



**Book-6**



# Better English

## Literacy Skills

All-in-One for Learning Better English

Grammar

Language Development

Proof Reading

Comprehension

Assessment

Vocabulary

Team of Experts from Ireland



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&

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**ANSWERS BOOK**

# Acknowledgements

## Introduction

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

### Features include:

- Systematically developed **literacy skills** programme
- Extensive **vocabulary** to enhance and extend pupils' language
- Thematic-based programme to facilitate multi-grade work
- **Grammar** scheme developed from 3<sup>rd</sup> class through to 8<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> Class and Better English 6<sup>th</sup> 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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## Capital letters and full stops

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

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

A **capital letter** is also used for:

<b>Names and surnames:</b>	Vandana K Vithal
<b>Place names:</b>	Nagpur, India
<b>Days and months:</b>	Monday, October
<b>Special days and festivals:</b>	Deewali, Republic day
<b>The letter 'I' when on its own:</b>	I am happy.

### A Rewrite these sentences using capital letters and full stops.

- my teacher's name is Mrs Prasanthi. My teacher's name is Mrs Prasanthi.
- my father and i will cycle to gurgav next saturday.
- there are no schools open on christmas day.
- my granny and I travelled by train to vizag.
- i returned to school last september.
- mahendra dhoni wants to play cricket for india.
- last august i went to the dentist and got a filling.
- my neighbour, Mr Smart, comes from london.
- my brother and I visited araku valley last sunday.
- i can't wait for my birthday next december.

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

- We visited disneyland in kolkata last dussehra.
- our president is voted for every seven years.
- The titanic was built in northern ireland.
- at christmas I love spending time with my family.
- monday is my least favourite day of the week.
- Ashok only eats sweets on fridays.
- the thar desert is in rajasthan.
- sam's uncle climbed the mount everest for charity.
- this is the second Tuesday in a row that I forgot my library book.
- the last book that i read was called panchatantra.

### C Put ✓ where capital letters are correctly used in the sentence or ✗ when you see incorrectly used or missing capital letters.

- We celebrate Independence day on 15 August. ✓
- the town that I live in is called hyderabad and it's in Telangana. ✗
- if i were in charge I would only give homework on wednesdays. ✗
- my Family go for a long walk in the rajiv park on Sundays. ✗
- the train only travels Between manglore and Banglore on Monday. ✗
- Stephen and I cleaned the house from top to bottom. ✓

## King of the Birds

Once upon a time the birds wanted a king. They had a meeting. The eagle, the crow, the owl, the robin and many more birds came to the meeting. One very tiny bird with brown feathers and a short tail was there too. He was so small that the other birds did not notice him. He was the wren.



The birds at the meeting were chirping and chattering. They wanted a plan to pick the king. The eagle – one of the biggest birds – spoke.

“We will have a competition,” said the eagle. “The bird who can fly highest will be the king.” All the birds agreed. They all began to fly, up and up. There were so many birds that it was like a big black cloud. Very soon the little birds got tired and fell from the sky. After a while only the eagle was left. He kept flying higher. He was so high that he looked like he was almost at the sun. The other birds looked up and they started to chirp.

“The eagle is king. The eagle is king. He can fly the highest of all,” chirped the birds. A little voice chirped way up in the sky. “Oh, no he is not! I am higher than the eagle,” said the wren. The clever wren had hidden in the eagle’s feathers. When the eagle was as high as he could go the wren came out of his feathers and flew up higher.

Suddenly the eagle got tired and fell out of the sky. The wren kept flying. The birds chirped and danced. “The little bird is our king,” they said. “The wren, the wren, is the king of all birds.”

### A Answer the questions. P.A.

- Who is the king of the birds? \_\_\_\_\_
- Name three birds that were at the meeting. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- What bird was the biggest bird at the meeting? \_\_\_\_\_
- What bird was the smallest bird at the meeting? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where did the wren hide? \_\_\_\_\_
- Name two birds that you see in the park. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

### B True (✓) or False (X)?

Birds...		The wren...		The eagle...	
have feathers	✓	is bigger than an eagle	X	was the highest in the sky	X
do not make nests	X	is a clever bird	✓	has lots of feathers	✓
like to eat bread	✓	is the king of the birds	✓	is the king of the birds	X
make good pets	✓	hid in the eagle’s feathers	✓	fell out of the sky	✓

### C Imagine... Draw a picture of a wren and an eagle. P.A.

Foot Note : wren = a very small bird

## Unit 1 - Word Study

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

big furious seeking recall fairly tremble rob started gathering enemy

1.	remember	recall	6.	foe	enemy
2.	angry	furious	7.	began	started
3.	looking	seeking	8.	large	big
4.	steal	rob	9.	meeting	gathering
5.	shake	tremble	10.	quite	fairly

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

1.	bird	leaf	trunk	branch	bark	roots
2.	angry	unhappy	grumpy	cross	joyful	furious
3.	doctor	chickenpox	headache	vomiting	flu	measles
4.	beef	ham	pork	veal	chicken	potatoes
5.	cardigan	dress	trousers	hat	skirt	shirt
6.	sweets	sugar	crisps	chocolate	cake	ice-cream
7.	ambulance	nurse	patient	doctor	x-ray	florist
8.	straw	biro	chalk	marker	crayon	pencil

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

oo ail fro orn an

1.	m a i l	f a i l e d	t r a i l e r	s n a i l
2.	f r o n t	f r o m	f r o g	f r o w n
3.	shamp o o	b o o k	b o o t	f o o tball
4.	w o r n	c o r n	th o r n	m o r n i n g
5.	a n y	m a n	f a n tastic	p a n

**D** Storylines. Use these words to complete the story.

tail wanted they that chirping course birds very meeting pick

Once upon a time the birds wanted a king. They had a meeting. The eagle, the crow, the owl, the robin and many more birds came to the meeting. One very tiny bird with brown feathers and a short tail was there also. He was so small that the other birds paid no heed to him. He was, of course, the wren. The birds at the meeting were chirping and chattering. They wanted a plan to pick the king.

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

1.	teah	hate	7.	sphar	sharp
2.	tmae	mate	8.	pascl	clasp
3.	tspo	stop	9.	teacr	crate
4.	stpi	spit	10.	gstae	stage
5.	toga	goat	11.	srine	rinse
6.	ortps	sport	12.	kpise	spike

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

Words ending with "ate"			Words ending with "ill"		
1.	the dinner is on it	plate	6.	a little tablet	pill
2.	not in time	late	7.	cash kept here in a shop	till
3.	when air is put in a tyre	inflate	8.	pay this in a restaurant	bill
4.	to make something	create	9.	a hump on the ground	hill
5.	appointment	date	10.	where flour is made	mill

Score

**B Comprehension.** Ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Birds' wings help them to	swim	fly	eat
2.	The blackbird's beak is	black	red	yellow
3.	Birds like to eat	birds	worms	wings
4.	The sound of the owl is a	hoot	whistle	chirp
5.	The largest bird is the	crow	eagle	wren

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. You and i should go to galway for a holiday.     | <u>You and I should go to Galway for a holiday.</u>      |
| 2. Visitors are allowed on Thursday and friday      | <u>Visitors are allowed on Thursday and Friday.</u>      |
| 3. The 29th of february comes once every four years | <u>The 29th of February comes once every four years.</u> |
| 4. I like Saint patrick's Day                       | <u>I like Saint Patrick's Day.</u>                       |
| 5. It is the first time that i met mrs Nageena.     | <u>It is the first time that I met Mrs Nageena.</u>      |

Score

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

Long ago many peopel lived on farms and food was grown, or came from the farmyard. milk, cream, butter and egg\* all came from the farm. Potatoes and vegetables were grown on the land? sea There People would kill there own pigs or chickens, or go fishing if they lived near the see. Their were no big supermarkets – instead the grocer would stock big bags of flour, sugar and tea. There

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 2 - Grammar

### Nouns 1

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

The name of a person: Jennifer  
The name of a place: Patna  
The name of an animal: monkey  
The name of a thing: bicycle

#### A Underline the noun(s) in the sentence.

1. There is a castle in Golkonda.
2. My mother is a dentist.
3. We flew to Sweden on an aeroplane.
4. I make breakfast for my mum on a Sunday.
5. I write with a pencil in my workbook.
6. The president visited Agra in 2011.
7. The Eiffel Tower can be found in Paris.
8. I use a knife and fork to eat my dinner.



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

sun   bicycle   thermometer   salt   glasses   garden   boot   television

1. I wear my glasses when I read.
2. I love salt and vinegar on my chips.
3. I have a television in my bedroom.
4. The doctor used a thermometer to take my temperature.
5. We have a bird box in our garden.
6. The chain fell off my bicycle.
7. There is a hole in my boot.
8. The sun was shining all day long.

#### C Replace the underlined noun with a different noun. V.A.

1. We travelled to England by aeroplane. We travelled to England by boat.
2. My mum asked me to brush my hair. teeth
3. We play on the swings and slide in the park. garden
4. We went to a restaurant for dinner last week. cafe
5. I got a dress for my birthday this year. dog
6. We planted the shrub in the garden. tree

## Friends of the forest



squirrel



Badger



Common frog



Hedgehog



Fox



deer



owl

All of the animals above make their homes in or around the forests of Neelgiri. The deer is the largest of these. Deer are herbivores – they enjoy leaves, grass and berries, not meat. They make a burping sound, called a groan. The male is a buck and the female is a doe. The squirrel is another woodland animal. It is a rodent. Rodents have sharp teeth to help them cut open hard food like nuts. Squirrels gather nuts and store them for the winter months. Rats, mice and hamsters are also rodents.

Frogs are small smooth-skinned creatures that like wet, swampy areas. They lay eggs called frogspawn and little tadpoles come out of the eggs. Frogs have very strong hind legs so they are great at jumping.

Some animals, such as owls, badgers, hedgehogs and foxes, are nocturnal creatures, which means they come out at night. You might hear long-eared owls hooting in the woods at night. The head of an owl looks like cat's head. Can you see why? Stripey faced badgers live together in groups in large underground tunnels called setts. Badgers leave a scent behind them when they travel to mark out their territory. The hedgehog is only about the length of a ruler. It has poor eyesight but a great sense of smell. It can travel upto 3 km each night looking for food. When in danger it curls up in ball and about 5,000 spines protect it. Foxes can now be seen all over Neelgiri. They are not fussy about what they eat – they will even find food in bins! Foxes are clever, quiet animals.

### A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. What are nocturnal animals? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name three nocturnal animals. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
3. What kind of animal is a rodent? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How does the badger mark out its territory? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which woodland creatures are likely to (i) burp \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) hoot \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Which woodland animal would you like to meet? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

### B Who am I? Look, think and write the correct animal or bird.

1. I have poor eyesight.	hedgehog	6. Excuse me! I just burped.	deer
2. I leave a smell behind.	badger	7. I'm a bit prickly.	hedgehog
3. I was once a tadpole.	frog	8. Me-Ow? No, I'm not a cat!	owl
4. I am a buck or a doe.	deer	9. I'm the biggest of the group.	deer
5. I am a nutty collector.	squirrel	10. I'm a bit of a hoot!	owl

### C Imagine... Draw what you think the footprint of each animal looks like. P.A.

## Unit 2 - Word Study

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

light night ugly expensive dead wrong soft old sweet straight

1.	day	night	6.	alive	dead
2.	heavy	light	7.	beautiful	ugly
3.	right	wrong	8.	bitter	sweet
4.	hard	soft	9.	new	old
5.	cheap	expensive	10.	curly	straight

**B** Vocabulary. Find the words in (i) and (ii) using the clues. Put them together to make a real compound word.

	(i)		(ii)		Compound word
1.	have a cup in the morning	tea	use this to eat your cereal	spoon	teaspoon
2.	plants need this to grow	water	Humpty Dumpty had a great one	fall	waterfall
3.	you hear with it	ear	you wear it on a finger	ring	earring
4.	it's on the end of your arm	hand	a baby does this with its rattle	shake	handshake

**C** Word Structure. Change one letter to make a new word at each step until you reach the target word. Start by changing the highlighted letter. **V.A.**

1.	tree	free	flee	fled
2.	fame	came	case	cast
3.	comb	come	home	hole
4.	name	dame	dime	dive
5.	nine	nice	rice	race

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

fallow bushy smooth sharp clever round small spiny large quiet

- A squirrel has sharp teeth and a bushy tail.
- The fallow deer is a large animal who eats berries and grass.
- Frogs are small, smooth skinned creatures who like wet areas.
- Foxes are clever, quiet animals who hunt at night for their food.
- The hedgehog curls up like a round ball and has a spiny coat.

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

1.	ward	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 begin with one of the following:

"pr" "tr" "fr" "gr"

1.	green area in garden	grass	6.	you get this if you win	prize
2.	it has leaves and a trunk	tree	7.	attempt, make an effort	try
3.	milk is kept cool here	fridge	8.	a colour	grey
4.	you get it on a birthday	present	9.	get ready for something	prepare
5.	a day of the week	Friday	10.	the opposite to "back"	front

Score

**B** Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from "Friends of the forest".

lay eggs has a head like a cat are herbivores eat leaves makes a hooting sound  
do not eat meat live in groups like wet areas live underground make a burping sound

1.	Badgers	(i)	live underground	(ii)	live in groups
2.	The owl	(i)	makes a hooting sound	(ii)	has a head like a cat
3.	Frogs	(i)	like wet areas	(ii)	lay eggs
4.	Deer	(i)	are herbivores	(ii)	make a burping sound
5.	Herbivores	(i)	do not eat meat	(ii)	eat leaves

Score

**C** Grammar. Underline two nouns in each sentence.

1. She ate chicken for dinner.
2. We gathered shells on the beach.
3. I put the flowers in a vase.
4. He cut the bread with a knife.
5. It's in the boot of the car.

Score

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

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Score

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

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

Score

## Unit 3 - How to Write

### A Letter

When writing a letter, include your own address and the date in the top right-hand corner.

When writing an email you do not need to write your address.

Greeting your friend.

No. 9, Bose Road,  
Abids,  
Hyderabad - 27.  
20 July 2016.

Your own address and the date.

Dear Rajan,

How are you and your family? I hope that you had a good year in your new school. I am very well and have been enjoying the summer so far.

My family are planning to go to Shirdi for a week at the beginning of August. My parents would like to invite your family over for lunch while we are there. Afterwards, we could spend some time at temple. Will you be in Shirdi all summer or are you planning to go away? It would be great to spend the day together and to catch up. Talk to your parents and let me know what you think.

The main part of the letter usually gives some information or asks a question.

I am looking forward to hearing from you,

There are lots of ways to finish your letter.

Your friend,

Ajay

Signature

**A** Address the envelope to Mr Ratnam, 23-9-11, Temple Street, Shirdi, MH State.

Person's name \_\_\_\_\_

House and street \_\_\_\_\_

Town and area \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Using the example above, write a letter to your cousin Ram, who lives at this address: 27, Main, Rajmahal vilas extension, Bangalore-80. Tell her about your new puppy. Don't forget to include your address.

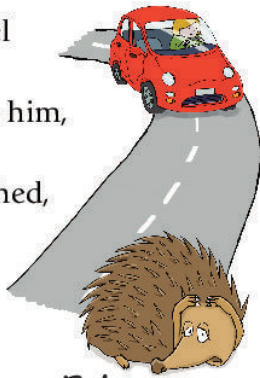
**C** Imagine... Your grandmother is in U.S. Send her an email telling her what you wish for and why.

In Defence of Hedgehogs

I am very fond of hedgehogs  
Which makes me want to say,  
That I am struck with wonder,  
How there's any left today,  
For each morning as I travel  
And no short distance that,  
All I see are hedgehogs,  
Squashed. And dead. And flat.

Now, hedgehogs are not clever,  
No, hedgehogs are quite dim,  
And when he sees your headlamps,  
Well, it don't occur to him,  
That the very wisest thing to do  
Is up and run away,  
No! he curls up in a stupid ball,  
And no doubt starts to pray.

Well, motor cars do travel  
At a most alarming rate,  
And by the time you sees him,  
It is very much too late,  
And thus he gets a-squashed,  
Unrecorded but for me,  
With me pen and paper,  
Sittin' in a tree.



It is statistically proven,  
In chapter and in verse,  
That in a car and hedgehog fight,  
The hedgehog comes off worse,  
When whistlin' down your prop shaft,  
And bouncin' down your diff,  
His coat of nice brown prickles  
Is not effect-iff.

prop shaft, diff  
= parts of a car

A hedgehog cannot make you laugh,  
Whistle, dance or sing,  
And he ain't much to look at,  
And he don't make anything,  
And in amongst his prickles,  
There's fleas and bugs and that,  
But there ain't no need to leave him,  
Squashed. And dead. And flat.

Oh spare a thought for hedgehogs,  
Spare a thought for me,  
Spare a thought for hedgehogs,  
As you drink your cup of tea,  
Spare a thought for hedgehogs,  
Hoverin' on the brink,  
Spare a thought for hedgehogs,  
Lest they become extinct.

**A** Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Tick (✓) the words that you think describes the person who wrote this poem.  
clever  unkind  gentle  thoughtful  harsh
2. Write two interesting things about hedgehogs. (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you like this poem? Yes  No  Why? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Write your favourite line from the poem. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you like hedgehogs? Yes  No  Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Suppose you are this hedgehog. Write about why you were crossing the road. P.A.

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_, the hedgehog. I was crossing the road because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Imagine... Select the poem you like best and draw a picture of it. P.A.

## Unit 3 - Word Study

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

listen drink brush bake pick shines write tie sweep close

1.	coffee	drink	6.	flowers	pick
2.	laces	tie	7.	sun	shines
3.	cake	bake	8.	story	listen
4.	hair	brush	9.	floor	sweep
5.	letter	write	10.	door	close

**B Vocabulary.** Name each group.

1.	cap	bowler	beret	straw	beanie	hats
2.	orange	pear	grape	banana	papaya	fruit
3.	pink	orange	yellow	black	grey	colours
4.	sad	happy	proud	jealous	scared	feelings
5.	pomeranian	doberman	alsatian	pug	labrador	dogs
6.	neem	pear	banyan	cactus	acasia	tree
7.	eleven	fourteen	nine	five	two	numbers
8.	tomato	mushroom	pod	cauliflower	carrot	vegetables

**C Word Structure.** How many syllables in each word?

1.	flat	1	5.	prickles	2	9.	calculator	4
2.	wisest	2	6.	squashed	1	10.	distance	2
3.	hedgehog	2	7.	microwave	3	11.	statistically	5
4.	unrecorded	4	8.	thought	1	12.	motor	2

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

- The poor hedgehog was run squashed.
- Hedgehogs hibernate bed during the winter.
- The car was driving rushing very fast.
- Cars very speed when they drive on motor ways.
- The hare just about made did it across.
- Darkness falls at once night time.
- The spines on a on hedgehog are prickly.
- I use many salt and pepper to season food.
- Fruit is an a important part of your diet.
- The children went to in bed early tonight.

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

1.	<del>t</del> able	able	5.	<del>t</del> op	to	9.	<del>s</del> plit	slit
2.	<del>b</del> owl	owl	6.	<del>b</del> ent	bet	10.	<del>w</del> oven	oven
3.	<del>d</del> raw	draw	7.	<del>s</del> pray	pray	11.	<del>p</del> art	art
4.	<del>r</del> obot	root	8.	<del>h</del> orse	hose	12.	<del>p</del> each	each

**A Vocabulary. Use the words to complete the sentences. V.A.**

occur roads statements conditions careless  
weather witnesses accidents dangerous ambulance

- The roads can be very dangerous.
- Sometimes accidents occur because people are careless.
- The weather can affect conditions on the roads.
- When accidents occur an ambulance is often required.
- Gardaí often speak to witnesses and take statements.

Score

**B Comprehension. Based on information from "In Defence of Hedgehogs", are these statements true (✓) or false (X)?**

1.	Some motorists kill hedgehogs.	✓	6.	Hedgehogs can have fleas and bugs.	✓
2.	Hedgehogs never cross the road.	X	7.	Hedgehogs can escape quickly.	X
3.	Hedgehogs have prickly coats.	✓	8.	Cars are stronger than hedgehogs.	✓
4.	Hedgehogs can whistle.	X	9.	The poet was sitting in a motor car.	✓
5.	Hedgehogs roll into a ball.	✓	10.	The poet felt sorry for hedgehogs.	✓

Score

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

George was getting nervous now. His team was in the final and the big day had arrived. The training had been worth it. The coach was really proud of them and had just finished giving them a talk before the game. He reminded them about playing as a team and staying focused. George had played with some of the boys on the other team before so he knew how good they were. He tied his laces and started doing some stretches to warm up. In a couple of hours it would all be over.

Score

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

The mice began to get worried. No longer could they do as they pleased. If they crept out too look for food, the cat chased them back at once. They would starve if they stayed in the House much long. Something would have to be done. The mice decided that they must get rid of the cat. They held a meeting to organise a plan but they couldn't agree on anything.

Score

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

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

Score

## Quotation marks

**Quotation marks** are used to show exactly what somebody has said. This is called direct speech. Full stops, commas and question marks appear within the quotation marks.

**Examples:** "Please don't feed the animals," said the zookeeper.  
 "Who would like to go to the zoo?" asked Dad.  
 Khanna said, "I'd love fish and chips for my dinner."

### A Find the direct speech and enclose it with quotation marks.

- The doctor said, "Stay in bed for a few days."
- "Try harder," roared the coach at his players.
- "Don't be late for your appointment," warned the dentist.
- "Where is nearest bus stop?" asked the tourist.
- "I want sweets," grumbled the toddler to his mother.
- "What time does the film begin?" enquired the lady.
- "Don't forget to lock the door," reminded Mum.
- "I don't like this meal," the man complained to the waiter.
- "You frightened me," the girl screamed at her brother.
- "Don't forget your hat and coat," said Dad. "It's very cold outside."

### B Complete the following sentences and insert quotation marks. P.A.

- If you break that you'll have to pay for it, \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't feed the monkeys, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, said the doctor to the patient.
- I won't be too late home, \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm sorry that I forgot to do my homework, \_\_\_\_\_
- Wait for me please, \_\_\_\_\_
- I love playing the guitar, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, have you finished your homework?
- You have the right to remain silent, \_\_\_\_\_
- The happy man shouted, \_\_\_\_\_

### C Correct (✓) or Incorrect (X)?

- "I can't hear you very well," declared the elderly man as he turned on his hearing aid. ✓
- "Please eat your dinner," said Grandma. ✓
- Dinner is served, called the waiter. "Please be seated as quickly as possible." X
- Let's meet for lunch in the new café, suggested Neha. X
- We are going on a surprise tour, my parents announced. X
- Don't cross the road until the cars have stopped," warned the traffic warden. X

## Biscuit the donkey

Many donkeys work hard, carrying turf or pulling a cart. It is wrong to abandon them when they are too old to work. Biscuit the donkey was abandoned in Raipur. He was thin, scrawny and very hungry. His hooves had grown too long and were sore. He was sad, worried and nervous. The Donkey Samri in Bizapur heard about him and sent Micky, their lorry driver, to rescue him and bring him to Bizapur. When Biscuit saw the door of the lorry opening he was so relieved he ran into the back and snuggled down on the hay. Biscuit now lives in Nagpur. He is cared for by Tom, who trims his hooves regularly. Biscuit is no longer nervous. When he wakes up in the morning he pesters Tom until he gets his bucket of breakfast.



### DONKEY SAMRI FACTS

- ★ The Donkey Samri is a calm place where donkeys are cared for and loved.
- ★ It is like a donkey health centre, where they are looked after and fed, and make new friends.
- ★ Since it opened, over 3,000 donkeys have spent time in the Donkey Samri.
- ★ People can come to foster or adopt donkeys. Usually they take at least two donkeys home because donkeys love company.



### A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Where was Biscuit abandoned? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did Biscuit arrive in the samri? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How was Biscuit when he was found? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is Micky? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where does Biscuit live now? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why does Biscuit pester Tom? \_\_\_\_\_

### B True (✓) or False (X)?

Biscuit the donkey...		The Donkey Samri...		Donkeys...	
was worried and thin	✓	is in Nagpur	X	do not like to be alone	✓
went to Bizapur with Eric	X	collects sick donkeys	✓	can have sore hooves	✓
lived with 3,000 donkeys	X	is like a donkey hospital	✓	must live in a samri	X
now lives in Raipur	X	keeps the donkeys	X	sometimes work hard	✓

### C Imagine... Select three good names for donkeys. P.A.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 4 - Word Study

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

well truck stroll typically make pleased annoy finished kids ocean

1.	lorry	truck	6.	produce	make
2.	delighted	pleased	7.	children	kids
3.	healthy	well	8.	usually	typically
4.	wander	stroll	9.	complete	finished
5.	pester	annoy	10.	sea	ocean

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

1.	candles	card	present	cake	homework	party
2.	lean	slim	hungry	thin	skinny	slender
3.	village	town	city	ward	country	house
4.	kangaroo	dog	ant	cat	iguana	horse
5.	goggles	swimsuit	nose clip	armbands	flippers	runners
6.	euro	cent	dollars	pounds	cash	rupee
7.	football	rugby	basketball	badminton	handball	soccer
8.	toaster	kettle	microwave	sink	dishwasher	fridge

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

ost ear ind at ate

1.	h <u>a</u> t <u>e</u>	g <u>a</u> t <u>e</u>	st <u>a</u> t <u>e</u>	rel <u>a</u> t <u>e</u>
2.	c <u>o</u> s <u>t</u>	fr <u>o</u> s <u>t</u> y	m <u>o</u> s <u>t</u>	p <u>o</u> s <u>t</u> ed
3.	<u>e</u> ar <u>t</u> h	<u>e</u> ar <u>a</u> che	t <u>e</u> ar	reapp <u>e</u> ar
4.	ch <u>a</u> t	m <u>a</u> t <u>t</u> er	s <u>a</u> t	f <u>a</u> t
5.	rem <u>i</u> nd	f <u>i</u> nd	k <u>i</u> nd <u>e</u> st	bl <u>i</u> nd

**D Storylines.** Use these words to complete the story.

make too loved them place donkeys work like the opened

Many donkeys work hard, carrying turf or pulling a cart. It is wrong to abandon them when they are too old to work. The Donkey Samri is a calm place where donkeys are cared for and loved. It is like a health centre for donkeys, where they are treated, fed and make new friends. Since it opened, over 3,000 donkeys have spent time in the Donkey Samri.

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

1.	place to study when older	ruivyensit	university
2.	team game most people like	bolfotal	football
3.	another word for a thief	uarbrgl	burglar
4.	person who checks sick people	odtcro	doctor
5.	sick people are treated here	osthpila	hospital
6.	people look at news on it	eltievismo	television
7.	people listen to news on it	oraid	radio

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

Words ending with "and"			Words ending with "all"		
1.	end of your arm	hand	6.	play games with it	ball
2.	group with instruments	band	7.	not short	tall
3.	find it on the beach	sand	8.	remember something	recall
4.	a magician waves one	wand	9.	Sell from this at a market	stall
5.	a big number	thousand	10.	when you trip over	fall

Score

**B** Comprehension. Based on information from "Biscuit the donkey", ring the correct ending for each sentence.

1.	Biscuit was a	horse	pony	donkey
2.	Sometimes donkeys are	branded	abandoned	armed
3.	Biscuit first lived in	Kanpur	Hazipur	Raipur
4.	Biscuit was	necessary	neglected	necklaced
5.	His hooves were	long and sore	neat but untidy	furry and soft

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

**C** Grammar. Find the direct speech and enclose it with quotation marks.

- "Has anybody got a spare ticket?" asked the man.
- "Don't forget your passport," the lady reminded him.
- "I can't hear a thing," grumbled my grandma.
- "Please play dolls with me," begged my young cousin.
- The conductor shouted, "All aboard, the train is leaving."

Give yourself 2 marks for each correct answer.

Score

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

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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.

Examples: What is your name? How old are you?

#### A Pick out the questions. Insert a question mark or a full stop.

1. How do I get to the hospital from here?
2. Do you prefer reading or watching television?
3. Tanya loves playing the mouth-organ..
4. Would you like me to put the flowers in water?
5. Is your sister feeling better today?
6. She dropped her phone and it broke.
7. Please don't drop your litter on the ground.
8. Have you finished your course yet?

#### B Match the question to its answer.

1. Where is the city of Pune?	(i) May has 31 days.
2. Do vegetarians eat meat?	(ii) I am ten years old.
3. How many days in May?	(iii) I hope to be back next week.
4. Will you come back to visit soon?	(iv) No, they don't eat it.
5. Have you ever been windsurfing?	(v) Yes, I tried it once.
6. What's your age now?	(vi) It is in Maharastra.
7. Do you prefer brown or white bread?	(vii) We only have still water.
8. Do you have sparkling water here?	(viii) I prefer brown bread.

Questions often begin with **Who, Where, What, When, Why, How, Can, May, Could, Will.**

#### C Write ten questions about school using each of the words above. P.A.

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

## Cow tales

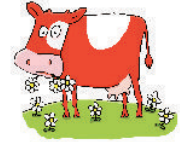
Kanth, a farmer in Palem village, could not understand how his cows kept escaping from the cowshed at night. He had two bolts on the gate so he thought people were trying to steal his animals by allowing them out to wander. A neighbour set up a security camera to catch the culprits.

What a surprise for Farmer Kanth when he looked at the video. Daisy, one of his very own cows, had learned how to unlock both bolts and was letting all the cows out of the barn. Daisy unlocked the bolts by curling her tongue around them and pulling them back. Daisy is a very clever cow.

### The Friendly Cow

The friendly cow, all red and white,  
I love with all my heart,  
She gives me cream with all her might,  
To eat with apple-tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,  
And yet she cannot stray,  
All in the pleasant open air,  
The pleasant light of day;



And blown by all the winds that passed  
And wet with all the showers,  
She walks among the meadow grass,  
And eats the meadow flowers.

Visit <http://www.rte.ie/news/2011/0615/cow.html> to see Daisy opening the barn door.

### COW FACTS

- ★ One cow can produce about 200,000 glasses of milk in a lifetime.
- ★ A cow's stomach has four chambers to chew, store and digest food.
- ★ Cows do not bite grass – they curl their tongues around it.
- ★ The oldest cow in the world was Big Bertha – she lived to be 48 years old!
- ★ Cows can climb up stairs, not down – their knees don't bend properly.

### A Answer the questions. P.A.

1. Who was Kanth? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was happening to the cows? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was on the gate? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What did Kanth's neighbour do? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who was opening the gate? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What do you think about Daisy? \_\_\_\_\_

### B Find words above that match the descriptions below.

1.	person next door	neighbour	4.	safety	security	7.	dessert	apple-tart
2.	works with animals	farmer	5.	field	meadow	8.	shock	surprise
3.	take without permission	steal	6.	shed	barn	9.	nice	pleasant

### C Imagine... You were Farmer Kanth. Tick (✓) how you would feel about Daisy. P.A.

- angry       surprised       proud       delighted
- jealous       confused       thrilled       embarrassed