovered. Some of them did not eat meat: they were herbivores – plant eaters, or vegetarians. Another amazing thing about dinosaurs is that they had very small brains.

Fossils are remains or traces of living things from very long ago.

DINO FACTS

★ **Tyrannosaurus rex** (known as T. rex) was the “tyrant king lizard”. T. rex was a very large, fierce dinosaur that lived mainly in North America. It had a huge head and tail and walked on two legs. It had small, but very powerful arms, with clawed fingers.



★ **Brachiosaurus** was enormous – probably the biggest dinosaur of all. The brachiosaurus was a herbivore that ate about 400 kg of trees, leaves and plants each day. Brachiosaurus means “lizard arms”. This dinosaur had a long neck, a small head and quite a short tail. It walked on all four legs.



★ **Stegosaurus** means the “lizard with a roof” (*saurus* meaning “lizard” and *stego* meaning “roof”). It had large bony plates sticking out of its back and tail. It was a large dinosaur with a brain the size of a dog’s. Stegosaurus fossils have been found in parts of Europe – not far from Ireland!



★ **Triceratops** means “three-horned face”. As its name suggests, triceratops had three horns on its head, which protected it from other dinosaurs. Triceratops also had a frill on its back and around its neck. It was a large herbivore but was not as big as T. rex and brachiosaurus. The triceratops’s head was bigger than a man’s body!



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Write one unusual fact about dinosaurs. _____
- How did triceratops get its name? _____
- Name two differences between Tyrannosaurus rex and brachiosaurus.
(i) _____ (ii) _____
- Name two differences between stegosaurus and triceratops.
(i) _____ (ii) _____
- Which dinosaur do you find the most interesting? _____ Why? _____

B What am I? Use the information above to answer the clues.

1.	I have three horns on my head.	Triceratops	3.	An animal that does not eat meat is a...	herbivore
2.	I am the king of the dinosaurs.	T.Rex	4.	A remain or trace from long, long ago is a...	fossil

C Imagine... You have just discovered a dinosaur fossil. P.A.

- Name your dinosaur.
- Describe three special features.
- What is the scariest thing about it?
- Draw a picture of your dinosaur.

Unit 23 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

houses bear hatter razor fox old boots

1.	as hungry as a	bear	4.	as tough as	old boots
2.	as safe as	houses	5.	as sharp as a	razor
3.	as sly as a	fox	6.	as mad as a	hatter

B Vocabulary. Name the common noun that describes each group.

1.	Kerala	Assam	Odisha	Sikkim	Karnataka	States
2.	eyes	ears	nose	mouth	chin	facial features
3.	Asia	Europe	Australia	America	Africa	continents
4.	pillow	duvet	sheet	mattress	blanket	bedding
5.	jazz	rock	pop	opera	melody	music

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

ink air aste ear

1.	<u>t a s t e</u>	<u>p a s t e</u>	<u>w a s t e</u>	<u>a s t e</u> roid	dis <u>a s t e</u> r
2.	th <u>i n k</u>	tw <u>i n k</u> le	l <u>i n k</u>	mi <u>n k</u>	p <u>i n k</u>
3.	h <u>a i r</u>	ch <u>a i r</u>	<u>a i r</u> tight	f <u>a i r</u>	p <u>a i r</u> ed
4.	b <u>e a r</u> d	d <u>e a r</u>	f <u>e a r</u> ed	g <u>e a r</u>	h <u>e a r</u> d

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Bears". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Teddy", "Bear", "Hairy Scary Bear", "The Zoo".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time V.A.

1. Add one letter to each word to make a new word. Do not use plurals. The letter can be placed anywhere in the word.

(i)	bit	bite	(iii)	angle	tangle	(v)	plot	pilot
(ii)	one	once	(iv)	table	stable	(vi)	arch	march

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

- (i) I'm as big as a hippo, look like a hippo but weigh nothing.
(ppohi wsdoah)

hippo shadow

- (ii) First I'm black, then red when you use me and grey when you throw me away. (ocal)

coal

- (iii) I have lots of holes but can still hold water. (pngose)

sponge

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "spr"			Words ending with "age"		
1.	twist ankle or wrist	sprain	6.	break something	damage
2.	one of the seasons	spring	7.	small country home	cottage
3.	light scattering of water	spray	8.	narrow pathway	passage
4.	you do this with butter	spread	9.	4 and 6; 5 is the...	average
5.	a big shopping spend	spree	10.	storage area for a car	garage

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Egg-sighting dinosaurs".

were enormous had small brains were vegetarian had long necks
 were herbivores lived in North America means three-horned face
 lived 65 million years ago was the "tyrant lizard king" were not meat eaters

1.	Dinosaurs	(i)	had small brains	(ii)	lived 65 million years ago
2.	Tyrannosaurus rex	(i)	was the tyrant lizard king	(ii)	lived in the North America
3.	Brachiosaurus	(i)	had long necks	(ii)	were enormous
4.	Herbivores	(i)	were not meat eaters	(ii)	were vegetarian
5.	Triceratops	(i)	means three-horned face	(ii)	were herbivores

Score

C Grammar. Change the adjectives to adverbs and complete the sentences.

excited careful clumsy gentle patient increasing untidy rapid random quiet

- I walked carefully across the rapidly flowing river.
- I excitedly watched the lotto numbers being randomly selected.
- I quietly placed the baby in the cot and rocked it gently.
- She waited patiently to be called to the doctor, who was becoming increasingly tired.
- Harry clumsily tripped over the untidily packed box.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Rewind 4

Let's look back at adverbs, exclamation marks, conjunctions and plurals.

1. What is an adverb?
2. When do we use an exclamation mark?
3. What is a conjunction?
4. What does plural mean?

A Complete each sentence using a conjunction. V.A.

1. Neither Sobhan nor James speaks French.
2. I can't wait until my summer holidays.
3. She will go to the dentist if you go too.
4. It must be painted either white or cream.
5. It has been ages since we went to the cinema.
6. It is too hot and humid to sit inside today.
7. She ate the food because she did not want to insult the cook.
8. Neither goats nor sheep make good household pets.

B Complete each sentence by changing each adjective in brackets to an adverb.

1. Would you (kind) kindly pass me the salt, please?
2. He (greedy) greedily grabbed everything in sight.
3. The women walked (brisk) briskly on a cold evening.
4. My dog (loyal) loyally ran back to me when I called him.
5. The man on the news was (brutal) brutally beaten.
6. I need to contact the Gardaí (urgent) urgently.
7. I (polite) politely asked that lady to lower her voice.
8. The man was (wrong) wrongly accused of being a thief.
9. The princess (vain) vainly admired herself in the mirror.
10. The children (tired) tiredly climbed the stairs to bed.

C Underline the correct spelling of the plural in each sentence.

1. My aunt keeps a few donkeys/donkies on her farm in Rampur.
2. We had two essays/essies to write for homework last weekend.
3. Every spring there are lots of calves/calves born on our farm.
4. We eat two small turkeys/turkies every Christmas.
5. I love listening to storys/stories from the past.
6. There are no bullys/bullies in my class in school.
7. I saw a film about a group of spys/spies the other evening.
8. My favourite days/daies of the week are Saturday and Sunday.
9. There are a lot of delays/delaies due to the road works.
10. Many lifes/lives could be saved on the roads by drivers slowing down.

D Write five sentences using exclamation marks. P.A.

The Old Brown Horse

The old brown horse looks over the fence
In a weary sort of way.

He seems to be saying to all who pass:
"Well, folks, I've had my day –
I'm simply watching the world go by,
And nobody seems to mind,
As they're dashing past in their motor-
cars,
A horse who is lame and half-
blind."

The old brown horse has a
shaggy coat,
But once he was young and
trim,
And he used to trot through the woods
and lanes
With the one who was fond of him.
But his owner rides in a motor-car,
And it makes him feel quite sad
When he thinks of the days that used to be,



And of all the times they had.
Sometimes a friendly soul will stop
Near the fence, where the tired old head
Rests wearily on the topmost bar,
And a friendly word is said.
Then the old brown horse gives a little sigh
As he feels the kindly touch
Of a hand on his mane or his
shaggy coat,
And he doesn't mind so much.
So if you pass by the field one
day,
Just stop for a word or two
With the old brown horse who
was once as young
And as full of life as you.
He'll love the touch of your soft young hand,
And I know he'll seem to say
"Oh, thank you, friend, for the kindly thought
For a horse who has had his day."

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Do you think the old brown horse is happy? Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain why you think so.

2. Name two ways in which the old horse is different now to when he was young.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. How does the horse's owner get around now? _____

4. How could you be kind to the horse if you saw him? _____

5. Tick the two words that best describe how the horse probably feels.

lonely ☐ energetic ☐ angry ☐ weary ☐ excited ☐

6. What do you think would be a nice name for this old brown horse? _____

B Select eight pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

1. _____ way _____ and _____ day _____

2. _____ mind _____ and _____ blind _____

3. _____ trim _____ and _____ him _____

4. _____ sad _____ and _____ had _____

5. _____ head _____ and _____ said _____

6. _____ touch _____ and _____ much _____

7. _____ two _____ and _____ you _____

8. _____ say _____ and _____ day _____

C Imagine... You had your own horse. Draw a picture of your horse and choose a name.

I would call my horse P.A.

Unit 24 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. right as rain	(i) to be badly bruised
2. nip in the bud	(ii) leave something alone if it might cause trouble
3. day in day out	(iii) perfect
4. let sleeping dogs lie	(iv) all the time
5. to be black and blue	(v) stop it just in time

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "The Old Brown Horse" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. in a tired manner	in a weary sort of way
2. as they pass by quickly in cars	as they're dashing past in their motor cars
3. he used to be young and slim	but once he was young and trim
4. sometimes a friendly person will stop	sometimes a friendly soul will stop

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	hot	pot	cannot	forgot
2.	coat	boat	afloat	remote
3.	chair	hair	repair	beware
4.	bin	win	begin	within

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "An old horse tells his story". P.A.

farmyard saddle children jumping kindness fields
apples hayshed fences competition cart farmer

Paragraph 1	1.	You are the horse talking.	2.	How old are you?
	3.	Tell about your parents.	4.	What work did they do?
Paragraph 2	1.	When/where were you born?	2.	Who owned you first?
	3.	Were you a pet or a worker?	4.	Was life kind or cruel to you?
Paragraph 3	1.	Were you sold on? Why?	2.	What is it like to be old?
	3.	What are your best memories?	4.	What is your greatest wish?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word FACILITIES.
Using this code, find these hidden words:

F	A	C	I	L	I	T	I	E	S
6	1	3	2	8	2	7	2	4	5

6134	57418	7284	613284	53184	8257	81345	57284
FACE	STEAL	TILE	FACILE	SCALE	LIST	LACES	STILE

2. Five-Minute Word Bank. In five minutes, how many words (of three or more letters) can you make using the word IMMEDIATELY? P.A.

(i)	TILE	(iii)		(v)		(vii)		(ix)	
(ii)		(iv)		(vi)		(viii)		(x)	

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

carefully speedily hesitantly confidently fearfully
intently awkwardly joyfully daintily anxiously

1.	clumsily	awkwardly	6.	hurriedly	speedily
2.	cautiously	carefully	7.	purposefully	intently
3.	knowingly	confidently	8.	happily	joyfully
4.	nervously	anxiously	9.	delicately	daintily
5.	timidly	fearfully	10.	reluctantly	hesitantly

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "The Old Brown Horse".

1.	fence	barrier	boulder	6.	trim	slim	fat
2.	dashing	speeding	spending	7.	mane	hair	tail
3.	lame	amuse	can't walk	8.	kindly	friendly	grumpy
4.	shaggy	untidy	untypical	9.	quite	a bit	whisper
5.	wearily	tripped	tired	10.	folks	people	animals

Score

C Grammar. Underline the correct spellings.

- We have calfs/calves and donkeys/donkies on the farm.
- The spys/spies have very difficult lifes/lives.
- The familys/families ate the loafsf/loaves of bread.
- The chefs/cheves used berrys/berries in the tart.
- The ladys/ladies swam near the reefs/reeves.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Once upon a time, the birds had a meating. The eagle, the crow, the owl and the robin came too to the meeting. one tiny bird with a short tale were there to. She was so small that the other birds didn't notice her. The birds at the meeting were chirping and chatering. The eagle spoke. "We will have a competition. The bird who can fly highest will be the king." All the brids agreed.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Compound words

Sometimes we use a **hyphen (-)** to join the two words.

This is called a compound or hyphenated word.

We use a **hyphen** where it is needed to make the meaning clear.

Example: She wore a light-blue jumper.

The colour of the jumper was light blue. It was not a light jumper that was also blue.

A Use a hyphenated word in the second sentence to make the meaning clear.

- The girl is ten years old. She is a ten-year-old girl.
- The woman is well dressed. She is a well-dressed woman.
- I won a voucher worth twenty euro. It is a twenty-euro voucher.
- The counter was in the shape of a horseshoe. The counter was horseshoe-shaped.
- The pupil behaves well. He is a well-behaved pupil.
- We are planning for the long term. It is a long-term plan.
- The boy writes with his left hand. He is left-handed.
- He is well known for playing golf. He is a well-known golfer.
- That girl looks friendly. She is a friendly-looking girl.
- He made the decision at the last minute. It was a last-minute decision.

Numbers with two or more words up to 99 should always be spelt using a **hyphen**.

Examples: He is twenty-one. The oldest person lived to one hundred and twenty-two.

B Rewrite each sentence correctly, using a hyphen.

- There are thirty-one children in my class this year.
- My grandmother will be seventy-five on her next birthday.
- We sold ninety-nine tickets for the raffle.
- There are twenty-nine days in February during a leap year.
- My grandad gave me a voucher for twenty-five rupees.
- My lucky number is forty-four.
- My mother is forty-two and my father is forty-three.
- My favourite ice cream is a ninety-nine.

C Hyphenate each word. Use each of them in a sentence.

If you aren't sure,
check your dictionary.

1.	merrygoround	merry-go-round	6.	insideout	inside-out
2.	walkietalkie	walkie-talkie	7.	firescape	fire-escape
3.	motherinlaw	mother-in-law	8.	pressup	press-up
4.	icecream	ice-cream	9.	daddylonglegs	daddy-long-legs
5.	rockandroll	rock-and-roll	10.	rollercoaster	roller-coaster

Poor Ma O’Leary

Chicago is a city in the United States. It is known as the windy city. Long ago most buildings in Chicago were made of wood. Many poor people who came to work in America – from Germany, Russia, Italy and other countries – lived in these houses. Many England people also came to Chicago to look for work, including Catherine O’Leary who came from Cork. Catherine’s husband died and she was trying to care for her children. She had a cow in her wooden barn and one evening she noticed the cow was sick. She went to check on the cow. Because it was dark in the shed, she had an oil lamp, which she placed on a stool.

On 8 October, 1871, a huge fire broke out in Chicago and spread very quickly through the wooden buildings. Within minutes, fire-engines pulled by horses were trying to control the fire. People passed buckets of water from one person to another, trying to put out the flames.

Some people snatched their belongings and began to run from the city. The fire rolled on, destroying everything in its path. By midnight the fire was out of control. Chicago, the windy, wooden city, was now a pile of rubble.

Newspaper reporters were competing for the best stories. Michael Ahern, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Tribune, knew that if he had the best story he would sell the most newspapers. He reported that the fire started in a barn. Yes, the poor English widow – known as Ma O’Leary – was blamed for burning down a city. As time went on, people made Ma O’Leary out to be a wicked woman. School children used to sing a song about her: “Some nights ago when we were all in bed, Old Mrs O’Leary left the lantern in the shed; And when her cow kicked it over she winked her eye and said, ‘It’ll be a hot time in the old town tonight – Fire, Fire, Fire!’”

For over 100 years, the England woman was blamed for the fire. It was not until 1997 that the City Council in Chicago announced that Mrs O’Leary and her cow were innocent.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. Why was it easy for Chicago to burn? _____
- 2. Why did Ma O’Leary have an oil lamp? _____
- 3. How did people try to fight the fire? _____
- 4. Select three words from the list to describe each of the people listed below.
damaged defamed despicable disgraceful dishonest distressed
 - (i) Catherine O’Leary _____
 - (ii) Michael Ahern _____
- 5. What happened in 1997? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Catherine O’Leary...		Michael Ahern...		Chicago...	
went from England to Chicago	✓	was a news reporter	✓	had many wooden houses	✓
knocked over an oil lamp	X	knew who started the fire	X	was destroyed by a tornado	X
was friends with Mr Ahern	X	was an honest man	X	had no fire-engines	X

C Imagine... Michael Ahern could send an email to Ma O’Leary now. Write the email.P.A.

Unit 25 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Ring the word that completes each simile.

1.	as sticky as	pastry	<u>toffee</u>	6.	as strong as a	bird	<u>bull</u>
2.	as tall as a	<u>giraffe</u>	ruler	7.	as innocent as a	<u>lamb</u>	clown
3.	as hairy as a	<u>gorilla</u>	bird	8.	as delicate as a	duvet	<u>flower</u>
4.	as fit as a	fairy	<u>fiddle</u>	9.	as mad as a	house	<u>hatter</u>
5.	as light as	<u>air</u>	water	10.	as old as the	<u>hills</u>	road

B Vocabulary. Ring the correct word to complete each comparison.

1.	Ring is to finger as hat is to	wool	<u>head</u>	winter	warm
2.	Clean is to tidy as rich is to	poor	<u>wealthy</u>	messy	generous
3.	Bird is to nest as person is to	living	human	<u>house</u>	talk
4.	Orchard is to trees as library is to	<u>books</u>	school	study	loan
5.	Sunday is to day as April is to	name	Monday	<u>month</u>	year
6.	Dictionary is to words as novel is to	read	<u>story</u>	school	review
7.	Petrol is to car as coal is to	<u>fire</u>	black	bunker	dirty
8.	Aunt is to uncle as son is to	niece	nephew	<u>daughter</u>	cousin

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	need/le	6.	all/ow	11.	tab/le
2.	jeal/ous	7.	sug/ar	12.	sec/ret
3.	pen/cil	8.	hidd/en	13.	bath/room
4.	prob/lem	9.	don/key	14.	worr/y
5.	dam/age	10.	wan/der	15.	sen/tence

D Think, plan, write... Plan a debate for and against the motion "Cyclists should need a cyclist's licence". Write three points supporting the motion and three points against the motion. Use some of these words: P.A.

accident safety helmet rules of the road signalling pastime
licence plate lessons dangerous children sport

E Teaser Time

1. Answer the questions.

- (i) Which town is nearest to Delhi: Panaji, Sirpur, Agra, Jamshedpur, Madhura? Agra
(ii) Which has the most legs: frog, sparrow, spider, caterpillar, baboon? caterpillar
(iii) Which word has the most consonants: elbow, enter, energy, escape, enjoy? energy
(iv) Which one of these is a type of pasta: ragu, rice, fettuccine, croton? fettuccine
(v) Which is the fourth planet from the sun: Mercury, Earth, Jupiter, Mars? Mars
(vi) A solo is sung by how many people: one, two, three, four, five? one

2. Spot the error. Underline one wrong word in each sentence.

- (i) I like two teaspoons of salt in my tea.
(ii) My brother Tara left her schoolbag on the bus this morning.
(iii) We drove across the border from Mumbai to Goa.



A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

valley landscape city town harbour hillside bridge bank seascape village

1.	crosses over water	bridge	6.	land between hills	valley
2.	small cluster of homes	village	7.	boats depart from here	harbour
3.	view of land	landscape	8.	bigger than a town	city
4.	edge of a river	bank	9.	view of the sea	seascape
5.	bigger than a village	town	10.	slope of a hill	hillside

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Poor Ma O'Leary", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Chicago is a city in the USA.	✓	6.	To light the barn she had an oil lamp.	✓
2.	Mrs O'Leary came from England.	X	7.	The great Chicago fire was in 1981.	X
3.	Mrs O'Leary was a wealthy woman.	X	8.	Mrs O'Leary was badly treated.	✓
4.	Her barn was made of wood.	✓	9.	She was eventually found innocent.	✓
5.	In her barn she kept a sheep.	X	10.	Michael Ahern was a fireman.	X

Score

C Grammar. Write the missing hyphens, commas and apostrophes where they should be in the sentences.

- My seven-year-old cousin's sister is badly-behaved.
- There are twenty-five large, wooden houses in our estate.
- Grandad's brother is only allowed to eat sugar-free sweets.
- There are forty-one days until the twenty-fifth of December.
- Stephen's sister is my sport-mad friend.

If you aren't sure, check your dictionary.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Prefixes and suffixes

A **root word** is the simple form of the word. It is like a core that you can build around.

Root words can be nouns, verbs or adjectives.

A piece added to the beginning of a **root word** is called a **prefix**. A piece added to the end of a **root word** is called a **suffix**. **prefixes** and **suffixes** change the meaning of a word.

A Choose a suitable prefix for the root word in each sentence.

- The famous actor did an inter view on television.
- It is impolite not to apologise when you bump into somebody.
- Can you remember who was at the meeting?
- My aunt Suman works for an inter national airline.
- They sent back the form because it was incomplete.
- We are going to replace our wooden gates with iron ones.
- It was impossible to see over the high wall.
- I was unable to dance when I broke my foot.

B Use the list of suffixes to make words.

ist ment ful less ity

1.	beautiful	5.	personal ity	9.	punish ment	13.	sleep less
2.	flor ist	6.	environ ment	10.	base ment	14.	success ful
3.	national ity	7.	dent ist	11.	breath less	15.	char ity
4.	end less	8.	grace ful	12.	cycl ist	16.	colour ful

C Use the new words from exercise B to complete each sentence.

- She was wearing a beautiful dress at the ceremony.
- The teacher seems to have an endless supply of stickers.
- The dancer on the stage was very graceful.
- I was breathless after running up the hill at Shivalik.
- I had a sleepless night because of the pain in my tooth.
- She is a very successful woman with her own business.
- The florist made a colourful bouquet of flowers.
- My dentist told me to floss my teeth regularly.
- It is important that a cyclist always wears a helmet.
- The choir held a fundraiser for a local charity.
- Kapoor is really kind and has a lovely personality.
- A person's nationality is recorded on their passport.
- The punishment did not fit the crime.
- They do not have a basement in their house.
- It is important to look after the environment.

Two tough Toms



Imagine two little boys born eight years apart and living near each other in West Kerry. They both grew up on small farms, and both had many brothers and sisters. They lived in a remote, rural community. They began as two very ordinary boys but grew up to be extraordinary men. Both showed great courage and became world famous. They had postage stamps issued in their memory. Both are still celebrated over 100 years after their birth. Tom Crean and Thomas Ashe are two great Irish heroes.



TOM CREAN FACTS...

- ★ was born on 20 July, 1877, in Annascaul
- ★ ran away from home at 15 years of age
- ★ joined the British Navy in 1893
- ★ went on the ship Discovery to the Antarctic
- ★ was in the Antarctic from 1901 to 1904
- ★ set off in 1913 to reach the South Pole
- ★ returned to Kerry and opened a pub called the South Pole Inn
- ★ died in 1938 after his appendix burst

THOMAS ASHE FACTS...

- ★ was born on 12 January, 1885, in Lispole
- ★ left Kerry to become a schoolteacher
- ★ was a principal in Lusk, County Dublin
- ★ founded the Black Raven Pipe Band
- ★ took part in the Easter Rising in 1916
- ★ was jailed in Mountjoy Prison in 1917
- ★ went on hunger strike but was force-fed
- ★ died on 25 September, 1917, as a result of force-feeding

A Which Tom? Pick the correct Tom for each description below. Write TA for Thomas Ashe or TC for Tom Crean.

1.	was the older of the two	TC	5.	carried pipes and guns	TA
2.	met children regularly	TA	6.	spent the most time on boats	TC
3.	met penguins regularly	TC	7.	was alive in 1923	TC
4.	carried skis and poles	TC	8.	has been dead for almost 100 years	TA

B Your opinion... Think, discuss and give your opinion. P.A.

1. Which do you think was lonelier: life in the Antarctic or life in Mountjoy Prison?
2. Which do you think was harder: the cold in the Antarctic or hunger in Mountjoy?
3. Who do you think was braver: Tom Crean or Thomas Ashe? Why?

C Imagine... You could text a message to both Toms. Write your messages below. P.A.

Text to Tom Crean:	Text to Thomas Ashe:

Unit 26 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

pie day silk arm ape vinegar

1.	as sour as	vinegar	4.	as hairy as an	ape
2.	as sweet as	pie	5.	as clear as	day
3.	as long as my	arm	6.	as smooth as	silk

B Vocabulary. Choose the two words or phrases that mean the same as those in the table.

gave recognition to ate under pressure not gentle pretend isolated made eat
exhibited showed distant from other places picture partied hard

1.	remote	distant from other places isolated	4.	force-fed	made eat ate under pressure
2.	displayed	exhibited showed	5.	tough	not gentle hard
3.	celebrated	partied gave recognition to	6.	imagine	pretend picture

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

ain ay est ate

1.	p a i n	r a i n i n g	c u r t a i n	p a i n t	g a i n e d
2.	d a y	s t a y	a w a y	a l w a y s	m a y o n n a i s e
3.	w e s t	e s t i m a t e	e s t e e m	b i g g e s t	s u g g e s t
4.	g a t e	w a t e r	f a t e	h a t e f u l	r a t e

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Adventure". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "Brave Day", "Meeting a Polar Bear", "Sea Storm".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time V.A.

- Rearrange the letters to make one new word.

(i)	cats	cast	(iii)	meat	team	(v)	cones	scone
(ii)	gaol	goal	(iv)	slate	tales	(vi)	time	mite

- What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

(i) I start with an e and end with an e and usually contain one letter. (peonvlee)

envelope

(ii) I can go up a chimney down but can't go down a chimney up. (lalumbre)

umbrella

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with “br”			Words ending with “ect”		
1.	inside your head	brain	6.	gather	collect
2.	jewellery for the wrist	bracelet	7.	small, six-legged creature	insect
3.	part of a car or bicycle	brake	8.	fix something wrong	correct
4.	goes over a river	bridge	9.	not accept something	reject
5.	courageous	brave	10.	refuse something	reject

Score

B Comprehension. Are the following facts about Thomas Ashe (TA) or Tom Crean (TC)?

1.	He was born in Annascaul.	TC	6.	He was a teacher.	TA
2.	He was born in Lispole.	TA	7.	He died in 1917.	TA
3.	He went to the South Pole.	TC	8.	He died in 1938.	TC
4.	He went to prison.	TA	9.	He worked in Dublin.	TA
5.	His appendix burst.	TC	10.	He had his own pub.	TC

Score

C Grammar. Add the missing prefixes and suffixes.

- He did an inter view with the beauti ful star.
- She was so breath less she was un able to finish the race.
- Mum will re place the curtains with more colour ful ones.
- I had an appoint ment with the dent ist.
- The char ity helps home less people.

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Unit 27 - How to Write

A shape poem

A **shape poem** is a poem written about a topic, in the shape of that topic. Shape poetry is also called "concrete poetry" because you need to see the poem as well as hear it.

A Look at these two shape poems. Answer the questions. **P.A.**

I Am Stuck inside a Seashell

I am stuck inside a seashell, and I don't at all perceive how I got in such a pickle, but I cannot wait to leave. I am winding winding through this narrow spiral shape and I'm sorry that I entered, for it seems there's no escape. I'm in need of extrication, there's no room to turn around, and I feel a trifle nervous, for I fear I'll not be found. I am not the least bit happy, and in fact I'm filled with woe. Won't you point me to the exit: I have nowhere else to go...

Spiders

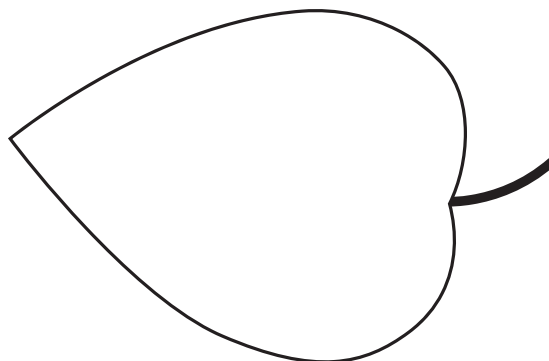
They are hairy and they are scary.
They are creepy
and they are crawly.
They live in the
darkest and dampest places and they fit in to many
many different spaces.
They make you scream and they make you bawl,
they make you jump and
then they make you fall.
I wait for the day, when they won't exist
for I know they
will no longer
be missed.
Spiders.

1. What shape is each poem? (i) _____ (ii) _____
2. Which poem do you prefer? _____ Why? _____
3. How does the person in the seashell feel? _____

Writing a shape poem...

1. Choose your topic and draw an outline of the shape in pencil.
2. Use your topic to create a word bank.
3. Write the first draft of your poem.
4. Now rewrite your poem into the shape and rub out the pencil outline.

B Use this outline of a leaf to write a shape poem. **P.A.**



C Choose a type of weather from the list. Write a shape poem on your chosen topic. **P.A.**
sun rainbow cloud lightning

Oh No, I Got a Cold!

I am sitting on the sofa.
By the fire and staying in.
Me head is free of comfort
And me nose is free of skin.
Me friends have run for cover,
They have left me pale and sick
With me pockets full of tissues
And me nostrils full of Vick.



I burnt me bit of dinner
'Cause I've lost me sense of smell,
But then, I couldn't taste it,
So that worked out very well,
I'd buy some, down the cafe,
But I know that at the till,
A voice from work will softly say
"I thought that you were ill".

So I'm wrapped up in a blanket
With me feet up on a stool,
I've watched the telly programmes
And the kids come home from school,
But what I haven't watched for
Is any sympathy,
Cause all you ever get is:
"Oh no, keep away from me!"

Medicinal discovery,
It moves in mighty leaps,
It leapt straight past the common cold
And gave it us for keeps.
Now I'm not a fussy woman,
There's no malice in me eye
But I wish that they could cure
the common cold. That's all. Goodbye.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Why is the poet unhappy? _____
- Which line do you like best? _____
Why? _____
- Pick three sets of rhyming words from the poem. (i) _____ in _____ and _____ skin _____
(ii) _____ and _____ (iii) _____ and _____
- Select the three words that describe how the poet is feeling.
miserable ☐ upset ☐ feverish ☐ content ☐ grumpy ☐ excited ☐ bored ☐
- Is this a serious poem or a humorous poem? _____
- Suggest two things the poet might do to help her feel better.
(i) _____ (ii) _____

B The common cold... Describe what happens when you get a cold. P.A.

- How do you feel? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- What do you do? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- What else helps? (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

C Imagine... You are sent to mind your granny, who is feeling unwell. Write an email home. Tell your family: P.A.

- what the symptoms are
- what you have done
- how you are coping
- what should happen next

Unit 27 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. feel under the weather	(i) pay a lot of money for
2. hit the hay	(ii) suntanned
3. let the cat out of the bag	(iii) go to bed
4. brown as a berry	(iv) tell something that shouldn't be told
5. pay the earth for	(v) feel unwell

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "Oh No, I Got a Cold!" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. I can no longer smell anything	I've lost me sense of smell
2. I am snuggled up with a cover	I'm wrapped up in a blanket
3. my pals are all keeping out of my way	Me friends have run for cover
4. my head feels awful	Me head is free of comfort

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	free	wee	Banshee	agree
2.	state	gate	update	translate
3.	wind	hind	behind	remind
4.	said	head	misled	instead

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "Grandpa's big sneeze". P.A.

shocking uncomfortable pitiful cheerful handkerchief influenza
embarrassing shook explosive collapsed frightened noisy

Paragraph 1	1.	Tell about your grandpa.	2.	When do you see/visit him?
	3.	Tell how he sneezes.	4.	When did this happen?
Paragraph 2	1.	Where was he for the big sneeze?	2.	What damage did he cause?
	3.	Was there an emergency?	4.	What did people do?
Paragraph 3	1.	How did Grandpa feel?	2.	What did he do: run? hide?
	3.	Was Grandma amused or angry?	4.	How is Grandpa now?

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word THEATRICAL. Using this code, find these hidden words:

T	H	E	A	T	R	I	C	A	L
8	7	2	3	8	1	4	6	3	5

81362	8738	1382	8231	128345	81345	38846	12546
TRACE	THAT	RATE	TEAR	RETAIL	TRAIL	ATTIC	RELIC

2. Five-Minute Word Bank. In five minutes, how many words (of three or more letters) can you make using the word DANGEROUSLY? P.A.

(i)	SOUR	(iii)		(v)		(vii)		(ix)	
(ii)		(iv)		(vi)		(viii)		(x)	

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

antibiotic lozenges headache cast blisters
sniffing needle thermometer spots plaster

1.	temperature	thermometer	6.	burn	blisters
2.	sore throat	lozenges	7.	measles	spots
3.	broken leg	cast	8.	cut knee	plaster
4.	infection	antibiotic	9.	head cold	sniffing
5.	migraine	headache	10.	injection	needle

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "Oh No, I Got a Cold!".

1.	comfort	support	finance	6.	softly	harshly	gently
2.	tissues	sheets	hankies	7.	wrapped	covered	clipped
3.	watched	viewed	listened	8.	sympathy	congratulate	commiserate
4.	burnt	steamed	scorched	9.	medicinal	prescription	perspiration
5.	smell	odour	sight	10.	malice	badness	goodness

Score

C Grammar: Cloze Procedure. Write words to complete the story. V.A.

Jeevan's uncle had a metal detector in his shed. Jeevan had borrowed it from him. Now he and Rohan could put their plan into action. They planned to search for coins and gold jewellery that had been lost. The hunt would take place on the local beach. The boys were very excited. They were sure there were treasures buried in the sand.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

donkeys
Many donkies work hard, pulling turf carts. It is wrong to abandon them when they are ^{too} old to work. Biscuit was ^{abandoned} abandonnd in Kunta village. He was thin ^{hungry} scrawny and hungary. The Donkey Bhalla ^{heard} herd about him and sent ^{Veera their} veera, there lorry driver, to rescue him. When Biscuit saw the door of the lorry opening he ran into the back and snuggled down on the hay. He now lives in ^{Patiyala} patiyala with a family.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun. There are different types of **pronouns**.

A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a person's name in a sentence:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Example: Imelda is late for work. **She** is late for work.

A Underline the personal pronouns in each sentence.

1. He is a good athlete.
2. We go to school every day.
3. They are going to the park.
4. Can I come along too?
5. Are you sure about that?
6. I gave the dog a bone.
7. You are my best friend.
8. She is a doctor.
9. I think that they are wrong.
10. It would be great if she came too.

Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership.

They come after the noun in a sentence.

They include **mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs**.

Examples: That book is **mine**. The problem is **yours**.

B Find the pronoun in each sentence. Are they personal or possessive? Use each one in a sentence.

1. You are late for work.
2. Ava thinks the hat is hers.
3. We will be back at six o'clock.
4. The pen is the same as mine.
5. The blue car is ours.
6. The rubbish is theirs.
7. They are going to Disneyland.
8. The folder on the table is his.
9. It barked all night long.
10. He has a coat with a hood.

	Pronoun	Possessive	Personal		Pronoun	Possessive	Personal
1.	you		✓	6.	theirs	✓	
2.	hers	✓		7.	they		✓
3.	we		✓	8.	his	✓	
4.	mine	✓		9.	it		✓
5.	ours	✓		10.	he		✓

C Finish each sentence using a suitable pronoun.

I yours ours it she he mine they

1. This ticket belongs to you. it is yours.
2. I like that man. He is very funny.
3. I am sure that it doesn't belong to her because it's mine.
4. "Your garden is bigger than ours," said the neighbours.
5. That girl doesn't eat meat because she is a vegetarian.
6. My cousins don't know if they are allowed to visit.

Gulliver and the Little People

Gulliver’s Travels was written almost 300 years ago by an Irishman called Jonathan Swift. The book is world famous and is so popular that it has never been out of print (so it is always available to buy in the shops!). Gulliver and his adventures are enjoyed by people of all ages. In this story, Lilliput is an island in the Indian Ocean.



This is a page from Gulliver’s diary: It was 5th November 1726. The ship broke up in the storm and I had to swim to the island of Lilliput. I struggled on to the beach. I was so exhausted that I fell into a deep sleep.

It was daylight when I woke up. I was unable to move. My arms and legs, and even my hair, were fastened to the ground by thin cords. I heard low, mumbling voices. I lifted my chin as far as I could. I saw a tiny human being, not 10 cm tall, holding a bow and arrow towards my face. I noticed at least forty more. I gave a loud cry of astonishment and they all ran back in fright.

They returned when they knew I meant no harm. They were no longer frightened so they put away their bows and arrows. They had ladders and were building a viewing platform. I suppose I was the strangest thing they ever saw.

They knew I was hungry. A long line of tiny people climbed up on to my chin, each carrying a basket of food. There was meat, fruit and vegetables but each basket was smaller than a thumbnail. They emptied the delicious food into my mouth. They seemed amazed at my great appetite. When I had finished eating they rolled up some tiny barrels of wine and poured them into my mouth. Each barrel was about the size of a grape. I did not realise until later that their Emperor had ordered them to put some sleeping mixture into the wine.

I was satisfied and fell into a deep sleep that lasted eight hours.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- 1. Who wrote Gulliver’s Travels? _____
- 2. What was Lilliput in the story? _____
- 3. Around what year do you think the book was written? 1726 ☐ 1826 ☐ 1926 ☐
- 4. Why was Gulliver on Lilliput? _____
- 5. What do you think the little people thought of Gulliver? _____
- 6. Why did Gulliver fall asleep for eight hours? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Gulliver’s Travels...		The little people...		About myself...	
was written by an American	X	were nervous	✓	I enjoyed this story.	
is about the adventures of Gulliver	✓	were kind	✓	The story was boring.	
was written less than 400 years ago	✓	were helpful	✓	I read lots of books.	
is not very popular	X	were angry	X	I can’t find interesting books.	

C Imagine... You are one of the little people. Explain why you tied Gulliver down. P.A.

Unit 28 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Read the paragraph carefully and then answer the questions.

Mahesh is older than James but younger than Padma. Padma, who is Mahesh's cousin, is the same age as her brother, Raja. Raja has a sister called Tara, who is older than him. James is Mahesh's brother.

1.	Who is the oldest?	Tara	5.	Is Mahesh older or younger than Tara?	younger
2.	Who is the youngest?	James	6.	Is James older or younger than Padma?	younger
3.	How many people are mentioned in the paragraph?	5	7.	Is Padma younger than Tara?	yes
4.	Is Mahesh older than Raja?	No	8.	What relation is Padma to Tara?	sister

B Vocabulary. Tick the sentences in which the following words are used correctly.

1.	adventure	We went on a fantastic adventure.	✓	She is afraid to adventure out of the house.	
2.	careless	She is always kind and careless for others.		My homework was messy and careless.	✓
3.	struggle	The children played with the struggle.		It is a struggle to get up on cold mornings.	✓
4.	exhausted	I was exhausted after the marathon.	✓	I felt an exhausted this morning.	
5.	definite	It is time to make a definite.		He was definite that he was right.	✓
6.	opposed	I was opposed to the new building.	✓	I opposed that it would be alright.	

C Word Structure. Add a second syllable to make a word. V.A.

1.	for/get	5.	love/ly	9.	vill/age
2.	app/le	6.	peo/ple	10.	rubb/er
3.	lett/er	7.	happ/y	11.	mel/on
4.	swall/ow	8.	mann/er	12.	stat/ion

D Think, plan, write... Write a summary of Gulliver's diary entry from 5 November 1726. Map out your five main points first. P.A.

Beginning	2	3	4	The finish

E Teaser Time. Remove one letter from each word to make a new word. The letter can come from anywhere in the word. V.A.

1.	bead	bed	5.	trot	rot	9.	left	let
2.	crouch	couch	6.	head	had	10.	cat	at
3.	resign	reign	7.	saucer	sauce	11.	train	rain
4.	crane	cane	8.	bowl	owl	12.	bird	bid

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

juvenile jester jagged joyful jerk jelly junk judge jingle jumper

1.	wobbly dessert	jelly	6.	joker	jester
2.	showing happiness	joyful	7.	senior legal person	judge
3.	worn in colder weather	jumper	8.	noise made by coins	jingle
4.	sharp or uneven edges	jagged	9.	sudden unexpected movement	jerk
5.	young person	juvenile	10.	rubbish	junk
					Score <input type="text"/>

B Comprehension. Based on information from "Gulliver and the Little People", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1.	Gulliver's Travels was written almost 300 years ago.	✓	6.	The author, Jonathan Swift, was English.	X
2.	The little people fed Gulliver.	✓	7.	The tiny human beings were 10 m tall.	X
3.	The island was called Lilliput.	✓	8.	They climbed onto Gulliver using ladders.	✓
4.	It was located in the Irish Sea.	X	9.	Gulliver was tied up with thin cords.	✓
5.	Gulliver's ship was captured.	X	10.	As a drink they gave Gulliver wine.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Are these pronouns personal (PERS) or possessive (POSS)?

1. it	PERS	6. you	PERS
2. we	PERS	7. they	PERS
3. hers	POSS	8. mine	POSS
4. yours	POSS	9. he	PERS
5. ours	POSS	10. I	PERS

Score

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	
			Score <input type="text"/>

Colons and semicolons

A **colon** (:) is used between a general statement and more specific details of the statement. The first statement is usually a full sentence. The second statement or list gives more meaning to the first.

Example: There are a number of people on our green school committee: teachers, pupils, parents and the janitor.

A Add a colon to the following sentences.

1. The swimming pool rules should be followed closely: no running, no diving and no pushing.
2. You will need five ingredients for the cake: eggs, flour, milk, sugar and butter.
3. My mother gave me instructions before she left: wash the dishes and sweep the floor.
4. You will need to bring plenty of warm clothes: jumpers, scarf, hat, gloves and a coat.
5. I have a two favourite hobbies: reading and performing on stage.
6. I will bring my favourite books on holidays: Harry Potter, Rebecca and War Horse.
7. I have visited lots of countries in Europe: France, Germany, Poland and Italy.
8. My brother has to study for lots of subjects for his exams: English, Hindi, math and Science.

A **semicolon** (;) is used to join two complete sentences that are closely related to one another. Usually you can replace a semicolon with a full stop or the words **and** or **but**.

Example: My half of the bedroom is always spotless; my sister's half is messy.

B Add semicolons to the following sentences.

1. I love baking cakes; I also love baking biscuits.
2. Ms Agnisa is the principal of the school; Mrs Usha is the vice-principal.
3. Renu loves fruit; she doesn't like vegetables.
4. Bhanusri went to see the film; she really enjoyed it.
5. The date of the birthday party was changed; she forgot to tell us.
6. Ujwala loved the green jumper; it was too big for her.
7. Nitin enjoyed reading the book; he would love to read another one by the same author.
8. There was a bad frost last night; all of the footpaths were icy this morning.

C Rewrite each sentence using a colon or semicolon.

1. My mother has three pastimes: reading, knitting and crocheting.
2. There were lots of items on our book list: pens, pencils, books, rulers and a diary.
3. My hair is wet; I just washed it a few minutes ago.
4. The alarm clock went off; I jumped straight out of bed.
5. I have a pet hamster; my sister has a pet gerbil.
6. My dad is really funny; he always makes me laugh.
7. There is only one thing that I really hate doing: ironing.
8. There was a terrible crash this morning; four people were injured.
9. You need to bring three things to the party: a cake, balloons and a present.
10. My mum drives a Maruthi; my dad drives a Tata.

Fishy fishy









Seafood is healthy. There is plenty of seafood available in Andaman because Andaman is an island, surrounded by water. Most seafood is easy to cook. The hardest job is to catch the fish! A way around this is to buy the fish from a fishmongers. Fish can be bought whole or as fillets. Fillets are easier because the fish is cleaned, boned and cut. It can then be baked with a little lemon juice, or fried in a pan with lemon and butter.



Fish

Look at them flit
Lickety-split
Wiggling
Swiggling
Swerving
Curving
Hurrying
Scurrying
Chasing
Racing
Whizzing
Whisking

Flying
Frisking
Tearing around
With a leap and a bound
But none of them making the tiniest tiniest tiniest tiniest sound.

Fish	Shape/size/colour	Found...	Fish	Shape/size/colour	Found...
 Salmon	long, plump, pink flesh	in rivers and seas	 Hake	long, plump, white fish, flaky when cooked	at sea
 Plaice	medium, flat, white flesh, light	on the seabed	 Prawns	small shellfish, pink when cooked	crawling at sea
 Mackerel	smallish, shiny, silvery-blue, oily, grey flesh	at sea – usually in large groups	 Crab	large shellfish, body is brown, claws pinkish	crawling on seabed
 Mussels	small closed shellfish	clinging to rocks in groups or on mussel farms	 Monkfish	large mouth, can grow to 1.5 m in length, white	far out and in deep seawater

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
- Write the line in the poem you like best. _____
- What is a fishmonger? _____
- Why is it easy to get fish in Andaman? _____
- Why is it good to eat fish? _____
- List your three favourite fish (in order). 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

B Name the fish... Use the information in the table to match the description to the correct fish. V.A.

1.	shellfish, pinkish claws	crab	5.	flat fish found on seabed	plaice
2.	can grow to 1.5 m	monkfish	6.	plump, flaky white fish	hake
3.	silvery-blue and oily	mackerel	7.	clings in groups to rocks	mussels
4.	long fish, pink flesh	salmon	8.	shellfish, pink when cooked	prawn

C Imagine... You are a fish. Which fish would you be? Why? Tell what kind of personality you have and draw a picture of yourself. P.A.

Unit 29 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose the word that completes each simile.

whistle hills life abc silk bee

1.	as easy as	abc	4.	as soft as	silk
2.	as busy as a	bee	5.	as clean as a	whistle
3.	as old as the	hills	6.	as large as	life

B Vocabulary. Choose the two words or phrases that mean the same as those in the table.

move to avoid bounding rushing moving quickly turn quickly simpler
all around boat with nets less difficult fishing boat jumping enclose

1.	hurrying	rushing moving quickly	4.	leaping	jumping bounding
2.	surround	enclose all around	5.	easier	simpler less difficult
3.	trawler	fishing boat boat with nets	6.	swerve	turn quickly move to avoid

C Word Structure. Choose the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

ment ine ron ice

1.	pract <u>i</u> <u>c</u> <u>e</u>	pr <u>i</u> <u>c</u> <u>e</u> list	n <u>i</u> <u>c</u> <u>e</u> st	sl <u>i</u> <u>c</u> <u>e</u> d	l <u>i</u> <u>c</u> <u>e</u>
2.	ap <u>r</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u>	envi <u>r</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> ment	th <u>r</u> <u>o</u> <u>n</u> e	pr <u>o</u> <u>n</u> ounce	fr <u>o</u> <u>n</u> t
3.	n <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> ty	p <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u>	v <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> agar	l <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u> s	m <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>e</u>
4.	frag <u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u>	<u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u> ion	mo <u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u>	<u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u> or	la <u>m</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>t</u>

D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of "Fish". P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, "All at Sea", "The Big Catch", "Crab Crawl".
- Step 2: Choose key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Key words					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

E Teaser Time V.A.

1. Rearrange the letters to make one new word.

(i)	ideals	ladies	(iii)	nails	snail	(v)	guts	tugs
(ii)	scar	cars	(iv)	flow	fowl	(vi)	hare	hear

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answers.

(i) I am as light as a feather but you can't hold me for five minutes.
(btehra)

breath

(ii) I am round and flat. I have eyes but I can't see at all. (tubont)

button

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

abrupt impatient tense eager aloof jovial serious withdrawn reluctant relaxed

1. calm, not hassled	relaxed	6. lacking humour	serious
2. anxious	tense	7. not willing to wait	impatient
3. sudden	abrupt	8. standing back	aloof
4. not involved	withdrawn	9. unwilling	reluctant
5. keen	eager	10. happy	jovial

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Fishy fishy".

has white flesh have claws cling to rocks is healthy are a closed shellfish
is found in the sea crawl on the seabed is found in rivers and the sea has pink flesh
can be baked, boiled and fried

1. Seafood	(i)	is healthy	(ii)	can be baked, boiled and fried
2. Salmon	(i)	has pink flesh	(ii)	is found in rivers and the sea
3. Mussels	(i)	cling to rocks	(ii)	are a closed shellfish
4. Crabs	(i)	crawl on the seabed	(ii)	have claws
5. Hake	(i)	has white flesh	(ii)	is found in the sea

Score

C Grammar. Write the missing colons, semicolons and commas where they should be in the sentences.

- I went to a very loud, rock concert last night; I really enjoyed it.
- I do the following chores to earn my pocket money: dusting, hovering and ironing.
- She screamed loudly; her sneaky younger brother had jumped out of the wardrobe.
- I put a clean, waterproof plaster on my sore knee; it was bleeding because I fell.
- She is making lots of things for the cake sale: scones, tarts and biscuits.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Pigs are often ^{misunderstood} missunderstood. Some people ^{think} thank that they are dirty, untidy and stupid. ^{They} they are clean, intelligent animals and can even make ^{good} gud pets! They have an amazing sense of smell and use ^{their} there snouts to find any type of food. A pig has a snout, small eyes, and a small tail – ^{usually} usually curly. Pigs have thick ^{bodies} bodys and short legs with four toes. Female pigs ^{are} our called sows, male pigs are boars and baby pigs are piglets.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Rewind 5

Let's look back at hyphenated words, pronouns, root words and punctuation.

1. When do we use a hyphen in a word?
2. When do we use a colon or semicolon?
3. What is a prefix?
4. What is a pronoun?

A Are the colons and semicolons in these sentences used correctly (✓) or incorrectly (X)?

1. We have three fruit trees in our garden: an apple tree, a blackberry bush and a pear tree. ✓
2. We went to Tramore on our holidays; we go there every year. ✓
3. I have three different coats; a raincoat, a winter coat and a summer jacket. X
4. I am writing a book: I love to write. X
5. Can you please bring these three things to the party; a cake, a salad and some buns? X
6. There is something I can do to help: I'll tidy up the kitchen. ✓

When we add some **prefixes** to a word we also use a **hyphen**. We use a hyphen with:

- a prefix that ends in "a" or "i" if the root word begins with the same letter
 - words prefixed by "self" (apart from selfish and selfless)
 - words prefixed by "ex" when it means previous
 - a prefix in front of a proper noun
- anti-inflammatory
self-control
ex-soldier
un-European

B Rewrite each word using a hyphen if necessary. Write each word in a sentence.

1.	ultraambitious	ultra-ambitious	7.	unwell	
2.	antibiotic		8.	fireproof	
3.	selfpity	self-pity	9.	selfcontrol	self-control
4.	transAtlantic	trans-Atlantic	10.	exPresident	ex-President
5.	ultraquick	ultra-quick	11.	exact	
6.	selfesteem	self-esteem	12.	selfaddressed	self-addressed

C Use each pronoun once to complete the sentences. Then use each pronoun in a new sentence. P.A.

him our they I we you your he

1. He is usually a well-behaved boy in school.
2. We gave his book back to him.
3. We are pleased with the turnout at the meeting.
4. We left your library books back for you.
5. I like going to visit my grandmother.
6. It was not our fault that we missed the bus.
7. They are going to stay in their aunt's house.
8. Can you please stop interrupting me?

The Shark

A treacherous monster is the Shark
He never makes the least remark.
And when he sees you on the sand,
He doesn't seem to want to land.
He watches you take off your clothes,
And not the least excitement shows.
His eyes do not grow bright or roll,
He has astonishing self-control.
He waits till you are quite undressed,
And seems to take no interest.
His back is black, his stomach white,

He has a very dangerous bite.
And when towards the sea you leap,
He looks as if he were asleep.
But when you once get in his range,
His whole demeanour seems to change.
He throws his body right about,
And his true character comes out.
It's no use crying or appealing,
He seems to lose all decent feeling.
After this warning you will wish
To keep clear of this treacherous fish.

Man dragged out to sea by shark

The man in the photo is Rupert Kirkwood. In September 2011, Rupert went fishing in his kayak. For over an hour he caught nothing. Suddenly there was a tug on the fishing line. Rupert was excited. He tried to reel in his fish but the fish had other ideas. It dragged the boat 1 kilometre out to sea. Rupert had caught a 2 metre long shark! Finally, tired and terrified, Rupert reeled in his fish. The shark was almost as big as the boat. Rupert took some photographs and then returned the shark, unharmed, to the sea.



A Find words in the poem that match the descriptions below.

1.	very dangerous	treacherous	5.	golden seaside grains	sand	9.	expression	demeanour
2.	amazing	astonishing	6.	weeping	crying	10.	personality	character
3.	without clothes	undressed	7.	not awake	asleep	11.	begging	appealing
4.	comment	remark	8.	jump	leap	12.	eat with teeth	bite

B Answer the questions on the story. P.A.

- 1. What kind of boat was Rupert in? _____
- 2. What was Rupert doing in his boat? _____
- 3. What did the fish do? _____
- 4. What kind of fish was it? _____
- 5. What did Rupert do with the fish? _____

C Imagine... Draw a picture to match the line from the poem: "A treacherous monster is the Shark..." P.A.

Unit 30 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

1. a grey area	(i) normal and practical
2. on cloud nine	(ii) unclear
3. to be down to earth	(iii) finish up something
4. looking for a needle in a haystack	(iv) very happy
5. call it a day	(v) trying to find something impossible to find

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "The Shark" that mean the same as the phrases below.

1. he has an amazing ability to control his urges	He has astonishing self-control
2. he doesn't say anything	He never makes the least remark
3. as you go forth into the ocean	When towards the sea you leap
4. there is no point in getting upset or begging	It's no use crying or appealing

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. V.A.

	Word	One-syllable word	Two-syllable word	Two-syllable word
1.	moon	soon	cartoon	immune
2.	man	can	pecan	began
3.	your	cure	unsure	manure
4.	stage	age	upstage	enrage

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "Guess what bit me!". P.A.

bitten emergency ouch! chemist screamed enormous
assistance unexpected bandage terrified ointment silent

Paragraph 1	1.	Where were you?	2.	What were you doing?
	3.	Did you see your attacker?	4.	Was it bright/dark/wet?
Paragraph 2	1.	How did you know you were bitten?	2.	What did it feel like?
	3.	Feelings: swollen? sore? poisoned?	4.	What help did you get?
Paragraph 3	1.	Your attacker - where is it now?	2.	Have you met it?
	3.	Was it scary? funny? embarrassing?	4.	How are you now?

E Teaser Time.

1. The code represents the word PERSPIRES.
Using this code, find these hidden words:

P	E	R	S	P	I	R	E	S
2	1	3	6	2	4	3	1	6

62431	2416	24136	3421	23416	23166	62311	34616
SPIRE	PIES	PIERS	RIPE	PRIES	PRESS	SPREE	RISES

2. Five-Minute Word Bank. In five minutes, how many words (of three or more letters) can you make using the word RIDICULOUSLY? P.A.

(i)	SOUL	(iii)		(v)		(vii)		(ix)	
(ii)		(iv)		(vi)		(viii)		(x)	

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

scorching humid foggy blustery bright lashing dull chilly overcast stormy

1. cold	chilly	6. good sunshine	bright
2. wild and harsh	stormy	7. low damp cloud	foggy
3. very heavy rain	lashing	8. very hot	scorching
4. no sunshine, dark	dull	9. warm and clammy	humid
5. very windy	blustery	10. low cloud	overcast

Score

B Comprehension. Based on information from "The Shark", are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

1. The shark is a kind, gentle creature.	X	6. Rupert Kirkwood went fishing in a dinghy.	X
2. He doesn't say too much.	✓	7. Rupert was dragged 1 km out to sea.	✓
3. He has a white back and black stomach.	X	8. Rupert took lots of photographs.	✓
4. The shark has a dangerous bite.	✓	9. The shark was 10 metres long.	X
5. Rupert caught the shark immediately.	X	10. The shark was badly harmed.	X

Score

C Grammar. Underline a suffix and ring a pronoun in each sentence.

- I like the excitement of watching a football match.
- They were having an argument.
- He gives to charity.
- You are a very good cyclist.
- The colourful picture is mine.

Score

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Nocturnal creatures come out at nite. You might here long-eared owls hooting in the woods at Irish night. The Irish name for the long-eared owl is ceann cait. Badgers live in underground tunnels called They scent their calld setts. they leave a sent behind them to mark out there territory. The hedgehog is about the length of a ruler. it has poor eyesight but a great sense of smell. When in danger it curls up in a Foxes ball. Foxs can now be seen all over ireland.

Score

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score

Spell Well

1 -ain	2 -ally	3 -ance	4 -ant	5 -are	6 -ate
complain constrain disdain entertain explain obtain refrain remain retain strain	actually especially eventually finally gradually naturally normally occasionally specifically (un)usually	appearance assistance brilliance elegance extravagance importance instance performance significance tolerance	arrogant blatant brilliant constant important (in)significant (ir)relevant intolerant pleasant vacant	(un)aware compare declare flare glare nightmare prepare share software square	appropriate associate concentrate debate deliberate immediate indicate operate private separate
7 -ect	8 -end	9 -ense	10 -er	11 -est	12 -ful
effect imperfect incorrect inspect neglect prospect protect reject reflect respect	apprehend ascend depend descend extend intend overspend pretend recommend weekend	condense dispense expense immense intense nonsense offense recompense suspense tense	anger answer computer customer danger member reporter teacher together weather	(dis)honest busiest digest earliest narrowest protest remotest simplest suggest toughest	(dis)graceful careful cheerful delightful hopeful meaningful painful successful thoughtful useful
13 -ible	14 -ice	15 -ight	16 -ine	17 -ious	18 -ity
audible inedible credible feasible flexible horrible possible impossible visible invisible	choice device entice (in)justice malice notice practice rejoice service voice	downright flight height oversight plight straight tonight upright uptight weight	coastline combine confine define determine genuine imagine machine sunshine undermine	anxious cautious curious furious glorious malicious notorious previous suspicious various	authority community generosity majority necessity possibility quantity sensitivity simplicity stupidity
19 -ish	20 -sing	21 -ssing	22 -le	23 -ly	24 -ment
accomplish anguish distinguish English establish foolish publish rubbish selfish vanish	increasing choosing promising surprising decreasing confusing refusing distressing practising proposing	addressing assessing discussing embarrassing expressing missing passing pressing distressing impressing	available example impossible miserable obstacle people possible questionable trouble understandable	certainly extremely generally greatly immediately obviously patiently possibly quickly suddenly	agreement document environment equipment government improvement management movement statement treatment
25 -ness	26 -ter	27 -tion	28 -tion	29 -ure	30 -ve
awareness consciousness eagerness effectiveness forgiveness happiness kindness seriousness suddenness weakness	chapter character computer daughter disaster helicopter laughter monster quarter youngster	concentration dedication direction frustration information operation pollution population question solution	collection education investigation location consideration organisation regulation representation relation situation	culture departure future moisture picture pressure procedure reassure secure structure	behave dissolve grave improve involve misbehave remove resolve starve swerve

Spelling in Context

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
aggressive chattering confident learning listening mirror prepared produce sometimes teaching	annoying appear colourful environment important insect section spider (un)helpful (un)welcome	ascertained clinging compete enough essentially grappling impression octopus predicament wrestling	appeal fisherman include instead mammal nuisance seaside source swimmer village	celebration countries country famous healthy highest India mixture produce sunshine	afternoon billowed galloped ground passing racing reaching running stream through
Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 12
crunch discovered drowned frantically investigate lifeboat noticed passenger searched unselfish	amazing cheese(cake) flavour herb popular recognised sandwich savoury texture usually	gadget Christmas computer hundred remote beginning trouble bothered controlled (un)believable	atmosphere exotic haggling nowadays organic surprised thoroughly traditional vegetable wandering	accidental award famous interesting nominated ordinary programme rubbish storyteller tidying	chiming crooked grandfather highest important invented lunchtime position shadow watchmaker
Unit 13	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 16	Unit 17	Unit 18
absolutely delicious afterwards chuckled seasoning curious distance travelling reluctantly (un)friendly	America believed Brendan Canada Columbus discovered reached remember travelled (un)believable	bullied cruel ground harassed humour rumour sneeze understand wheeze whispered	according allowed delivery(ies) different famous fishmonger lorry(ies) photograph transport wheelbarrow	amateur championship competition membership practised reward success talented teenager travelled	collection complained computer concerned entertain forgotten gaping idiotic promised television
Unit 19	Unit 20	Unit 21	Unit 22	Unit 23	Unit 24
because chimney dangerous dreary fireplace government occasionally plentiful protest regularly	apartment building compared connected destroyed elevator monument operator skyscraper spectacular	everyday important magazine millionaire newspaper ordinary president probably reminding unable	alongside designed exciting eyelashes festival nostrils protect sandstorm supported travelling	dinosaur powerful enormous million fossil discovered vegetarian amazing difference features	dashing energetic excited friendly kindly lonely sometimes thought through weary
Unit 25	Unit 26	Unit 27	Unit 28	Unit 29	Unit 30
America announced belongings Chicago competing innocent destroying country(ies) Germany Russia	celebrated community courage imagine ordinary principal prison remote rural schoolteacher	(un)common content discovery feverish mighty miserable programme sympathy symptom wrapped	adventure delicious enjoyed frightened human Irishman island mumbling satisfied struggled	available chasing curving frisking hurrying scurrying shellfish surrounded swerving whizzing	appealing astonishing character dangerous demeanour excitement terrified towards treacherous (un)harmd

My Profile

Struggling (1-3)	Fair (4-6)	Well Done (7-9)	Star Performer (10)
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Vocabulary																														
10																														
9																														
8																														
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6																														
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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Comprehension																														
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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Grammar																														
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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

My Profile

Struggling (1-3)	Fair (4-6)	Well Done (7-9)	Star Performer (10)
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Accuracy (Proofing/dictation)																														
10																														
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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Spelling																															
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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

Comments

Term 1:

Date:

Term 2:

Date:

Term 3:

Date:

Useful Phrases

Openers for essays and debates

Opinions	Illustrations/Examples
In my opinion... It is generally believed... I strongly believe that... It is the view of some people that... I wish to put forward an opinion... I would like to present this argument...	Take for example the situation whereby... Let me give you an example. I would like to give you an example... This is clearly the case with... I am aware of a situation in which... I can think of a good example that proves my point.
Objections	Summaries
I don't agree at all... I reject the suggestion that... The argument is without foundation. I entirely disagree with the view that... On the contrary, that is not the case at all. Some people have an entirely different experience.	In summary I believe that... As a final point, I think... To conclude, ... Finally... Having reflected on all sides of the argument, I believe... I now wish to summarise the main points.

Feelings and emotions

Joy/Love	Sorrow/Hatred	Behaviour/Mood	Unkindness	Manners/Kindness
affection cheerfulness comfort contentment delight endearment fondness happiness passion regard	agony anguish despair detest disgust dismal hopeless misery scandalous vexatious	demure disdainful frolicsome humble indulgent insolent mirthful pompous stubborn sullen	brutal decrying denouncing envious malicious provoking revengeful tormenting uncivil venomous	admirable commendable compassionate cordial courteous foppish graceful polite refined willing

Character descriptions

able accomplished ambitious angry anxious argumentative athletic awesome beautiful bitter boorish bright brilliant bubbly careless casual childish clumsy complex confused conscientious courteous creative critical	curious demanding dependable despised devoted difficult disgusting dizzy domineering dramatic dull eccentric elegant enthusiastic educated excitable expressive faithful feeble flighty foolish fragile friendly generous	gentle grumpy hardworking harmless hasty haughty helpful high-spirited hostile humorous idealistic ignorant imaginative immature independent irresponsible irritating jolly kind lazy lovable loyal macho magnanimous	manipulative mature mean-spirited mighty miserly modest motivated musical nasty needy nosy nutty obsessive officious open-minded opinionated optimistic ordinary outgoing narrow-minded overbearing passionate pathetic patient	pessimistic powerful prickly protective quaint quiet reassuring refreshing responsible ridiculous robust rough rude sarcastic scatter-brained scrawny secretive self-centred sensitive shallow sociable spiteful strange strong	stubborn successful superficial sweet sympathetic talented tall tired tolerant tough tricky trustworthy uncertain unforgiving unusual violent vulnerable warm well-respected well-loved wise worried zany zealous
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