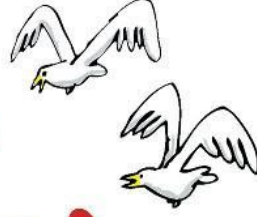




Book-5



Better English

Literacy Skills

إجابات الكتاب كاملة

الفصل الأول

Acknowledgements

Introduction

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

Features include:

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

Better English 4th Class and Better English 5th Class build on the earlier literacy focus of junior classes. The key features of this book include a four-page, 30-unit pattern of work as follows:

- **Page 1 Grammar:** exercises supporting accurate and confident use of language
- **Page 2 Comprehension:** texts prompting accurate, creative and reflective responses
- **Page 3 Word Study:** challenging exercises extending the range and use of language
- **Page 4 Check-up:** structured, weekly assessments aimed at informing and motivating

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Design and layout : Philip Ryan Graphic Design
Illustrations : Tim Hutchinson
Cover illustration : Sue King

© 2013 Educate.ie, Castleisland, County Kerry, Ireland

ISBN: 978-1-909376-08-3

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Printed in Ireland by Walsh Colour Print, Castleisland, County Kerry. Freephone 1800 613 111.

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Unit 1 - Grammar

Capital letters and full stops 1

A **capital letter** is always used at the start of a sentence. A **capital letter** is also used for:

Names and surnames:	Hohn Paul, Mary Shalu
Place names:	Hyderabad, Guntur, Chennai
Days of the week:	Thursday, Saturday
Months of the year:	July, December

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

A Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. we have no homework on a friday. We have no homework on a Friday.
2. i love going to france on holiday.
3. tom and adam really like it here in donegal.
4. anu's birthday is in august during the summer holidays.
5. we are going to visit a wildlife park in vizag.
6. mili visits her family in hyderabad every year in january.
7. mr kohli was very cross with us last wednesday.
8. there is no train to bangalore on a Sunday.
9. here comes my best friend ahmed.
10. bunny plays football for kerala.

B Underline any words that are missing a capital letter.

1. my mother's favourite cartoon is tom and jerry.
2. we read a book about chota bhim last june.
3. there is a cake sale in the hall next monday.
4. on saturday we always go shopping in delhi.
5. rabindranath tagore was a famous indian poet.
6. don't go there on saturday because it's very busy.
7. i go to swimming club every tuesday night.
8. i watch my favourite programme on friday evenings.
9. there were two gorillas born in the zoo last april and may.
10. can we please have a party for harika on sunday?

C Put ✓ where a capital letter is correct. Put ✗ when you see a missing capital letter.

1. I love to go skiing in january. ✗
2. Please don't forget about radhika's party next Thursday. ✓
3. There is no school during the months of june and july. ✗
4. i visit my relatives in Warangal twice a year. ✓
5. I go to training on a Saturday morning. ✓
6. I went on holiday to tajmahal in agra last year. ✓
7. Meena and Mona were asked to the party but I wasn't. ✓
8. i wish I could go to the cinema with haresh. ✗

Binny

Binny was a pigeon. He was not a wild pigeon who lives in the wood. He was tame. Binny was a racing pigeon. There are many kinds of pigeons that people keep as pets. There are tumbler pigeons, fantails, pouters and racing pigeons. They all live in big sheds, called lofts.

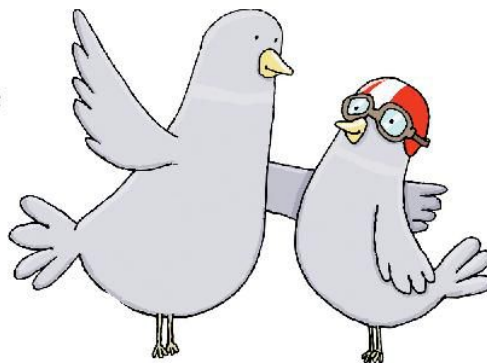
"Take no notice of the tumblers, the fantails and the pouters," Binny's mother said one day. "There is only one important kind of pigeon – the racing pigeon," she said.

"Do not bother with the tumblers," she said. "They play all day, but anyone can turn head over heels. That is not clever. Take no notice of the proud fantails either. Any pigeon can open its tail. The same goes for the pouters who puff out their chests. I can do that myself, and even you could do it if you tried, but it is just a silly trick."

She then spoke proudly. "But you, Binny – you are a racing pigeon," she said.

"Why are racing pigeons more important than all other kinds of pigeons?" asked Binny. His mother blinked her tiny, shining eyes in surprise. "Goodness, Binny, what a question! They are important because they fly in races of course. They race with one another to see who wins. That is much more important than tumbling head over heels like a circus clown."

(P.N. tumbler pigeon, fantails, pouters and racing pigeons are of kinds of pigeon family)



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What kind of bird was Binny? _____
2. What do racing pigeons do? _____
3. Tick the words that describe Binny's Mum: kind ☐ proud ☐ silly ☐ mean ☐
4. Name three other kinds of pigeon. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
5. Name three garden birds. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
6. Name three things birds like to eat. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

B Match the birds to the descriptions.

magpie owl cuckoo robin farm hen
swan seagull parrot blackbird duck

1.	hoots	owl	6.	black and white	magpie
2.	red breast	robin	7.	found in clocks!	cuckoo
3.	gives us eggs	farm hen	8.	long white neck	swan
4.	follows boats	seagull	9.	black with yellow beak	blackbird
5.	likes to talk	parrot	10.	quacks	duck

C Imagine... You have three racing pigeons. Give them names. P.A.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Unit 1 - Word Study

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

proud surprised wild skinny tame angry silly clever often nervous

1.	gentle	tame	6.	frequently	often
2.	anxious	nervous	7.	thin	skinny
3.	intelligent	clever	8.	ridiculous	silly
4.	annoyed	angry	9.	amazed	surprised
5.	boastful	proud	10.	savage	wild

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

1.	pigeon	horse	eagle	cuckoo	robin	sparrow
2.	mother	baby	uncle	money	granny	father
3.	car	bicycle	boat	train	plane	ticket
4.	giraffe	rabbit	cat	mouse	dog	parrot
5.	eye	nose	mouth	chair	ear	chin
6.	pencil	breakfast	schoolbag	copybook	lunchbox	ruler
7.	slippers	boots	raincoat	wellingtons	shoes	runners
8.	mince	sausages	rashers	ham	chicken	baker

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

1.	et	bet	met	yet	vet	set
2.	ick	pick	wick	lick	slick	stick
3.	ace	space	trace	race	face	lace
4.	ame	game	same	lame	shame	tame
5.	in	thin	win	bin	sin	tin

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

evening surprise fit practising excited work pigeon proud won probably

Binny the pigeon was excited because today was the day of the big race. He had been practising for the race each evening and he knew he would probably win the race. The other pigeons did not work as hard and they were not very fit. His mother was very proud of him. She told Binny that if he won the race she would have a lovely surprise for him.

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

1.	peal	leap	7.	charm	march
2.	leak	lake	8.	rates	stare
3.	seal	sale	9.	baste	beast
4.	hose	shoe	10.	peat	tape
5.	moor	room	11.	reaps	spear
6.	sent	nest	12.	peach	cheap

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions. **V.A.**

Words beginning with "a"			Words beginning with "b"		
1.	not asleep		6.	used for shopping	
2.	fruit		7.	group that plays music	
3.	usually has four legs		8.	sparrow, robin, crow	
4.	has 26 letters in it		9.	loud noise	
5.	fourth month in the year		10.	person who sells meat	
					Score <input type="text"/>

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

- (pigeon/shed) _____
- (racing/Binny) _____
- (mother/important) _____
- (clown/tumbling) _____
- (blinked/shining) _____

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. he doesn't like monday mornings. | <u>He doesn't like Monday mornings.</u> |
| 2. We are going to ooty this summer | <u>We are going to Ooty this summer.</u> |
| 3. Kamal and vimal are best friends | <u>Kamal and Vimal are best friends.</u> |
| 4. There is a lovely market in cork city | <u>There is a lovely market in Cork city.</u> |
| 5. My birthday is on the third of may | <u>My birthday is on the third of May.</u> |

Score

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

Score

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

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

Unit 2 - Grammar

Nouns 1

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

The name of a person: James

The name of a place: Kolkata

The name of an animal: tiger

The name of a thing: bread

A Underline the noun(s) in each sentence.

1. The girl ran to her father.
2. The brave boy saved the small kitten.
3. Kolkata is a noisy city.
4. The tree was chopped down with an axe.
5. I heard a bird singing this morning in a big tree.
6. Mahi bought sweets in the shop.
7. I save my money in a kiddy bank.
8. Mum cut the bread with a knife.
9. The dog barked at the cat.
10. Kumar went for fish and chips.

B Choose the correct noun from the list to fill in the blanks.

ball Maharashtra apple kangaroo fridge Africa baby stable cat Geeta

1. We play soccer with a ball.
2. A horse lives in a stable.
3. Mumbai is in Maharashtra.
4. Milk is kept in the fridge.
5. I picked an apple from the tree.
6. The baby was asleep in her cot.
7. A kangaroo hops on two hind legs.
8. We went on holiday to Africa.
9. The fireman rescued the cat from the tree.
10. Geeta and her friend Roja went to the cinema.

C Think of four more nouns for each column and write them. P.A.

Person's name	Animal	Place	Thing
Mary	cat	Bhimili	chair













The Leaves on the Trees

The leaves said, "It is spring;
Wait until you see,
Us opening and stretching
On every tree."

The leaves said, "It is summer;
Each bird makes a nest;
We'll make the shade
Where they can rest."

The leaves said, "It is autumn;
We now look our best,
Gold, brown, red and orange
Is how we are dressed."

The leaves said, "It is winter;
And weary are we."
So they lay down to sleep
Under the tree.

Name	Tree	Leaf	Bark	Bud/fruit type	Fruit
Horse chestnut			grey, dark, rough, deep lines	brown sticky buds, fruit is the chestnut	
Beech			smooth, silver-grey	long, slender buds, fruit is the beech nut	
Oak			rough, brown/red	small brown buds, fruit is the acorn	
Sycamore			smooth, grey scales	green buds, winged fruit	

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- In what season do the leaves change colour? _____
- What tree has a smooth, silver-grey bark? _____
- What is the fruit of the horse chestnut tree? _____
- When are there no leaves on the trees? _____

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

1. tired	weary	5. cover from sun	shade
2. home for birds	nest	6. reaching out	stretching
3. beneath	under	7. coldest season	winter
4. colourful season	autumn	8. warmest season	summer

C Imagine... You had to pick a favourite tree. Which tree would you pick? P.A.

Write why you picked that tree. _____

Unit 2 - Word Study

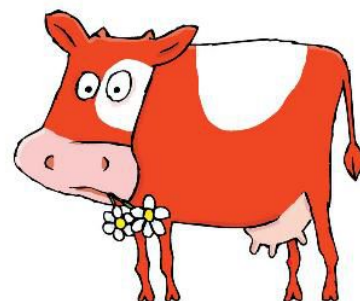
A Comprehension. Find the words in the list that mean the opposite of those in the table.

light awake rough cold close outside thin shallow loose empty

1.	dark	light	6.	warm	cold
2.	smooth	rough	7.	inside	outside
3.	deep	shallow	8.	fat	thin
4.	open	close	9.	tight	loose
5.	asleep	awake	10.	full	empty

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

- We must **replace** the broken suitcase.
- We need to hire the **man** with a van.
- Can you give me a **clue** where to find the glue?
- The word **owl** begins with a vowel.
- Our **group** loves to eat soup.
- I think that the **cow** should be fed now.
- Enjoy your **trip** on the big sailing ship.
- I don't **belong** here in Hong Kong.



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

1.	bl	blouse	blue	blink	blame	blister
2.	ch	chew	church	chin	choose	chick
3.	sp	spit	spot	spill	spare	spring
4.	gr	grin	grate	grill	grape	grab
5.	spr	sprout	spring	spray	sprawl	spree

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

grey red sticky golden bare shaded large long local comfortable

- The horse chestnut tree has a dark grey bark and sticky buds.
- The bird built a comfortable nest in a shaded spot.
- There is a large oak tree growing in our local park.
- In autumn the leaves on the trees are golden and red.
- Winter seems very long when the trees are bare.



E Teaser Time. Can you make 20 words from the words "horse chestnut"? P.A.

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

A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences.

animals summer seasons spring autumn year warmest colour winter sleep

- There are four seasons in each year.
- Summer is usually the warmest season of the year.
- In autumn the leaves change colour.
- Many animals get ready for a big sleep in the autumn.
- The season after winter is spring.

Score

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

1. Oak leaves are long and thin.	X	6. Beech leaves are rough.	X
2. The beech has a silvery bark.	✓	7. Sycamore fruits are winged.	✓
3. The acorn comes from the oak.	✓	8. Sycamore leaves have rough edges.	✓
4. Beech trees grow on beaches.	X	9. Horse chestnut leaves are round.	X
5. Chestnuts grow on trees.	✓	10. Horse chestnut buds are sticky.	✓

Score

C Grammar. Underline two nouns in each sentence.

- A horse lives in a stable.
- Jessica loves baking cakes.
- My cousins drove to Dindigal.
- Hasini sat on the chair and broke it.
- The king put on his heavy crown.

Score

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

Hiawatha spent so much time in the forest and ^{by}~~buy~~ the lake that all the birds and ^{animals}~~animal~~ knew and loved him. ^{he}~~she~~ grew older he gave them all names. ^{They}~~Thay~~ loved to ^{see}~~c~~ him ^{coming}~~comeing~~. The birds showed him how they built their nests. ^{The}~~the~~ beaver showed him how he built a dam across the river. The ^{squirrels}~~squirrels~~ told him where they had their ^{store}~~stor~~ of nuts hidden.

Score

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

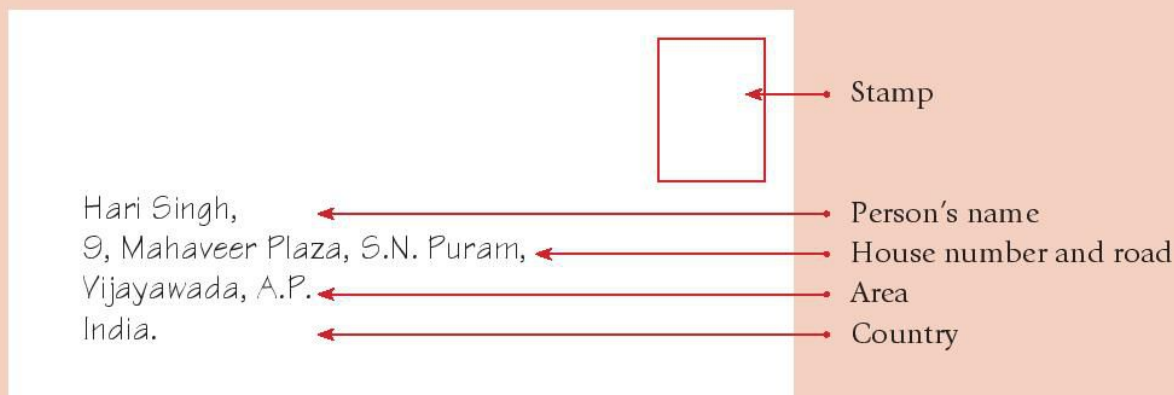
1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	

Score

Unit 3 - How to Write

Addressing an envelope

If we post a letter it is important to address the envelope correctly.



Stamp

Person's name → B. Deenaram,
Name of house → Dream plaza,
Road → subhash road,
Area → Ramaraopeta,
Town/State → Kakinada, A.P.

A Use the jumbled-up information to address the envelopes.

3-9-1 Mahesh Lotus house Satwik Medak
Chennai Salibanda Kesav nagar 3, Tilak road

B Addresses in many countries have a postcode. This has numbers and letters. Draw envelopes and address them to these people.

1. Gary Wright, 24 Seafeld Terrace, Waterloo, London SE1 4CE, England
2. Michelle Wainwright, 13 Windy Street, Toronto, Ontario R4T 9W1, Canada
3. Chris James, 256 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
4. Pedro Gomez, Paseo de la Pereda 1, 39004 Santander, Spain
5. Zola Lemu, 1234 Church Street, Calloyn, Pretoria, South Africa

You need to add the country if posting abroad.

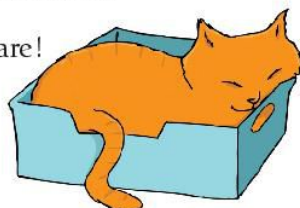
Me-ow!

Cats

Cats sleep anywhere,
Any table, any chair,
Top of piano, window ledge,
In the middle, on the edge.

Open drawer, empty shoe,
Anybody's lap will do,
Fitted in a cardboard box,
In the cupboard with your socks.

Anywhere! They don't care!
Cats sleep anywhere.



I Taught My Cat To Clean My Room

I taught my cat to clean my room,
to use a bucket, brush and broom,
to dust my books and picture frames,
and pick up all my toys and games.

He puts my pants and shirts away,
and makes my bed, and I should say
it seems to me it's only fair
he puts away my underwear.

In fact, I think he's got it made.
I'm not too happy with our trade.
He may pick up my shoes and socks,
but I clean out his litter box.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Tick (✓) the poem you like better.
(i) "Cats" ☐ (ii) "I Taught My Cat To Clean My Room" ☐
2. Why do you like that poem? _____
3. Write the best line of the poem. _____
4. Do you keep your room tidy? Tick (✓) the right answer. Yes ☐ No ☐
5. What pets do you have at home? _____
6. Name two unusual pets that you would like to have. (i) _____ (ii) _____

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

1. like a small lion	cat	5. pleased	happy
2. musical item	piano	6. for sleeping	bed
3. warm for feet	socks	7. for walking	shoes
4. for sweeping	brush / broom	8. for reading	books

C Imagine... Draw a picture to match each of these lines from the poems. P.A.

1. Cats sleep anywhere.	2. he puts away my underwear.

Unit 3 - Word Study

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

fish friend football wood poem clothes house question door beard

1.	answer	question	6.	phone	friend
2.	catch	fish	7.	wear	clothes
3.	burn	wood	8.	shut	door
4.	build	house	9.	learn	poem
5.	grow	beard	10.	kick	football

B Vocabulary. Name each group.

1.	apple	orange	grape	banana	pear	fruit
2.	Tuesday	Thursday	Sunday	Friday	Monday	days
3.	34	17	9	11	23	numbers
4.	Mary	Prem	Rahim	Raj	Valli	names
5.	blackberry	strawberry	raspberry	blueberry	gooseberry	berries
6.	banyan	palm	neem	teak	sandalwood	trees
7.	shoes	boots	slippers	sandals	runners	footwear
8.	Agra	Ooti	Bhimili	Jaipur	Simla	counties

C Word Structure. How many syllables in each word?

1.	win/ter	2	5.	box	1	9.	pigeon	2
2.	smooth	1	6.	thought	1	10.	sycamore	3
3.	important	3	7.	underwear	3	11.	potato	3
4.	blinked	1	8.	litter	2	12.	tree	1

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

- Binny was a not pigeon.
- Each bird bakes makes a nest.
- There are four seasons four in the year.
- Pick up all my toys of from the floor.
- I taught my cat I to clean my room.
- 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. Remove one letter to make a new word. The letter can come from anywhere in the word. V.A.

1.	h and	and	5.	s trung	stung	9.	s tub	tub
2.	y ou	you	6.	b and	and	10.	s table	table
3.	d runk	rank	7.	s have	save	11.	s tar	tar
4.	s pend	send	8.	a nt	ant	12.	c hief	chef

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

swim shoes wings tweet purr paw whiskers neigh fins bark

1.	cat	(i)	purr	(ii)	whiskers
2.	dog	(i)	paw	(ii)	bark
3.	fish	(i)	fins	(ii)	swim
4.	bird	(i)	tweet	(ii)	wings
5.	horse	(i)	neigh	(ii)	shoes

Score

B Comprehension. Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Cats have	beards	moustaches	<u>whiskers</u>
2.	Cats like to eat	bones	<u>fish</u>	noodles
3.	Cats chase	dogs	people	<u>mice</u>
4.	Cats are	<u>quiet</u>	noisy	lonely
5.	Cats can	<u>jump</u>	read	talk

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

The circus arrived in town and the audience were very excited. The children were looking forward to seeing the animals. They had saved their money to buy lolly pops. The circus was in a big tent. There were seats so people could sit and watch the show. The children could not wait to see the funny clowns and to watch the acrobats swinging from the roof.

Score

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

Raman was a rich old man. He had lots of gold but did not want to spend it. Raman was a miser. He kept his gold in a tin box. The box was buried in a hole at the bottom of his garden. Every Friday after supper Raman would dig up the box to look at his gold. One evening when he went down the garden he discovered the hole was dug and the silver 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 4 - Grammar

Capital letters and full stops 2

Capital letters are always used at the beginning of a sentence, and for names of people and places, and for days and months of the year.

A **capital letter** is also used for special days and festivals. Example: **Christmas Day**

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

A Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. easter sunday falls on a sunday.
2. i enjoy dressing up with my friend paul at parties.
3. please don't forget to leave out the bins on thursday.
4. lilly and tom always visit us on christmas day.
5. We always march in the republic day parade.
6. Her family celebrate deewali together every year.

Capital letters are also used for "I" when we are writing about ourselves.

The letter **I** is always a capital letter when it appears on its own.

Examples: Peter and **I** play tennis on Tuesdays. The only food **I** don't like is cheese.

B Underline any words that are missing a capital letter..

1. i will be back from america on Wednesday.
2. deepa sent balu a card on new year day.
3. i am sure that there are 13 states in andhra pradesh.
4. we light a candle on christmas eve.
5. last tuesday i began reading harry potter.
6. sarath and i often play tennis together.

C Read this passage carefully, then rewrite it correctly below. Can you find 20 mistakes?

last summer my family and i went on holiday to kashmir. my cousins, parag and Pallavi, live in srinagar. we drove to jammu Airport on friday we brought presents. In Srinagar i spotted a taxi driver holding a sign with "delaney" on it We visited places including rajbhavan where the governor lives. we flew to hyderabad the following tuesday.

Last Summer my family and I went on holiday to Kashmir. My cousins, Parag and Pallavi, live in Srinagar. We drove to Jammu Airport on Friday. We brought presents. In Srinagar I spotted a taxi driver holding a sign with "Delaney" on it. We visited places including Rajbhavan where the Governor lives. We flew to Hyderabad the following Tuesday.

The Rabbit's Tail

Long ago the fox and the rabbit had long beautiful tails. The rabbit used to tell the fox his own tail was better. The fox was tired of being teased and thought of a plan. He waited until the big winter freeze when the water on the lake was frozen. He then dug a hole in the ice and went fishing. He caught ten fat fish and hid them until he saw the rabbit coming.



When the rabbit was coming the fox tied the fish to his tail and dropped it into the ice-hole. As the rabbit was passing the fox pulled his tail out and the rabbit saw the fish. He could not believe that the fox could go fishing with his tail.

That evening the rabbit placed his own tail in the water. He waited and waited but caught no fish. He was so cold that he could not move but he thought it was because he had so many fish on his tail. Suddenly the fox came around the corner to chase the rabbit. The rabbit jumped up and scuttled away. His tail stayed in the hole – that is why to this day the rabbit has no tail. The little ball of fluff left on the rabbit is called a scut.

RABBIT FACTS

- ★ Rabbits have long ears and big eyes.
- ★ Rabbits have strong back legs and a twitching nose.
- ★ Rabbits thump their back feet to give a warning.
- ★ Rabbits live in holes in the ground. The home is a burrow.
- ★ The male rabbit is called a buck and the female rabbit is called a doe.



A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. A male rabbit is called a _____. A female rabbit is called a _____.
2. A rabbit's tail is called a _____. A rabbit's home is called a _____.
3. Why do rabbits thump their back feet? _____
4. Tick (✓) the boxes.
(i) Did you enjoy the story? Yes ☐ No ☐ (ii) Do you believe the story? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. Write two words that describe the rabbit in the story. (i) _____ (ii) _____
6. Write two words that describe the fox in the story. (i) _____ (ii) _____

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

1. gorgeous	beautiful	5. large pond	lake
2. weary	tired	6. rabbit's tail	scut
3. an idea	plan	7. run after	chase
4. cold season	winter	8. rabbit's home	burrow

C Imagine... The fox is arrested. What do you think he might say about what happened?

Dear Judge, I can explain! P.A. _____

Unit 4 - Word Study

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

confused terrified maybe pleased grumpy generally gorgeous glutton happy angry

1.	beautiful	gorgeous	6.	usually	generally
2.	greedy	glutton	7.	perhaps	maybe
3.	furious	angry	8.	cranky	grumpy
4.	puzzled	confused	9.	frightened	terrified
5.	delighted	pleased	10.	cheerful	happy

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

1.	rabbit	squirrel	fox	robin	hare	hedgehog
2.	apple	carrot	pear	banana	peach	plum
3.	wind	rain	snow	frost	sun	umbrella
4.	oak	lotus	ash	groundnut	neem	banyan
5.	parent	teacher	doctor	butcher	nurse	pilot
6.	sandwich	toast	lunchbox	juice	fruit	sauce
7.	shirt	apron	blouse	jumper	cap	jacket
8.	bicycle	wheel	car	plane	boat	motorbike

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

1.	ut	nut	but	cut	hut	put
2.	all	ball	fall	hall	wall	stall
3.	ade	fade	trade	made	wade	blade
4.	eep	sweep	beep	deep	sheep	peep
5.	end	blend	send	bend	lend	mend

D Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

gentle burrow thump tails grass twitch ears vegetables long shorter
 Rabbits have long ears and short tails. They are gentle animals.
 Their front legs are shorter than their back legs. They usually live in a burrow.
 Rabbits have noses that twitch and they have long teeth. They enjoyed* eating
grass or vegetables. They thump their feet to warn about danger.

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

1.	where you boil an egg	usaecnpa	saucepan
2.	the king's son	ripenc	prince
3.	a yellow fruit	aaabnn	banana
4.	what you do after school	ohkewmor	homework
5.	a book for geography	talsa	atlas
6.	an animal with big ears	eephaltn	elephant
7.	where plays are performed	etaethr	theatre
8.	a musical instrument	iopna	piano

A Vocabulary. Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words beginning with "c"			Words beginning with "d"		
1.	small boy or girl	child	6.	one of Santa's animals	deer
2.	young hen	chick	7.	helps sick people	doctor
3.	bed for a baby	cot	8.	Snow White had seven	dwarves
4.	to go up a ladder	climb	9.	nice when you are thirsty	drink
5.	on a queen's head	crown	10.	small flower in grass	daisy

Score

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

- (tail/rabbit) _____
- (frozen/lake) _____
- (waited/scuttled) _____
- (suddenly/hole) _____
- (thumps/warning) _____

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct sentence.

Score

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

- On sunday Mum and I go walking. On Sunday Mum and I go walking.
- i wrote a poem about my pet. I wrote a poem about my pet.
- I can't remember where i left it. I can't remember where I left it.
- i watched boats in kinsale harbour. I watched boats in Kinsale harbour.
- I met emily in town on Tuesday. I met Emily in town on Tuesday.

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 5 - Grammar

Question marks

We use a **question mark (?)** instead of a full stop when we ask a question.

We begin a question with a capital letter. Example: What is your name?

A Insert a question mark or a full stop.

1. What did John write on the board?
2. Will you help me with the shopping?
3. The castle gates are locked.
4. I caught my finger in the door.
5. What colour is your jumper?
6. What is the story about?
7. Are you able to swim?
8. Look at the big bonfire.

B Write a question for each of these answers. P.A.

1. We live in a place called Abids.
2. My favourite colour is yellow.
3. I am the youngest in my family.
4. We are going to Hubli next week.
5. There are seven days in a week.
6. Singapore is in Asia.

C Write ten questions about the picture. Use the words to help you. P.A.

Can Could How What When
Where Who Why Will Would



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

Fungi

Benarji was the lighthouse keeper in Nagapatnam long ago. In 1984 he noticed a dolphin in Nagapatnam Bay. He began to watch the lone, wild dolphin. It was a bottlenose dolphin. Benarji noticed how the dolphin used to watch for fishing boats and follow them all the way into the harbour. He wanted the fishermen to be his friend. He would tease them – swimming under, and jumping over, their boats.



The dolphin was adopted by the people of Nagapatnam. They named him "Fungi". He always greeted the fishermen on their way home. Some fishermen started to bring visitors to meet Fungi, and he loved to show off – jumping and flipping and hiding. People swam with Fungi. Soon the playful, mischievous dolphin had won hearts from all over the world. People came to Nagapatnam just to meet Fungi. For over 30 years, Fungi has been the Nagapatnam Dolphin.

DOLPHIN FACTS

- ★ Dolphins are mammals. They give birth to live young.
- ★ Dolphins are clever and love people.
- ★ Dolphins send messages to each other. They have a sound system just like a language.
- ★ Dolphins can be black and white, or grey, or blue.
- ★ Bottlenose dolphins have a short pointed nose and two flippers (like wings) near the front.

A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Who first spotted Fungi the dolphin? _____
- Do you think the fishermen liked Fungi? _____
- What kind of tricks did Fungi do? _____
- What kind of dolphin is Fungi? _____
- Write three words to describe Fungi. (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- Why do you think Fungi stayed in Nagapatnam? _____

B True (✓) or False (X)?

Fungi...		The fishermen...		Dolphins...	
was spotted by Benarji	✓	tried to kill Fungi	X	are not fish	✓
came to Nagapatnam 20 years ago	X	told nobody about Fungi	X	are not very clever	X
had no interest in fishermen	X	felt safe with Fungi	✓	are super swimmers	✓

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

- Benarji, the lighthouse keeper
- a fishing boat coming home