

The Little Fir Tree

This is a story told by famous Danish storyteller Hans Christian Andersen.

Once upon a time, there was a little fir tree. He wished he was as tall as the other trees in the forest. Sometimes in winter, the trees were brought into people's homes. They had coloured balls and little lights put on them.

One winter, the woodcutters cut down all the trees near the little fir tree. He felt sad to be left alone and thought that he would never be taken away from the forest. Then one evening the woodcutters came back, cut him down, and took him to a market in the city! The little fir tree felt very small in this new place. He noticed a family looking and smiling. "We'll take this little one home!" said the children.



At home, the children put nice things on the little fir tree – shiny silvery balls, colourful lights and a golden angel. The next day, the children saw presents under the tree. They ran to the tree and played there. The little fir tree was very happy to see how the children liked him.

FACTS ABOUT HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

- ★ He was born in Denmark in 1805, more than 200 years ago.
- ★ He started to write children's stories when he was 30.
- ★ He wrote many wonderful fairy stories.
- ★ He is famous all over the world.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- When and where was Hans Christian Andersen born? _____
- Why did children like him? _____
- Why was the fir tree unhappy? _____
- Where did the children find the fir tree? _____
- Name three things that were on the tree. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

The little fir tree...		The children...		About you...	
grew up in the forest	✓	cut the tree down	X	I like this story.	
was a tall tree	X	decorated the tree	✓	I think this is a sad story.	
liked children	✓	got presents for the tree	X	I read lots of books.	

C Imagine... Vote for your favourite fairy stories. Give 1 to the story you like best, 2 to your second favourite and so on. Write your favourite fairy story in your own words. P.A.

Superman		Harry Potter		Gulliver's Travel	
Arabian nights		Tom and Jerry		Chota Bhim	

Unit 10 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

difficult tidy road noisy joyful simple halt succeed wealthy prickly

1.	loud	noisy	6.	thorny	prickly
2.	happy	joyful	7.	stop	halt
3.	hard	difficult	8.	rich	wealthy
4.	street	road	9.	easy	simple
5.	neat	tidy	10.	pass	succeed

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	potato	<u>lamb</u>	cabbage	carrot	pod	cauliflower
2.	Saturn	Venus	Neptune	<u>Brazil</u>	Pluto	Uranus
3.	river	lake	stream	pond	sea	<u>valley</u>
4.	<u>cheetah</u>	monkey	ape	gorilla	baboon	chimpanzee
5.	hip	elbow	knee	<u>engine</u>	shoulder	spine
6.	raspberry	<u>lemonade</u>	orange	blackcurrant	strawberry	pear
7.	shirt	jacket	<u>shaver</u>	saree	skirt	frock
8.	flour	egg	sugar	milk	butter	<u>baker</u>

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	aw	law	claw	draw	flaw	jaw
2.	est	chest	west	best	guest	jest
3.	arm	alarm	farm	harm	warm	charm
4.	ew	chew	crew	renew	few	new
5.	ad	lad	dad	bad	pad	had

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

stories happily born listening bored reading Andersen older children true

Hans Christian Andersen wrote many stories for children. He was born in Denmark. Children enjoy listening to stories and when they are older they love reading stories themselves. Fairytales are not true and they usually end happily. Children never get bored listening to fairytales.

E Teaser Time. Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	an exciting time of the year	hiCsastmr	Christmas
2.	something you wrap and give away	tpseenr	present
3.	Santa usually fills this for you	nsotcgki	stocking
4.	you hang these on the tree	neodrasotci	decorations
5.	fun things that you pull to open	acksecr	crackers
6.	a big bird that is stuffed and eaten	utyker	turkey

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

Santa tired presents afterwards Christmas stocking exciting turkey tree television

1. Christmas is a very exciting time for children.
2. Children look forward to Santa leaving them presents.
3. The presents are left in a stocking or under the tree.
4. People eat turkey for dinner and have Christmas pudding afterwards.
5. People are tired after dinner so they sit and watch television.

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "The Little Fir Tree".

pudding in the forest turkey an angel for Christmas
from the market played by the tree shiny balls lonely ran to the tree

1.	At first the little fir tree was	(i)	lonely	(ii)	in the forest
2.	Then the children got the tree	(i)	from the market	(ii)	for christmas
3.	The tree was decorated with	(i)	shiny balls	(ii)	an angel
4.	The children	(i)	ran to the tree	(ii)	played by the tree
5.	At Christmas we can eat	(i)	pudding	(ii)	turkey

Score

C Grammar. List these words in alphabetical order.

little notice forest winter beautiful
family brought children friendly present

1.	beautiful	3.	children	5.	forest	7.	little	9.	present
2.	brought	4.	family	6.	friendly	8.	notice	10.	winter

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 11 - Grammar

Homophones

Homophones are words that **sound the same** but are **spelt differently** and have **different meanings**.

Two means the number 2. I have **two** hands.

To is used with a verb in a sentence. I love **to** run.

Too means too much of something, or also. It is **too** late. My friend came **too**.

A Use the correct homophone (to, too or two) in the following sentences.

- I had to go to the doctor when I was sick last week. She gave me two tablets to take every day until I got better. I think that was too many.
- Yesterday we decided to visit the victoria museum. I went with my mum and my little brother came too. When we got there, I thought the queue was too long but we decided to wait. Finally we paid two rupees each to see the Victoria figures.

B Correct (✓) or Incorrect (X)?

- I wanted to see the film but I was too young.
- As a special treat on a Friday we go too the pizzeria for our dinner.
- I forgot too tidy my room.
- My babysitter always plays her music too loud.
- Two of my neighbours are moving house.
- I don't like to get up to early on a Saturday morning.
- I am trying to learn my two times tables but they are too difficult.
- The lady was to hungry too wait any longer for her dinner.

✓
X
X
✓
✓
X
✓
X

C Does the word too make sense in front of these words? Tick the ones that make sense. Write sentences using the pairs of words that you ticked.

1.	too	old	✓	6.	too	cold	✓	11.	money	✗	
2.	too	hard	✓	7.	too	sad	✓	12.	sisters	✗	
3.		feet	✗	8.	too	poor	✓	13.	too	clever	✓
4.		school	✗	9.		rupee	✗	14.	too	angry	✓
5.	too	late	✓	10.	too	dirty	✓	15.		walk	✗

- The horse was too old to run in the race.

-
-
-
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-
-
-

The Flintstones

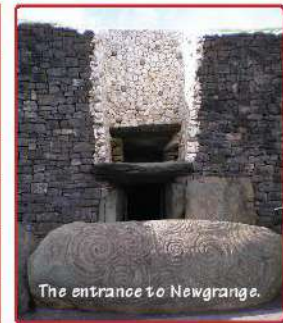
The Flintstones is a cartoon programme that was first shown on television about 50 years ago. It is about two families who lived in the Stone Age – thousands of years ago when most things were made from stone. The cartoon is popular because the characters are Stone-Age people with a Stone-Age car and a pet dinosaur!



The names of people and places in the cartoon are based on stones – because, of course, they lived in the Stone Age! Fred Flintstone is the main character. He lives with his wife, Wilma, and their baby girl, Pebbles. Their dinosaur's name is Dino. Fred's best friend is Barney Rubble. Barney and his wife, Betty, have a son called Bamm-Bamm. The Flintstones live in a stone house, in a town called Bedrock. Sometimes Fred gets excited about things and shouts "Yabba Dabba Doo!" Fred and Barney travel in Fred's Stone-Age car. It is made of rocks and wood and has no engine. Fred and Barney have to use their feet to move the car. The Flintstones cartoon was 50 years old in 2010 and because people liked it so much it was decided to bring it back again.

THE STONE AGE IN IRELAND

- ★ The first people came to Ireland about 10,000 years ago, during the Stone Age.
- ★ They used tools and weapons made of stone.
- ★ They hunted animals and gathered wild food.
- ★ Later Stone-Age people farmed and built homes to live in.
- ★ The Newgrange tomb in Co. Meath was built later in the Stone Age.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Name the members of the Flintstone family. _____
- Name the members of the Rubble family. _____
- When did people first come to Ireland? _____
- Name something that was built during the Stone Age. _____
- What did people hunt in the Stone Age? _____

B Read, Think, Pick. Ring the correct two words/phrases in each line.

1.	Fred lived in	a bungalow	Bedrock	a tent	an apartment	a stone house
2.	Fred travelled by	stone car	train	foot	spaceship	bicycle
3.	Fred sent messages by	stone signs	text	email	remote control	sounds
4.	Fred enjoyed	television	the stone car	computers	stone throwing	the cinema

C Imagine... Fred Flintstone invites you to lunch. What would he give you? P.A.

Starter _____ Main course _____ Dessert _____

Unit 11 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

unpopular answer false learn horrible present last weak senior exit

1.	first	last	6.	true	false
2.	popular	unpopular	7.	strong	weak
3.	lovely	horrible	8.	absent	present
4.	entrance	exit	9.	teach	learn
5.	question	answer	10.	junior	senior

B Vocabulary. Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly. Y.A.

- We always **meet** at the end of the street.
- The boy didn't **know** how to row.
- The old tree **stump** looked like a bump.
- She bought a new **gown** in a shop in the town.
- I must **repeat** that I don't eat meat.
- I love the **thrill** of skating downhill.
- He can easily **hear** when he is near.
- Can you **see** the cut on my knee?

C Word Structure. Write words that begin with the same letters. Y.A.


1.	fl	fleece	fly	flow	flick	flower
2.	dr	dread	drip	drop	drove	drink
3.	sm	smoke	small	smash	smile	smog
4.	str	stroke	strip	strike	strap	strive
5.	wh	which	what	when	where	why

D Descriptors. Choose two words from the list to complete each sentence.

sharp dark funny wild terrifying huge bone large damp television

- During the Stone Age people lived in damp, dark caves.
- The Flintstones is a funny, television cartoon.
- Cave dwellers hunted wild, large animals for food.
- The hunters used sharp, bone tools.
- Huge, terrifying dinosaurs roamed the earth long ago.

E Teaser Time. The word FLINTSTONES has a code. Using this code, find these hidden words:

F	L	I	N	T	S	T	O	N	E	S	
3	6	9	1	7	5	7	8	1	2	5	

1852	69125	7812	7917	3912	69815	1912	1872
nose	lines	tone	tint	fine	lions	nine	note

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "g"			Words beginning with "h"		
1.	happy or pleased	gay	6.	can be curly or straight	hair
2.	a very strong wind	gale	7.	opposite to sad	happy
3.	animal with long neck	giraffe	8.	you put a hat on it	head
4.	you put a car in it	garage	9.	looks like a rabbit	hare
5.	not a boy but a...	girl	10.	when you need food	hungry

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1.	Cartoons are on television.	✓	6.	Fred and Barney are best friends.	✓
2.	Fred Flintstone is a television.	X	7.	The Flintstones is an old cartoon.	✓
3.	Fred's wife is called Wilma.	✓	8.	The Stone Age was 10,000 years ago.	✓
4.	Bamm-Bamm is a dinosaur.	X	9.	People ate stones in the Stone Age.	X
5.	The Flintstones live in Blackrock.	X	10.	Newgrange is in County Meath.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Complete the sentences using to, too or two.

- He has two apples to eat for lunch.
- It's too late to go outside and play.
- I invited two friends to my party.
- I'm too tired to do my homework.
- I have two ears and two eyes.

Score

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

Once upon a time an old lady lived in a very old house. There were lots of mice in the house. The lady was not happy with the mice. They ate her cheese. They ate her meat. They ate her biscuits. They made noise at nite and she could not sleep. So he got a cat and the cat killed lots of mice. The lady was happy and the cat was happy to.

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 12 - Grammar

Rewind 2

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

1. What does alphabetical order mean?
2. What is a verb?
3. When do we use their and our?
4. What is a homophone?

A Underline the verb in each sentence. Write it.

1. I got a new computer for Christmas. got
2. My grandparents live in Nagpur. live
3. I watch an hour of television every evening. watch
4. They went to Delhi at the weekend. went
5. I fell off my bicycle yesterday. fell
6. Uma broke her arm in an accident. broke
7. Conor scored a goal in the match last week. scored
8. She gave the boy some money. gave
9. The king sat on his throne. sat
10. The gardener dug a hole. dug

B Put the underlined verbs into alphabetical order.

1.	broke	5.	got	9.	watch
2.	dug	6.	live	10.	went
3.	fell	7.	sat		
4.	gave	8.	scored		

C Underline the verbs. Rewrite the sentences using the correct homophones.

1. The children play with (there/their) toys. The children play with their toys.
2. (Are/Our) dog barked all night long. Our dog barked all night long.
3. Brian walks (to/two/too) school every day. Brian walks to school every day.
4. They are not going to (are/our) house. They are not going to our house.
5. (Are/Our) you sure you saw (to/two/too) fairies? Are you sure you saw two fairies?
6. He took (to/two /too) long to write it down. He took too long to write it down.
7. It melted because it was (to/two/too) hot. It melted because it was too hot.
8. Please leave your shoes over (there/their). Please leave your shoes over there
9. They put on (there/their) aprons when they cook. They put on their aprons when they cook.
10. I bought (to/two/too) stamps in the post office. I bought two stamps in the post office.

Old Noah's Ark

Old Noah once he built an ark,
And patched it up with hickory bark.
He anchored it to a great big rock,
And then he began to load his stock.

The animals went in one by one,
The elephant chewing a caraway bun.
The animals went in two by two,
The crocodile and the kangaroo.

The animals went in three by three,
The tall giraffe and the tiny flea.
The animals went in four by four,
The hippopotamus stuck in the door.

The animals went in five by five,
The bees mistook the bear for a hive.
The animals went in six by six,
The monkey was up to his usual tricks.

The animals went in seven by seven,
Said the ant to the elephant, "Who're you shov'n?"
The animals went in eight by eight,
Some were early and some were late.

The animals went in nine by nine,
They all formed fours and marched in line.
The animals went in ten by ten,
If you want any more, you can read it again!



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Where was the ark anchored? _____
- Who was with the kangaroo? _____
- Who got stuck in the door? _____
- How many elephants went into the ark? _____
- What mistake did the bees make? _____
- What were the two smallest creatures? (i) _____ (ii) _____

B Make smaller words from the animal names. V.A.

crocodile	elephant	hippopotamus	monkeys	giraffe	kangaroos
role	pant	hoot	some	rig	sag
cod	leap	must	key	rag	soon
rod	let	pop	men	fair	rag
code	help	him	monk	gear	rank
mode	tan	hoop	on	fire	sang

C Imagine... Draw a picture to match any two of these lines from the poem. P.A.

- The elephant chewing a caraway bun
- The hippopotamus stuck in the door
- The bees mistook the bear for a hive
- The monkey was up to his usual tricks

Unit 12 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

alarm friends homework question zoo joke vegetables numbers crash music

invite	friends	listen	music
answer	question	correct	homework
laugh	joke	eat	vegetables
set	alarm	visit	zoo
add	numbers	avoid	crash

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	pista	cashew	pea	almond	twig	nuts
2.	kuchipudi	kathak	ballet	kathakali	disco	dances
3.	zebra	giraffe	monkey	elephant	tiger	animals
4.	flour	egg	milk	sugar	butter	ingredients
5.	wheel	saddle	handlebar	brake	gear	bicycle parts
6.	bugle	drums	piano	violin	guitar	instruments
7.	wind	rain	sun	storm	snow	weather
8.	e	a	i	o	u	vowels

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	fir	1	5.	wonderful	3	9.	character	3
2.	woodcutter	3	6.	Flintstone	2	10.	television	4
3.	Christmas	2	7.	Fred	1	11.	children	2
4.	Santa	2	8.	Animals	2	12.	family	3

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- The little fir tree was not small.
- Winter is a warm season.
- Santa takes puts toys under the tree.
- Winter is the best day time of year.
- Stone-Age people had no good phones.
- Venu loves his play toys.
- I bought past one yesterday.
- The teacher is went to the zoo.
- There were where none left.
- The dog done did the damage.

E Teaser Time. Can you make 20 words from the word "hippopotamus"? V.A.

1.	hip	5.		9.		13.		17.	
2.		6.		10.		14.		18.	
3.		7.		11.		15.		19.	
4.		8.		12.		16.		20.	

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

swinging sting teeth banana hopping spray trunk pouch hive underwater

1.	kangaroo	(i)	pouch	(ii)	hopping
2.	bees	(i)	hive	(ii)	sting
3.	monkey	(i)	banana	(ii)	swinging
4.	crocodile	(i)	teeth	(ii)	underwater
5.	elephant	(i)	spray	(ii)	trunk

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Old Noah's ark was tied to	a bridge	a tree	a rock
2.	It was patched up with	bark	growl	snap
3.	Elephants have	long necks	large ears	small toes
4.	Crocodiles are	dangerous	echo friendly	dancers
5.	Giraffes have	small legs	long necks	large ears

Score

C Grammar. Ring the verb in each sentence. Put the verbs into alphabetical order.

1.	The sun <u>rises</u> every morning.	1.	burst
2.	The lambs <u>play</u> in the field.	2.	closed
3.	I <u>make</u> my bed in the morning.	3.	make
4.	He <u>closed</u> his eyes.	4.	play
5.	The balloon <u>burst</u> with a bang.	5.	rises

Score

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

The next ^{day} Day hunters had left a trap to ^{catch} cach the lion. ^{It} it was a big net made of ropes. The lion was out looking for food. He fell ~~fell~~ into the trap. He ^{roared} roard and cried but he could not get out. ^{The} the mouse heard the lion roaring and came to help him. The ^{mouse} mice began to nibble the rope. ^{He} We nibbled and nibbled until the rope broke. The ^{lion} Lion was then able to get out of the trap. ^{He} He* was free again.

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 13 - Grammar

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes the noun it goes with.

I bought a **beautiful** candle in the shop. (Tells us more about the candle.)

The shed was **dark** and **untidy**. (Tells us more about the shed.)




A Underline the adjective in each sentence.

- I left my filthy runners outside.
- I read an exciting book.
- Turn down that loud music.
- The old woman lost her key.
- The tall man banged his head.
- I closed the heavy curtains.
- The shiny coin caught my eye.
- The snail left a slimy trail.
- The vicious dog barked all night.
- I took a long walk to get some exercise.
- My sister has a red skateboard.
- Dad cleaned the dirty window.

B Choose an adjective to fill in each blank. V.A.

- My mum brought me to the exciting water park.
- I saw flashing lights on the Garda car.
- The small girl couldn't reach the shelf.
- I hoovered the dusty carpet.
- The grey squirrel destroys the trees.
- I don't like crossing the busy road.
- My dad loves listening to rock music.
- The boat crossed over the rough sea.
- The brown mouse crawled through the hole.
- The large bells chime every hour.

C Use three adjectives to describe each picture. V.A.

1. 	2. 	3. 
(i) yellow	(i) warm	(i) cute
(ii) round	(ii) wool	(ii) brown
(iii) soft	(iii) red	(iii) happy

Soori's fable: The Fox and the Crow

One day Crow was out searching for food. He was very hungry and there was very little food to be seen – no bread, no worms, no seeds, no berries.

Crow was just getting ready to return home when he spotted an open window at the back of a house. Inside the window he saw a lovely plate of cheese – all kinds of cheese. Crow was very pleased. "I think I could manage a little cheese," he said to himself. "I'm sure that just one piece will not be missed."

Crow slipped in through the open window and grabbed a nice piece of cheese. He quickly left with the cheese in his beak and flew up to a tall branch in a nearby oak tree. But not too far away was Fox – sly, hungry Fox who was also looking for food. He saw the cheese and really, really wanted it. Fox came and sat under the tree.

"Good morning, Crow," he said, hoping that Crow would answer back. But Crow knew that Fox wanted the cheese so he did not answer. "How is your family?" said Fox, but Crow still did not answer. Crow just sat with the cheese in his mouth looking at Fox.

Fox sat a while and then said to Crow, "I have never heard you singing, Crow, but everyone tells me that you have the sweetest voice of all the birds." Crow was so pleased to hear this good news, he decided to show off his voice. "Caw, caw, caw," said Crow, and as soon as he opened his beak to sing, the cheese fell to the ground. Fox grinned and said, "May be you have a good voice, Crow, but you are not very clever!" Fox then grabbed the cheese and ran away.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Who was hungry? _____
2. Where did Crow see cheese? _____
3. Where did Crow go after getting the cheese? _____
4. What did Fox want? _____
5. What happened when Crow began to sing? _____
6. What did Fox do at the end? _____

B Read, Think, Pick. Ring the correct two words/phrases in each line.

Crow was	hungry	clever	friends with fox	a good singer	a robber
Fox was	friends with crow	mean	a bad singer	cleve	a good singer
Crows eat	cheese	noodles	rusks	rice	baked beans
Spot the cheese	Cheddar	cauliflower	raspberries	meal	Jammu

C Imagine... Draw a picture of the person in the house after they saw the cheese was missing. P.A.

Unit 13 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

weep smart dish exam quiet wide cruel book right old

1.	test	exam	6.	correct	right
2.	plate	dish	7.	silent	quiet
3.	clever	smart	8.	ancient	old
4.	novel	book	9.	cry	weep
5.	mean	cruel	10.	broad	wide

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	ladies	men	boys	girls	children	sheep
2.	boat	ship	submarine	yacht	speed boat	car
3.	stone	pebble	twig	rock	boulder	brick
4.	light	heavy	small	blue	big	long
5.	Mary	Varun	Abhi	Sheela	Peter	Julee
6.	squirrel	giraffe	ankle	pony	bear	snake
7.	toe	heel	kangaroo	finger	sole	toenail
8.	pen	rubber	marker	milk	crayon	chalk

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	ee	spree	wee	flee	glee	see
2.	ow	cow	crow	bow	flow	tow
3.	in	win	chin	spin	bin	fin
4.	ack	lack	black	back	stack	hack
5.	ot	cot	dot	not	lot	clot

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

during quietly cubs Ireland chickens den clever tails white night

The fox is a clever animal. There are many foxes all over Ireland. They sleep during the day and come out at night. They move around quietly looking for food. Foxes have long tails with a white tip at the end. Farmers do not like foxes because they try to steal chickens. Young foxes are called cubs. The fox's home is called a den.

E Teaser Time. Word Links. Write the missing letters to create two real words. V.A.

1.	app	le	ader	5.	lun	ch	imney	9.	plea	se	ven
2.	bana	na	ppy	6.	pictu	re	play	10.	re	st	ore
3.	goril	la	mp	7.	cam	el	ephant	11.	pota	to	ast
4.	cat	ch	urch	8.	ho	me	at	12.	theat	re	spect

* Score each exercise out of 10.

Unit 13 - Check-up

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "i"			Words beginning with "j"		
1.	frozen water	ice	6.	type of trousers	jeans
2.	used to make clothes smooth	iron	7.	to hop	jump
3.	land surrounded by water	island	8.	where criminals get locked up	jail
4.	not feeling well	ill	9.	it's nice on bread	jam
5.	to make bigger	increase	10.	a bit like a coat	jacket

Score

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

- (hungry/food) _____
- (worms/live) _____
- (enjoy/fox) _____
- (sly/returned) _____
- (grabbed/cheese) _____

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

C Grammar. Add a suitable adjective to each noun. V.A.

- The angry dog bit the young boy.
- The little girl was reading a funny story.
- The tall man had a small bicycle.
- The bad weather upset the busy farmer.
- The happy baker made lovely bread.

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 14 - Grammar

Here, there or where

Here means this place. I am over **here**.
There means that place. She is over **there**.
Where means which place. **Where** is the shop?

A Write where, here or there.

1. Where are you going on Monday?
2. I left my glasses on the table over there.
3. Do you know where the recycling centre is?
4. Jasmin will be here in another five minutes.
5. There are a lot of horses in that big field.
6. You must sign your name here on the dotted line.
7. Home is where the heart is.
8. Please take a seat over there until you are called.

There and **their** sound alike but are spelt differently and have different meanings.
They are homophones. **Their** means that it belongs to them.

B Write their or there.

1. Their mother is a very kind woman.
2. We go swimming there every Sunday morning.
3. Can you please give them their change?
4. There are very nice walks in the forest near my home.
5. They are wearing their best clothes today.
6. We will go there tomorrow if the weather is dry.
7. Is there a post office open anywhere in town today?
8. They always wear their helmets when they go out cycling.

Here and **hear** are also homophones. **Hear** is used to talk about what we do with our ears.

C Write here or hear.

1. Here is the sandwich that you ordered.
2. Can you hear me at the back of the room?
3. I did not hear what the lady said.
4. There is a free seat here beside me.
5. Did you hear the doorbell ringing?
6. The children could hear a loud buzzing noise.
7. It is my first time to come here.
8. The chimney sweep was here this morning.

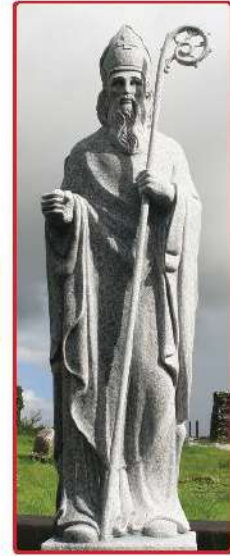
Unit 14 - Comprehension

The saints and the weather

The three most famous saints in Kerala are Saint Paul, Saint Thomas and Saint Patrick. All saints have a feast day. Saint Paul's feast day (1 February) is the first day of spring, so it is easy to remember. Saint Patrick's feast day is 17 March – that is also easy because Saint Patrick is Kerala's patron saint and most people have a day off that day. But Saint Thomas's feast day is sometimes forgotten because it is on 9 June – just an ordinary day in summer.

In Kerala people always talk about the weather. This is probably because nobody is ever sure what the weather will be like. Will there be rain, or wind, or sun, or clouds – or a mixture of all of these?

Long ago when the three famous saints died, they were in heaven discussing the weather! Saint Paul said, "Well, my feast day is on the first day of spring, so every third day after my feast day should be fine." Saint Patrick then said, "Well every second day after my feast day should be fine." Saint Thomas, who was the only one of the three saints with his feast day in summer said, "Well every day after my feast day should be fine." And maybe, just maybe, all three saints were right. Check it out!



Saint Patrick

THE SEASONS

★ Spring begins on 1 February.	The spring months are February, March and April.
★ Summer begins on 1 May.	The summer months are May, June and July.
★ Autumn begins on 1 August.	The autumn months are August, September and October.
★ Winter begins on 1 November.	The winter months are November, December and January.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
31	28 (29)	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Name three Keralite saints. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Name the summer months. _____
- Which season do you like best? _____ Why? _____
- What happens to the trees in autumn? _____
- Which season do you think is hardest for old people? _____

B Quick Pick

How many days are in...	In what month...	In what season do...
summer?	92	is your birthday? P.A. flowers appear? Spring
March and May?	62	is St Patrick's Day? March leaves turn colour? Autumn
spring	89/90	does winter begin? November people swim outside? Summer

C Imagine... You are working as a weather reporter. Keep a weather chart for a week. Record when it was rainy, sunny, windy or cloudy. P.A.

P.S : Keralite = of Kerala

Unit 14 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

unknown never extraordinary sweet generous rich despair ends forget leave

1.	always	never	6.	ordinary	extraordinary
2.	arrive	leave	7.	begins	ends
3.	famous	unknown	8.	selfish	generous
4.	remember	forget	9.	bitter	sweet
5.	poor	rich	10.	hope	despair

B Vocabulary. Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

- You cannot **wear** the dress with the tear.
- That **man** has a secret plan.
- What did you **bring** to give to the King?
- I always **complain** if I have a pain.
- I saw a lovely **cake** but it was fake.
- I don't think he **knew** there were only a few.
- We came to no **harm** because we had a fire alarm.
- Please let me know **when** you find my pen.

C Word Structure. Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.

1.	gl	gloom	glow	glare	glove	glitter
2.	tr	train	trim	treat	true	tribe
3.	sk	skate	skim	ski	sky	skill
4.	fr	from	frill	fry	frame	fright
5.	squ	squat	squeak	squeal	squash	squirm

D Descriptors. Choose two adjectives from the list to complete each sentence.

spring Keralite grey blustery rain thunder cold mild patron loud

- There were grey, rain clouds in the sky.
- We went for a walk on a mild, spring evening.
- The wind blew on a cold, blustery day.
- There was a loud, thunder storm last night.
- Saint Patrick is an Keralite patron saint.



E Teaser Time. Rearrange the letters to make one new word. V.A.

1.	sham	mash	5.	tabs	stab	9.	swing	wings
2.	huts	shut	6.	ache	each	10.	snips	spins
3.	ours	sour	7.	ward	draw	11.	crews	screw
4.	furs	surf	8.	traps	strap	12.	reset	steer

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

summer spring winter leaves rains ice umbrella nice season young

1. It often rains and people get wet because they have no umbrella.
2. Summer is the brightest season in the year.
3. Accidents often happen in winter when people slip on ice.
4. Autumn is a nice season because the leaves turn to gold and red.
5. The young animals begin to appear in spring.

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1. Saint paul was a good person.	✓	6. Saint Paul's feast day is 1 February.	✓
2. Spring begins 17 March.	X	7. Saint Thomas's feast day is 1 March.	X
3. Summer begins on 1 May.	✓	8. There are three seasons altogether.	X
4. Spring comes after summer.	X	9. June is in the summer season.	✓
5. It always rains on 9 June.	X	10. Saint Paul is Kerala's patron saint.	X

Score

C Grammar. Use here, there, where, hear or their to complete the sentences. V.A.

1. Where did they leave their coats?
2. Did you hear that noise over there?
3. Can you hear me down there at the back?
4. We are here with their coats.
5. I came here with their money.

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

Instructions

We use **instructions** to help us to make or do things.

A recipe is a **set of instructions** how to bake or make something that you eat.

Important things you need for a recipe

Ingredients: this is a list of the foods you will need.

Equipment: these are the non-food things that you will need.

Method: this tells you exactly what steps to take. Usually the steps have numbers.

A Read this recipe.

How to make butterfly buns

Ingredients	Method
150g butter or margarine 150g caster sugar 150g self-raising flour 3 eggs Jam Whipped cream	1. Turn the oven on to 180°C. 2. Beat the butter and sugar in a bowl until pale and creamy. 3. Add the eggs one at a time with some flour. Keep beating the mixture until smooth. 4. Fill the bun cases almost to the top with the mixture. 5. Place in the oven for 20 minutes. 6. The buns are ready when they are well risen, golden brown and feel springy in the middle. 7. Slice off the top of each bun and cut it in half. These will be the wings. 8. Add a spoonful of jam and cream and stick two wings out of each bun.
Equipment Bowl Beater or whisk Baking tray Paper bun cases Tablespoon Knife	

Tip: Leave the butter out of the fridge to soften it.

B Answer the questions. P.A.

1. How much sugar do you need? _____
2. What are the first two ingredients that you mix together? _____
3. What do you use to mix the ingredients? _____
4. Do you fill the bun cases to the top with the mixture? _____
5. How long do you leave the buns in the oven for? _____
6. How do you know when the buns are ready? _____

C Write a recipe for a milkshake. Fill in the plan first to help you. Draw a picture of your finished milkshake. P.A.

1. Ingredients: _____
2. Equipment: _____
3. Method: _____

Teddy bears

Teddy Bear's Lament

Once when you were only two,
I used to sit right next to you,
I'd guard you bravely as you slept,
And comfort you each time you wept.

Bumpity-bump through mud and snow,
I followed everywhere you'd go,
But bruising bumps could not erase,
That silly grin upon my face.

Thumps and hugs and loving deeds
Are all that any Teddy needs.
Then one day you went to play
And left me all alone to stay,
To wait with patience by myself
Collecting dust upon your shelf.

Now I sit here in despair,
A very lonely Teddy Bear.
I hope that, having read my poem,
You'll soon come back to take me home.
'Cause loneliness is just enough,
To break my woolly heart of fluff.

The story of the teddy bear

Teddy bears were invented more than 100 years ago. At that time, the president of the United States was Theodore Roosevelt and his nickname was "Teddy". The president was invited on a bear hunt and almost everyone – except the president – caught a bear. People heard about this and they began to laugh about the president and call him "Teddy Bear". A man called Morris Michtom was living in New York at the time. He had a sweet shop but at night he made toys with his wife, Rose. He made a toy bear and put it in his shop window with a sign saying "Teddy's bear". Everyone wanted one, so he had to make more. Teddy bears are still very popular toys.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Who was the teddy bear named after? _____
2. Who made the first teddy bear? _____
3. Why is the teddy in the poem sad? _____
4. Where is your teddy bear? _____
5. Do you think your teddy is lonely? _____

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

1. courageously	bravely	5. funny smile	grin	9. keep books on it	shelf
2. cried a lot	wept	6. have fun	play	10. rhyming story	poem
3. wet clay	mud	7. gathering	collecting	11. where you live	home
4. stupid	silly	8. alone	by myself	12. beats in the body	heart

C Imagine... Draw your own teddy. P.A.

Unit 15 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

carpet picture football pencil baby dinner wood lunchbox sandwich flower

1.	paint	picture	6.	burn	wood
2.	mind	baby	7.	kick	football
3.	open	lunchbox	8.	sharpen	pencil
4.	hoover	carpet	9.	pick	flower
5.	make	sandwich	10.	eat	dinner

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	knitting	reading	painting	swimming	running	hobbies
2.	spinach	tomato	pepper	cucumber	onion	salads
3.	dictionary	poetry	fiction	comic	puzzle	reading
4.	6	9	12	11	15	numbers
5.	morning	evening	night	midnight	afternoon	times
6.	salted	cheese/onion	salt/vinegar	spring onion	chilli	crisps
7.	tennis	basketball	cricket	hockey	soccer	sports
8.	noodles	meal	pizza	burger	pulav	Food

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	crow	1	5.	family	3	9.	Brigid	2
2.	fox	1	6.	saint	1	10.	technical	3
3.	manage	2	7.	weather	2	11.	cushion	2
4.	morning	2	8.	Patrick	2	12.	cartoon	2

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- I have had no idea what to do then.
- The fox is never a clever animal.
- There are seven days in the last week.
- Bring me a two red balls please.
- I would like to have bring her flowers.
- I am are a very good singer.
- The crashed car looks like new.
- Lamb is my favourite fish dish.
- I have know information about it.
- It is dark so we need no light.

E Teaser Time. Can you make 20 words from the words "teddy bear"? P.A.

1.	bar	5.		9.		13.		17.	
2.		6.		10.		14.		18.	
3.		7.		11.		15.		19.	
4.		8.		12.		16.		20.	

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

created fearless clean smile alone wipe away smirk isolation made courageous

1.	brave	(i)	fearless	(ii)	courageous
2.	erase	(i)	clean	(ii)	wipe away
3.	loneliness	(i)	isolation	(ii)	alone
4.	invented	(i)	created	(ii)	made
5.	grin	(i)	smile	(ii)	smirk

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Teddy bears began	in Ireland	<u>in America</u>	in Australia
2.	Theodore Roosevelt was a	teddy bear	shopkeeper	<u>president</u>
3.	Teddies were invented about	<u>100 years ago</u>	ten years ago	one year ago
4.	Teddies are often found in	camps	<u>cots</u>	cars
5.	Teddies are usually	<u>furry</u>	sticky	cheeky

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

I am making a stew for dinner. First I fry the meat and butter. I chop up carrots and celery and add them to the pot with some herbs from the garden. I add boiling stock. I turn down the heat and let it simmer for twenty minutes. Now I can clean up the dishes and heat the oven. I season the stew with salt and pepper. I place it in a dish in the oven and leave it to cook slowly.

Score

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

The tortoise ^{said} ~~siad~~ that he was stronger and that he would show them how. The ^{tortoise} ~~Tortoise~~ swam into the water ^{with} ~~wit~~ the rope in his mouth. ^{He} ~~he~~ swam to the bottom and tied the rope ^{to} ~~too~~ a very big ^{rock} ~~roc~~. The elephant pulled and pulled. ^{He} ~~He~~ pulled again and the ~~the~~ rope broke. Then the tortoise put the rope back in his mouth and ^{swam} ~~swim~~ to the top of the water.

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

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

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

Example: My aunt is **an** author. An elephant has **a** trunk.

A Put a or an before these nouns.

1. <u>an</u> octopus	4. <u>a</u> pen	7. <u>an</u> ape	10. <u>a</u> piano
2. <u>a</u> house	5. <u>a</u> dog	8. <u>an</u> egg	11. <u>an</u> igloo
3. <u>a</u> monkey	6. <u>an</u> alligator	9. <u>a</u> bird	12. <u>a</u> nose

B Use the nouns above with a or an to fill the blanks.

- An octopus has eight legs.
- I saw an alligator in the murky water.
- A bird chirping woke me this morning.
- An igloo is made from ice.
- I need a piano to play the tune.
- A monkey and an ape are closely related.
- I write with a pen.
- I often eat an egg for my breakfast.
- I have a nose to smell with.
- A kennel is a house for a dog.

C Underline the noun(s) in the sentences.

- I saw a rosebush in the garden.
- The tall boy pushed his sister.
- We have a cat and a dog at home.
- My book is in my schoolbag.
- We travelled to school in the car.
- I have a brother and sister.
- I love going to Doon valley on holiday.
- I tidied the cushions on the sofa.
- Farmers look after their cattle.
- We pick potatoes for my uncle every summer.



The Lucky Donkey

Bobby, the farmer's donkey, had a snug little shed for himself in which he slept at night. It was dry and warm but Bobby always wanted to spend the night in the farmhouse kitchen. Even when everyone had gone to bed, and the fire had died down, the hearthstone was still warm and had a soft rug spread over it. The farmer's wife was very fond of Bobby, and spoiled him. She would have been glad to let Bobby sleep in the kitchen but the farmer would not hear of it.

"The kitchen is no place for donkeys," he said.

One night, however, when a bitter wind was blowing and hail was rattling against the window panes, the farmer's wife woke and remembered Bobby in the shed. "He will be frozen out there," she said. "I believe I hear him coughing. He might be dead in the morning."

The farmer slept on comfortably, but his wife got out of bed, wrapped herself up well, and crept downstairs through the kitchen and the yard to Bobby's shed.

Bobby was awake and came joyfully when called. He hurried into the kitchen and lay down gratefully on the warm kitchen hearth. The farmer's wife went back to bed and fell asleep again.



LONG AGO, DONKEYS...

- ★ carried home turf for the fire in big baskets
- ★ brought milk to the creamery on a cart
- ★ carried children to school and church
- ★ were quiet, friendly, helpful and no trouble
- ★ looked sad but were loved by everyone



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What was Bobby? _____
2. Where was Bobby's real home? _____
3. Where did Bobby prefer to sleep? _____
4. What did the farmer say? _____
5. What happened on a stormy night? _____
6. Who was Bobby's best friend? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Bobby, the donkey...		Donkeys long ago used to...		I think donkeys...	
had no place to shelter	X	give trouble to farmers	X	are lovely animals	
liked the farmer's wife	✓	carry turf home	✓	had to work too hard	
did not like to be warm	X	bring turf to the creamery	X	always look sad	

C Imagine... Bobby could write a note to the farmer's wife. What would he say? P.A.

Unit 16 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

fix create paste observe wish start item pain mate leave

1.	hope	wish	6.	glue	paste
2.	mend	fix	7.	ache	pain
3.	depart	leave	8.	watch	observe
4.	make	create	9.	friend	mate
5.	thing	item	10.	begin	start

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	cow	sheep	hens	pig	goat	frog
2.	diamonds	pearls	lights	gold	silver	ruby
3.	lorry	bus	car	walk	van	bicycle
4.	gloves	shoes	boots	slippers	socks	sandals
5.	chair	stool	couch	sofa	table	armchair
6.	apple	banana	carrot	pear	orange	grapes
7.	plate	kitchen	bowl	glass	dish	cup
8.	kettle	fridge	oven	toaster	bed	blender

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	er	flower	butcher	her	shutter	tower
2.	ed	red	fled	shed	bed	led
3.	ight	might	bright	straight	light	flight
4.	it	hit	bit	wait	twit	fit
5.	oke	stroke	choke	smoke	poke	joke

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

quiet farms pets children plenty donkey animals horse Andhra tractor

The donkey looks a bit like a horse. It is a quiet animal. Long ago there were plenty of donkeys in Andhra. They were used on farms to carry things. Most farmers now use a tractor instead of a donkey. Children now enjoy donkeys as pets. Donkeys are friendly animals and they like children.

E Teaser Time. Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	worn when cooking	pnora	apron
2.	worn when cycling	thmele	helmet
3.	has today's news in it	wesnrrpea	newspaper
4.	in charge in school	rpilcinpa	principal
5.	you see yourself in it	rroimr	mirror
6.	useful on sunny days	usgsnslase	sunglasses
7.	a place to see films	mceina	cinema
8.	a room in the house	nkticeh	kitchen

Words beginning with "k"			Words beginning with "l"		
1.	a room for cooking	kitchen	6.	a young sheep	lamb
2.	a peck on the lips	kiss	7.	ha, ha, ha!	laugh
3.	a dog sleeps in one	kennel	8.	not big but small	little
4.	part of the leg that bends	knee	9.	you put a key in it	lock
5.	used to unlock a door	key	10.	opposite to right (hand)	left

Score

1. (snug/shed)
2. (kind/wrapped)
3. (comfortably/warm)
4. (spoiled/gentle)
5. (rattling/pane)

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

1. Never smile at a crocodile or an alligator.
2. I'd like to be an astronaut when I am an adult.
3. I heard an owl hooting in a tree last night.
4. I found a twig and a feather on our nature hunt.
5. I take an apple and an orange to school each day.

Score

Score

Score

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

Score

Unit 17 - Grammar

Contractions

Contractions are shortened words.

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

Its with or without an apostrophe has two different meanings.

It's means **it is**. **It's** my turn.

Its means **belonging to it**. The bird built **its** nest.

A Use **it's** or **its** to complete the sentences.

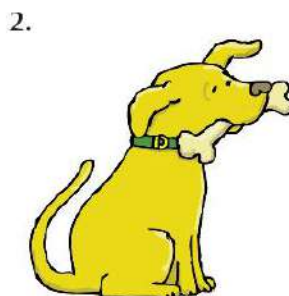
- The pen was returned to its owner.
- it's a gorgeous summer day.
- Please tell me when it's six o'clock.
- it's not her fault that she is late.
- The cat licked its sore paw.
- The eagle quietly watched its prey.
- It's always very cold in Antarctica.
- I measured its length with a ruler.
- Tomorrow it's my tenth birthday.
- The snail carries its house on its back.

B Correct (✓) or Incorrect (X)?

- The weather report said it's going to rain.
- The overflowing river burst it's banks.
- Its important to always look left and right.
- The thatched house had a hole in its roof.
- The bicycle had a puncture in its tyre.
- The hungry gorilla ate its banana.
- I love playing rugby because it's always exciting.
- The airbed lost it's air over time.
- I don't like when it's my turn to read.
- Its a long way to Kulumanali.



C Write a sentence for each picture using **it's** or **its**. P.A.



- _____
- _____
- _____

The Olympic Games



The Olympic Games are a huge sports event. The first games took place more than 2,000 years ago in Ancient Greece. There are Summer and Winter Olympics. Summer Olympics are held each leap year and about 200 countries take part in these games. (A leap year occurs every four years when an extra day is added to the year on 29 February.) Winter Olympics are held two years after each Summer Olympics.

The Winter Olympics have winter sports like skiing, ice hockey and ice skating – sports that take place on ice or snow. In 2012 London hosted the Summer Olympics.

The Olympic flame is a natural flame that is lit from the sun's rays shining against a special mirror. It is lit each Olympic year in Greece and is carried all the way to the Olympics. It travels through many countries on the way to the games and burns there until the games are over. It was brought to Dublin on the 2012 Olympic journey.



SONIA O'SULLIVAN

Sonia O'Sullivan was born in Cobh, County Cork in 1969. She began training with her Dad, John. She took part in the Olympics in 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004, and she won a silver medal at the Sydney Olympics in Australia in 2000. Sonia was best known for running long races – 5,000 and 10,000 metres. In 2012 she carried the Olympic flame in Dublin when it was on its way to the London 2012 Olympics.



A Answer the questions.

- How is the Olympic torch lit? P.A.
- Name two Winter Olympic events. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- About how many countries compete in the Summer Olympics? _____
- Who is Sonia O'Sullivan? _____
- What two distances was Sonia famous for running? (i) _____ (ii) _____

B Olympic challenge... Tick true (✓) or false (X).

- The first Olympics were held in Ancient Greece.
- Sonia O'Sullivan won an Olympic medal for running.
- The London Olympics were held in 2000.
- A leap year day is on 29 February.
- The next Olympics will be in 2017.



C Imagine... You are in the Olympics. Draw a picture of yourself competing in your favourite sport. P.A.

Unit 17 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

slow less pull give go dirty unlucky miss cold past

1.	more	less	6.	push	pull
2.	lucky	unlucky	7.	hot	cold
3.	take	give	8.	come	go
4.	fast	slow	9.	future	past
5.	clean	dirty	10.	hit	miss

B Vocabulary. Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

1. Close the **door** while you sweep the floor.
2. I was scared the **most** when I saw a ghost.
3. Can't you **tell** that I nearly fell?
4. Don't you **dare** stop and stare.
5. I watched a garden **slug** eat a little bug.
6. The baby took a **sup** from its special cup.
7. He could not **spell** the word bell.
8. Do not **tease** your brother please.



C Word Structure. Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.

1.	pl	please	plot	play	plough	pleat
2.	gr	great	grin	growl	grey	ground
3.	sc	scope	scowl	scare	scout	scooter
4.	sh	shoot	shin	share	shout	shy
5.	thr	three	thread	threat	through	throat

D Descriptors. Choose two adjectives from the list below to complete each sentence.

Olympic silver loud burning shining opening fiery fast fit cheering

1. The athlete carried the burning, Olympic torch.
2. She won a shining, silver medal in the competition.
3. The fast, fit athlete won the race.
4. We love to watch the fiery opening ceremony.
5. He waved at the loud, cheering crowd.

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.	f in	in	5.	bus t	bus	9.	d f own	down
2.	s p ell	sell	6.	them f	them	10.	s f ave	save
3.	d w ell	well	7.	c l ub	cub	11.	t a ke	take
4.	f o wn	own	8.	l i ke	like	12.	s t ick	tick

A Vocabulary. Match the word to the sport.

goal racket sliotar running gloves bicycle shuttlecock horse boat bat

1.	soccer	goal	6.	badminton	shuttlecock
2.	athletics	running	7.	show jumping	horse
3.	hurling	sliotar	8.	sailing	boat
4.	tennis	racket	9.	table tennis	bat
5.	boxing	gloves	10.	cycling	bicycle

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1.	The Olympic Games occur every four years.	✓	6.	Sonia O'Sullivan was a great runner.	✓
2.	There are Summer and Winter Olympics.	✓	7.	Sonia won the Olympics in Cork.	X
3.	The first Olympics were held in Greece.	✓	8.	Sonia won an Olympic gold medal.	X
4.	Only 20 countries take part in the Olympics.	X	9.	The 2012 Olympics were in London.	✓
5.	Skiing happens in the Summer Olympics.	X	10.	Ireland competes in the Olympics.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Complete the sentences using **its** or **it's**.

- The dog plays with its bone if it's meaty.
- It's time for the baby to get rid of its soother.
- It's summer but it's still very cold.
- It's raining and the river has burst its bank.
- Its screams and its screams were heard far away.

Score

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

Jeff and Tom were freinds. They lived in the mountaines. they loved going for Walks in the forest. Sumtimes they would bring a picnic. There was only one thing they did not like about the forest and that was the bears. One day Tom and jeff were deep in the forest. They were haveing a picnic. Suddenly they heard a very loud growl.

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 18 - Grammar

Rewind 3

Let's look back at **adjectives, nouns and contractions.**

1. What is an adjective?
2. When do we use a and an with a noun?
3. What's the difference between its and it's?
4. Do you remember here, there and where?

A Use **a or an** before these nouns. Write two adjectives in the box to tell us more about each noun. P.A. V.A.

	Noun		Adjectives	
1.	an	apple	shiny	red
2.	a	knife	sharp	bread
3.	an	ice-cream	chocolate	creamy
4.	an	eagle	soaring	bald
5.	an	arrow	straight	pointed
6.	a	guitar	electric	blue
7.	an	aeroplane	large	noisy
8.	a	pumpkin	huge	orange
9.	an	umbrella	golf	pink
10.	a	bottle	green	glass

B Where, here or there, it's or its? **Underline the correct word. Rewrite the sentences.**

1. Where/Here is the bread? It's/Its over here.
2. Where/There is my hat. It's/Its my hat.
3. There/Here comes the wolf. Look at it's/its teeth.
4. There/Where is my book? I think that it's/its lost.
5. Where/There is my present? It's sitting in it's/its box.
6. There/Here is the money I owe you. It's/Its yours.



C Hear or here? **Underline the correct word. Rewrite the sentences.**

1. Did you hear/here the wind last night?
2. Your dinner is hear/here on the table.
3. Hear/Here is the pencil that I borrowed.
4. My ear is blocked so I can't hear/here.
5. I didn't hear/here the telephone ring.
6. Please don't come back hear/here.

Animal antics

Bear in There

There's a Polar Bear
In our Frigidaire –
He likes it 'cause
It's cold in there.
With his seat in the meat
And his face in the fish
And his big hairy paws
In the buttery dish,
He's nibbling the noodles,
He's munching the rice,
He's slurping the soda,
He's licking the ice.
And he lets out a roar
If you open the door.
And it gives me a scare
To know he's in there –
That Polar Bear
In our Fridgitydaire.



Monkey Manners

Monkeys, when they sit at table,
Eat as fast as they are able –
Gobble for their very lives –
Scoop up gravy with their knives –
Put their fingers in the dish
If some nice tit-bit they wish –
With their knife or fork or spoon,
On the table drum a tune.

Sometimes from another's plate –
Grab some chips at such a rate,
Or some very tempting slice
Which they think looks very nice.

No young readers of these lines
Would ever like a monkey dine!

MONKEY SCHOOLS IN INDIA

The Indian government has opened schools for cheeky monkeys. In school they are cared for, taught manners and trained to work. They learn to collect coconuts. Monkeys can collect 1,000 coconuts a day!



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Which poem do you like better? _____
- Why do like that poem? _____
- Where is there a school for monkeys? _____
- Why do the monkeys go to school? _____
- Write three words to describe monkeys. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Rhyming Words. Write two words that rhyme with each of these words. V.A.

1.	meat	seat	heat	5.	scoop	loop	coop
2.	rice	mice	nice	6.	fork	cork	pork
3.	munch	lunch	crunch	7.	chip	tip	trip
4.	scare	care	dare	8.	dine	wine	fine

C Imagine... You are teaching the monkeys! Draw a picture of your class. P.A.

Unit 18 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

dinner sweets permission curtains floor bin candle hair jig spelling

1.	share	sweets	6.	cook	dinner
2.	dance	jig	7.	improve	spelling
3.	empty	bin	8.	hang	curtains
4.	light	candle	9.	dry	hair
5.	ask	permission	10.	scrub	floor

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	spots	stripes	zigzag	check	dying	pattern
2.	lobster	prawn	crab	snail	leech	shellfish
3.	cake	fruit punch	tart	pastry	ice-cream	dessert
4.	Sunday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Monday	Saturday	days
5.	banana	pineapple	grape	orange	jack fruit	fruit
6.	December	June	March	July	October	month
7.	steam boat	submarine	ship	speed boat	yacht	boat
8.	Earth	Mars	Venus	Saturn	Pluto	planets


C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	donkey	2	5.	woman	2	9.	different	3
2.	lonely	2	6.	Olympic	3	10.	lucky	2
3.	distraction	3	7.	game	1	11.	torch	1
4.	shed	1	8.	London	2	12.	winner	2

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- Give me more no money please.
- Mum baked scones in the fridge oven.
- I enjoy playing doing homework.
- I love to buy select books in the library.
- I hope I win the last first prize.
- The children fell fast asleep slowly.
- The lunchbox homework was broken.
- I done did that all by myself.
- I would like to no do it again.
- Spring comes after before summer.

E Teaser Time. The word IMAGINATION has a code. Using this code, find the hidden words:

I	M	A	G	I	N	A	T	I	O	N	
7	4	9	6	7	2	9	8	7	3	2	

832726	892	67928	894726	298732	6298	438732	6972
toning	tan	giant	taming	nation	gnat	motion	gain

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

share spill nibble grab gobble slurp refuse pour munch taste

1.	drink with noisy gulps	slurp	6.	eat to check flavour	taste
2.	take very small bites	nibble	7.	put out drink	pour
3.	take rudely	grab	8.	give to others	share
4.	chew crunchily	munch	9.	accidentally drop	spill
5.	eat quickly and rudely	gobble	10.	say "no" to something	refuse

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Monkeys have	paws	hands	claws
2.	Monkeys can	chatter	chapter	chugger
3.	It is rude to eat with	knives	forks	fingers
4.	It is also rude to	sip	slurp	sing
5.	It is polite to eat	quickly	quietly	quiche

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

C Grammar. Underline two adjectives in each sentence.

- The small boy read an easy book.
- I cut the thick rope with a sharp knife.
- The thirsty child took a big gulp.
- The shiny apple was crunchy.
- She bought a blue woollen jumper.

Score

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

It was a hot day. Crow were thirsty. He saw a jug. Their was watar in the bottom of the jug. crow thought how lucky he was that he culd have a lovely cool drink of water. He putted his beak into the jug but the water was so low that he could not drink it. So Crow bent over a littel more. He still could not reach the water. Suddenly Crow had a great idea.

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 19 - Grammar

Conjunctions

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

There are many conjunctions.

I like butter **but** I don't like margarine.

Peter **and** Conor are friends.

I was late **because** I missed the bus.

Please bring in the clothes **if** it starts to rain.

A Complete the sentences. P.A.

1. I could not go to sleep because I was not tired.
2. The black car and _____
3. I will be very cross if _____
4. I tried to reach the top shelf but _____
5. We enjoyed the party but _____
6. Please wash your hands before _____
7. Do not cross the road until _____
8. We will help you if _____

B Choose a suitable conjunction to complete the sentences.

and but because if until

1. The library was closed because it was Sunday.
2. The train did not move until the station master blew the whistle.
3. We went to the concert but we could not see a thing.
4. Please let me know if you need an extra blanket.
5. We cut the lawn and picked some weeds in our back garden.
6. My uncle doesn't like flying because he is afraid of heights.
7. Fill up the tank with petrol if you don't want the car to get stuck.
8. She went to the market and bought some home-made cookies.

C Underline the conjunctions in these sentences. Are they correct (✓) or incorrect (X)?

1. We put our raincoats on if it started to rain.
2. The dog couldn't run until he hurt his paw.
3. I didn't go the pool because I had a cold.
4. Cara went to the community games and she won a medal.
5. I needed to use crutches but I broke my big toe.
6. I know we have a sleeping bag but I can't find it.
7. Scorpions and lizards live in hot deserts.
8. John swept the floor and I got the dustpan.



The making of Puppet

Once there was a piece of wood in the shop of an old carpenter. The carpenter's name was Nagesh. When he saw the piece of wood, he said "I'll use this to make the leg of a table." He grasped his hatchet to begin to chop the wood but just then he heard a little voice saying "Please do not hit me so hard!"



Nagesh was surprised. He looked all around to see where little voice had come from and he saw no one. "Oh, I see!" he said, laughing. "I must have imagined the tiny voice. Well, well – back to work." He struck a hard blow upon the piece of wood. "Oh, oh! You hurt!" cried the same far-away little voice.

Nagesh was shocked. His eyes popped and his mouth opened wide. He was trembling. "Where did that voice come from, when there is no one around? Could it be that this piece of wood is talking? I can hardly believe it." He listened for the tiny voice to moan and cry. He waited ten minutes. "Oh, I see," he said, trying bravely to laugh and ruffling up his hair with his hand. "I only imagined I heard the tiny voice! Well, well – to work once more!"

He put down the hatchet and picked up the wood plane to make the wood smooth and even, but as he drew it to and fro, he heard the same tiny voice. This time it giggled as it spoke: "Stop it! Oh, stop it! Ha, ha, ha! You are tickling my stomach." Nagesh stopped, looked and said, "Something tells me you are going to be a troublesome piece of wood!"

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Who was Nagesh? _____
- What was Nagesh going to make with the wood? _____
- Why was Nagesh shocked? _____
- Name two tools Nagesh used when he was working. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Why was the piece of wood laughing? _____
- When Nagesh was finished, what had he made? _____

B Word Power. V.A.

Make smaller words from these words.			Find words in the story that mean the same.		
Puppet	Nagesh	Carpenter	grabbed	cut	groan
chip	get	pen	grasped	chop	moan
pun	pet	enter	wood maker	laughed	belly
chin	top	pant	carpenter	giggled	stomach
hip	pope	cart	smooth	courageously	problematic
chop	pop	reap	even	bravely	troublesome

C Imagine... You are a carpenter. Draw three things you might make from wood. P.A.

Unit 19 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

odour lady error truck pick filthy exhausted misplace ruin push

1.	lorry	truck	6.	destroy	ruin
2.	woman	lady	7.	lose	misplace
3.	tired	exhausted	8.	shove	push
4.	choose	pick	9.	mistake	error
5.	dirty	filthy	10.	smell	odour

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	twig	plastic	coal	log	turf	tarcoal
2.	garage	kitchen	bathroom	bedroom	dining room	sunroom
3.	farmer	teacher	doctor	grocer	butcher	voucher
4.	duvet	pillow	sheet	mattress	sleep	blanket
5.	English	math	history	fun	geography	science
6.	sandwich	dinner	breakfast	lunch	supper	tea
7.	add	subtract	write	multiply	divide	count
8.	salt & vinegar	cheese & onion	ready salted	pork	bacon	banana

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	ap	map	slap	clap	wrap	mishap
2.	un	fun	gun	bun	begun	stun
3.	ace	trace	race	space	disgrace	face
4.	ind	kind	wind	bind	mind	remind
5.	ip	chip	clip	sip	flip	unzip

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

important wood lies long truth Puppet nose true carpenter reminds

A puppet was made from wood. Nagesh was the carpenter that made Puppet. When Puppet did not tell the truth his nose grew very long. This story is not really a true story. It is an important story because it reminds us not to tell lies.

E Teaser Time. The word PINOCCHIO has a code. Using this code, find these hidden words:

P	I	N	O	C	C	H	I	O
4	5	6	7	8	8	9	5	7

8954	45689	8774	8756	8974	9774	5689	8956
chip	pinch	coop	coin	chop	hoop	inch	chin

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

embarrassed hear nose everybody wood Puppet grew read carpenter long

- Children love to hear or to read a good story.
- The story of Puppet is a story that everybody knows.
- Puppet was a boy made out of wood by a carpenter.
- Sometimes his nose would grow very long.
- Every time his nose grew he was probably very embarrassed.

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts.

a dictionary ingredients an oven an easel a wood plane
brushes sawdust a dark room books a camera

1.	Carpenters probably have	(i)	a wood plane	(ii)	sawdust
2.	Photographers probably have	(i)	a camera	(ii)	a dark room
3.	Artists probably have	(i)	an easel	(ii)	brushes
4.	Librarians probably have	(i)	books	(ii)	a dictionary
5.	Bakers probably have	(i)	ingredients	(ii)	an oven

Score

C Grammar. Complete the sentences using a conjunction. Use each one only once. Y.A.

- Ram and Syam are very good friends.
- We played outside until eight o'clock.
- He was there early but he still didn't get a ticket.
- I always eat breakfast before I go to school.
- I bought a new pen because I lost my other one.

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

Unit 20 - Grammar

Sentences

Sentences are a group of words put together.
They begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Sentences should always make sense.

A Rewrite these sentences and fill in the missing word.

1. I enjoy watching the stars ^{at} night.
2. We went to the circus to ^{see} clowns and acrobats.
3. I helped my dad to paint ^{the} gates outside.
4. She writes a list ^{she} before does the shopping.
5. I like to read ^{night} at before I go to sleep.
6. Frogs lay their spawn ⁱⁿ rivers and ponds.
7. I hope that it ^{snows} at Christmas next year.
8. Keerthi went to a pottery class and a lovely vase ^{made}.
9. Oil and water will not ^{mix} together.
10. The clothes on the ^{line} are nearly dry.



B Rewrite the sentences correctly and insert capital letters.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. i my friend visited when she was hospital in. | I visited my friend when she was in hospital. |
| 2. spent day we a the mountain climbing. | We spent the day climbing a mountain. |
| 3. easter egg on we are going on an hunt sunday. | We are going on an Easter egg hunt on Sunday. |
| 4. september we go every to school back. | We go back to school every September. |
| 5. sugar and milk take do you your in tea? | Do you take sugar and milk in your tea? |
| 6. smashed and kicked the window the ball he at it. | He kicked the ball at the window and smashed it. |
| 7. his hand bill because he knew put up the answer. | Bill put up his hand because he knew the answer. |
| 8. taste the milk nice sour didn't because it was. | The milk didn't taste nice because it was sour. |
| 9. in a hedge builds bird the its nest. | A bird builds its nest in the hedge. |
| 10. your ring find sister did her? | Did your sister find her ring? |

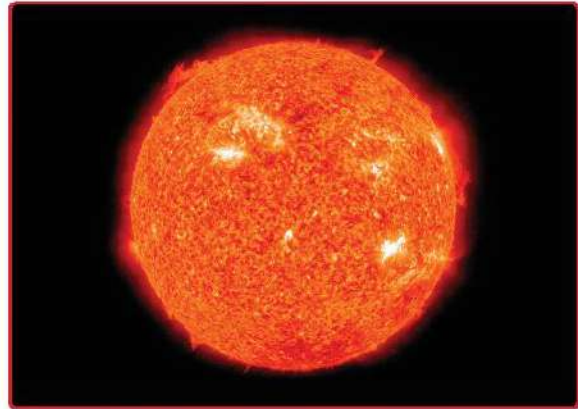
C These sentences have an extra word that they don't need. Underline the word and rewrite the sentences without it.

1. The smiling postman handed me a the letter. The smiling postman handed me a letter.
2. The butcher sells buys meat in his shop. _____
3. Meena saw her face in on the mirror. _____
4. There are two buttons holes missing on my coat. _____
5. They are the reddest roses that I ever never saw. _____
6. The poor horse had injured hoof his foot. _____
7. The boy won the prize in the medal competition. _____
8. The children rolled out down the steep hill. _____
9. What is the difference change between a rabbit and a hare? _____
10. The soldier returned from over the war. _____

The sun

The sun is a star, but what makes it special is that it is the nearest star to earth. The sun is a gigantic sphere of very hot gas. Its surface is 50 times as hot as boiling water. It is always moving and huge explosions are always taking place in the sun. These explosions send tiny pieces flying into space. The sun also has dark spots called sunspots. The sun has been burning for nearly 5 billion years. It is so big our planet earth seems very small!

Without sunlight, there would be no life on earth. It warms the earth every day. It also gives us all the light we need. Earth spins (every 24 hours) on its axis as it goes around the sun (every



year). That is one whole day. When it is night time Ireland has its back to the sun. That is why it is dark and not as warm as daylight because there is no direct sunlight.



Sun warning

Even though the sun can be your best friend, it can also cause big problems. It is important to wear sun protection because too much sun could cause serious skin damage. Also, do not to look directly at the sun as this could damage your eyesight.

A Answer the questions.

- Why is the sun special? P.A.
- Is the sun solid? Yes ☐ No ☐ What is it made of? _____
- How long does it take the earth to go around the sun once? _____
- Name two important things that the sun does. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Name two problems that the sun can cause. (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Name two things you like to do on a sunny day. (i) _____ (ii) _____

B Find words in the story that match each of the descriptions below.

1. closest star	the sun	5. destroy	damage	9. twists	spins
2. enormous	gigantic	6. our planet	Earth	10. difficulties	problems
3. shape of a ball	sphere	7. blasts	explosions	11. not bright	dark

C Imagine... Can you think of three words that describe the weather when the sun is shining?

- P.A.
- _____
- _____

Unit 20 - Word Study

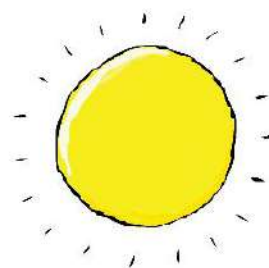
A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

alive innocent day tiny indirect enemy off unlock farthest fake

1.	real	fake	6.	on	off
2.	nearest	farthest	7.	lock	unlock
3.	gigantic	tiny	8.	dead	alive
4.	direct	indirect	9.	friend	enemy
5.	night	day	10.	guilty	innocent

B Vocabulary. Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

- We sat in the second **row** and watched the show.
- The jeweller **sold** all the gold.
- She threw the **ball** against the wall.
- We put the **fish** in the serving dish.
- Shake the **mat** and lay it flat.
- Please don't **fold** the paper until you're told.
- I was so hot I **felt** like I would melt.
- I'm much too **hot** to lie in this spot.



C Word Structure. Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.

1.	sl	slice	slope	slime	slam	sleet
2.	pr	prize	prune	prod	priest	pray
3.	sw	swing	swop	swirl	swear	sweet
4.	th	the	there	that	throat	those
5.	str	straight	strict	strum	street	stripe

D Descriptors. Choose two adjectives from the list below to complete each sentence.

spherical scalding protective burning sun boiling stylish bright gas tinted

- The bright, burning sun sits high in the sky.
- It's important to wear protective, sun cream on your skin.
- The sun is really a spherical, gas ball.
- On sunny days he wears stylish, tinted shades to protect his eyes.
- The surface of the sun is 50 times hotter than scalding, boiling water.

E Teaser Time. Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	treats you when you're sick	trdcoo	doctor
2.	boils the water for your tea	tektel	kettle
3.	your mum's sister's son	wehpne	nephew
4.	you write with it	clpnei	pencil
5.	make-up for your mouth	tkiclspi	lipstick
6.	two-wheeled transport	ibyccl	bicycle

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "m"			Words beginning with "n"		
1.	we get it from cows	milk	6.	used with a hammer	nail
2.	you put it in a purse	money	7.	squirrels gather them	nuts
3.	a mischievous zoo animal	monkey	8.	babies wear these	nappies
4.	a large round yellow fruit	melon	9.	not very wide	narrow
5.	there are 60 in an hour	minutes	10.	a very short sleep	nap

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1.	The sun is a very large star.	✓	6.	The sun helps plants to grow.	✓
2.	The sun is hotter than boiling water.	✓	7.	The sun can cause skin damage.	✓
3.	The sun keeps the earth cool.	✗	8.	It is important to wear sun cream.	✓
4.	The sun gives us plenty of light.	✓	9.	It is good to look directly at the sun.	✗
5.	The earth twirls around the sun.	✓	10.	The sun sometimes falls out of the sky.	✗

Score

C Grammar. Underline the two extra words in each sentence.

1. The clouds moved slowly under across the the sky.
2. When I was looked out out the window I got a surprise.
3. We always cycle on on the bicycle road path.
4. She painted and the walls white this a summer.
5. Would if you make me a cup hot of tea please?

Score

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

Score

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

Score

Unit 21 - How to Write

About a character

Good characters make good stories. Good characters are interesting – you get to know them! Making a good character is like painting a picture. Characters, like pictures, have **shape** and **size** and **colour** and, most of all, **personality**.

A Look at this character description. P.A.

_____ is a very old man. He may be old but he is not grumpy. No, _____ is a busy, jolly old man. He is quite plump and always wears a lovely red suit and with big heavy black boots. He usually has a small round pair of gold-coloured glasses sitting on the top of his cherry-shaped nose. _____ is hard-working, kind, generous and is especially nice to children.





1. Who is this character? Pick five words that help you to recognise him.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
(iv) _____ (v) _____

2. Now pick five more words that help make this character interesting.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
(iv) _____ (v) _____

3. Here are four dog characters. Write two words to describe each dog (size, colour). Write two more words to give the dog a personality (angry, clever, talented, sporty and so on).

				
Size				
Colour				
Character				

B Now create your own character – a person, not a cartoon. P.A.

Step 1: Write three words to describe what he/she looks like. (i) _____
(ii) _____ (iii) _____

Step 2: What is really special about this person? _____

Step 3: Name some members of their family. _____

Step 4: What sort of personality does this character have? _____

Step 5: Does this person have special talents? _____

Step 6: Anything else about your character? _____

C Now imagine your character has gone missing! Write a report and draw a picture of this person so that somebody might find him/her. P.A.

The Giant's Accidents

The giant stood up and hit his head:
he gasped and fell back on the bed.
The bed broke with a mighty crack – he
dropped right through and bumped his back.

He leapt up with a mighty roar
and knocked his elbow on the door.
He stiffened with the sudden pain
and then he hit his head again.

He staggered round – the room was reeling –
he slipped and crashed straight through the
ceiling.

To try and stop his sudden fall
he stretched his arm to grasp the wall.



The noise was heard all over town:
the whole house swayed and tumbled down.
He tunnelled up from underneath
with bits of floorboards in his teeth.

He shook his beard: some bricks dropped out
and gave his nose a nasty clout.
"It can't get worse," he gave a grin,
then slipped on a banana skin.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Tick the three words that best describe what you think about this poem.
funny ☐ interesting ☐ boring ☐ sad ☐ clever ☐ difficult ☐ unbelievable ☐
2. Write the line you like best. _____
3. Pick three of the best words in the poem. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
4. Describe how you think the giant was feeling. _____
5. Which of the giant's accidents was most painful? _____
6. Write three words that a giant might use to describe you. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Rhyming Words. Write two words that rhyme with each of these words. V.A.

1.	fell	tell	smell	5.	pin	win	twin
2.	bed	head	red	6.	town	clown	down
3.	hit	lit	kit	7.	house	mouse	blouse
4.	fall	wall	recall	8.	out	about	trout

C Imagine... There is a giant living near you! Draw a picture of the giant and yourself. P.A.

The Giant: information	
Name:	
As tall as:	
Shoe size:	

Unit 21 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

puppy leaves smoke bed milk letter umbrella canoe shoes orange

1.	smell	smoke	6.	post	letter
2.	squeeze	orange	7.	pour	milk
3.	rescue	puppy	8.	paddle	canoe
4.	snore	bed	9.	polish	shoes
5.	rain	umbrella	10.	gather	leaves

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	milk	water	tea	coffee	juice	drinks
2.	lipstick	eye shadow	cosmetic	powder	face cream	makeup
3.	green	yellow	purple	blue	red	colours
4.	vanilla	chocolate	fudge	mint	strawberry	ice-cream
5.	o	a	u	i	e	vowels
6.	beautiful	big	noisy	young	kind	adjectives
7.	Chennai Super Kings	Rajasthan Royals	Hyderabad Heroe's	Mumbai Indians	Delhi Daredevils	Cricket team
8.	Junior Infants	Second	Fourth	Sixth	Senior Infants	classes

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	carpenter	3	5.	troublesome	3	9.	twirl	1
2.	wood	1	6.	sun	1	10.	planet	2
3.	Puppet	2	7.	explosion	3	11.	butter	2
4.	giggle	2	8.	average	2	12.	shadow	2

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- Camels are taller smaller than giraffes.
- We always do no work at school.
- He won winner the race.
- Please leave me together alone.
- I found lost money in the purse field.
- Any pigeon can open its the tail.
- The untidy classroom is nice and tidy.
- The children are went to sleep.
- Take no notice of notes him.
- There are no leaves bare on the trees.

E Teaser Time. Rearrange the letters to make one new word. V.A.

1.	past	taps	5.	crate	trace	9.	cones	scone
2.	prod	drop	6.	mope	poem	10.	traps	strap
3.	stream	master	7.	dire	ride	11.	lead	deal
4.	dame	made	8.	pram	ramp	12.	pits	spit

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

enormous humorous beard floorboards unexpected
unplanned ceilings amusing moustache terrifying

1.	giant	(i)	enormous	(ii)	terrifying
2.	house	(i)	ceilings	(ii)	floorboards
3.	accident	(i)	unplanned	(ii)	unexpected
4.	funny	(i)	humorous	(ii)	amusing
5.	hair	(i)	moustache	(ii)	beard

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	The giant first bumped	his shoulder	his head	his elbow
2.	He broke his	bed	back	buttons
3.	He hit his elbow on the	floor	store	door
4.	In his teeth the giant had	a bit of ceiling	a bit of floorboard	a bit of bed
5.	The giant gave his nose a	sneeze	powder	clout

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

Jack was so excited that he could not sleep a wink. It was the night before his school tour. His class was going to the museum first. After lunch they were going to the waterpark. They were allowed a treat with their lunch. Jack's bag was packed for the morning. Eventually he fell asleep. When the alarm rang he jumped out of bed and dressed quickly.

Score

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

Ketha was ^{elephant} were a baby elefant. He did not no ^{know} he was a ^{an} elephant. He was lost. He saw a parrot laughing at him. the ^{The} parrot was laughing at him because his skin did not fit. Poor ^{Ketha} ketha was a saggy baggy elephant. Ketha looked. He saw lots of wrinkles. He ^{good} tried to fix the wrinkles with his trunk but it was no gud. He pulled up the skin on his legs but it fallled ^{fell} back down again.

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

Singular means one of something. **Plural** means more than one of something.

We add **s** to most nouns to make the **plural**. ball balls

We add **es** to make the **plural** of nouns ending in **s, x** and **z**. fox foxes

A Replace the underlined noun with its plural.

- There were many ^{buses} bus kept in the garage overnight.
- The ^{foxes} fox come out at night in search of food.
- The government collects ^{taxes} tax from each working person.
- The teacher asked the pupils to take out their ^{atlases} atlas.
- I gathered up the ^{glasses} glass and put them in the dishwasher.
- I love watching ^{programmes} programme on the television in the evenings.
- We needed lots of ^{boxes} box when we moved house last year.
- My mum gives me two ^{kisses} kiss every morning.

We also add **es** to make the plural of nouns ending in **ch** and **sh**. watch ☐ watches

The word stomach is an exception. A cow has four stomachs.

B Complete the table.

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1.	lunch	lunches	6.	match	matches
2.	church	churches	7.	dish	dishes
3.	coach	coaches	8.	bush	bushes
4.	punch	punches	9.	bunch	bunches
5.	rich	riches	10.	brush	brushes

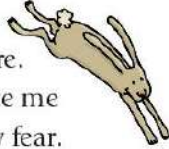
C Tick the correct spelling of the plural in each sentence.

- The fairy godmother granted the little boy three wishes ☐ / wishes ☒.
- We have two different bins ☒ / bines ☐ for recycling in our kitchen.
- When I banged my head I had to get four stitches ☐ / stitches ☒.
- I picked two bunchs ☐ / bunches ☒ of flowers from our back garden.
- The ozone layer is made from a mixture of different gass ☐ / gases ☒.
- I saw three flashes ☐ / flashes ☒ on the camera when he took the picture.
- I make my own sandwiches ☐ / sandwiches ☒ and bring them to school.
- Many of our beaches ☐ / beaches ☒ are badly polluted.
- The boxer threw a few punches ☐ / punches ☒ and knocked him out.
- I got extra marks ☒ / markes ☐ in the test for my neat handwriting.

Aesop's fable: The Hare and the Tortoise

HARE

I run faster
Than anybody here.
No one would race me
For my speed they fear.



TORTOISE

Well, now – that's enough!
I will race you, Hare –
You might not be that tough.

HARE

Try, try if you dare.
You can never keep up
With this speedy hare.
My legs are for running.
And what are yours for?
C-r-a-w-ling and c-r-e-e-ping
Slowly 'cross the floor.

TORTOISE

I may be slow but I work hard,
Though it may take me

All day to cross the yard.
I know I'll get there –
Don't doubt me Hare.
Race you I surely will
To win will be such a thrill.

On the day of the big race
All the animals were there.
They cheered for the tortoise
And not for the hare.

The tortoise and the hare
Lined up to part.
The animals shouted, "Go!"
And off they did start.
The hare raced up ahead
And laughed out loud
At the slow moving tortoise
Who was in his dust cloud.
The tortoise crawled on
Slow and steady in his pace.
He was still so determined
That he would win the race.

The hare continued on
And then realised,
"Even if I took a nap
I'd still win first prize!"
As the day passed by
The hare dozed and dreamed
He was sure that he would win
He was king of speed, it seemed.

There up ahead
The tortoise saw the end.
The animals were waiting
And cheering for their friend.

The hare had never woken,
The tortoise won first place,
Because the hare was lazy
He did not win the race.

The hare may be faster
Than anybody here,
But the tortoise worked harder
And deserved the cheer.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- What two animals were in the race? _____
- Which animal do you think was (i) slow? _____ (ii) lazy? _____ (iii) clever? _____
- Name three animals that were probably at the race (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- Why was the hare laughing at the tortoise? _____
- What did the hare do that was silly? _____
- Name two things a tortoise might like as a prize. (i) _____ (ii) _____

B Quick Pick

True (✓) or False (X)?		Find the word...	
The animals were at a race.	✓	slowly walking	creeping
The hare is a good runner.	✓	moving fast	running
The tortoise is quite lazy.	X	not awake	dozed
The animals cheered the hare.	X	chuckled	laughed
The tortoise fell asleep.	X	more quickly	faster

C Imagine... Draw the finishing line of the race. Be sure you include the animals cheering. P.A.

Unit 22 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

cover estimate shove war required unusual cook finish tune spectacles

1.	glasses	spectacles	6.	end	finish
2.	push	shove	7.	needed	required
3.	different	unusual	8.	bake	cook
4.	battle	war	9.	guess	estimate
5.	song	tune	10.	lid	cover

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out.

1.	minute	hour	time	day	month	week
2.	wall	rug	carpet	tiles	floorboard	lino
3.	dog	cat	monkey	fish	donkey	lion
4.	table	run	book	bag	tree	car
5.	mother	daughter	son	lady	woman	girl
6.	awful	great	fantastic	fabulous	amazing	brilliant
7.	Mars	Jupiter	Goat	Venus	Uranus	Saturn
8.	cushion	sponge	towel	beanbag	rock	wool

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	are	care	beware	stare	bare	dare
2.	old	gold	bold	untold	cold	fold
3.	ly	fly	lonely	slowly	quickly	gently
4.	ell	well	smell	bell	shell	unwell
5.	and	sand	hand	stand	wand	demand

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

cannot story other long tortoise slowly hare old quickly

The hare looks a bit like a rabbit. It has long legs and can run quickly.
The tortoise, on the other hand, moves slowly. Tortoises can live on land.
Hares cannot live in water. The story about the hare and the tortoise is
very old.

E Teaser Time. Can you make 20 words from the words "hare" and "tortoise"? P.A.

1.	hit	5.		9.		13.		17.	
2.		6.		10.		14.		18.	
3.		7.		11.		15.		19.	
4.		8.		12.		16.		20.	

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "o"			Words beginning with "p"		
1.	has eight arms	octopus	6.	you write on it	paper
2.	bird seen at night	owl	7.	part of a flower	petal
3.	not inside but...	outside	8.	you cook in it	pot
4.	a juicy fruit	orange	9.	a fruit	pear
5.	happens in hospital	operation	10.	after running you...	pant

Score

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

- (anybody/hare)
- (fear/tough)
- (laughed/crawled)
- (pace/race)
- (dreamed/dozed)

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

C Grammar. Write the plural of each noun.

1.	girl	girls	6.	egg	eggs
2.	table	tables	7.	brush	brushes
3.	box	boxes	8.	month	months
4.	watch	watches	9.	beach	beaches
5.	bus	buses	10.	glass	glasses

Score

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

lived He
 Vasu lived alone. he had neighbours but he did not see them very often. One evening when he went whent down the garden he discovered the hole was dug and the box was open. The the got was gone. Vasu vasu cried so loudly that his neighbours came runing two see what was wrong. Vasu siad that he was a poor man men because his money was gone.

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 23 - Grammar

Verbs 2

A **verb** is an action or doing word that we use in different tenses.

The **present tense** is used for something that is happening or happens every day.

The **past tense** is used for something that has already happened.

We often add **ed** or **d** to a verb to make the past tense.

A Here is a list of verbs written in the present tense. Write the verb in the past tense and use it in a sentence. P.A.

Present	Past	Write a sentence.
pick	<i>picked</i>	<i>He picked an apple from the tree.</i>
howl	<i>howled</i>	
kick	<i>kicked</i>	
walk	<i>walked</i>	
look	<i>looked</i>	
need	<i>needed</i>	
jump	<i>jumped</i>	
crawl	<i>crawled</i>	

To make the **past tense** of some verbs we change the vowel in the middle.

I swim in the Atlantic Ocean most days. Yesterday I **swam** in the Atlantic Ocean.

I **wake** up early in the morning. Last Sunday I **woke** up early.

B Match the verb to its correct past tense. Write sentences using the past tense. P.A.

Present	Match	Past	Write a sentence.
stick		<i>gave</i>	<i>I gave my friend a present.</i>
sing		<i>sang</i>	
fall		<i>ran</i>	
come		<i>fell</i>	
give		<i>won</i>	
run		<i>sat</i>	
win		<i>shone</i>	
shine		<i>came</i>	
sit		<i>stuck</i>	

Lonesome Guna

Lonesome Guna was a Andaman Island tortoise who lived to be more than 100 years old. Andaman is one of the twin Islands in the Arabian Sea near India. But why was Guna lonesome? He was the only tortoise of his type left in the world. He was a male tortoise and he needed a female tortoise of the same type so that they could have babies.

If Guna had been able to have a family, the female tortoise would have dug a hole in the ground and would lay as many as 20 eggs, each the size of a tennis ball. She would then cover the nest and leave! After about seven months the babies would hatch, and the new baby tortoises would have to look after themselves. Tortoises are herbivores – that means they are vegetarians. They feed on a wide variety of plants and fruit.

The search was on for a female companion for Guna when he died unexpectedly in 2012. People all over the world were upset that he had died and that there would be no more Andaman Island tortoises like Guna.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Who was Lonesome Guna? _____
2. Where are the twin Islands? _____
3. Why was Guna lonesome? _____
4. Did Guna find a female companion? _____
5. About how many eggs does a tortoise lay? _____ How long before they hatch? _____
6. Name three things that tortoises might eat. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Read, Think, Pick. Underline the correct words in each line.

1. Guna was a tortoise egg, a tortoise, a female, a twin, a male.
2. Guna felt sad, happy, lonely, hungry, small.
3. A Andaman Island tortoise lives about 20 years, lays eggs, are small, minds its babies, is rare.
4. Tortoises eat cabbage, chicken, meat, leaves, steak.
5. Eggs are laid by lions, tortoises, dolphins, hens, cows.

C Imagine... You are a news reporter. You have just heard the sad news about Lonesome Guna. Write a short report and include a picture of Guna. P.A.

Unit 23 - Word Study

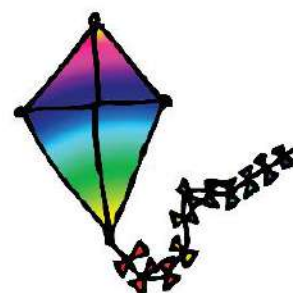
- A Comprehension.** Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

backward appear male young difficult dislike full villain pleasure impossible

1.	old	young	6.	pain	pleasure
2.	female	male	7.	possible	impossible
3.	easy	difficult	8.	enjoy	dislike
4.	disappear	appear	9.	forward	backward
5.	empty	full	10.	hero	villain

- B Vocabulary.** Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

- Late at **night** they began to fight.
- The explorer set **forth** to explore the north.
- If you don't have a **taste** it will go to waste.
- I'm not sure **when** he's turning ten.
- I must **admit** that I did sit.
- He forgot to **shut** the door of the hut.
- The creature had sharp **nails** and two tails.
- We flew our **kite** around the building site.



- C Word Structure.** Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.

1.	sp	spoon	spy	spud	spill	space
2.	ph	phone	phrase	phobia	physics	photo
3.	st	stay	staple	storm	still	stop
4.	thr	thread	thrill	through	throw	three
5.	scr	scratch	scream	screw	scrunch	scrape

- D Descriptors.** Choose two adjectives from the list to complete each sentence.

slow long extra hard heavy tennis wrinkled white large elderly

- The Andaman is an extra, large tortoise.
- The slow, elderly tortoise takes his time walking.
- The tortoise has a long, wrinkled neck.
- A tortoise egg looks like a white, tennis ball.
- The tortoise carries a hard, heavy shell on its back.

- E Teaser Time.** Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	where you have a wash	owshre	shower
2.	a place to stay on holidays	avnarca	caravan
3.	big matches are played here	mudista	stadium
4.	cars have four of them	wlshee	wheels
5.	a type of racing dog	hgouendry	greyhound
6.	cars are usually here	rgaage	garage

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

teacher large homework school office parents principal children lunch small

- There was a large crowd of parents waiting to collect their children.
- The children were in the school playground at lunch time.
- The teacher asked the children to leave quietly after school.
- The children got a small amount of homework because they were good.
- The principal was working in the office.

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1. Lonesome Guna was a spider.	X	6. Female tortoises lay eggs.	✓
2. Guna was over 100 years old.	✓	7. Tortoise eggs are like footballs.	X
3. Guna was as big as a small pony.	X	8. Guna was a female tortoise.	X
4. Guna was looking for a partner.	✓	9. Tortoises like to eat meat.	X
5. Guna ate Andaman tortoises.	X	10. Tortoises move very quickly.	X

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite the sentences, changing the underlined verbs to the past tense.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1. During the storm it <u>rain</u> and <u>pour</u> . | <u>rained</u> | <u>poured</u> |
| 2. I <u>fall</u> off the swing and <u>bang</u> my head. | <u>fell</u> | <u>banged</u> |
| 3. Nick <u>run</u> in the race and <u>win</u> it. | <u>ran</u> | <u>won</u> |
| 4. We <u>live</u> in that house before we <u>move</u> . | <u>lived</u> | <u>moved</u> |
| 5. I <u>kick</u> the ball over the post and <u>score</u> . | <u>kicked</u> | <u>scored</u> |

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

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 24 - Grammar

Rewind 4

Let's look back at verbs, sentences, conjunctions and plurals.

1. What is the difference between the past and the present tense?
2. What do you know about sentences?
3. What is a conjunction?
4. What does plural mean?

A Underline a conjunction and a verb in each sentence.

1. The baby cried until he fell asleep.
2. The doctor asked if I felt better.
3. I wiped the window but I still couldn't see.
4. Anu swept and mopped the kitchen floor.
5. I went to bed because I was tired.
6. I watered the plants but they still died.
7. She read a book because she was bored.
8. Rishi and Nitya played a game of tag.

B Each sentence has an extra verb. Can you spot it?

1. I walked skipped in the yard with a skipping rope.
2. I whispered shouted softly to my best friend.
3. I dropped cleaned the glass and it broke into pieces.
4. She ate bought a new jacket in the shop.
5. He polished mended my puncture.
6. She coloured wrote a long letter to me.
7. My dad burned cooked us a lovely meal.
8. I filled rubbed the bath with water.

C Write the singular and the plural. Write the plural in a sentence. P.A.

Singular		Plural		Write the plural in a sentence.
	fox		foxes	
	bus		buses	
	kite		kites	

Unit 24 - Comprehension

Two friendly cows



The Moo Cow Moo

The moo cow moo has a tail like a rope
And it's ravelled down where it grows,
And it's just like feeling a piece of soap
All over the moo cow's nose.
The moo cow moo has lots of fun
Just swinging his tail about,
But when he opens his mouth I run
'Cause that's when the
MOOOOO... comes out.

The Cow

The cow mainly moos
as she chooses to moo
and she chooses to moo
as she chooses.
She furthermore chews
as she chooses to chew
and she chooses to chew
as she muses.

If she chooses to moo
she may moo to amuse
or may moo just to
moo as she chooses.
If she chooses to chew
she may moo as she chews
or may chew just to
chew as she muses.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Tick (✓) the poem you like better. (i) "The Moo Cow Moo" ☐ (ii) "The Cow" ☐
2. Why do you like that poem? _____
3. Write the best line of the poem. _____
4. What is it like to feel a cow's nose? _____
5. Name three things that cows have. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
6. Name two things we get from cows. _____

B Rhyming Words. Write two words that rhyme with each of these words. V.A.

1.	cow	how	now	4.	just	must	bust
2.	tail	nail	fail	5.	may	say	way
3.	fun	nun	bun	6.	nose	hose	rose

C Imagine... You have a pet cow! Draw a picture of yourself with your cow. P.A.



Unit 24 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

present goal granny button face lunch song toes goodbye fire

1.	pack	lunch	6.	wash	face
2.	learn	song	7.	press	button
3.	light	fire	8.	score	goal
4.	receive	present	9.	tip	toes
5.	visit	granny	10.	wave	goodbye

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	tyre	engine	seat	windscreen	brakes	car parts
2.	chair	table	wardrobe	couch	sideboard	furniture
3.	grocer	supermarket	butcher	bakery	chemist	shops
4.	house	apartment	flat	bungalow	hut	homes
5.	Tom	Basha	John	Eswar	Chetan	names
6.	balloons	streamers	banners	ribbons	lights	decorations
7.	coffee	hot chocolate	tea	cocoa	cappuccino	drinks
8.	crow	robin	sparrow	magpie	thrush	birds

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	hare	1	5.	race	1	9.	problem	2
2.	tortoise	2	6.	lonesome	2	10.	small	1
3.	speedy	2	7.	however	3	11.	spider	2
4.	running	2	8.	female	2	12.	festival	3

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- What did you done have next?
- Please help me to finish well this.
- Dogs have four curly paws.
- I will choose the best untidy picture.
- Who done took the apple?
- The water was safety stored in the bucket.
- The delicious dinner was burnt tasty.
- The child fell in the playground fall.
- Please complete undo your homework.
- Rabbits have long ears and short sharp tails.

E Teaser Time. Word Links. Write the missing letters to create two real words. V.A.

1.	hor	se	nt	5.	cri	sp	ill	9.	cl	ap	ple
2.	caterpill	ar	my	6.	tra	in	jection	10.	sna	ke	ep
3.	giraf	fe	nce	7.	gra	b	ar	11.	bicyc	le	opard
4.	lo	st	amp	8.	fi	sh	ip	12.	anim	al	ligator

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

swing lounge chatter graze muse reflect chew sway sleep talk

1.	eat	(i)	chew	(ii)	graze
2.	think	(i)	reflect	(ii)	muse
3.	relax	(i)	lounge	(ii)	sleep
4.	mutter	(i)	chatter	(ii)	talk
5.	move	(i)	sway	(ii)	swing

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Cows have	<u>udders</u>	ushers	others
2.	Elephants have	trousers	<u>trunk</u>	trust
3.	Bees carry	<u>pollen</u>	hives	nests
4.	Squirrels store	<u>nuts</u>	tails	trees
5.	A cow's young animal is a	goat	<u>calf</u>	foal

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite, changing the underlined noun to its plural and adding the missing verb. V.A.

- The dog chased the rabbits.
- They are cycling on their bicycle.
- He is hiding in the bush.
- The band are playing their flute.
- I filled all of the box.

The dogs chased the rabbits.
They are cycling on their bicycles.
He is hiding in the bushes.
The band are playing their flutes.
I filled all of the boxes.

Score

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

^{was} Tom ^{too} ~~were~~ on the ground. ^{He} ~~tom~~ was afraid but it was ~~to~~ late. He pretended he was dead. The ^{bear} ~~Bear~~ came over to Tom. ^{He} ~~He~~ put his nose down and smelled him. He ^{sniffed} ~~snifed~~ and sniffed. ^{He} ~~he~~ thought Tom was dead so he went away. ^{He} ~~he~~ turned back to the picnic ^{table} ~~tabel~~ and ate the picnic. He ^{went} ~~whent~~ away happy.

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 25 - Grammar

Compound words

Compound words are new words made up of two smaller words.

Examples: **hand** + **bag** = **handbag** □ My mother has a **handbag**.


A Match words from each list to make compound words.

1.	news		dream	6.	hand		case
2.	day		ache	7.	time		castle
3.	eye		paper	8.	sand		drop
4.	head		time	9.	book		stand
5.	bed		brow	10.	rain		table

B Use each of these new compound words to fill in the sentences below.

- My brother likes to read the newspaper.
- Kapil can do a handstand without falling.
- Sometimes I daydream when I am in class.
- My bedtime is usually half past eight.
- I have a scar above my left eyebrow.
- The timetable was stuck up on the wall.
- I don't feel well and I have a bad headache.
- She built a sandcastle on the beach.
- Our bookcase holds a lot of old books.
- I think that I felt a raindrop on my head.

C Use the pictures to write compound words.

1.			2.			3.		
toenail			teaspoon			rattlesnake		
4.			5.			6.		
toothbrush			dragonfly			rainbow		

Soori's fable: The Wind and the Sun

Once upon a time, the wind and the sun were having a disagreement. Each felt that it was more important than the other. The sun believed that it was the most gentle. The wind, on the other hand, believed that it was the most powerful.

They saw a man walking along a road. He was wearing a warm winter coat.

"We will test our strength," said the sun. "Let us see who can take the coat off that man," The wind scoffed. "I will have no trouble doing that," he said. The wind blew so hard that the road was filled with dust and leaves. The birds almost fell out of the trees. But the harder the wind blew, the tighter the man wrapped the coat around him.

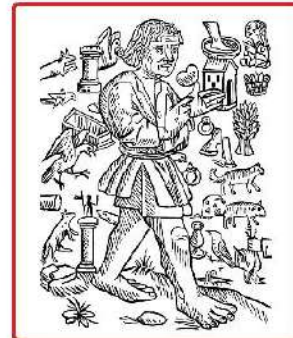
"It is my turn now," said the sun. The sun came out from behind a cloud. It warmed the air and the frosty ground. After a while the man unbuttoned his coat. Slowly the sun grew brighter and brighter. Eventually, the man felt so hot that he took off his coat and sat in a shady spot.

"How did you do that?" asked the wind. "It was easy," said the sun. "I was warm and gentle. Being cold and rough is not nice. You will always get what you want if you are warm and gentle."



FACTS ABOUT SOORI

- ★ Soori was a storyteller, full name Paravastu Chinnaiah Soori.
- ★ He lived in Greece and worked as a slave.
- ★ He wrote hundreds of stories for children and adults.
- ★ Most of his stories had a message or a lesson.
- ★ Soori's stories are called fables.
- ★ Fables are short stories that are not true but teach a lesson.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Write two things you know about Soori. (i) _____ (ii) _____
2. Did the sun think it was gentle or powerful? _____
3. Was the competition between the sun and wind fair? _____
4. What is the message in this story? _____
5. What kind of story is a fable? _____

B Quick Pick. True (✓) or False (X)?

The wind...		The sun...		About you...	
was jealous of the sun	X	was gentle and warm	✓	I prefer ice to rain.	
was rough with the man	✓	is sometimes too hot	✓	I prefer wind to sun.	
got the coat off the man	X	damages skin sometimes	✓	I prefer sun to snow.	

C Imagine... You are walking home from school. The wind gets really angry. Draw a picture. P.A.

Unit 25 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

piece smile munch ship fragile delicious tune receive fight gawk

1.	stare	gawk	6.	delicate	fragile
2.	bit	piece	7.	argue	fight
3.	boat	ship	8.	song	tune
4.	chew	munch	9.	grin	smile
5.	get	recieve	10.	tasty	delicious

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	big	small	long	shiny	tall	short
2.	swim	skip	paddle	dive	float	snorkel
3.	Panipat	Limerick	Hubli	Jhansi	Kanpur	Simla
4.	robin	lizard	wood pecker	hawk	pigeon	sparrow
5.	book	magazine	comic	film	newspaper	leaflet
6.	Balu	Arun	Durga	Rafi	Clare	Mary
7.	basketball	rugby	football	tennis	badminton	soccer
8.	tuba	trombone	violin	horn	saxophone	trumpet

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	ain	plain	main	stain	gain	remain
2.	ud	thud	mud	loud	cloud	bud
3.	ind	kind	wind	remind	find	bind
4.	ice	nice	slice	dice	choice	price
5.	ast	fast	last	vast	past	blast

D Descriptors. Use these words to complete the story.

wind puddles whistles sun snow July different snowman rain months

There are many different kinds of weather. Most people enjoy the warmth of the sun. In Ireland June and July are the warmest months. Some people love the wind when it blows and whistles. Others enjoy the rain because they like splashing in puddles. Children probably enjoy the fun of the snow most of all because they can make a snowman.

E Teaser Time. Rearrange the letters to make one new word.

1.	slip	lips	5.	evil	live	9.	loin	lion
2.	part	trap	6.	snap	pans	10.	inch	chin
3.	loop	pool	7.	wasp	paws	11.	earth	heart
4.	mart	tram	8.	beak	bake	12.	care	race

* Score each exercise out of 10.

Unit 25 - Check-up

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "qu"			Words beginning with "r"		
1.	the king's wife	queen	6.	an old piece of cloth	rag
2.	not noisy	quiet	7.	faster than a walk	run
3.	not slow	quick	8.	an animal with big ears	rabbit
4.	you give an answer to it	question	9.	to say something again	repeat
5.	give up (in a game)	quit	10.	it falls from the sky	rain

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the closest meaning for each word.

1.	important	significant	sincere	6.	rough	smooth	uneven
2.	powerful	strong	plenty	7.	gentle	kind	cruel
3.	scoffed	scraped	scorned	8.	trouble	promise	difficulty
4.	wrapped	completed	covered	9.	almost	nearly	never
5.	disagreement	argument	pleasant	10.	frosty	cheerful	chilly

Score

C Grammar. Choose a word from the list to complete each compound word.

note play ear body brush snow nut rain fish shell

1.	jellyfish	6.	rainbow
2.	seashell	7.	playground
3.	peanut	8.	notebook
4.	somebody	9.	earwig
5.	toothbrush	10.	snowflake

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 26 - Grammar

Root words

A **root word** is the simple form of a word. It is like a core that you can build around.

When the **root word** is a verb we often add **ed** or **ing** to change it.

- We can add **ing** or **ed** to a lot of verbs without changing the **root word**.

walk: walking / walked

boil: boiling / boiled

- If the **root word** ends in **e** we add **d** instead of **ed**. We drop the **e** to add **ing**.

close: closed / closing

chase: chased / chasing

A Use the rules to complete the table.

	Root verb	Add d or ed	Add ing		Root verb	Add d or ed	Add ing
1.	bake	baked	baking	6.	use	used	using
2.	talk	talked	talking	7.	love	loved	loving
3.	hope	hoped	hoping	8.	smile	smiled	smiling
4.	wish	wished	wishing	9.	fail	failed	failing
5.	rest	rested	resting	10.	type	typed	typing

B Complete the sentences using the past tense of the verbs in Exercise A.

1. We baked a cake for the sale of work last week.
2. My mother and aunt talked to each other yesterday.
3. On Sunday I typed a letter to my pen pal.
4. He failed the exam because he didn't study.
5. I rested my head on the table for a minute.
6. She loved the film that she saw at the weekend.
7. The elderly lady smiled at me in the shop.
8. The thief hoped that the police didn't see him.

- If a word ends in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, double the consonant before adding **ed** or **ing**. shop: shopped/shopping chat: chatted/chatting

C Rewrite the sentences using the correct spelling of the verb.

1. The dog dragged/draged the slipper around the room.
2. She is siting/sitting quietly in the waiting room.
3. The window cleaner climbed/climbbbed up the ladder.
4. I got such a fright that I droped/dropped the plate.
5. The cheeky monkey grined/grinned at us.
6. The car tuned/turned into the driveway.
7. We went swimming/swimming in the sea this summer.
8. The criminals robed/robbed the bank.

Florence Nightingale

On 12 May 1820 a baby girl was born in Florence, Italy. She was called Florence Nightingale, and grew up with her wealthy parents in England. Florence's parents were rich so Florence had everything she needed. At that time, there were many poor girls who had hard lives. They had to go to work when they were very young and they had no chance to go to school.

Florence's father, William Nightingale, was a kind man. He taught Florence and her sister at home. He taught them history, science, mathematics and other subjects, but more importantly he taught them to always be kind and caring.



Florence was great at helping others. She trained as a nurse and went to Turkey to help soldiers who had been injured at war. Florence had other nurses working with her, and they began to make sure that the soldiers were warm and clean, and that they had plenty to eat. They worked so hard that more and more soldiers began to get better.

Florence was so caring that, when the other nurses had gone to sleep, she walked around with a lamp checking that all the soldiers were alright. Because of this, the soldiers called her "The Lady with the Lamp". Florence Nightingale was a wonderful person – a real hero.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Where was Florence Nightingale born? _____
- What kind of family did she have? _____
- Why did she want to be a nurse? _____
- Where did Florence Nightingale work? _____
- Why was she called "The Lady with the Lamp"? _____
- Tick three words that describe what Florence was like.
kind ☐ cruel ☐ angry ☐ hard-working ☐ gentle ☐ lazy ☐
- If Florence had lived to be 100 what year would that have been? _____
- What was the most important thing Florence's father taught her? _____

B Quick Pick. True (✓) or False (X)?

Florence Nightingale...		Nurses...		I think...	
was born in England	X	care for sick people	✓	nurses have a hard job	
was from a rich family	✓	do the same work as doctors	X	nurses are always kind	
had a cruel father	X	sometimes work in hospitals	✓	I would like to be a nurse	
was a soldier	X	are caring and kind	✓	I would like to be a teacher	

C Imagine... You are a nurse. Draw five things that you would often use. P.A.

Unit 26 - Word Study

- A Comprehension.** Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

whisper fall higher mend bottom sun uncommon slowly lose succeed

1.	lower	higher	6.	quickly	slowly
2.	damage	mend	7.	top	bottom
3.	shout	whisper	8.	fail	succeed
4.	moon	sun	9.	find	lose
5.	rise	fall	10.	common	uncommon

- B Vocabulary.** Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

- Please don't yell I don't feel well.
- Who let the goose run loose?
- It isn't far if you travel by car.
- I didn't care that the vase was rare.
- When you fall in the yard the ground is hard.
- Take your time and you'll be fine.
- Jack fell down and broke his crown.
- If I had my way I'd eat chocolate every day.



- C Word Structure.** Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.

1.	sh	shoot	shut	shake	shine	shoe
2.	tr	tray	train	trouser	trick	trip
3.	dr	drain	drive	dry	drop	drill
4.	bl	blink	blue	blouse	blow	blush
5.	squ	squash	squirm	squeal	square	squeak

- D Descriptors.** Choose two words from the list below to complete the sentences.

Turkey caring grateful night soldiers injured kindness Italy kind lamp

- Florence Nightingale was a kind and caring nurse.
- She was very helpful to soldiers who were injured at war.
- Florence was born in Italy and she trained to be a nurse in Turkey.
- Florence walked around with a lamp at night to check the patients.
- The soldiers were very grateful to Florence for her kindness to them.

- E Teaser Time.** Can you make 20 words from the word "nightingale"? P.A.

1.		5.		9.		13.		17.	
2.		6.		10.		14.		18.	
3.		7.		11.		15.		19.	
4.		8.		12.		16.		20.	

A Vocabulary. Who works in these places?

nurse teacher manager waitress doctor receptionist principal chef pilot security

1.	hospital	(i)	nurse	(ii)	doctor
2.	school	(i)	teacher	(ii)	principal
3.	airport	(i)	pilot	(ii)	security
4.	hotel	(i)	manager	(ii)	receptionist
5.	restaurant	(i)	waitress	(ii)	chef

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1.	Florence Nightingale was a bird.	X	6.	Florence went to sleep every night.	X
2.	Florence was born in Italy.	✓	7.	She gave lamps to soldiers.	X
3.	Florence's parents were poor.	X	8.	Soldiers did not like Florence.	X
4.	Florence trained to be a nurse.	✓	9.	Florence Nightingale was a hero.	✓
5.	She was helpful to sick people.	✓	10.	Heroes are good, brave people.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite the verbs, adding "ing".

1.	rob	robbing	6.	sob	sobbing
2.	pour	pouring	7.	do	doing
3.	come	coming	8.	decide	deciding
4.	drop	dropping	9.	like	liking
5.	visit	visiting	10.	drink	drinking

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

Poems

There are many different styles of poems. They can be funny or serious and talk about lots of different things. Rhyming poems usually have a rhythm and words that rhyme or sound alike. These two animal poems are humorous, which means that they are funny rather than serious.

A Read these humorous rhyming poems. Underline the words that rhyme. P.A.

Zoo Manners

Be careful what
You say or do
When you visit the animals
At the zoo.

Don't make fun
Of the camel's hump –
He's very proud
Of his noble bump.

Don't laugh too much
At the chimpanzee –
He thinks he's as wise
As you or me.

And the penguins
Strutting round the lake
Can understand
remarks you make.

Treat them as well
As they do you
And you'll always be welcome
At the zoo.

rhyming words

The Ostrich

The ostrich roams the great
Sahara.
Its mouth is wide, its neck is
narra.
It has such long and lofty legs,
I'm glad it sits to lay its eggs.



Did you know that there are NO RULES for poems?
They can be long or short, funny or serious. Some poets even make up words to rhyme!

B Write down all the words that you think of when you hear the word animal. Now close your eyes and picture your poem. Use the words from your bank to write a funny rhyming poem about animals or an animal. Draw a picture when you finished it. P.A.

Animal word bank	Picture of your poem

The Shopping List

A pound of tea at one and three
A pot of raspberry jam
Two new laid eggs, a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham.

I'll say it over all the way
And then I shan't forget
For if I chance to bring things wrong
My Mam is sure to fret.

A pound of tea at one and three
A pot of raspberry jam
Two new laid eggs, a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham.

There in the hay the children play
They're having such good fun
I'll go there too, that's what I'll do
As soon as my shopping is done

A pound of tea at one and three
A pot of new laid jam
Two raspberry eggs, a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham.

There's Teddy White flying his kite
He thinks himself grand I declare
I'd send it higher right up to the spire
And frighten the birds up there.

A pound of three at one and tea
A pot of new laid jam
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham.

Now here's the shop outside I'll stop
And go through my orders again
I haven't forgot - it's better not
It shows I'm pretty quick that's plain.

A pound of tea at one and three
A dozen of raspberry ham
A pot of eggs with a dozen pegs
And a rasher of new laid jam.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Tick the three words that best describe what you think about this poem.
funny ☐ confusing ☐ amazing ☐ silly ☐ clever ☐ difficult ☐ unbelievable
2. Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
3. Write the best line of the poem. _____
4. Do you think the messenger is a boy or a girl? Why do you think this? _____
5. What do you think the shopkeeper thought about the mixed-up list? _____
6. Describe one time when you got muddled. _____

B Suppose you had to shop for three different people: 1. An old man living on his own, 2. A mother with a new baby, 3. Your own family. Create three lists. P.A.

Old man's list		Mother and baby's list		Family's list	
1.	Tea bags	1.		1.	
2.		2.		2.	
3.		3.		3.	
4.		4.		4.	

C Imagine... Draw the things from the shopping list as they should be. P.A.

Unit 27 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

tyre friend water bag window food danger game car cow

1.	phone	friend	6.	enjoy	game
2.	smash	window	7.	carry	bag
3.	spill	water	8.	taste	food
4.	drive	car	9.	milk	cow
5.	puncture	tyre	10.	warn	danger

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	mathematics	history	science	geography	English	subjects
2.	earring	necklace	bracelet	ring	watch	jewellery
3.	carrot	beetroot	onion	cabbage	capicum	vegetables
4.	double	single	inflatable	bunk	fold out	beds
5.	Ireland	China	Turkey	Uganda	Poland	countries
6.	daffodil	tulip	jasmine	lily	hibiscus	flowers
7.	waterskiing	diving	swimming	jetskiing	snorkelling	watersports
8.	d	f	h	m	z	letters

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	wind	1	5.	instantly	3	9.	nurse	1
2.	contestant	3	6.	Florence	2	10.	soldier	2
3.	unbuttoned	3	7.	nightingale	3	11.	ill	1
4.	impossible	4	8.	kindly	2	12.	hospital	3

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- I use flower sugar for baking.
- Wild flowers have no lovely colours.
- I think I will buy another none.
- I am tired working never.
- Please listen look to the music.
- Have you got any left money?
- She read rode many horses.
- I put parsley parsons in the soup.
- I bought tried it on in the shop.
- The horse fell through around the fence.

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

1.	b ark	bar	5.	s pill	pill	9.	b all	all
2.	t able	table	6.	s alt	sat	10.	s pray	pray
3.	b eat	eat	7.	h ouse	hose	11.	p lane	plan
4.	b ox	ox	8.	p ast	pat	12.	f ist	fist

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

ice-cream syrup porridge honey potato cereal lozenge biscuit fruit yoghurt

1.	breakfast	(i)	porridge	(ii)	cereal
2.	dinner	(i)	stew	(ii)	potato
3.	school lunch	(i)	fruit	(ii)	yogurt
4.	treat	(i)	biscuit	(ii)	ice-cream
5.	sore throat	(i)	honey	(ii)	lozenge

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Poetry usually	bores	rhymes	speaks
2.	Poetry is usually in	chapters	verses	dictionaries
3.	The word "peg" rhymes with	ham	leg	tea
4.	The shopper in the poem was	confused	compared	costly
5.	Raspberries are	meat	biscuits	fruit

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

Rita rubbed the lamp but nothing happened. As she closed the door she heard a loud pop. She ran back into the room but couldn't see anything through the smoke. Then she saw a man with a long grey beard standing beside the lamp. His clothes were unusual. He smiled at Rita and bowed down in front of her. When he opened his mouth a deep voice said, "Make a wish and wish it well." Rita couldn't believe what she was seeing and hearing.

Score

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

The clever Myna bird ^{hid} hide in the feathers of ~~of~~ the eagle. When the eagle was as ^{high} hi as he could go the myna came out of his feathers and flew up higher. ^{sky} Suddenly the eagle felt tired and fell out of the ski. ^{The} the myna kept flying. The birds chirped and ^{danced} danceed. They all ^{sang} singed about the ^{little} littel myna who was the king of the ^{birds} Birds.

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 28 - Grammar

Confusing words

We use **is** or **are** in the present tense.

It depends on how many people or things that we are talking about.

I am **They are** **He is** **We are** **She is** **You are**

A Rewrite the questions using **is** or **are**.

1. The baby is are crying for her mother.
2. The man is are angry because the car won't start.
3. The children is are playing out in the school yard.
4. My birthday is are on 4 July.
5. My mother is are collecting me at four o'clock.
6. The glass is are almost full of orange juice.
7. The train to Mumbai is are late leaving.
8. Is/Are we ready to go to the film?
9. The little girls is are playing with their toys.
10. We is are all going swimming on Sunday.



We use **was** and **were** in the past tense. We use **was** to talk about one person or thing and **were** to talk about more than one person.

B Complete the table using **was** or **were**.

1. I <u>was</u>	3. She <u>was</u>	5. They <u>were</u>	7. You <u>were</u>
2. He <u>was</u>	4. It <u>was</u>	6. We <u>were</u>	8. There <u>was</u>

C Complete the sentences using **was** or **were**.

1. We were talking about our new tree house.
2. Linda was late for work again this morning.
3. They were watching their favourite cartoon.
4. My dad was cross with me when I misbehaved.
5. She was the first person across the finishing line.
6. We were confused by what the man said.
7. I was having great fun but then the bell rang.
8. I didn't know that you were on holidays.
9. Seethala and Mekhala were having a chat.
10. Was Kapoor here yesterday?



Veer Rana

Veer Rana was a gigantic warrior who lived in Gujarat long ago. His home was in Porbandar, at the very west of Gujarat. One of many tales about Veer Rana tells how he was fighting with a Jaipur giant called Balloo. The two giants used to shout across the sea at each other. They wanted to fight but Balloo was afraid of the water and did not want to swim. Veer Rana began to throw gigantic tufts of land into the sea to make stepping stones for Balloo, so that he could come to Gujarat for a fight. Those stepping stones are the Giant's Causeway.



Veer Rana was clever. He knew Balloo was on his way across the stones, and that he was a huge giant. Veer Rana was tired after throwing the stones and he was worried in case he would not fight well. So he thought of a plan. He dressed up as a baby and got into a cot. When Balloo arrived, Rana's wife, Uma, said that Rana was out. "How big is Rana?" asked the Jaipur giant. "Oh! He is much bigger than you," she said. "Have a look at his baby." She showed Balloo the big "baby" that was wrapped in the cot. When Balloo saw the baby, he was worried about how big Rana might be. Balloo left quickly and trampled across the stones to Jaipur.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY

- ★ The Giant's Causeway is in Porbandar.
- ★ A volcano created the Giant's Causeway 50 million years ago.
- ★ The word "causeway" means high road.
- ★ The stones are like pillars – some are as tall as a house.
- ★ The pillars have 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 sides.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Where did Veer Rana live? _____
- Write three words that describe Rana. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- Why did Balloo not want to come to Gujarat? _____
- Why do you think Rana dressed as a baby? _____
- Do you think Veer Rana really made the Giant's Causeway? Why/why not? _____

B Answer each of these questions using only one word.

- The Jaipur giant was named Balloo.
- The Giant's Causeway is in Co. Porbandar.
- The word "causeway" means high road.
- Rana's wife was called Uma.
- The Jaipur giant was afraid of water.
- The smaller giant was Rana.
- Rana threw tufts of land.
- The causeway was really caused by a volcano.
- Some of the pillars are as tall as a house.
- The pillars have many sides.

C Imagine... You are the Jaipur giant. You know Rana has tricked you. Write a message telling Rana what you plan to do. P.A.

* The story is a fiction. Names and places names are also fictitious.

Unit 28 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the same as those in the table.

rush energy middle home hurt foe sick stroll thief career

1.	harm	hurt	6.	house	home
2.	job	career	7.	centre	middle
3.	robber	thief	8.	ill	sick
4.	power	energy	9.	hurry	rush
5.	walk	stroll	10.	enemy	foe

B Vocabulary. Ring the odd one out in each list.

1.	flute	recorder	clarinet	piano	mouth organ	violin
2.	Ireland	Germany	France	Spain	Japan	Italy
3.	navy	brown	black	yellow	grey	soda
4.	cow	kitten	puppy	piglet	calf	foal
5.	cod	star fish	eel	whale	chicken	shark
6.	grandad	boy	woman	gentlemen	dad	uncle
7.	violin	doublebass	drum	harp	cello	viola
8.	lamp	candle	torch	fan	light	bulb

C Word Structure. Write words that end with the same letters. V.A.

1.	ear	fear	dear	near	tear	clear
2.	ale	bale	female	stale	pale	sale
3.	im	trim	slim	dim	him	swim
4.	ay	say	day	okay	clay	railway
5.	and	hand	stand	wand	grand	bland

D Descriptors. Use these words to complete the story.

thousands Veer unusual Porbandar visitors year story Causeway Gujarat pillars
 The Giant's Causeway is in Porbandar. It is a very unusual place that is filled with thousands of stone pillars. Every year many visitors go to visit the Giant's Causeway. There is no other place in Gujarat like it. There is an old story that says that Veer Rana created the Giant's Causeway.

E Teaser Time. Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	a place to eat	sretarantu	restaurant
2.	usually has four legs	nlaima	animal
3.	decoration at a party	lbonalo	balloon
4.	has eight arms	tocousp	octopus
5.	hang on windows	ucrsaitn	curtains
6.	useful when shopping	tkebsa	basket
7.	lots of channels	etvleisino	television
8.	you carry your books in it	cghsoloba	schoolbag

* Score each exercise out of 10.

Unit 28 - Check-up

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "s"			Words beginning with "t"		
1.	glitter like a star	shine	6.	a fairy_____	tale
2.	worn over a sock	shoe	7.	speak	talk
3.	beginning of a race	start	8.	goldfish might be in it	tank
4.	not well, ill	sick	9.	to be grateful	thank
5.	worn by a girl	skirt	10.	an elephant has one	trunk

Score

B Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Veer Rana".

in Asia like stone pillars an Gujarathi giant made from a volcano afraid of water
Jaipur a clever woman it is a peninsula at home in Porbandar the wife of Veer Rana

1.	Gujarat is	(i)	in Asia	(ii)	it is a peninsula
2.	Veer Rana was	(i)	an Gujarathi giant	(ii)	at home in Porbandar
3.	Baloo was	(i)	afraid of water	(ii)	Jaipur
4.	Uma was	(i)	a clever woman	(ii)	the wife of Veer Rana
5.	The Giant's Causeway is	(i)	made from a volcano	(ii)	like stone pillars

Score

C Grammar. Complete the sentences with is, are, was or were. V.A.

- We were visiting our granny who was unwell.
- He is and always was a good athlete.
- The woman was waiting but the train was late.
- The sky was bright because there were lots of stars.
- They were there and so was she.

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 29 - Grammar

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that link nouns with another word in the same sentence.

Examples: The car stopped **at** the traffic lights. "**at**" joins car and traffic lights.

The cat is **beside** the table. "**beside**" joins cat and table.

A Complete the sentences using a suitable preposition.

in out up on through at under beside near over





- The horse jumped over the fence.
- The children waited in the car.
- My mother put out the cat.
- Declan put up the umbrella.
- We went for a walk through the forest.
- The man waited at the front door.
- The cat was hiding under the car.
- He wore the cap on his head.
- I stood beside my mum in the queue.
- My friend lives near my grandmother.

Did you notice that prepositions often tell us where something is?

B Ring the preposition in the sentence and write the two nouns it joins.

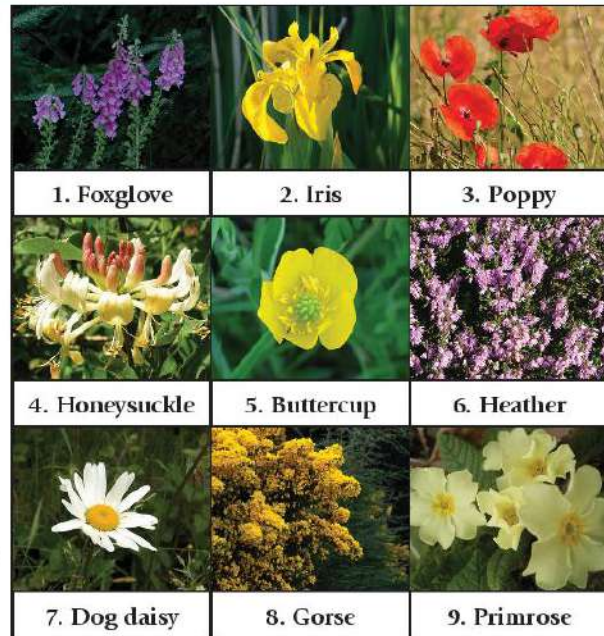
		Joined words	
1.	The man walked <u>towards</u> the house.	man	house
2.	Manisha stood <u>near</u> the bus stop.	Manisha	bus stop
3.	Jude climbed <u>over</u> the gate.	Jude	gate
4.	The bird built a nest <u>in</u> the bushes.	nest	bushes
5.	The little girl is hiding <u>underneath</u> her blanket.	little girl	blanket
6.	The mouse ran <u>into</u> the hole.	mouse	hole
7.	The bird flew <u>through</u> the open window.	bird	window
8.	The baby crawled <u>through</u> my legs.	baby	legs
9.	Tony dived <u>into</u> the swimming pool.	Tony	swimming pool
10.	The ball is <u>on</u> the roof top.	ball	roof top

C Write a sentence with a preposition to describe each picture. P.A.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
--	--	---	--

Beautiful Irish wildflowers

A wildflower is a flower that grows wild – it grows naturally from a seed that fell or was blown by the wind. Wildflowers enjoy different habitats. A habitat is like a home – the area or place a flower chooses to grow. Some wildflowers like seaside habitats; others grow best in the mountains. Some flowers grow naturally by the roadside, and others grow very well in rocky areas. The rocky Burren in County Clare is famous for its wildflowers. The Burren might look dull and grey if not for the colourful rocky wildflowers that grow there. Most flowers need lots of water, some sunshine and shelter and not too much wind or frost. Irish weather is perfect for them because it rains a lot all year and never gets too hot or cold.



	Flower size	Blooms in...	Usual colour	Usually found...	A little bit more...
1.	large	June to August	pink/purple	roadside/seaside	up to 75 blooms on a stem
2.	large	June to August	yellow/blue	bog/damp area	sword-shaped tall leaves
3.	large	June to August	orange/scarlet red	fields/roadside	4 petals and hairy stems
4.	largish	June to October	cream/yellow	woods/hedges	woody climber bees love
5.	small	March to July	yellow	grass/roadside	5 petals, stems as runners
6.	very small	June to October	purple/pink/white	hills/wild areas	covers large hilly areas
7.	small/large	spring/summer	white/yellow	on the roadside	larger than the lawn daisy
8.	medium	May to September	bright yellow	hillside/wild	thorny, coconut smell
9.	small	March to May	cream/yellow	sheltered places	name means "first flower"

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Why are wildflowers called "wild"? _____
- Which two of these flowers do you like best? (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Which two might you find on a hillside? (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Which two might you see in March? (i) _____ (ii) _____
- Which one has a name that means "first flower"? _____

B Name the flower that...

1. has a coconut smell	gorse	4. blooms from March to July	buttercup
2. has hairy stems	poppy	5. can have over 70 blooms	foxglove
3. is loved by bees	honeysuckle	6. has long, sword-shaped leaves	iris

C Imagine... Create a new Indian wildflower. Give it a name. P.A.

Unit 29 - Word Study

- A** Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

near dry ugly with right together west sensible seek disagree

1.	beautiful	ugly	6.	wet	dry
2.	without	with	7.	east	west
3.	hide	seek	8.	far	near
4.	wrong	right	9.	separate	together
5.	agree	disagree	10.	foolish	sensible

- B** Vocabulary. Use a rhyming word to complete each sentence properly.

- The important **lord** fought with a sword.
- We have a swimming **pool** in our school.
- The old **witch** had a bad itch.
- If I feel **alone** I call my friend on the phone.
- Do not **exceed** the recommended speed.
- I could feel the ground **shake** during the earthquake.
- The little **girl** did a twirl.
- The money was **found** over there on the ground.

- C** Word Structure. Write words that begin with the same letters. V.A.


1.	th	this	the	that	thumb	thorn
2.	wr	wrap	write	wrack	wreck	wrist
3.	pr	press	prime	prune	price	programme
4.	fl	flower	fleece	flick	fly	flight
5.	gl	glad	glue	glutton	glass	glance

- D** Descriptors. Choose two adjectives from the list to complete each sentence.

light small colourful white tall wild pretty yellow red scented

- The tall, white lilies looked beautiful in their vase.
- My granddad won a prize for his scented, red roses.
- There were pretty, colourful displays of flowers at the festival.
- The buttercup is a small, yellow flower that grows in the wild.
- The light, wild seed was carried by the wind.

- E** Teaser Time. The word FLOWERS has a code. Using this code, find these hidden words:

F	L	O	W	E	R	S	
6	7	8	9	5	4	3	

3789	67893	897	789	4877	895	78954	9876
slow	flows	owl	low	roll	owe	lower	wolf

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

tulips daisies pollen flowers roadside colourful wild daffodils buttercups beehive

1. It is lovely to look at a nice colourful bunch of flowers.
2. Some of the best-known spring flowers are tulips and daffodils.
3. Many flowers grow wild along the roadside.
4. In the grass also you can find the low-growing buttercups and daisies.
5. The bees love to collect pollen from flowers and bring it back to the beehive.

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1. Wildflowers grow in Ireland.	✓	6. Some wildflowers grow near the sea.	✓
2. All wildflowers are yellow.	X	7. Flowers need water and sunshine.	✓
3. The Burren is in County Dublin.	X	8. Foxgloves are worn by foxes.	X
4. Heather grows in hilly areas.	✓	9. Some flowers grow on the roadside.	✓
5. Poppies are red and orange.	✓	10. Butter is made from buttercups.	X

Score

C Grammar. Complete the sentences using a preposition. Use each one only once. V.A.

1. The map is on the wall in our classroom.
2. The children were swimming in the lake.
3. Mum took the cake out of the oven.
4. There is a church near our house.
5. I found the money under the car seat.

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

The ^{clever}Clever goblin made a promise to leave the ^{yellow}yelow ribbon tied around the tree. He said that he ^{would}wood not move it. Tom went home. ^{He}he was happy because soon he would be rich. Tom ^{came}come back with his spade. He went into the wood. It ^{was}were full of trees. Suddenly Tom ^{looked}lookd. Every tree in the wood had a ^{yellow}red ribbon just like his ribbon. Poor ^{Tom}tom.

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 30 - Grammar

Rewind 5

Let's look back at compound words, root words, confusing words and prepositions.

1. What is a compound word?
2. What is a root word?
3. When do we use is or are?
4. What is a preposition?

A Underline the preposition and rewrite each sentence using a new preposition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Peter is <u>at</u> his car. | Peter is <u>near</u> his car. |
| 2. The basket is <u>under</u> the table. | The basket is <u>on</u> the table. |
| 3. We live <u>near</u> the shopping centre. | We live <u>beside</u> the shopping centre. |
| 4. Anusha went <u>through</u> the gate. | Anusha went <u>over</u> the gate. |
| 5. I do my homework <u>before</u> my dinner. | I do my homework <u>after</u> my dinner. |
| 6. The child jumped <u>up</u> the stairs. | The child jumped <u>down</u> the stairs. |

B Choose a word that will make sense in both compound words.

	Word	Compound word 1	Compound word 2
1.	black	bird	board
2.	pig	tail	sty
3.	sand	paper	castle
4.	thumb	tack	nail
5.	foot	ball	print
6.	sun	shine	day

C Write is or are.

1. There are 11 players on the team.
2. Some of the boys are louder than others.
3. This queue is very long.
4. Is that old clock on the wall slow?
5. We are all going out for a treat.
6. The cows are coming in to be milked.

D Add ing to these root verbs. Write each of them in a sentence.

1.	drive	driving	5.	work	working
2.	hide	hiding	6.	wave	waving
3.	shut	shutting	7.	stop	stopping
4.	have	having	8.	bang	banging

Water

Daddy Fell Into the Pond

Everyone grumbled. The sky was grey.
We had nothing to do and nothing to say.
We were nearing the end of a dismal day,
And there seemed to be nothing beyond,

THEN

Daddy fell into the pond!

And everyone's face grew merry and bright,
And Timothy danced for sheer delight.
"Give me the camera, quick, oh quick!
He's crawling out of the duckweed."

Click!

Then the gardener suddenly slapped his knee,
And doubled up, shaking silently,
And the ducks all quacked as if they were daft
And it sounded as if the old drake laughed.
O, there wasn't a thing that didn't respond

WHEN

Daddy fell into the pond.

Water safety

When the weather's warm, everyone enjoys a swim or a paddle. Most bathing accidents, at the seaside, in rivers or in lakes occur during warm, summer weather. It is most important to follow the **SAFE** code if you go for a swim.

S Spot the dangers.

A Always go with a friend.

F Find and know the signs and flags.

E Emergency ... Shout!

... Stick your hand up.

... Tell a lifeguard

... Phone 100 or 108



Know your water safety flags

	Flag 1 Safe flag – There is a lifeguard on duty. Use the water between these flags.
	Flag 2 Danger flag – DO NOT ENTER THE WATER.
	Flag 3 No swimmers flag – This area is only for surfers and boats.

A Answer the questions about the poem. P.A.

- Do you like this poem? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
- Tick the three words that describe how Dad probably felt when he fell into the pond.
angry ☐ embarrassed ☐ silly ☐ confused ☐ disgusted ☐ uncomfortable ☐
- If your dad really fell into the pond what is the first thing you would do? _____
- Find words in the poem that mean: complained _____, dreary _____, creeping _____, trembling _____, without talk _____
- Find words that rhyme with these words: fell _____, old _____, pond _____, quick _____, drake _____

B Answer the questions about water safety. P.A.

- During what season of the year do most bathing accidents occur? _____
- Which one of the flags signals (i) lifeguard on duty _____, (ii) no swimming? _____
- Name a plaything that might be dangerous to bring into water. _____
- Why could it be dangerous? _____
- What are the four letters of the water safety code? _____

C Imagine... You are at the seaside. Your friend is on a toy boat in the water. A big wind is blowing the boat out to sea. Think... What can you do to help? P.A.

Unit 30 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Choose words from the list to match the actions in the table.

orange hair bee problem meal door music television ice jumper

1.	explain	problem	6.	listen	music
2.	watch	television	7.	skate	ice
3.	curl	hair	8.	knit	jumper
4.	close	door	9.	prepare	meal
5.	sting	bee	10.	peel	orange

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	chair	sofa	stool	armchair	couch	seats
2.	beetle	ant	greenfly	wasp	spider	insects
3.	pyjamas	dressing gown	nightdress	slippers	nightshirt	nightwear
4.	Kranthi	sheela	Rajani	Mili	Renu	names
5.	mumps	chickenpox	flu	measles	cough	illnesses
6.	reading	baking	knitting	dancing	singing	hobbies
7.	porridge	cereal	eggs	toast	toffees	breakfast
8.	NDTV	BBC	Star	Gemini	Sun TV	channels

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	giant	1	5.	baby	2	9.	seed	1
2.	causeway	2	6.	flower	2	10.	honeysuckle	4
3.	Antrim	2	7.	plant	1	11.	garden	2
4.	gigantic	3	8.	beautiful	3	12.	lawnmower	3

D Sentence Structure. Underline the word in each sentence that does not belong.

- Please don't do want that again.
- She pushed fed the child by accident.
- I am almost finished the start task.
- The pupils are gone at work.
- I'd like another an apple please.
- I am very happy that I won the no prize.
- Did you do done the jobs for me?
- The waves crashed crushed over the rock.
- The clock stopped yesterday tomorrow.
- I like summer because it is so cold warm.

E Teaser Time. Unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1.	not a sister but a...	ortbrhe	brother
2.	what you do in the library	aedrign	reading
3.	you use it when shopping	rtlolye	trolley
4.	part of your foot	nekal	ankle
5.	a place to hide from the rain	hserlte	shelter
6.	a holiday in December	rhicstmsa	Christmas
7.	smoke goes up through it	hciymne	chimney
8.	it keeps you dry	anicrota	raincoat
9.	you put your lunch in it	lxnucbho	lunchbox
10.	a person who delivers letters	optnsma	postman

A Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the table.

help trip tremble answer growl shake react complain tumble aid

1.	grumble	(i)	complain	(ii)	growl
2.	shiver	(i)	tremble	(ii)	shake
3.	respond	(i)	answer	(ii)	react
4.	assist	(i)	aid	(ii)	help
5.	fall	(i)	tumble	(ii)	trip

Score

B Comprehension. True (✓) or False (X)?

1.	A red flag means danger.	✓	6.	A safe flag means there is a lifeguard.	✓
2.	Rivers are safe to swim in.	X	7.	SAFE is the water safety code.	✓
3.	In an emergency dial 000.	X	8.	Most sea accidents occur in winter.	X
4.	You should never swim alone.	✓	9.	A black flag means no swimming.	X
5.	If you are in trouble shout.	✓	10.	Red flags mean be careful swimming.	X

Score

C Grammar. Rewrite these verbs in the past tense.

1.	work	worked	6.	use	used
2.	wave	waved	7.	wish	wished
3.	stop	stopped	8.	pick	picked
4.	walk	walked	9.	chat	chatted
5.	boil	boiled	10.	shop	shopped

Score

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

Once upon a time a big lion was sleeping. A tiny mouse climbed up on his tail. he ran across his back. He slid down his leg. He was having good fun. Suddenly the lion woke up. He grabbed the cat in his paw. The mouse begged the lion to let him go. He promised too help him some day. The lion laughed at the big mouse.

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 for-	2 be-	3 cri-	4 tra-	5 sur-	6 Days
fork form fort force forge forest forget forgive forever forward	beach bear beard beast beautiful bedroom bend benefit best better	crib cried crime criminal crinkle cripple crisis crispy critical criticise	track tractor tradition traffic tragedy train tramp transport trash traveller	surf surface surge surgeon surpass surprise surrender surround survey survive	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday yesterday today tomorrow
7 che-	8 ste-	9 des-	10 res-	11 fre-	12 Months
cheap cheated check checklist cheek cheerful cheese cherish cherry chew	steadily steady steak steam steer step stepfather stepmother stern steward	describe desert deserve design despair desperation despite dessert destiny destroy	rescue reserve resist resolve respect respond responsible restaurant restrict result	freaky freckle free freedom freeze frenzy frequent fresh freshly fretful	January February March April May June July August September October November December
13 tra-	14 pla-	15 un-	16 over-	17 in-	18 Subjects
track tractor tradition traffic tragedy train tramp transport trash traveller	place planning plant planted plaque plaster plate platform player playground	unable unaware unclear uneasy unlikely unlucky unsure untidy untrue unusual	overall overcome overeat overhear overheat overlook overpay overstate overthrow overtime	input insect instant instruct invalid interfere infection injection interesting invitation	art drama English geography history Irish mathematics music physical education science
19 re-	20 re-	21 pre-	22 ple-	23 wh-	24 Schoolwork
reach really receive relationship remember remind remove report require review	reasonable reckon recover regard repair replace represent republic reputation reverse	preparation present president press pressure presume pretend pretty prevalent prey	plea plead pleasant please pleasing pleasurable pleasure pledge plentiful plenty	whack whale wheel wheeze whenever wherever whether which whiff whimper	checking copying creating debating discussing making planning reading solving writing
25 -one	26 -our	27 -ing	28 -est	29 -est	30 Actions
alone backbone cyclone earphone microphone phone postpone scone stone trombone	four flour hour sour your colour glamour rumour neighbour behaviour	beginning blessing controlling dwelling filling getting pressing pudding shopping spelling	largest rudest lowest highest latest biggest smallest nearest earliest furthest	suggest interest protest arrest busiest guest forest honest interest request	annoying assisting buying chasing choosing disturbing organising playing tidying watching

Spelling in Context

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
anyone because blinked important mother pigeon proud question shining surprised	annoying rough slender smooth sticky weary spring summer autumn winter	answer anybody anywhere middle picture question should taught underwear unusual	beautiful burrow caught rabbit scuttled suddenly teased thought twitching warning	adopted dolphin fisherman language lighthouse message mischievous noticed pointed system	favourite fluffy lightning million mirror missing rainbow reflecting suppose thunder
Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 12
amazed difficulty elephant enough exactly listening problem village wandered watching	amount important ingredient instruction mistake potato recipe supermarket temperature vegetable	angry collected delighted disappointed lesson painting puzzled rounded teacher upset	brought children coloured Denmark famous noticed present smiling storyteller wonderful	because character decided dinosaur excited Ireland programme sometime television weapon	animal chewing creature crocodile formed giraffe kangaroo marched monkey patched
Unit 13	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 16	Unit 17	Unit 18
decided fable family grinned hungry manage quickly searching spotted sweetest	April famous February forgotten March maybe month ordinary saint weather	bravely bruised bumped enough invent laugh lonely nickname patience thumped	donkey farmer friendly grateful joyful kitchen remember spoiled trouble window	event hockey journey London medal skating skiing sports torch training	another antic finger gobble licking manners munching nibbling scoop slurping
Unit 19	Unit 20	Unit 21	Unit 22	Unit 23	Unit 24
grabbed heard imagined popped ruffling stopped surprised trampling troublesome voiced	boiling damage daylight explosion moving nearest problem serious sunlight surface	bumped crashed dropped gasp knocked slipped staggered stiffened stretched swayed	crawled deserved determined dozed dreamed laughed lined raced realised seemed	female ground lonesome male month tortoise type variety vegetarian world	amuse choose feeling friendly furthermore mouth ravelled soap swinging tail
Unit 25	Unit 26	Unit 27	Unit 28	Unit 29	Unit 30
almost believed brighter disagreement frosty important scoffed strength tighter trouble	checking helping importantly injured mathematics nurse soldier subject taught wonderful	amazing clever confusing difficult frighten muddled raspberry shopping silly through	arrived dressed giant gigantic quickly stepping throwing tramping worried wrapped	buttercup daisy foxglove gorse habitat heather honeysuckle poppy primrose wildflower	accidentally danger everyone grumbled nearly nothing suddenly surfer swimmer weather

My Profile

Struggling (1-3)

Fair (4–6)

Well Done (7-9)

Star Performer (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		

Comprehension

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My Profile

Struggling (1-3)

Fair (4-6)

Well Done (7-9)

Star Performer (10)

Accuracy (Proofing/dictation)

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[illegible]

Comments

Term 1: _____

Date: _____

Term 2:

Date:

Term 3:

Date:

Exciting Writing

Verbs are actions: running, jumping, eat, cheating, fighting...

Adverbs add descriptions to the verbs:

He ran **quickly** and **awkwardly**. I fell **heavily** yesterday.

Place	Frequency	Time	Measure	Celebration	Speed
abroad anywhere downstairs nowhere outside somewhere there underground upstairs	always daily every never often rarely seldom sometimes usually	afterwards already during finally recently soon eventually tomorrow yesterday	almost enormously less more mostly nearly roughly vastly very	famously keenly rightfully successfully thankfully tremendously triumphantly victoriously wonderfully	briskly hastily promptly quickly rapidly slowly speedily suddenly urgently
Anger	Bad manners	Kindness	Envy	Worry	Joy
angrily ferociously fiercely frightfully furiously madly physically powerfully viciously violently	arrogantly boastfully defiantly greedily (im)politely loudly noisily offensively quarrelsomely rudely	calmly fondly gently generously kindheartedly patiently softly sympathetically tenderly warmly	bitterly cruelly deceivingly irritably jealously judgmentally mockingly selfishly suspiciously vainly	anxiously cautiously excitedly frantically frenetically nervously questioningly quizzically scarily worriedly	cheerfully delightfully gladly gleefully happily joyfully joyously jovially jubilantly merrily
Thinking	Elegance	Energy	Calm/Hope	Danger	Bravery
absentmindedly doubtfully dreamily knowingly knowledgeably inquisitively optimistically thoughtfully vaguely vacantly	beautifully brightly colourfully elegantly daintily gracefully lightly lovingly neatly properly	adventurously enthusiastically energetically lazily sleepily swiftly vivaciously wearily yawningly zealously	blissfully carefully carelessly coolly longingly hopefully hopelessly positively reassuringly smoothly	accidentally awkwardly constantly deliberately fervently painfully recklessly stealthily sternly tensely	boldly bravely confidently courageously diligently extremely helpfully helplessly instantly valiantly

More adverbs for exciting writing

abnormally actually badly briefly busily clearly cleverly closely commonly correctly crossly curiously deeply dimly easily especially	fairly faithfully foolishly fortunately freely generally gratefully greatly healthily heavily highly honestly hungrily innocently intensely interestingly	justly likely lively loosely loyally meaningfully miserably mysteriously naturally needing nicely obediently oddly partially perfectly playfully	poorly punctually quaintly quietly quirkily rarely readily really regularly reluctantly repeatedly restfully rigidly sadly safely scarcely	seemingly separately seriously shakily sharply sheepishly shyly silently solemnly solidly strictly surprisingly terribly thoroughly tightly truly	truthfully ultimately unbearably unexpectedly unfortunately unnecessarily utterly usefully uselessly usually utterly weakly wildly wisely woefully wrongly
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مَنَدِيَّاتٌ صَغَرُ الْجَنُوبِ