

Haydn Richards

Junior English 1

New Edition



Ginn

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New Edition

শহীদ ক্যাডেট একাডেমী
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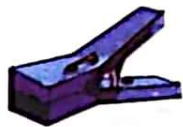
THE GAME OF I SPY

- (A) Do you know the game of I Spy?
 Look at the first picture.
 I spy with my little eye
 Something beginning with c.



1 c _ _

This is a **cup**, so you write the word **cup**.
 Now do the same with the other pictures.



2 p _ _



3 b _ _ _



4 s _ _ _



5 d _ _ _



6 l _ _



7 t _ _ _



8 f _ _ _



9 j _ _



10 e _ _

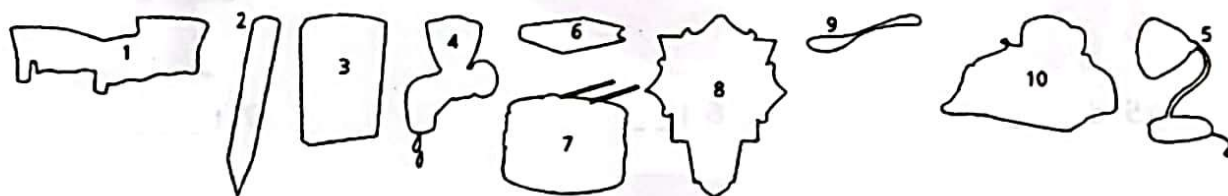
- (B) Which word fills the gap?

- 1 A hen laid the _____.
- 2 The _____ can bark.
- 3 A _____ lives in water.
- 4 A _____ is worn on the foot.

NOUNS

<i>bag</i>	<i>drum</i>	<i>bed</i>	<i>lamp</i>	<i>book</i>
<i>pen</i>	<i>clock</i>	<i>spoon</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>tap</i>

A Write in order, 1 to 10, the names of the things in the pictures. Look at the list of words in the box above.



The words you have written are the **names** of things. We call such words **nouns**.

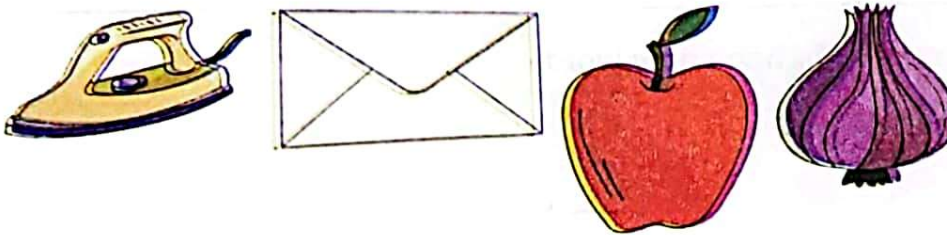
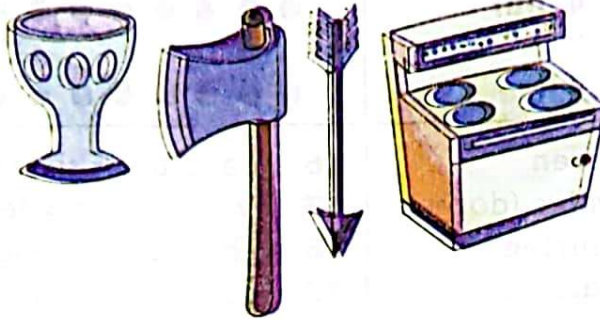
B Match these descriptions to the objects above.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 You beat me with two sticks. | 5 You carry all your shopping in me. |
| 2 You lie on me when you go to sleep. | 6 You look at me when you read. |
| 3 I can give light when it is dark. | 7 You come to me for water. |
| 4 You open me when you enter a room. | 8 People use me to stir their tea. |
| | 9 You may use me when you write. |
| | 10 I tell you the time. |

USING A AND AN

apple	axe	envelope	onion
arrow	eggcup	iron	oven

- A** Write the names of these things, putting **an** in front of each. The words you need are in the list above.



Always write **an** before words beginning with
a, e, i, o, u,
Always write **a** before words beginning with other letters.

- B** Write **a** or **an** before each of these words.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 _____ clock | 6 _____ arch | 11 _____ eagle |
| 2 _____ armchair | 7 _____ tree | 12 _____ hoop |
| 3 _____ orchard | 8 _____ door | 13 _____ desk |
| 4 _____ book | 9 _____ elephant | 14 _____ island |
| 5 _____ pen | 10 _____ ostrich | |

NUMBERS

●	1 one	● ● ● ● ● ●	6 six
● ●	2 two	● ● ● ● ● ● ●	7 seven
● ● ●	3 three	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	8 eight
● ● ● ●	4 four	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	9 nine
● ● ● ● ●	5 five	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	10 ten
11 one and ten = eleven 12 two and ten = twelve (dozen) 13 three and ten = thirteen 14 four and ten = fourteen 15 five and ten = fifteen		16 six and ten = sixteen 17 seven and ten = seventeen 18 eight and ten = eighteen 19 nine and ten = nineteen	

A Fill each space with the right word.



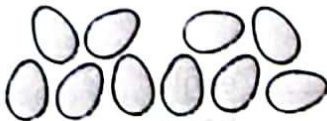
_____ cats



_____ flowers



_____ trees



_____ eggs



_____ bottles

B Copy these sentences. Answer the questions and fill in the blanks.

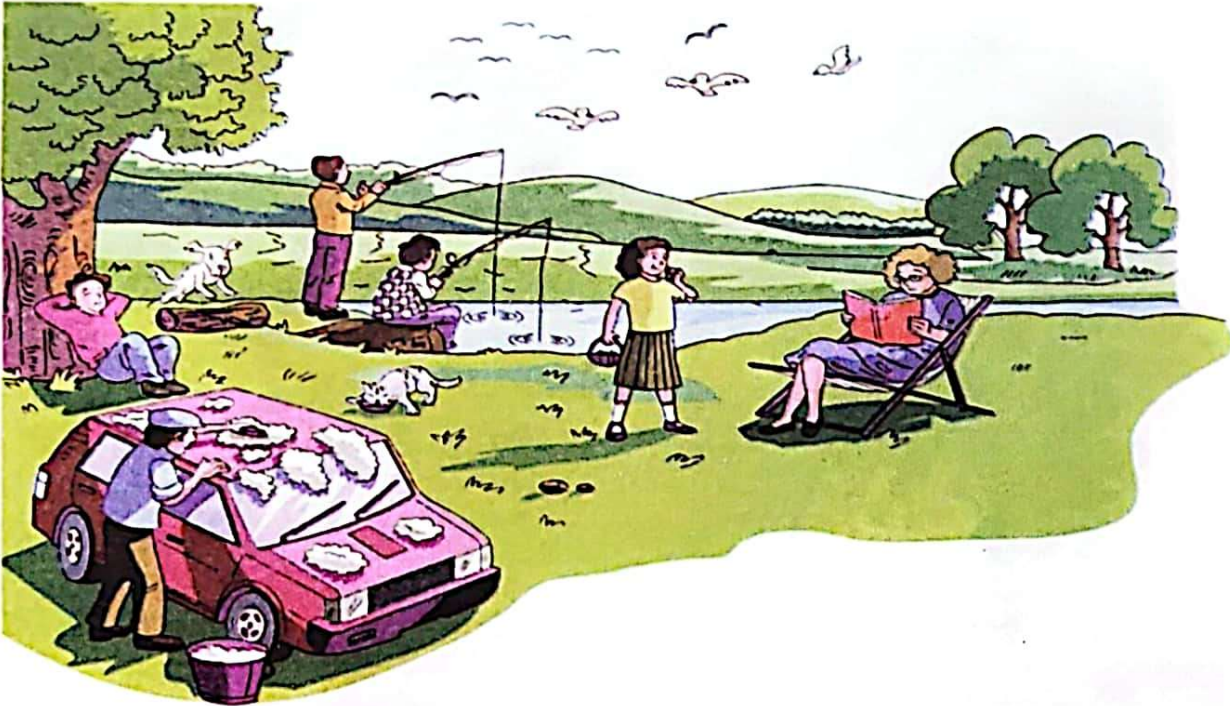
- Which word means three and ten?
- Write the word for 19.
- _____ is one less than twelve.
- William is fourteen years old. He will be _____ next birthday.
- Write the words for the four even numbers between eleven and nineteen.

VERBS

Verbs are **doing** words.

<i>eating</i>	<i>fishing</i>	<i>jumping</i>	<i>sleeping</i>
<i>drinking</i>	<i>flying</i>	<i>reading</i>	<i>washing</i>

Look at the picture.



(A) Write the word that fills each gap.

- 1 The man is _____ his car.
- 2 The boy is _____ under the tree.
- 3 The two boys are _____.
- 4 The girl is _____ an apple.
- 5 The woman is _____ a book.
- 6 The dog is _____ over a log.
- 7 The birds are _____ high.
- 8 The cat is _____ milk.

(B) Add **-ing** to each of these words.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 call | 5 pull | 9 sing |
| 2 draw | 6 see | 10 bark |
| 3 do | 7 hear | 11 teach |
| 4 try | 8 rain | 12 feel |

PAM'S PET

Pam's pet is a cat named Punch. Punch has a coat of soft black fur. Pam gives him milk every day. He laps it up with his long pink tongue. Then he purrs to show that he is happy.

He often sits on the rug by the fire. There he washes his face with his soft paws. His claws are very sharp, but he does not scratch Pam. Punch keeps mice away from the house.

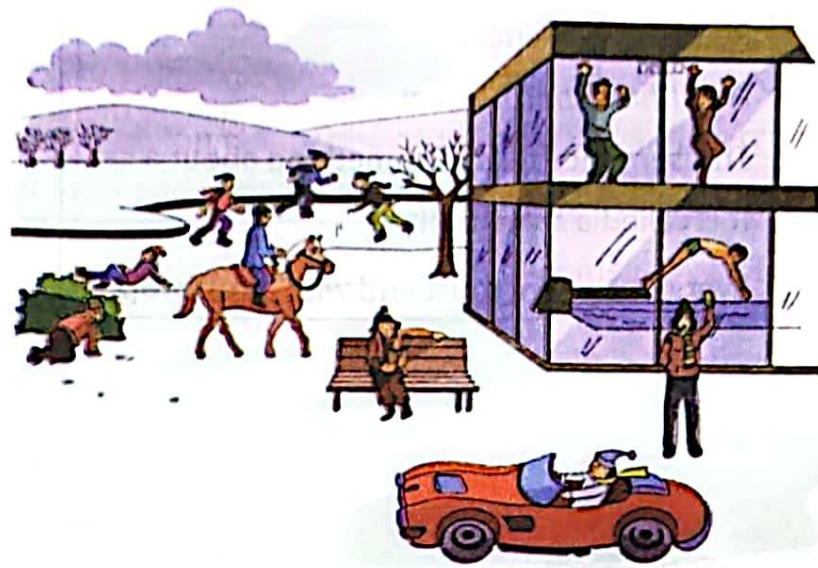


Copy the sentences.

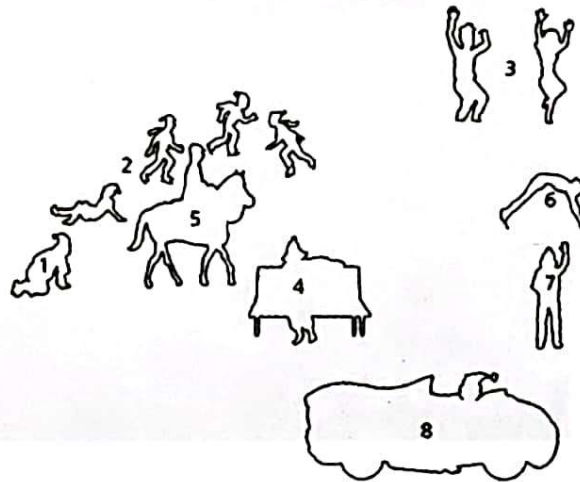
Fill each space with the right word.

- 1 Pam's cat is _____ in colour.
- 2 When Punch is happy, he _____.
- 3 He uses his _____ to drink the milk.
- 4 Punch likes sitting by the _____.
- 5 He washes his face with his _____.
- 6 His paws are _____.
- 7 His claws are _____.
- 8 Punch keeps _____ away from the house.

MORE VERBS



A Look at the pictures.
 Make a list of the verbs.
 Number them from 1 to 8.



When -ing is added to a verb ending with e , the e is dropped.					
<i>dance</i>	<i>dancing</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>hiding</i>	<i>wave</i>	<i>waving</i>
<i>dive</i>	<i>diving</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>riding</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>reading</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>driving</i>	<i>skate</i>	<i>skating</i>		

B Use the words in the list above to fill these gaps.

- 1 Sam likes _____ his new pony.
- 2 Ben was _____ in the bushes.
- 3 We saw Zoe _____ to us across the road.
- 4 Soraya looks through a book when she is _____.
- 5 Stephen passed his _____ test first time.
- 6 Michael loved _____ off the high board.
- 7 Kate takes tap _____ lessons every Tuesday.
- 8 People were _____ on the frozen pond.

STATEMENTS

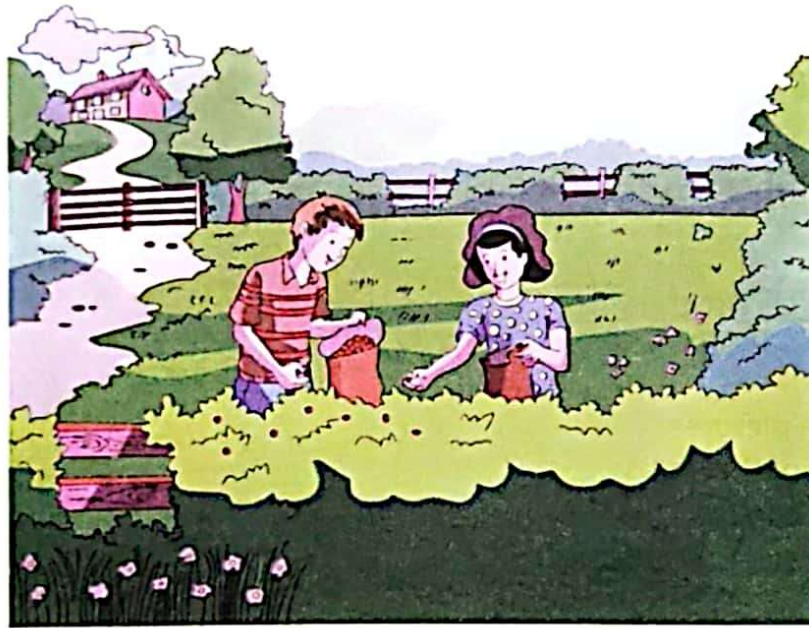
Read this sentence.

A cat has sharp claws.

This sentence tells us something about a cat.

It is called a **statement**.

Every statement must end with a **full stop**.



(A) Copy these statements and put a full stop at the end of each.

- 1 Butter is made from milk
- 2 Honey is made by bees
- 3 Sugar has a sweet taste
- 4 The school bus was late today
- 5 Mary had dinner at school
- 6 I put some coal on the fire
- 7 We go blackberrying in the autumn
- 8 The crocus is a spring flower
- 9 The elephant has a long trunk
- 10 A young cat is called a kitten

(B) Now write one statement about each of these things.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 a cow | 3 any tree | 5 your toys |
| 2 your home | 4 yourself | 6 any bird |

QUESTIONS

Some sentences ask a question.

What is your name? How old are you? Where do you live?

Every **question** must end with a **question mark**.



(A) Copy these questions and put a question mark at the end of each.

- 1 How are you today
- 2 Why were you late this morning
- 3 Where did you put the sweets
- 4 When are you coming to see me
- 5 Who told you that I was ill
- 6 Which of these toys do you like best
- 7 Will you come swimming with me
- 8 Did you remember to post the letter
- 9 Have you seen John
- 10 Can you tell me the way

(B) Now write one question about each of these things.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 the time | 3 a book | 5 money |
| 2 the weather | 4 a farm | 6 clothes |

THE ALPHABET

This is the alphabet written in **lower case** (small) letters.

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

You should learn the alphabet well.

From these twenty-six letters all our words are made.

(A) Write out the answers to these questions.

- 1 What is the fifth letter?
- 2 Write the last letter of all.
- 3 Which letter comes next after **s**?
- 4 Which letter comes just before **h**?
- 5 Write the letter that comes between **k** and **m**.
- 6 Write the two letters on either side of **e**.
- 7 Which letter is next but one after **q**?
- 8 Which letter is next but one before **j**?
- 9 What are the missing letters?
m n p q r t u w x
- 10 What word do the missing letters spell?
a c d f h

These letters are jumbled up:

c e a d b

Now they are in the right **abc** order:

a b c d e

(B) Place the letters below in **abc** order.

- 1 n p o l m
- 2 v y w u x
- 3 q r u t v s
- 4 d f b a e c
- 5 i k h g f j

CAPITAL LETTERS: BEGINNING A SENTENCE

Every sentence, both statements and questions, must begin with a **capital letter** (upper case).

Small (lower case) letters	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Capital (upper case) letters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

- (A) Copy these sentences. Begin each with a capital letter.
Put a **full stop** at the end of each **statement**.
Put a **question mark** at the end of each **question**.

- 1 honey is sweet
- 2 the sun sets in the west
- 3 do you like nuts
- 4 a rabbit has soft fur
- 5 when will you be ready
- 6 keep off the grass
- 7 this meat is very tender
- 8 are you going shopping
- 9 look where you are going
- 10 what is the right time



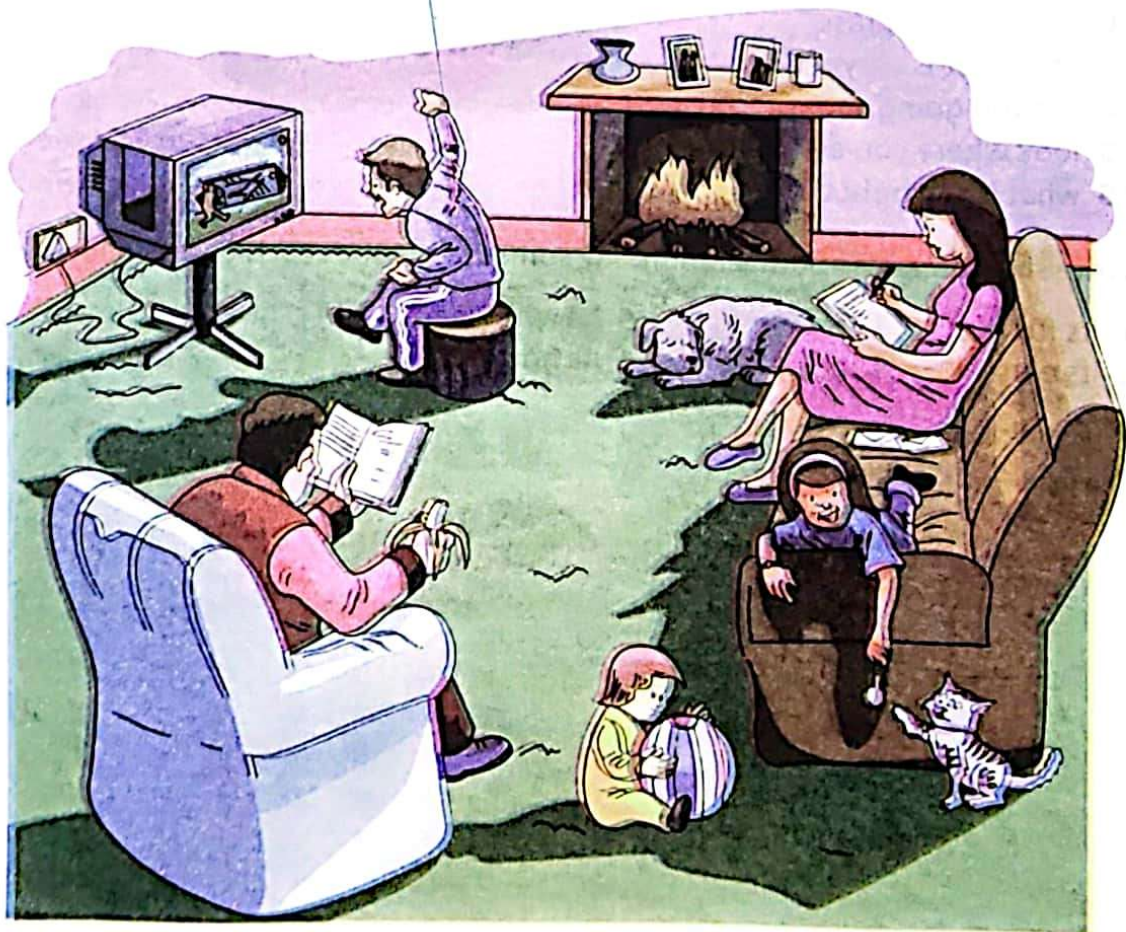
- (B) Write six sentences about a rabbit. Say something about each of the following.
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 its fur | 3 its tail | 5 its whiskers |
| 2 its ears | 4 its teeth | 6 its home |

THE HALL FAMILY

ball	banana	book	cat	family
fire	fiver	floor	girl	hands
	letter	mother	television	

Use the words in the list above to fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 This is the Hall _____.
- 2 There are _____ people in all.
- 3 The father is reading a _____.
- 4 He is also eating a _____.
- 5 The _____ is writing a _____.
- 6 The baby is sitting on the _____.
- 7 She has a _____ in her _____.
- 8 The _____ is playing with the _____.
- 9 The dog is asleep by the _____.
- 10 The boy is watching the _____.

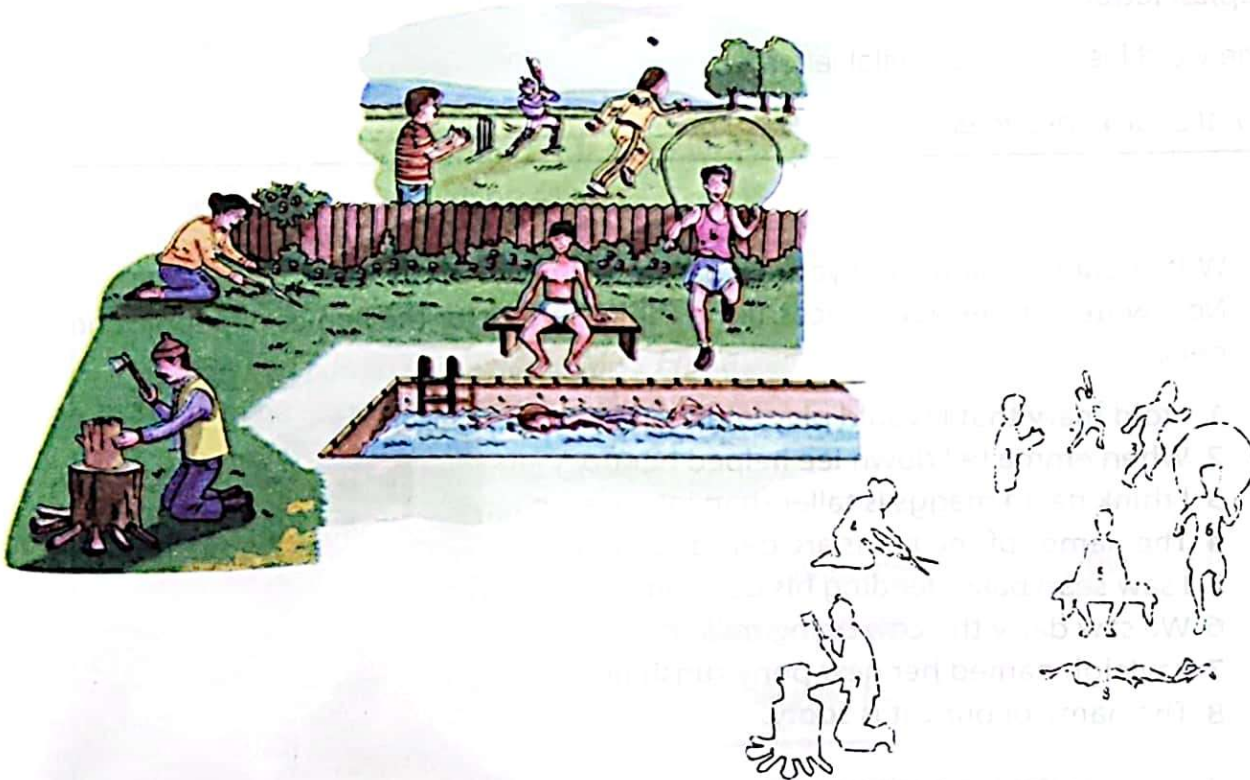


VERBS

When we add **-ing** to some verbs we **double the last letter**.

<i>bat</i>	<i>batting</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cutting</i>	<i>skip</i>	<i>skipping</i>
<i>chop</i>	<i>chopping</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>swimming</i>
<i>clap</i>	<i>clapping</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sitting</i>		

- A** Make a list of the verbs that fit these pictures. Number them from 1 to 8, according to the plan next to the picture.



- B** Fill the gap in each sentence by adding **-ing** to the word in bold type at the end of each line.

- 1 Sam kept _____ on the ice. **slip**
- 2 Anna enjoyed _____ the garden. **dig**
- 3 The bus will be _____ at the school gates. **stop**
- 4 We shall be _____ off there. **get**
- 5 The leaves lay _____ on the ground. **rot**
- 6 I am _____ my toys away. **put**
- 7 Mina went out without _____ the door. **shut**
- 8 Megan was _____ a new sweater. **knit**

CAPITAL LETTERS

This girl's name is Sumitra Patel.

The name of her pet cat is Mina.

The girl's last name, **Patel**, is her **surname**.

Her other name, **Sumitra**, is her **first name**.

The names of people and pets always begin with a **capital letter**.

The word **I** is always a capital letter.

*What shall **I** have to eat?*

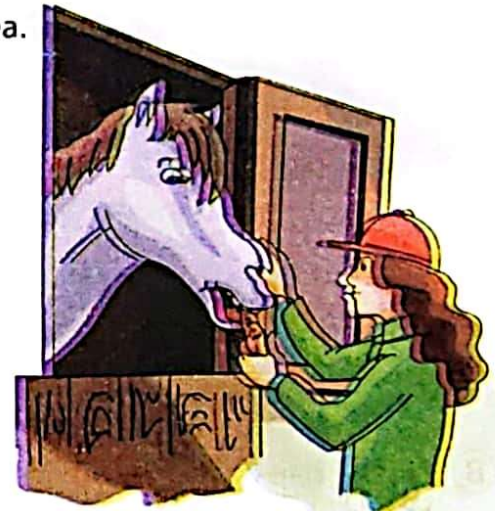


- (A)** Write your first name and your surname.
Now write out these sentences, using capital letters for the names of people and pets.

- 1 I told mary that I would play with her after tea.
- 2 When emma fell down lee helped her up.
- 3 I think david maggs is taller than john perry.
- 4 The names of the twins are bela and ramu.
- 5 I saw sean baker feeding his dog sam.
- 6 We saw daisy the cow being milked.
- 7 kayleigh named her new pony sunshine.
- 8 The name of our cat is sooty.

- (B)** Write a capital **I** in each space.

- 1 Where did ____ put my comb?
- 2 Do you think ____ am tall for my age?
- 3 Becky said ____ could have an orange.
- 4 ____ think ____ have a cold coming on.
- 5 When ____ am tired ____ lie down and rest.



NAMES AND INITIALS

Mr Brown Mrs Brown Miss James Dr Costello



The name of Joan's father is Mr Norman Brown.

Mr is a short way of writing **Mister**.

Her mother's name is Mrs June Brown.

Mrs is a short way of writing **Mistress**.

The name of Joan's teacher is Miss Freda James.

There is no short way of writing **Miss**.

The family doctor is Dr John Costello.

Dr is a short way of writing **Doctor**.

Instead of writing a person's first name, we sometimes write only the first letter.

For **Richard** we write **R**. We call these letters **initials**.

For **Mary** we write **M**. **Initials** are always followed by a **full stop**.

Write these names the short way, using initials for the first names.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(A) 1 Mister John Cobb
2 Mister Harjit Singh
3 Mister David Roy Bond</p> | <p>(C) 1 Miss Jennifer Mason
2 Miss Wai Leung
3 Miss Anna May Carr</p> |
| <p>(B) 1 Mistress Irene Bevan
2 Mistress Kamal Robinson
3 Mistress Joy Ann Davis</p> | <p>(D) 1 Doctor Pedro Soto
2 Doctor Anna Jane Browne
3 Doctor Mark Ian Fox</p> |

RHYMES

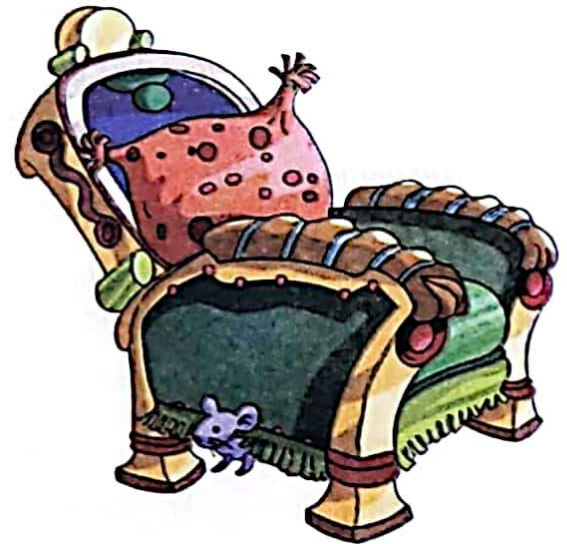
The words **been** and **Queen** end with the same sound.

Words that end with the same sound are said to **rhyme**.

Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?
I've been to London to look at the Queen.
Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, what did you there?
I frightened a little mouse under the chair.

- (A) Write the two words that rhyme in each group below.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 man | 2 bed | 3 same |
| far | bee | take |
| bat | leg | tail |
| can | pen | pane |
| tap | pet | sail |
| wag | see | race |
| 4 team | 5 fear | 6 train |
| seat | beat | laid |
| lean | bear | wait |
| leap | hail | pain |
| seed | pear | sail |
| meat | real | page |



- (B) Here are twenty words. Write them as ten pairs of words that rhyme, like this:
trip, ship *sore, more* *mill, fill*

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 trip | 6 peel | 11 brown | 16 card |
| 2 sore | 7 more | 12 fine | 17 full |
| 3 mill | 8 trees | 13 ship | 18 fill |
| 4 down | 9 pull | 14 farm | 19 bees |
| 5 line | 10 hard | 15 feel | 20 harm |

PLURALS



(A) Write the missing words.



four _____



five _____



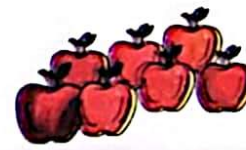
two _____



three _____



six _____



seven _____

(B) Copy these nouns.

Write **s** after each to make it mean **more than one**.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| 1 hen | 5 duck | 9 nut |
| 2 cow | 6 horse | 10 sweet |
| 3 ship | 7 boat | 11 cap |
| 4 pen | 8 sock | 12 shoe |

(C) Copy these sentences.

Fill each space by adding **-s** to the word in bold type.

- Clare gave her mother a box of _____. **chocolate**
- Simon has two _____. **sister**
- You can have five _____. **sweet**
- Cats have very sharp _____. **claw**
- Ian has read ten _____ this week. **comic**
- Who will help me blow up these _____? **balloon**
- Do you like pop up _____? **book**

BUSY CHILDREN

boys	girls	painting	showing
easel	jar	pencils	table
five	looking	picture	
front	opposite	rabbit	

Look at the picture carefully.

Use the names below and the words in the list above to fill the gaps.

- 1 There are ____ children in the picture.
- 2 Two of them are ____ and three are ____.
- 3 James has made a ____ out of clay.
- 4 Louise has done a drawing and is ____ it to Ian who is ____ carefully.
- 5 There is a ____ of water in ____ of Ian.
- 6 Megan is ____ a ____ of a house.
- 7 Her picture is standing on the ____.
- 8 Ann has a set of coloured ____.
- 9 Ian and Ann are sitting ____ each other.
- 10 Megan is the only child not working at the ____.

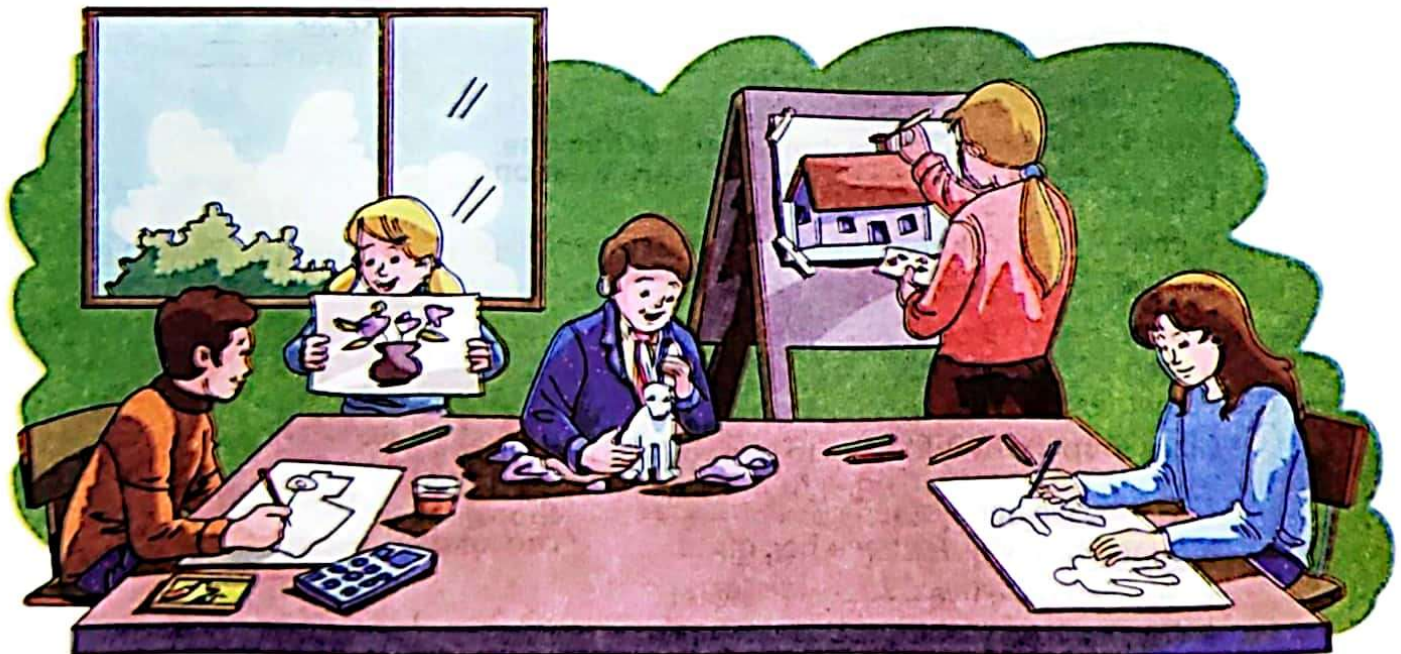
Ian

Louise

James

Megan

Ann



HE AND SHE

He	She	He	She
<i>boy</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>lord</i>	<i>lady</i>
<i>brother</i>	<i>sister</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>woman</i>
<i>father</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>nephew</i>	<i>niece</i>
<i>husband</i>	<i>wife</i>	<i>prince</i>	<i>princess</i>
<i>king</i>	<i>queen</i>	<i>uncle</i>	<i>aunt</i>

A boy is a he.

A girl is a she.



A Learn the words in the list above, then write the words that are missing from each sentence.

- 1 His mother and _____ are both very tall.
- 2 James spent a holiday with his uncle and _____.
- 3 There is work to do for every man and _____.
- 4 Tony took his _____ and niece to the museum.
- 5 Both husband and _____ played tennis badly.
- 6 The king and _____ ruled for many years.
- 7 Tom and Emma are brother and _____.
- 8 Tom is a lazy boy. Emma is a grumpy _____.

B Give the missing words.

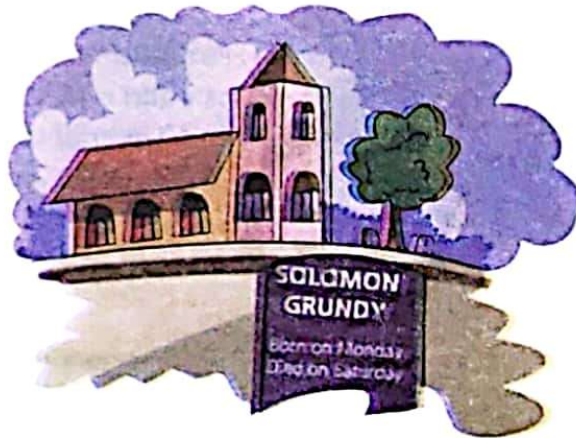
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 _____ and wife | 5 _____ and sister |
| 2 _____ and lady | 6 _____ and princess |
| 3 _____ and aunt | 7 _____ and mother |
| 4 _____ and niece | 8 _____ and queen |

DAYS OF THE WEEK

The name of every day of the week begins with a **capital letter**.

Learn the names of the days and the order they come in.

- 1 Sunday
- 2 Monday
- 3 Tuesday
- 4 Wednesday
- 5 Thursday
- 6 Friday
- 7 Saturday



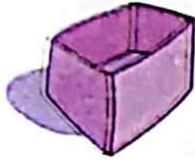
Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy,
 Born on a Monday,
 Christened on Tuesday,
 Married on Wednesday,
 Took ill on Thursday,
 Worse on Friday,
 Died on Saturday,
 Buried on Sunday
 That was the end of
 Solomon Grundy.

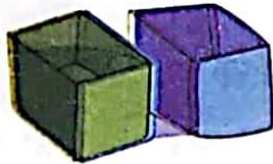
Write the name of the day that will fill each gap in these sentences.

- 1 If today is Wednesday, yesterday was _____.
- 2 Which day of the week has most letters in its name?
- 3 _____ comes between Wednesday and Friday.
- 4 The day before Thursday is _____.
- 5 Solomon Grundy was born on a _____.
- 6 On _____ Solomon Grundy was buried.
- 7 If today is Friday, then tomorrow will be _____.
- 8 Which day has in its name the letter **d** that is silent?
- 9 Sunday is the first day of the week. What is the last day?
- 10 If you place the days of the week in **abc** order, what day comes first?

PLURALS



one box



two boxes



one bus

three buses

We add **-es** to box to show **more than one**.

We add **-es** to bus to show **more than one**.

(A) Write the missing words. Each ends with **-es**.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 one bush | four _____ |
| 2 one watch | six _____ |
| 3 one coach | two _____ |
| 4 one brush | five _____ |
| 5 one box | nine _____ |
| 6 one peach | a dish of _____ |
| 7 a dish | a set of _____ |
| 8 a church | a few _____ |
| 9 a torch | many _____ |
| 10 a match | a box of _____ |

(B) Use the words you have made to fill these gaps.

- 1 The jeweller sold many different clocks and _____.
- 2 There were lots of gooseberries on the _____.
- 3 Many _____ have a tall tower.
- 4 Ling dropped the _____ on the floor.
- 5 The man used four _____ to light the fire.
- 6 Two _____ took the party to town.
- 7 Joseph got the _____ to clean his shoes.
- 8 Rania was given two _____ of chocolates.
- 9 Adrian bought a tin of _____ and a pot of cream.
- 10 Some _____ throw their light a long way.

CAPITAL LETTERS

Look at the address opposite.

The **name of the street** begins with a **capital letter**.

The **name of the town** begins with a **capital letter**.

The **name of the county** and the **postcode** have **capital letters**.

The names of places always begin with a **capital letter**.

Miss Ann Page,
24 Main Street,
Brighton,
Sussex,
BR1 3HS

(A) Write these sentences, using capital letters for the names of all places. End each sentence with a full stop.

- 1 london is the capital of england
- 2 Ships sail from dover
- 3 He was born in oxford
- 4 bath is a very old city
- 5 Jane lives in ashton road, bristol
- 6 We went by train to york
- 7 The aeroplane landed at heathrow
- 8 The biggest city in wales is cardiff
- 9 Many people visit windsor castle
- 10 He has moved from station road to oak avenue

(B) Now write some names and addresses of your own.

- 1 Write your own name and address.
- 2 Write the name and address of any friend.
- 3 Write the name and address of any relation.

TO, TWO AND TOO

To, two and too all have a similar sound.

I am going to bed.

I am going to sleep.



There are two dogs.

Each has two ears.



He is too old to work.

(too = more than enough)

He is very bent, too.

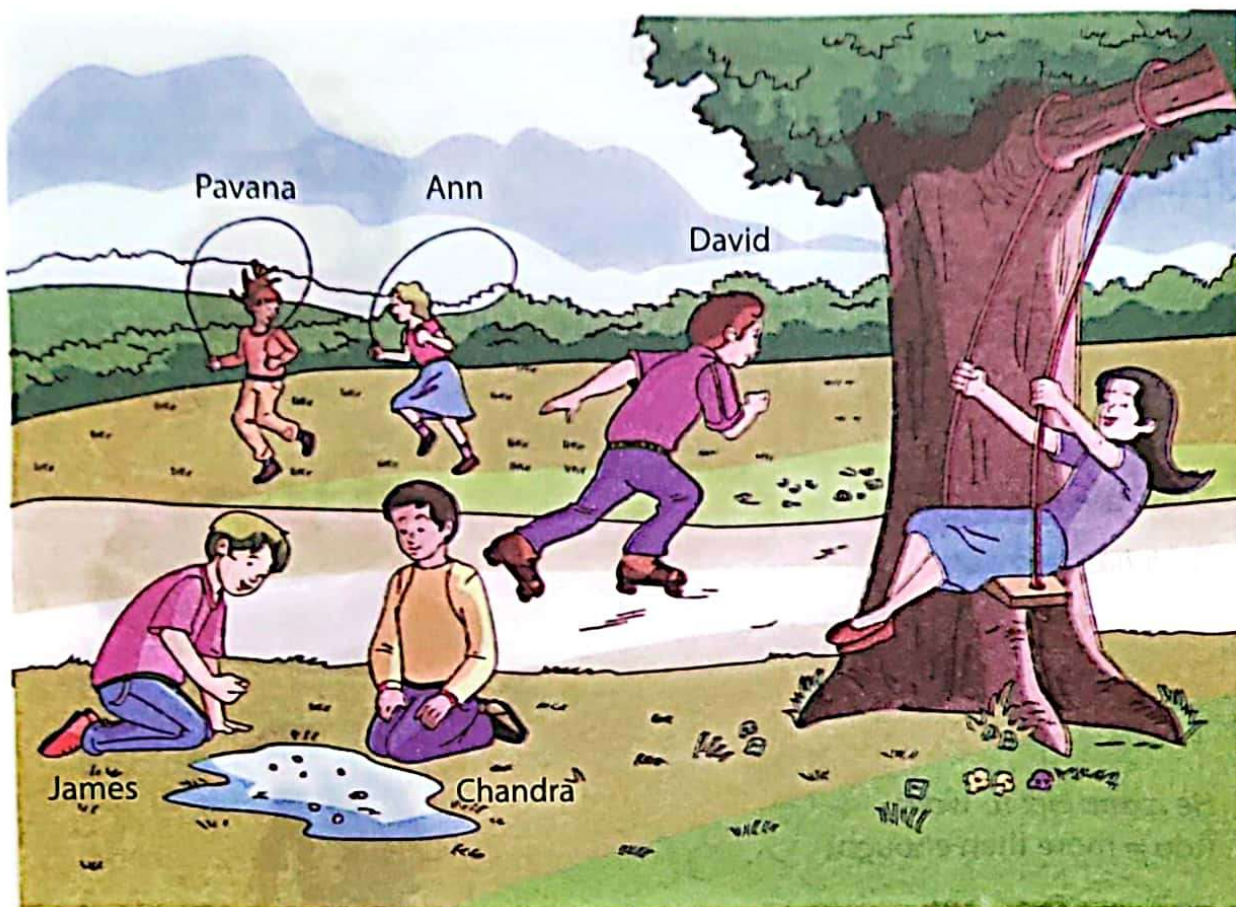
(too = also)



To, two and too have different meanings. Write to, two or too in each space below.

- 1 Alan went ____ bed early.
- 2 ____ and ____ make four.
- 3 He is ____ ill ____ go ____ school.
- 4 It is nearly ____ o'clock.
- 5 Are you going ____ help me?
- 6 I am going ____ sit down in the shade.
- 7 It is ____ hot ____ play games.
- 8 The ____ girls were great friends.
- 9 Are you coming ____ London, ____?
- 10 Jason is ____ young ____ drive.

CHILDREN AT PLAY



<i>branch</i>	<i>holding</i>	<i>ring</i>	<i>skipping</i>	<i>swing</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>marbles</i>	<i>skates</i>	<i>stick</i>	<i>thick</i>

Look at these children at play. Use the words from the list above to finish each sentence below.

- 1 David is on roller ____.
- 2 He is going very ____.
- 3 Pavana and Ann are having a ____ race.
- 4 Chandra and James are playing ____.
- 5 James is ____ a marble in his right hand.
- 6 Jane is on the ____.
- 7 The swing hangs from a ____ of the tree.
- 8 The trunk of the tree is very ____.

NUMBERS

20	twenty means two tens
30	thirty means three tens
40	forty means four tens
50	fifty means five tens
60	sixty means six tens
70	seventy means seven tens
80	eighty means eight tens
90	ninety means nine tens
100	one hundred means ten tens

When we write a **units** word after a **tens** word we use a hyphen -.

65	sixty-five
29	twenty-nine
36	thirty-six

(A) Write the word that fill the gaps.

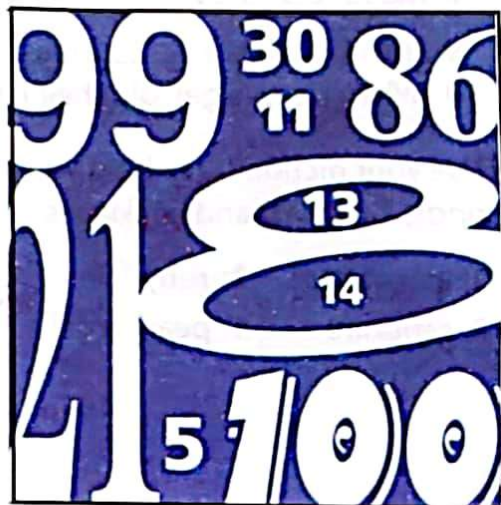
- 1 Seven tens are _____.
- 2 The number _____ is one half of one hundred.
- 3 Four times ten are _____.
- 4 Six rows of ten make _____.
- 5 Three tens are _____.

(B) Write the words for the following numbers.

- a 42
- b 97
- c 78
- d 54
- e 83

(C) Remember all you have learned about spelling numbers on this page and on page 4 and write the words for these numbers.

- a 14
- b 8
- c 99
- d 13
- e 30
- f 5
- g 21
- h 11
- i 86
- j 100



COLOURS

Look at the list of colours below.

Learn how to spell each word, then answer the questions.

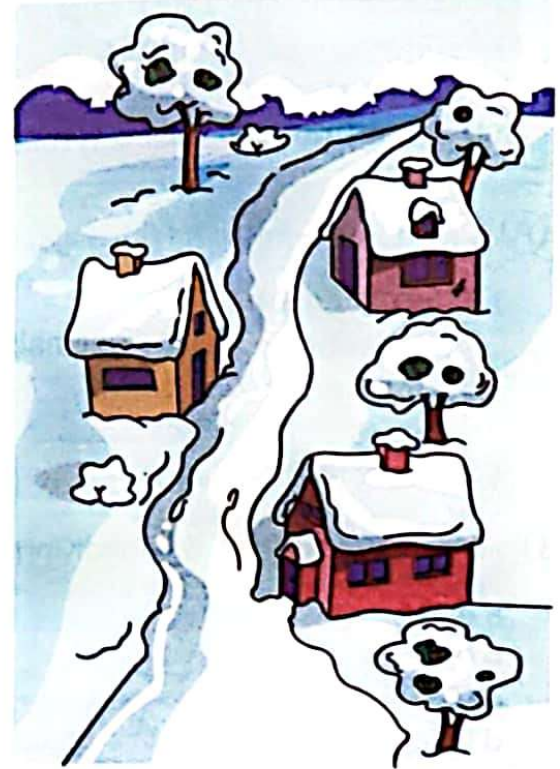
<i>black</i>	<i>brown</i>	<i>grey</i>	<i>white</i>
<i>blue</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>yellow</i>

(A) What are the colours of these things?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 a buttercup | 6 a postbox |
| 2 grass | 7 a ripe banana |
| 3 tar | 8 a snowdrop |
| 4 blood | 9 a ripe tomato |
| 5 chocolate | 10 a polar bear |

(B) Write these sentences, putting in the missing words.

- 1 In spring the leaves on the trees are _____.
- 2 When the traffic light is _____ the traffic must stop.
- 3 When the traffic light is _____ the traffic can go.
- 4 Butter is _____ in colour.
- 5 The roofs of the houses were _____ with snow.
- 6 On a cloudless day the sky is _____.
- 7 A lump of coal is _____ in colour.
- 8 When bread is toasted it turns _____.
- 9 The robin has a _____ breast.
- 10 When people get old their hair turns _____ or _____.



(C) Use your dictionary to help you find out the colours of these jewels used to make rings, bracelets and necklaces.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 emerald | 3 ruby |
| 2 sapphire | 4 pearl |

PLURALS



one pony



two ponies



one daisy



two daisies

To make the words **pony** and **daisy plural** (mean more than one) we change the **y** to **i** before adding **-es**.

pony

daisy

poni

daisi

ponies

daisies

(A) Now do the same with these words which end with **y**.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1 fly | a swarm of _____ |
| 2 pony | two _____ |
| 3 puppy | a litter of _____ |
| 4 berry | a cluster of _____ |
| 5 daisy | a chain of _____ |
| 6 spy | several _____ |
| 7 story | a book of _____ |
| 8 fairy | many _____ |
| 9 baby | four _____ |
| 10 lady | a few _____ |

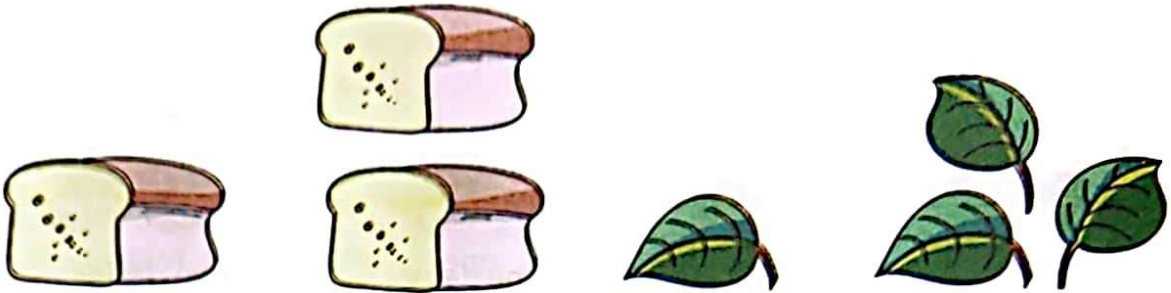
(B) Use the words you have made to fill these gaps.

- 1 Holly _____ are red when they are ripe
- 2 Young _____ are fed on milk.
- 3 Our corgi had four _____ today.
- 4 Three _____ were grazing in the field.
- 5 David likes to read _____ about animals.
- 6 The _____ used hidden cameras.
- 7 Several _____ were buzzing around the jam.
- 8 Do you believe in _____?

(C) Make these words plural.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 city | 3 lorry | 5 butterfly |
| 2 party | 4 hobby | |

MORE PLURALS



one loaf two loaves one leaf three leaves

To make the words **loaf** and **leaf plural** (mean more than one) we change the **f** to **v** before adding **-es**.

<i>loaf</i>	<i>leaf</i>
<i>loav</i>	<i>leav</i>
<i>loaves</i>	<i>leaves</i>

A Now do the same with these words.

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1 thief | ten _____ |
| 2 shelf | three _____ |
| 3 loaf | five _____ |
| 4 half | two _____ |
| 5 calf | four _____ |
| 6 leaf | many _____ |
| 7 sheaf | ten _____ |
| 8 wolf | a pack of _____ |

With these words, change the **f** to **v** and add **-s**. The **e** is there already.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 9 wife | _____ |
| 10 life | _____ |
| 11 knife | _____ |

B Use the words you have made to fill these gaps.

- 1 The _____ in the shop were full of toys.
- 2 The baker sold dozens of _____ of bread yesterday.
- 3 In autumn _____ fall from many trees.
- 4 There are two _____ in a whole one.
- 5 Baby cows are called _____.
- 6 _____ hunt in packs.
- 7 The butcher has very sharp _____.
- 8 The police caught the car _____.

ADDING -ed TO VERBS

To make a verb show **past time** we add **-ed**.

Now

Today / *play*

Today / *work*.

Past

Yesterday / *played*.

Last week / *worked*.

(A) Add **-ed** to each of these verbs.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1 rain | 6 bark |
| 2 play | 7 fill |
| 3 chew | 8 pick |
| 4 wait | 9 open |
| 5 ask | 10 fetch |

(B) Use the words you have made to fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Jane _____ her mother for another cake.
- 2 Chandra _____ an apple off the tree.
- 3 The dog _____ at the postman.
- 4 Jill _____ the paper for her parents.
- 5 The kitten _____ with the ball.
- 6 The man _____ for an hour for the bus.
- 7 Wai _____ the bucket with water.
- 8 It _____ all day yesterday.
- 9 The cow _____ the grass for a long time.
- 10 He _____ the door and went in.

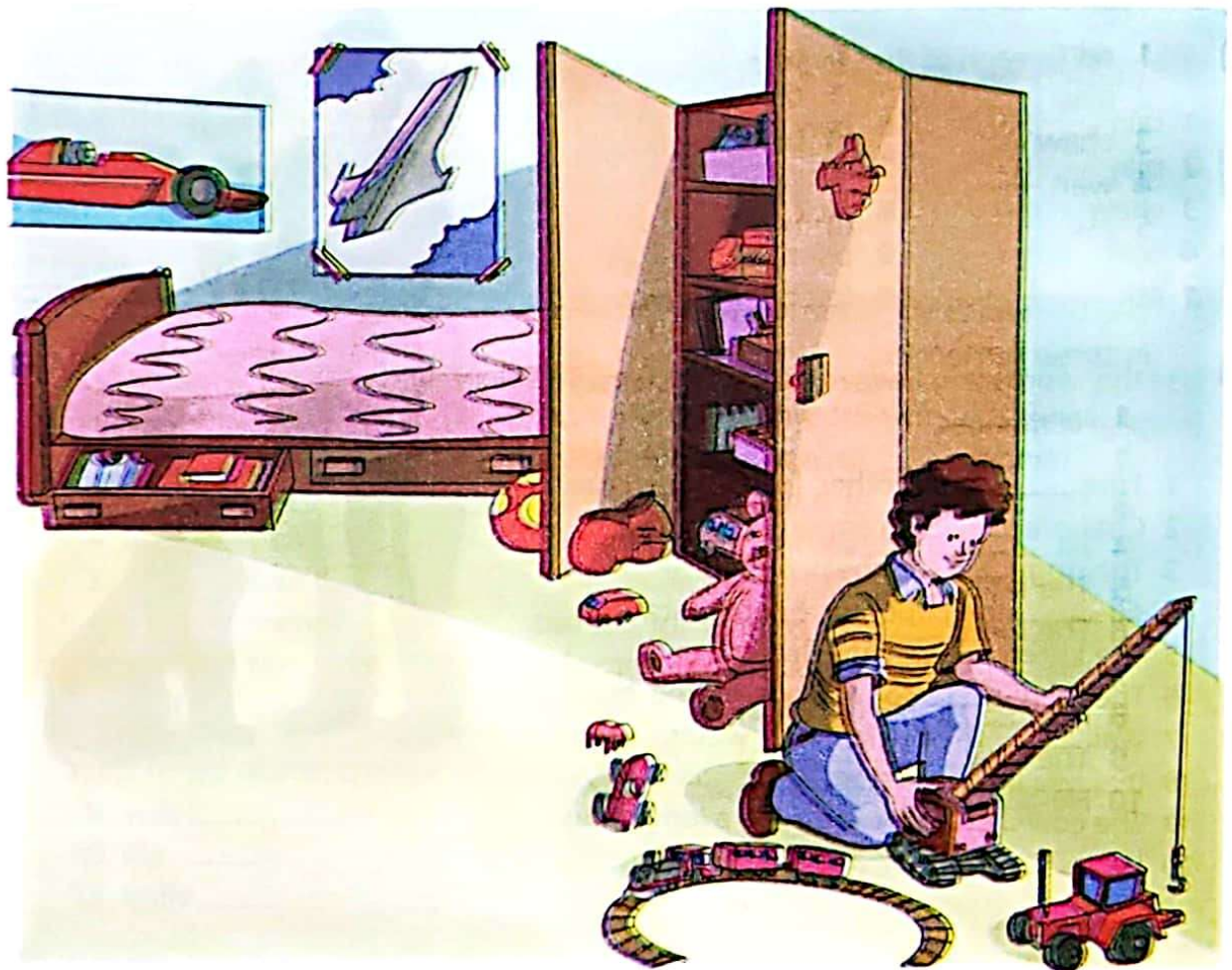


MARTIN'S TOYS

Martin has a big cupboard full of toys. Some are new but most of them are old. He will not get rid of any of them.

The toy he likes best is his clockwork train. The oldest toy is a teddy bear. His mother bought it for his first birthday.

Martin also has a big crane and a tractor. These are almost new. The crane can lift the tractor right off the floor.



- 1 Where does Martin keep his toys?
- 2 Which toy does Martin like best?
- 3 Who bought the teddy bear for Martin?
- 4 Which toy does Martin lift off the floor with his crane?
- 5 Is it true that most of Martin's toys are new?

USING IS AND ARE, WAS AND WERE

The tree **is** bare.

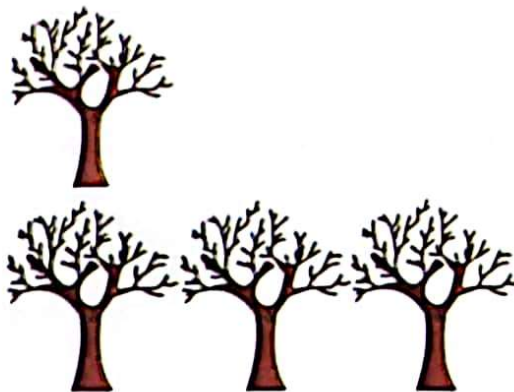
We use **is** for **one** tree.

The trees **are** bare.

We use **are** for **more than one**.

We use **was** for one person or thing.

We use **were** for more than one person or thing.



(A) Fill each space with **is** or **are**.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 This apple _____ sour. | These apples _____ sour. |
| 2 _____ the house old? | _____ the houses old? |
| 3 The dog _____ barking. | The dogs _____ barking. |
| 4 _____ the egg fresh? | _____ the eggs fresh? |

(B) Fill each space with **was** or **were**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 One egg _____ cracked. | Three eggs _____ cracked. |
| 2 The girl _____ skipping. | The girls _____ skipping. |
| 3 _____ the orange sweet? | _____ the oranges sweet? |
| 4 The cow _____ being milked. | The cows _____ being milked. |

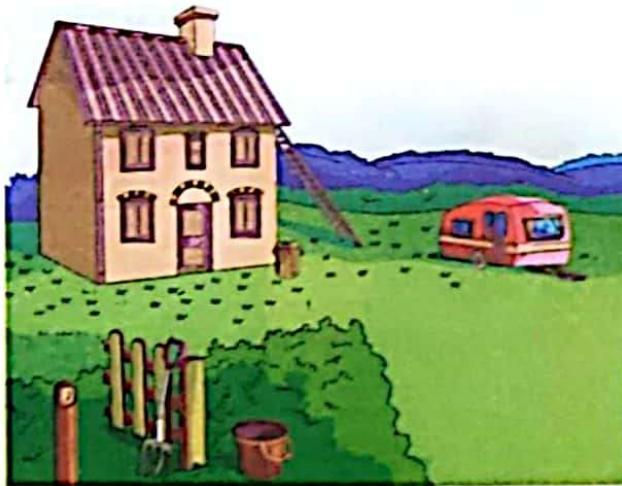
(C) Choose the right word from the pair above to fill each space.

- 1 **is** **are**
Barbara _____ ill, but Anna _____ well.
- 2 **was** **were**
The hens _____ laying, so the farmer _____ pleased.
- 3 **was** **were**
The wind _____ cold and snow _____ falling.
- 4 **is** **are**
School _____ over and we _____ going home.
- 5 **was** **were**
They _____ glad because the day _____ sunny.

THE ALPHABET

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

- (A) Write the names of the things in the picture in **abc** order.



- (B) Write each line of words in **abc** order.

Example

us go on he am is

Written in abc order:

am go he is on us

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | if | be | an | pan | so | do |
| 2 | day | fat | car | add | end | big |
| 3 | one | two | bit | job | low | son |
| 4 | why | bag | got | arm | eye | use |

- (C) In each group below all the words are in **abc** order except one. Can you spot the odd word?

Example In group 1 below the odd word is **gun**.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | arm | ball | can | deer | gun | egg | fan |
| 2 | hat | zoo | jar | log | man | peg | rat |
| 3 | bed | ear | kid | net | pad | cow | sun |
| 4 | fat | goat | hut | wet | ink | jug | king |
| 5 | queen | ring | bell | tray | use | van | web |

VERBS: PAST TIME

To make a verb show **past time** we add **-ed**.

Now

Today I play

Today I work.

Past

Yesterday I played.

Last week I worked.

But if the verb ends with **e** we just add **-d**.

The snails move slowly.

The snails moved slowly.

(A) Make each of these verbs show **past time** by adding **-d**.

- | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 sneeze | 5 hope | 9 save |
| 2 like | 6 wave | 10 joke |
| 3 wipe | 7 use | 11 bake |
| 4 fire | 8 dive | 12 move |

(B) Make the word to fill each space by adding **-d** or **-ed** to the word in bold type.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Sanjay _____ loudly. | cough |
| 2 They _____ last Monday. | arrive |
| 3 The crowd _____ the Queen. | cheer |
| 4 Helen _____ sausages for us. | cook |
| 5 We _____ for you. | wait |
| 6 Sam _____ to school. | cycle |
| 7 Dad _____ his present. | love |
| 8 Everyone _____ very happy. | look |
| 9 Camilla _____ her teeth. | clean |
| 10 Sue _____ very carefully. | watch |



ADDING *-ed* TO VERBS

When we add **-ed** to some verbs we **double the last letter**.

	<i>rob</i>	<i>tug</i>
Double the last letter	<i>robb</i>	<i>tugg</i>
Add on -ed	<i>robbed</i>	<i>tugged</i>

(A) Add **-ed** to each of these verbs. Remember to double the last letter.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 pin | 6 hug |
| 2 clap | 7 wag |
| 3 stop | 8 chop |
| 4 slip | 9 hum |
| 5 tap | 10 sip |

(B) Use the words you have made to fill the gaps in these sentences.

- The little boy _____ on the ice.
- The dog _____ his tail.
- James _____ the hot tea slowly.
- The bus _____ outside the school.
- Jane _____ her new teddy bear.
- Alan _____ on the door before going in.
- Carol _____ a badge on to her jacket.
- The scouts _____ the wood for the fire.
- The children _____ their hands for joy.
- A swarm of bees _____ around our heads.



JUMBLLED SENTENCES

The words in this sentence are not in their right order.

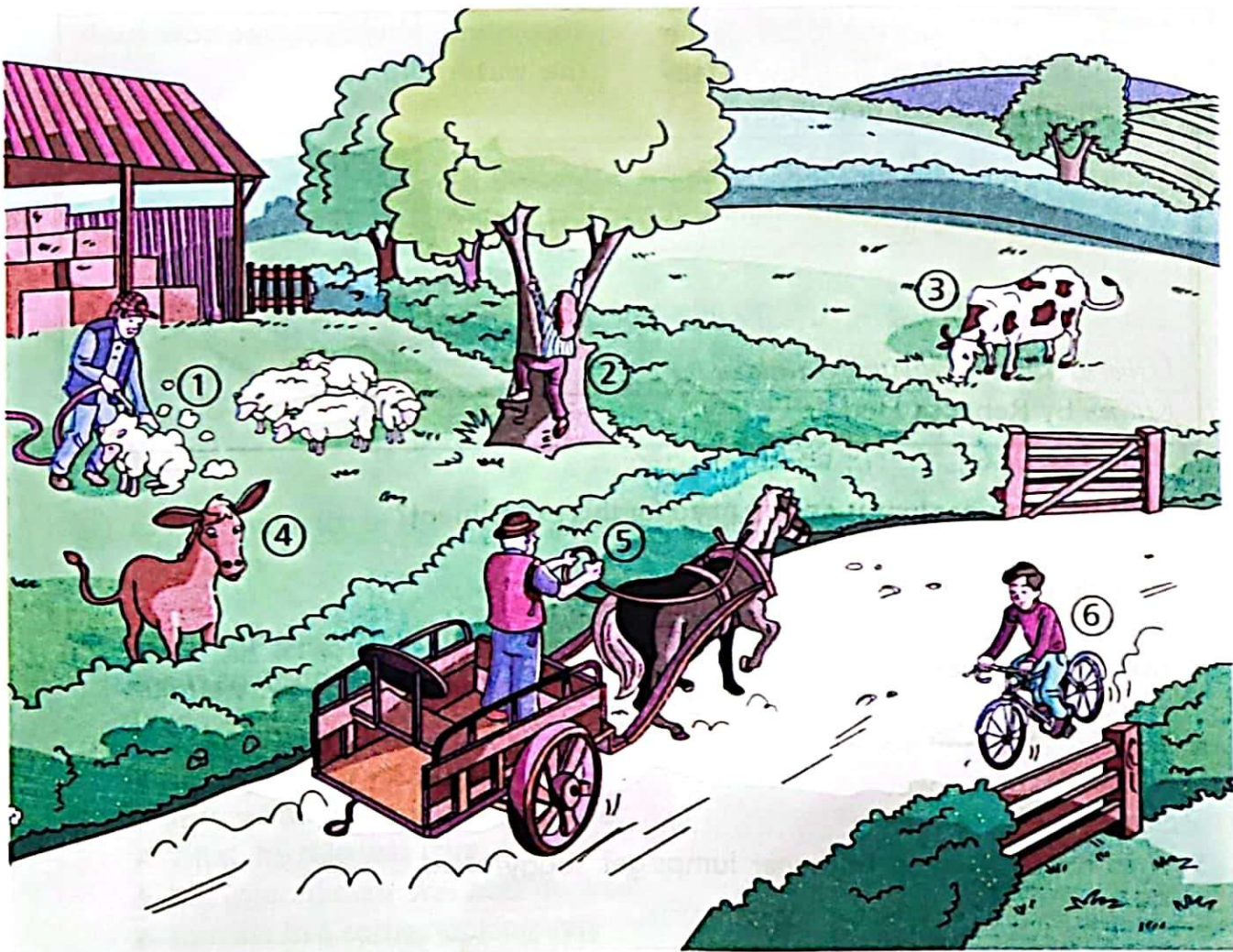
a has tail monkey The long

The capital letter shows which word comes first.
Put a full stop at the end of each sentence.

This sentence has the words in their right order.

The monkey has a long tail.

Look at the picture. Put the words in these sentences in their correct order.



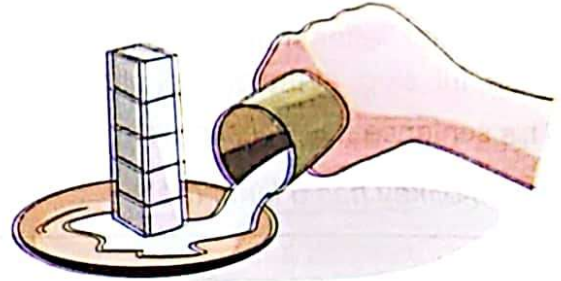
- 1 sheep We from wool the get
2 climbing girl is a tree The
3 grass is The cow some eating

- 4 very donkey A ears long has
5 a horse is cart The pulling
6 is boy a The bicycle riding

KNOCK DOWN THE TOWER

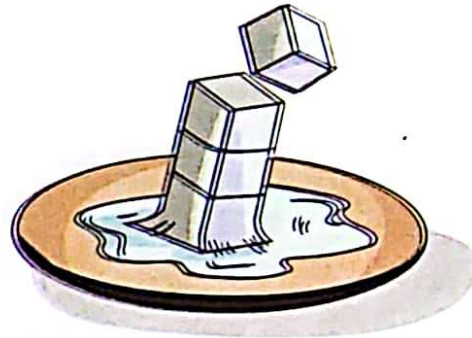
Make a tower of four sugar lumps on a plate. Add a little food colouring to some water. Pour it on to the plate and watch what happens.

Watch the bottom of the tower.



The water climbs up the tower as the dry sugar soaks it up. The tower falls over when the sugar gets soggy.

The colour helps you see how high the water climbs.



Usborne Science Activities: Science in the Kitchen by Rebecca Heddle

- 1 How many sugar lumps do you need for this experiment?
You need
- 2 How do you make a tower with sugar lumps?
You put
- 3 How do you know how high the water climbs?
You can see
- 4 What does **soggy** mean?
cold hard wet
Soggy means
- 5 What happens when the sugar lumps get soggy?
The tower

OPPOSITES: USING un-

tidy



untidy



We can give some words an opposite meaning by writing **un-** before them.

A Write the opposites of these words by using **un-**.

1 lock

4 pack

7 screw

10 tie

2 paid

5 kind

8 wind

11 load

3 well

6 do

9 known

12 wrap

B Choose any six of the words you have made and use them in sentences of your own.

C Write out these sentences, adding **un-** to the words in bold type so as to give them an opposite meaning.

1 It did not take Susan long to **dress**.

2 The room was very **tidy**.

3 This water is **fit** for drinking.

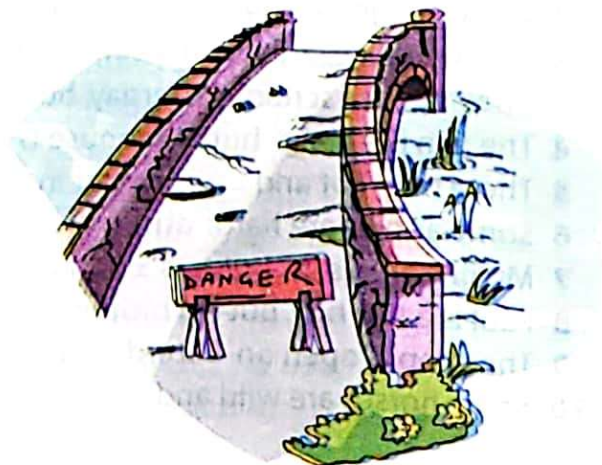
4 What he said was **true**.

5 The injured man was **able** to walk.

6 Tom sat in a corner looking very **happy**.

7 They were **willing** to go.

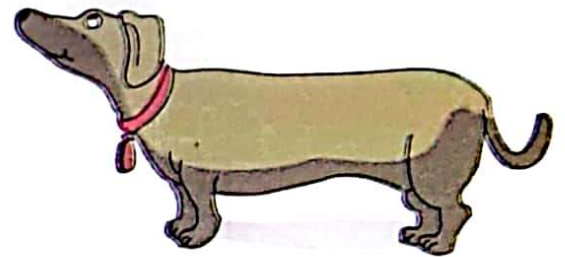
8 The bridge was **safe** for traffic.



OPPOSITES: CHANGE OF WORDS



tall



short

The words **tall** and **short** are **opposite** in meaning.

<i>bad</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>strong</i>	<i>weak</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>empty</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>cold</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>soft</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>shut</i>	<i>tame</i>	<i>wild</i>

Learn the pairs of opposites in the list above, then put the right word in each space in the sentences below.

- 1 Barry bought a new car and sold the ____ one.
- 2 We had a ____ day out even though the weather was bad.
- 3 I was late for school yesterday, but I was ____ today.
- 4 The lion is strong, but the mouse is ____.
- 5 There was hot and ____ water in the bathroom.
- 6 Some apples are hard; others are ____.
- 7 Mr Singh was in, but Mrs Singh was ____.
- 8 Paul is a tall boy, but his brother Mark is quite ____.
- 9 The shop is open on Saturday and ____ on Sunday.
- 10 Some horses are wild and some are ____.

ADDING -ed TO DOING WORDS

When we add **-ed** to verbs ending with **y** we change the **y** to **i**.

Change the **y** to **i** and add on **-ed**

try *marry*

tri *marri*

tried *married*

With these words the **y** is changed to **i** and **-d** only is added.

pay *lay* *say*

paid *laid* *said*



I tidy my bedroom.

I tidied my bedroom.

(A) Add **-ed** to each of these words. Remember to change the **y** to **i**.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 dry | 4 tidy | 7 hurry |
| 2 carry | 5 cry | 8 fry |
| 3 copy | 6 bury | 9 empty |

(B) Use the words you have learnt to fill the spaces.

- 1 I _____ to catch the train.
- 2 We had _____ toast and eggs for breakfast.
- 3 Janet _____ when she fell off the wall.
- 4 Keith _____ the heavy basket all the way home.
- 5 The sun and the wind soon _____ the washing.
- 6 Robert _____ the room after the party.
- 7 The dog _____ a bone in the garden.
- 8 Bill _____ the words in his notebook.
- 9 I _____ the butcher for the meat.

PREPOSITIONS

<i>off</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>across</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>near</i>

Use the words in the list above to fill the spaces in the sentences below.



1 Humpty fell _____ the wall.



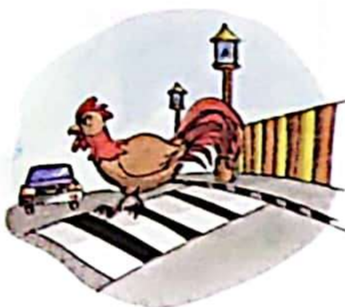
2 The man dived _____ the pool.



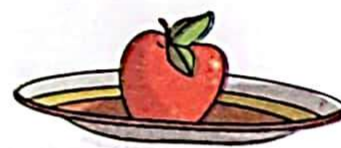
3 The horse jumped _____ the fence.



4 The dog is _____ the table.



5 The cockerel is walking _____ the road.



6 There is an apple _____ the plate.



7 There are flowers _____ the vase.



8 There is a guard _____ the fire.



9 James is standing _____ the table.



10 John is hiding _____ the armchair.

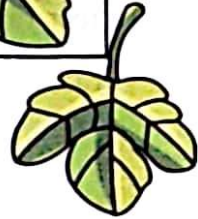
MATCHING PARTS OF SENTENCES

Here you see two parts of a sentence.

Jane went to bed early because she was so tired.

The **first part** tells **what** Jane did.

The **second part** tells **why** she did it.



Each sentence below is in two parts, but the parts have become mixed up.

Write the first part of each sentence then add on the part that fits it.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 The leaves were falling | a very long neck. |
| 2 Tony and Sheila | is called a lamb. |
| 3 The cat lapped up | go to the seaside. |
| 4 Our baby likes | are brother and sister. |
| 5 The rabbit has | is called a stable. |
| 6 A baby sheep | from the trees. |
| 7 People often catch a cold | a short furry tail. |
| 8 A giraffe has | all the milk in the dish. |
| 9 The home of a horse | playing with his rattle. |
| 10 In the summer many peopl | in very wet weather. |



IN THE WOODS

Carol and her younger sister Mary went for a walk in the woods one day. They took their dog Sammy with them. Sammy ran on in front of them. He knew the way very well, for he had been there many times before.

The children found some bluebells growing in the woods, so they picked a bunch for their mother. While they were doing this, Sammy saw a rabbit sitting under a tree. He barked loudly and ran after it. But he did not catch it, for the rabbit ran into a hole in the ground.



True or false?

- 1 Carol is older than Mary.
- 2 Sammy catches a rabbit.
- 3 Sammy has been to these woods before.
- 4 The rabbit barks when it sees Sammy.
- 5 Sammy gets stuck in a rabbit hole.
- 6 The children pick flowers for their mother.
- 7 The rabbit chases Sammy.
- 8 Mary and Carol pick a lot of primroses.
- 9 Carol and Mary are sisters.
- 10 Catch rhymes with watch.

CONJUNCTIONS: USING AND

Read these two sentences.

Simon is going fishing.

I am going fishing.

We can join these sentences by using **and**. **And** is a conjunction.

*Simon **and** I are going fishing.*

Here are more joined sentences.

*John is **tall**.*

*John is **strong**.*

*John is **tall and strong**.*

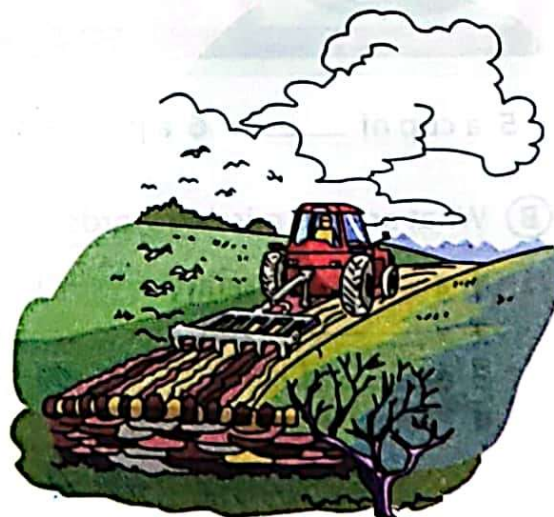
Marva put her toys away.

She went to bed.

*Marva put her toys away **and** went to bed.*

Use **and** to join each pair of sentences below.

- 1 Our cat is white.
Our cat is fluffy.
- 2 The room was clean.
The room was tidy.
- 3 Grandpa sat in the armchair.
He fell fast asleep.
- 4 The day was fine.
The day was warm.
- 5 I gave the newsagent fifty pence.
I had five pence change.
- 6 The farmer ploughs the fields.
He sows the seed.
- 7 We went to the park.
We played ball.
- 8 The nurse took my temperature.
The nurse took my pulse.
- 9 John had his breakfast.
John went to school.



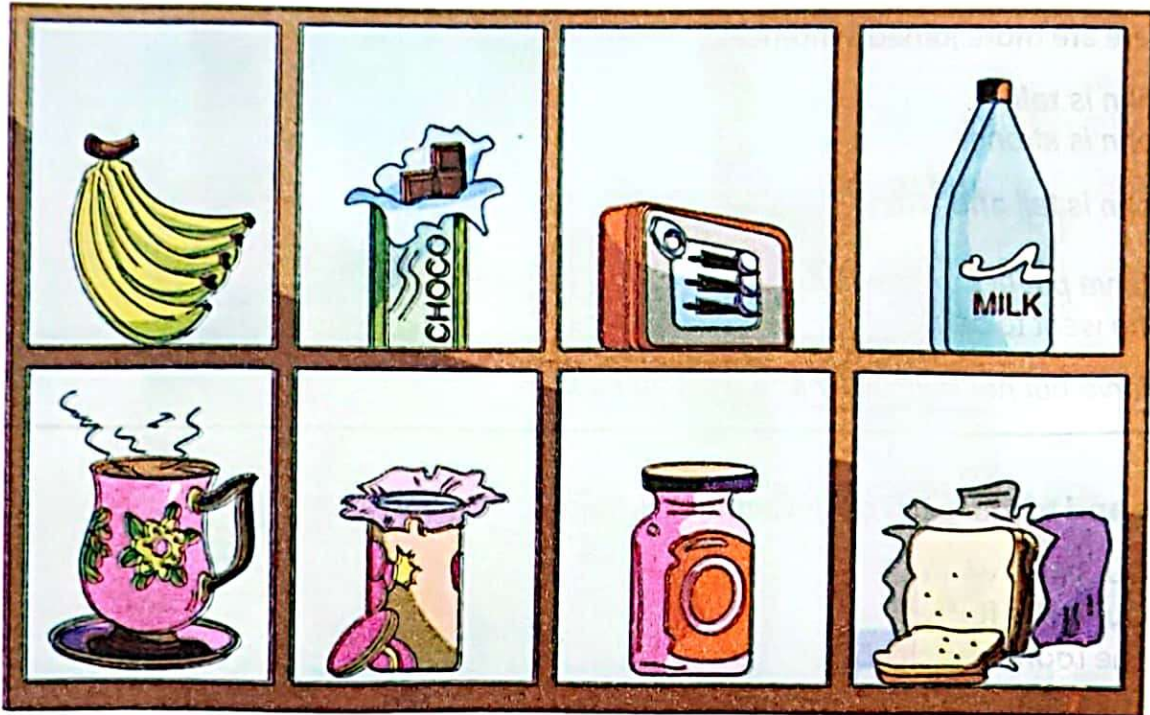
THINGS WE EAT AND DRINK

Our milkman brings us a **bottle** of milk every day.

We can buy a **loaf** of bread from the baker.

Copy the words below and fill in the gaps. The words you need are in exercise B.

1 a bunch of _____ 2 a bar of _____ 3 a tin of _____ 4 a bottle of _____



5 a cup of _____ 6 a packet of _____ 7 a pot of _____ 8 a loaf of _____

(B) What are the missing words?

1 a _____ of biscuits

2 a _____ of bread

3 a _____ of jam

4 a _____ of tea

5 a _____ of milk

6 a _____ of bananas

7 a _____ of chocolate

8 a _____ of sardines

RHYMES

The Vulture

The vulture eats between his meals,
And that's the reason why
He very, very rarely feels
As well as you or I.

His eye is dull, his head is bald,
His neck is growing thinner.
Oh! What a lesson for us all
To only eat at dinner!

Hilaire Belloc



(A) Answer these questions.

- 1 Which word rhymes with **why**?
- 2 Which word rhymes with **feels**?
- 3 Write the word that rhymes with **thinner**.
- 4 Do the words **bald** and **all** rhyme?

(B) Write two words that rhyme with each of the words in bold type .
The sentences will help you to find them.

snow James had a _____ and arrow.
We looked high and _____ for the bat.

flight Mai had all her sums _____ .
She goes to bed early every _____ .

tree Robert fell down and cut his _____ .
He was away from school for _____ days.

knows Mr Gardener _____ lovely roses.
He _____ them to all his friends.

USING HAS AND HAVE

For **one** person or thing we use **has**.

*Our cat **has** kittens.*

*Uncle Ben **has** bought a new car.*

For **more than one** person or thing we use **have**.

*The monkeys **have** long tails.*

*The children **have** gone to the circus.*

Always use **have** with **I** or **you**.

*I **have** a bad cold.*

*You **have** grown quite a lot.*

(A) Write **has** or **have** in each space.

- 1 Simon _____ lost his dinner money.
- 2 Where _____ you been all day?
- 3 The books _____ been left out.
- 4 The book _____ been left out.
- 5 _____ Dad come home yet?
- 6 _____ the children come home yet?
- 7 Both the kittens _____ grey fur.
- 8 _____ the postman called?
- 9 The elephant _____ a long trunk.
- 10 Elephants _____ long trunks.

(B) Write three sentences of your own using **has**, and three using **have**.

(C) Add beginnings to these sentences.

- 1 _____ has a bad temper.
- 2 _____ have muddy shoes.
- 3 _____ has eaten all the cake.
- 4 _____ have worked hard.
- 5 _____ has satellite television.



HOMONYMS

Some words have more than one meaning. They are called **homonyms**.

*Mind you do not **drop** that plate.*

*There is not a **drop** of milk left.*

<i>back</i>	<i>calf</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>post</i>	<i>suit</i>
<i>band</i>	<i>lean</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>stick</i>	

Use the words in the list above to fill these spaces. The same word must be used for each pair of sentences.

- 1 My _____ is bad after weeding the garden.
I will be _____ in half an hour.
- 2 A _____ is a young cow.
The back of the leg below the knee is called the _____.
- 3 A new _____ was put up to hold the clothes line.
Would you like me to _____ your letter?
- 4 Please don't _____ against the glass door.
The twig is very _____.
- 5 Coal is dug out of a _____.
Your bat is much better than _____.
- 6 The _____ played a lively tune.
Meera's hair was tied back with an elastic _____.
- 7 George writes with his _____ hand.
There are only two pears _____ in the dish.
- 8 Will you _____ a stamp on this envelope?
He used a short _____ to make a fishing rod.
- 9 James wore his new grey _____ to the wedding.
Alison's new dress does not _____ her at all.



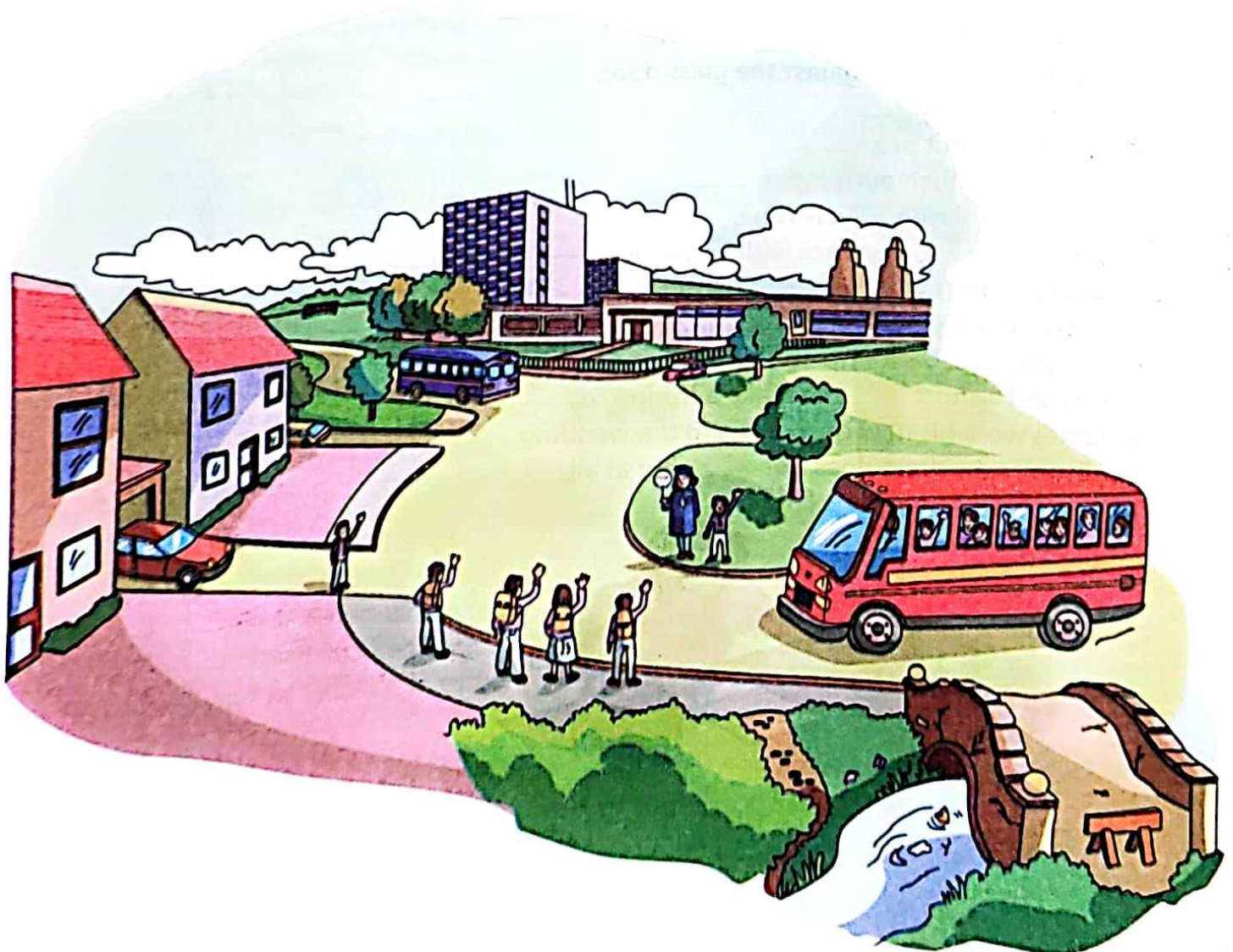
GOING TO SCHOOL

John Dawes and his sister Ann go to the same school. John is two years older than Ann. He is in Class 3 and Ann is in Class 1.

The school is quite near their home and so they walk there each day. Before breakfast John takes his dog, Bobby, for a long walk and Ann feeds her two rabbits, Snowy and Sooty.

John and Ann often meet their friends on the way to school and they always say hello to Mrs Davies the lollipop lady.

- 1 What is the name of Ann's brother?
- 2 Do John and Ann go to the same school?
- 3 In what class is Ann?
- 4 Do they live near the school or far from it?
- 5 What does John do every morning before school?
- 6 What does his sister do?
- 7 Who is Mrs Davies and what does she do?



SAME SOUND, DIFFERENT MEANING

Some words have the same sound as other words, but they are different in spelling and in meaning.

Look at these four pairs of words.

one *You have **one** nose and one mouth.*

won *Jack **won** a prize for good writing.*

by *He was standing **by** the door.*

buy *I will **buy** you a bar of chocolate.*

made *The toy was **made** in England.*

maid *The **maid** dusted the chairs.*

tale *A **tale** is a story.*

tail *The squirrel has a bushy **tail**.*

Choose the right word from the pair in bold to fill each space.

1 **one** **won**

Wilson _____ the race easily.

2 **tale** **tail**

Paul read a fairy _____ to Janet.

3 **by** **buy**

I am going to _____ some sweets.

4 **one** **won**

There was only _____ apple left.

5 **made** **maid**

Penny _____ a dress for herself.

6 **tale** **tail**

Our dog wags his _____ when he is happy.

7 **by** **buy**

The family went to London _____ train.

8 **made** **maid**

The new _____ tidied the bedrooms in the hotel.

PEOPLE WHO WORK

baker
dentist
pilot
miner

architect
butcher
zoo keeper
cashier

photographer
farmer
doctor



A Use the words in the list to name each person. Number your words from 1 to 8 as in the pictures.

B Match these descriptions to the people above.

- 1 I am trained to look after your teeth.
- 2 You buy meat from me.
- 3 I try to cure you when you are ill.
- 4 I work at the check-out in a supermarket.
- 5 I dig coal from the earth.
- 6 I look after lots of different animals.
- 7 I fly aeroplanes all over the world.
- 8 I make bread, buns and cakes.
- 9 I use my camera in my work.
- 10 I design buildings and draw plans.



THE NOT WORDS

We sometimes join **not** to another word.

When we do this we leave out the **o** in **not** and write ' in its place.

Examples

<i>is not</i>	<i>isn't</i>	<i>are not</i>	<i>aren't</i>
<i>was not</i>	<i>wasn't</i>	<i>were not</i>	<i>weren't</i>
<i>does not</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>do not</i>	<i>don't</i>
<i>has not</i>	<i>hasn't</i>	<i>have not</i>	<i>haven't</i>

Remember that the ' must go where the **o** was.

(A) Join each pair of words together.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 does not | 5 have not |
| 2 were not | 6 was not |
| 3 has not | 7 do not |
| 4 is not | 8 are not |

(B) Write these sentences, using one word in place of the two words in bold type in each line.

- The cuckoo **does not** make a nest of its own.
- The twins **were not** in school today.
- Dad **has not** gone to **work** yet.
- This milk **is not** fresh.
- Was not** that a dainty dish to set before the king?
- Some children **do not** have dinner at school.
- We **have not** had the treat we were promised.
- These oranges **are not** very sweet.

(C) Join these words together.

- did not
- could not
- had not
- would not
- should not

USING DO AND DOES

We use **does** when we speak of **one person or thing**.

We use **do** when we speak of **more than one**.

Always use **do** with **you**, even for one person.

Always use **do** with **I**.

One

I do

you do

he, she, it does

More than one

we do

you do

they do

(A) Fill each space with **do** or **does**.

- 1 Martin _____ his exercises every morning.
- 2 Many people _____ exercises to keep fit.
- 3 I hope you _____ well in the test.
- 4 Our dog _____ like a meaty bone.
- 5 Rania and I _____ our homework together.
- 6 Henry _____ his best to keep the garden tidy.

(B) **Don't** and **doesn't** follow the same rules.

Write **don't** or **doesn't** in each space.

- 1 We _____ go to bed very early in summer.
- 2 The shop _____ close till six o'clock.
- 3 Jane _____ like washing up.
- 4 You will miss the bus if you _____ hurry.
- 5 I _____ go to the cinema very often.
- 6 Dr Cheng _____ want any breakfast this morning.



CAPITAL LETTERS

Capital letters are used:

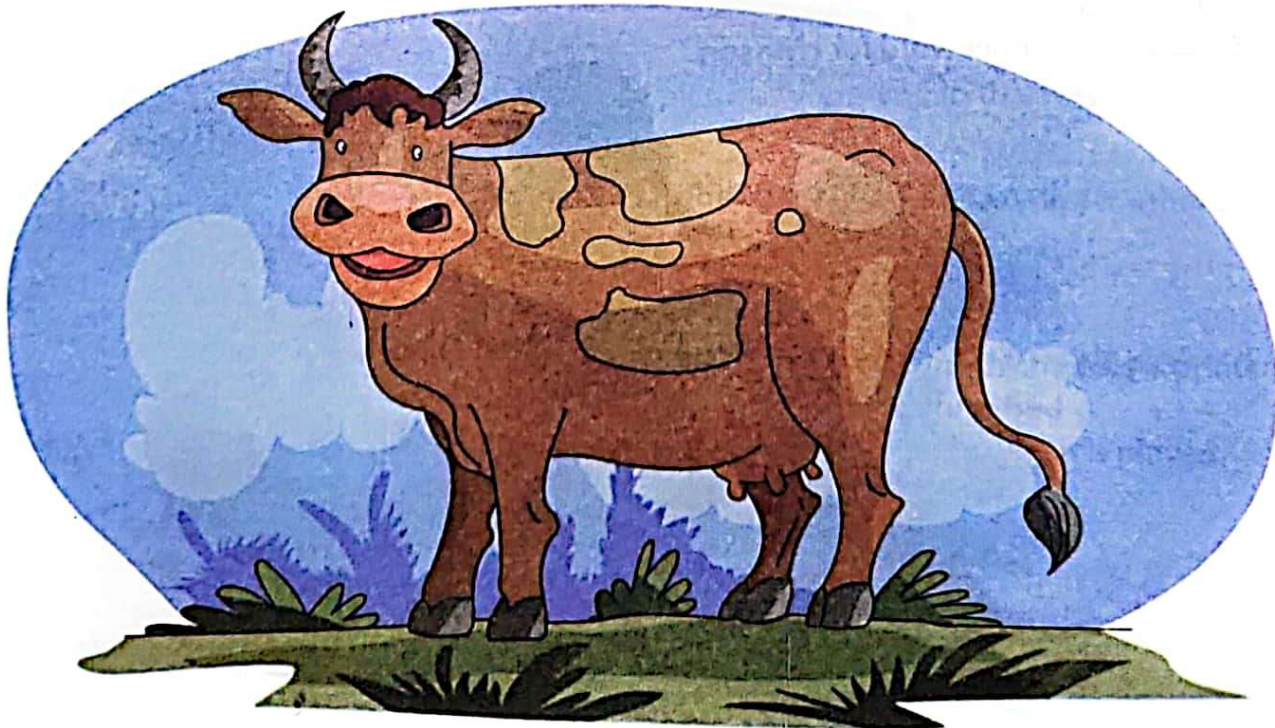
- 1 to begin a sentence
- 2 for the names of people and pets
- 3 for the names of places, rivers, mountains and so on
- 4 for the names of the days of the week and months of the year

- (A) There are **fourteen words** in this list that should begin with a capital letter. Write them in **abc** order.

fine	bread	france	banana	monday	arthur
london	friday	shoes	ahmed	england	chest
plate	thomson	nelson	april	jones	paper
moscow	apple	kenya	chicken	table	july

- (B) Write these sentences in your book. Use **capital letters** where they are needed.

- 1 did you know that i was seven last sunday?
- 2 harjit and bela live in church street.
- 3 roy goes to brighton every saturday.
- 4 i take my dog chum for a walk every day.
- 5 jack and jill went up the hill.
- 6 farmer grey has a cow named daisy.
- 7 we shall be flying to paris next tuesday.
- 8 the severn is the longest river in england.



CATERPILLAR

Once a chubby caterpillar
Sat upon a leaf,
Singing, "Eat, eat and be marry -
Life is very brief."

Soon he lost his appetite
And changed his merry tune.
He started spinning, hid himself
Inside a hard cocoon.

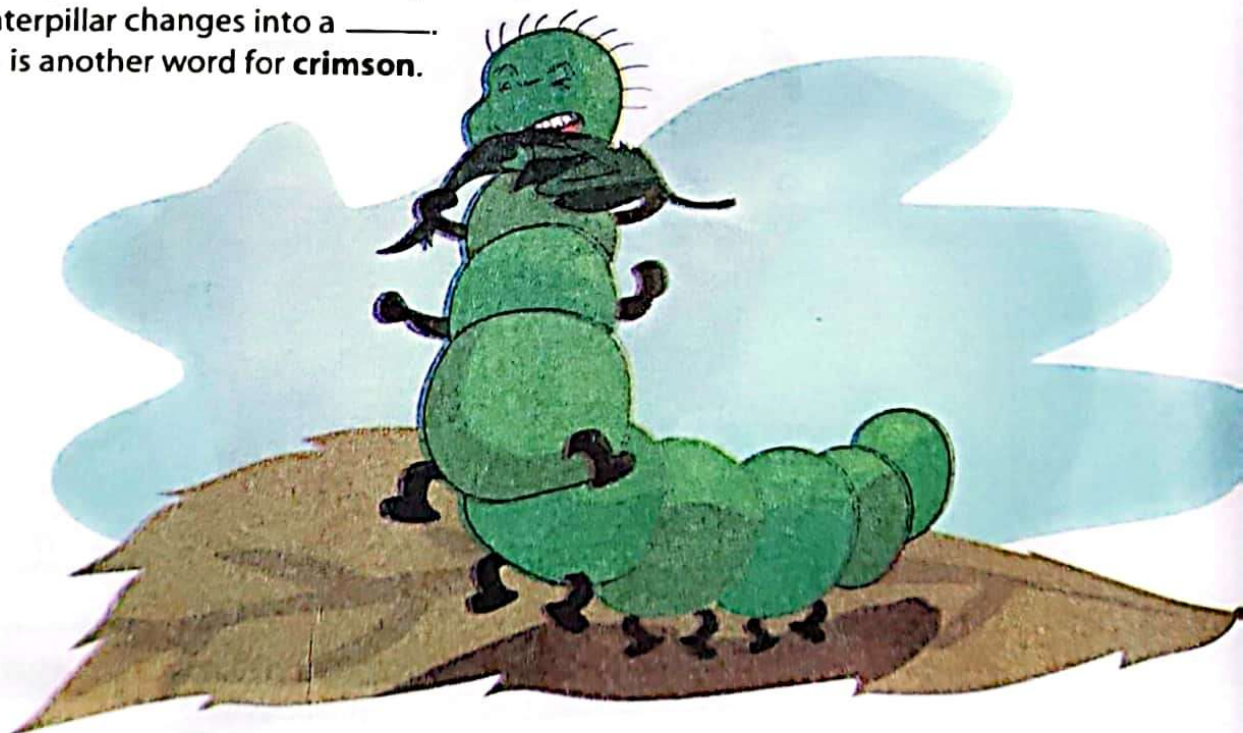
And he was still and quiet there -
Day after day went by.
At last it cracked and he emerged,
A gorgeous butterfly.

He spread his brown and crimson wings
And warmed them in the sun
And sang, "Now I must see the world -
My life has just begun."

Wendy Cope

Copy the sentences. Fill in the spaces.

- 1 The word _____ tells us that the caterpillar is quite fat.
- 2 Another word for **brief** with five letters is _____.
- 3 The caterpillar makes his cocoon by _____.
- 4 The caterpillar changes into a _____.
- 5 _____ is another word for **crimson**.



JOINING WORDS

Some words are made by joining two words together:

arm + chair = armchair

birdcage

eggcup

snowman

teapot

cupboard

flowerpot

tablecloth

wallpaper



- (A) The names of things you see in the pictures are made in this way. Copy them from the list above.
- (B) Join the two words in bold type in each phrase to make one word, starting with the second word.

Example 1 headache

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 an ache in your head | 7 a paper in which news is printed |
| 2 a mill which is worked by the wind | 8 a room for a bed |
| 3 the land at the side of the sea | 9 a ball game which is played with the foot |
| 4 a bin in which dust is put | 10 the bell on a door |
| 5 a shoe for a horse | |
| 6 a bag carried in the hand | |

VERBS: PAST TIME

We do not always add **-ed** to verbs to show **Past time**.

Present

Today I *fly*.

Today I **come**.

Past

Yesterday I *flew*.

Last week I **Came**.

Learn the words in the list, then do the exercises

Present

bite

break

come

creep

do

draw

Past

bit

broke

came

crept

did

drew

Present

drink

fall

fly

give

hide

wear

Past

drank

fell

flew

gave

hid

wore

(A) Copy these columns. Fill the blanks.

Present	Past	Present	Past
1 draw	_____	7 _____	broke
2 drink	_____	8 _____	hid
3 bite	_____	9 _____	crept
4 fly	_____	10 do	_____
5 _____	came	11 _____	fell
6 _____	wore	12 give	_____

(B) Put the right word in each space.

- 1 Zek _____ the ball in the drawer. **hide**
- 2 Mrs Dobbs _____ Sam a flapjack. **give**
- 3 The robin _____ away when we got near. **fly**
- 4 A big dog _____ Susan on the leg. **bite**
- 5 Who _____ this lovely picture? **draw**
- 6 The football _____ the window. **break**
- 7 Philip _____ his best writing. **do**
- 8 Jill _____ her new shoes yesterday. **wear**

OPPOSITES: CHANGE OF WORDS

Learn this list of opposites, then answer the questions.

<i>begin</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>ugly</i>
<i>bottom</i>	<i>top</i>	<i>dry</i>	<i>wet</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>right</i>	<i>wrong</i>
<i>clean</i>	<i>dirty</i>	<i>fresh</i>	<i>stale</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>thick</i>	<i>thin</i>

(A) Write the opposites of these words.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 ugly | 4 under | 7 down | 10 finish |
| 2 thin | 5 stale | 8 bottom | 11 dry |
| 3 wrong | 6 take | 9 dirty | 12 high |

(B) Copy these sentences. In each space write the opposite of the word in bold type.

- Simon rode **up** the lane, then _____ again.
- The show will **begin** at 7 o' clock and _____ at 9 o' clock.
- The **clean** cup was put away and the _____ dishes were put in the sink.
- The _____ of the pole was thicker than the **top**.
- Three sums were **right** and one was _____.
- The baker had no **fresh** loaves, only _____ ones.
- Please **take** this tea away and _____ me some milk.
- Tim jumped **over** the bar. David ducked _____ it.
- Jeremy likes **thick** slices of bread. Jean only eats _____ slices.
- Sally looks **pretty** when she smiles but _____ when she frowns.



SAME SOUND, DIFFERENT MEANING

Look at the four pairs of words below.

The words in each pair have the same sound but are different in spelling and meaning.

not	<i>Mrs Young was not at home.</i>
knot	<i>There was a knot in the rope.</i>
new	<i>The new car is faster than the old one.</i>
knew	<i>Richard knew all the songs the class sang.</i>
sea	<i>Several ships were sailing on the sea.</i>
see	<i>We see with our eyes.</i>
our	<i>Our things are the things that belong to us.</i>
hour	<i>There are sixty minutes in an hour.</i>

Fill each space with the right word.

- 1 Henry wore his _____ blazer to school.
- 2 The boat was wrecked in the stormy _____.
- 3 I did _____ eat the apple because it was bad.
- 4 Jenny _____ her tables well.
- 5 We put _____ books under the desks.
- 6 From the top of the tower we could _____ the _____.
- 7 James could _____ untie the _____ in his shoelace.
- 8 The schoolchildren get an _____ for lunch.



COLLECTIONS

Look at the words used for each collection below.

We call a number of sheep together a **flock**.

(A) Use the pictures to help you fill in the gaps.



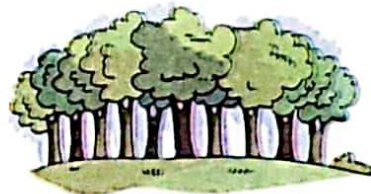
1 a box of _____



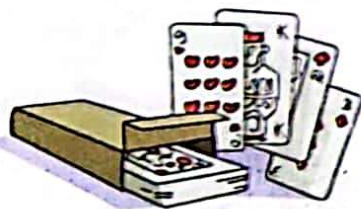
5 a crowd of _____



2 a bunch of _____



6 a clump of _____



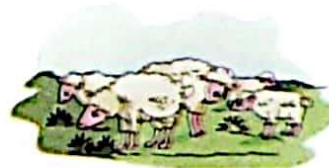
3 a pack of _____



7 a set of _____



4 a herd of _____



8 a flock of _____

(B) What are the missing words?

1 a _____ of flowers

5 a _____ of sheep

2 a _____ of elephants

6 a _____ a trees

3 a _____ a cards

7 a _____ of chocolates

4 a _____ of people

8 a _____ of tools

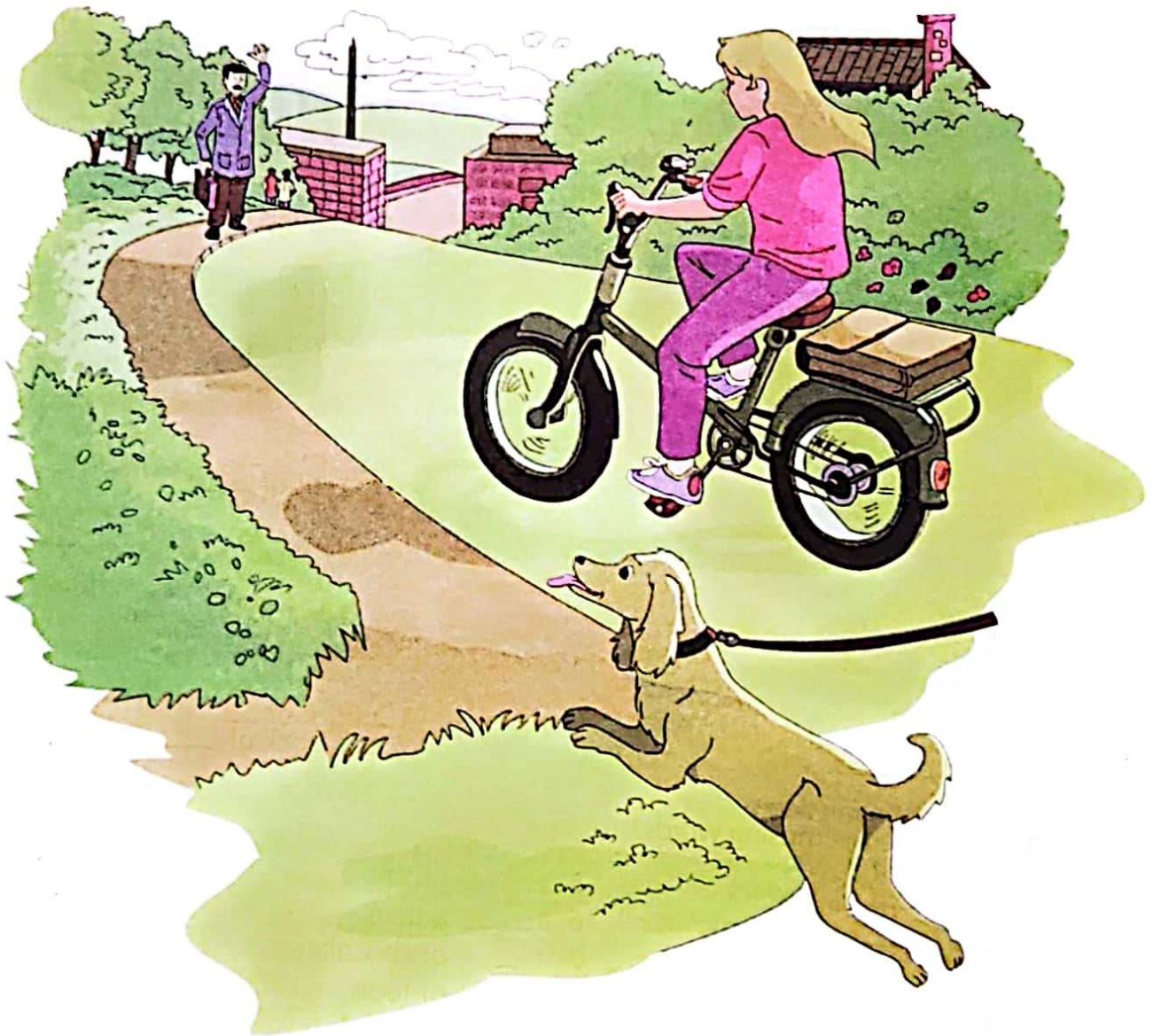
JANE'S NEW BICYCLE

Jane has a brand new bicycle. It was given to her by her Uncle Bob as a present on her seventh birthday.

The bicycle is painted bright orange. Behind the seat is a black, plastic saddle-bag and there is a large, shiny bell on the handlebars.

Every evening Jane rides her bicycle down the lane behind her house. She goes to meet her father on his way home from work.

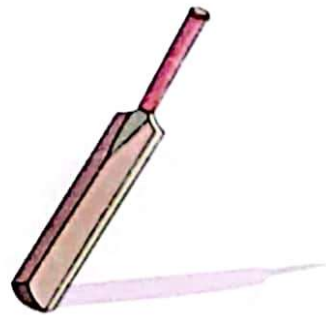
- 1 Who gave Jane the new bicycle?
- 2 How old was she when she was given the new bicycle?
- 3 Where is the saddle-bag?
- 4 What is the saddle-bag made of?
- 5 What is on the handlebars?
- 6 How often does Jane ride the bicycle?
- 7 Where is the lane where Jane rides?
- 8 Why does she ride down the lane in the evening?



SHOWING OWNERSHIP

This is Imran's bat.

The 's shows that Imran **owns** the bat.



Look at these pictures.

See who **owns** each thing.

Write 's after each child's name to finish the exercise. The first one has been done for you.



1 Imran



3 Sarah



5 Sean



7 Jade



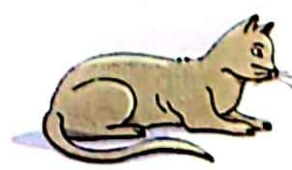
2 Ann



4 Oku



6 David



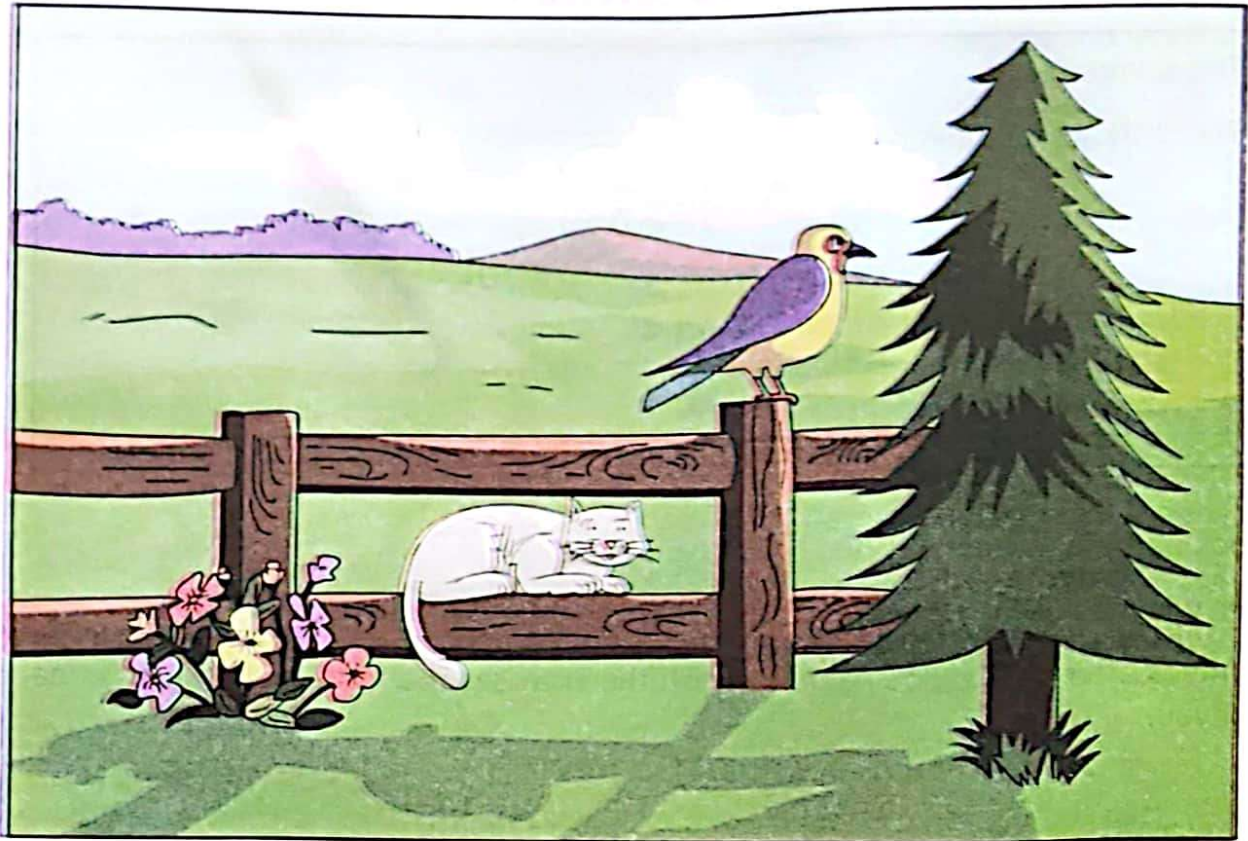
8 Ernestine

Copy these in your book.

- 1 *Imran's* bat.
- 3 _____ teddy bear
- 5 _____ car
- 7 _____ pram

- 2 _____ ball
- 4 _____ spinner
- 6 _____ scooter
- 8 _____ cat

GROUPS



A pansy is a **flower**. A cat is an **animal**. A rook is a **bird**. A fir is a **tree**.

- (A) Draw four columns in your book like these. Then put the words below in their proper places.

Animals	Birds	Trees	Flowers
beechn	thrush	oak	fir
robin	dog	cow	rose
tulip	daisy	lark	goat
sheep	rook	pansy	elm

- (B) Draw these four columns in your book. Put the words in their proper places.

Tools	Clothes	Furniture	Colours
table	coat	yellow	axe
spanner	hammer	shorts	wardrobe
green	shirt	jersey	saw
chair	settee	blue	brown

SIMILARS

Some words mean much the same as other words:

a **large** house

a **big** house

The words **large** and **big** are **similar**, or **alike**, in meaning.

Learn these similars, then do the exercises.

<i>creep</i>	<i>crawl</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>gift</i>	<i>tear</i>	<i>rip</i>
<i>finish</i>	<i>end</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>talk</i>	<i>tug</i>	<i>pull</i>
<i>halt</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>begin</i>		
<i>large</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>stout</i>	<i>fat</i>		

(A) In place of each word in bold type write a word that has a **similar** meaning.

- 1 I **start** work at eight o'clock.
- 2 Lizards **creep** along the ground.
- 3 John gave Jane's hair a playful **tug**.
- 4 A **large** crowd saw a fine game.
- 5 They do not **speak** to each other now.
- 6 Cars must **halt** at the crossroads.
- 7 The cook was a **stout** person.
- 8 There is a **tear** in my coat.
- 9 Carol had a lovely **present** from her aunt.
- 10 Our holiday will **finish** next Sunday.

(B) For each word below write one that is similar in meaning.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 big | 5 gift |
| 2 talk | 6 crawl |
| 3 end | 7 stop |
| 4 pull | 8 begin |



(C) Use your dictionary to help you find words similar in meaning to these words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 colossal | h _____ |
| 2 bouquet | b _____ |
| 3 demonstrate | s _____ |
| 4 precious | v _____ |
| 5 applaud | c _____ |

ADJECTIVES

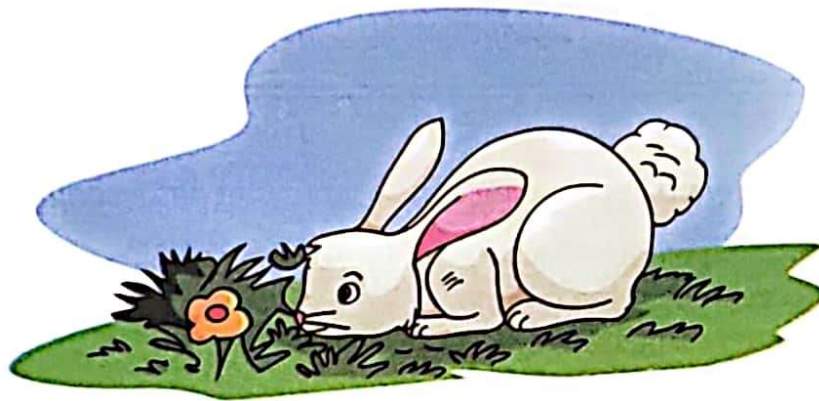
The rabbit has **long** ears.

The word **long** tells **what kind** of ears the rabbit has.

Long describes the rabbit's ears.

Words that describe **nouns** are called **adjectives**.

<i>fast</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>tasty</i>	<i>kind</i>	<i>shady</i>
<i>sour</i>	<i>savage</i>	<i>silk</i>	<i>blazing</i>	<i>rough</i>



- (A) Choose one of the words in the list on the left to describe each of the things below.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 a ____ dog | 6 a ____ fire |
| 2 a ____ tree | 7 a ____ meal |
| 3 a ____ sea | 8 a ____ car |
| 4 a ____ ring | 9 a ____ friend |
| 5 a ____ blouse | 10 a ____ apple |

- (B) Now use the best adjective you can think of for each of these words.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a ____ boy | 5 a ____ field |
| 2 a ____ wind | 6 a ____ flower |
| 3 a ____ dress | 7 a ____ kitten |
| 4 a ____ policeman | 8 a ____ orange |

- (C) Fill each gap with a suitable noun.

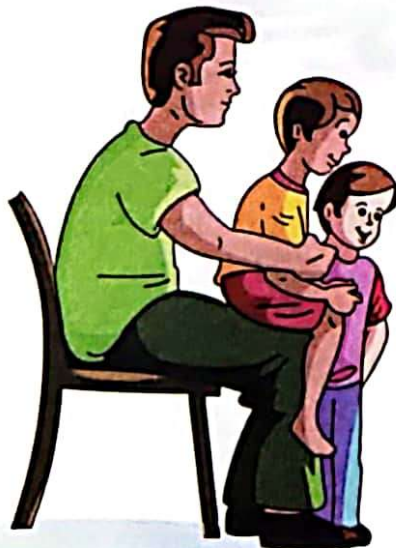
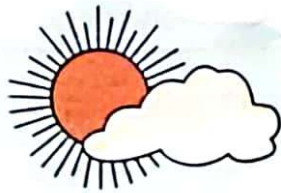
- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 a lovely ____ | 4 a wide ____ | 7 a clever ____ |
| 2 a naughty ____ | 5 a quiet ____ | 8 a wild ____ |
| 3 a sunny ____ | 6 a clean ____ | |

SAME SOUND, DIFFERENT MEANING

Look at the four pairs of words below.

The words in each pair have the same sound but are different in spelling and meaning.

son	<i>Mr Day has one son and one daughter.</i>
sun	<i>The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.</i>
weak	<i>The sick man was too weak to get up.</i>
week	<i>There are seven days in a week.</i>
hair	<i>Hair grows on your head.</i>
hare	<i>A hare is an animal very much like a rabbit.</i>
pair	<i>A pair is a set of two, like a pair of shoes.</i>
pear	<i>A pear is a sweet juicy fruit.</i>



Fill each space with the right word.

- 1 Dad bought a new _____ of shoes.
- 2 The heat of the _____ makes plants grow.
- 3 The woman had black curly _____.
- 4 The school was closed for a _____.
- 5 This _____ is not quite ripe.
- 6 The _____ has long ears and a short tail.
- 7 Mary was quite _____ after her long illness.
- 8 The farmer told his _____ to fetch a pitchfork.

MAKING A SNOWMAN

A short time ago David and his friends John and Peter made a fine snowman. First they made a very big snowball for the head. Then David got a shovel and made a huge pile of snow for the body. Next, John and Peter put the head on top of the body. For eyes they used two bits of coal, and for the nose they used a carrot. Then Peter cut a long slit for the mouth.

John stuck an old clay pipe in the snowman's mouth, and Peter put an old bowler hat on its head. When they had finished making him they named him Sammy Snowball.



- 1 Which part of the snowman did the boys make first?
- 2 How did David make the body?
- 3 Who put the head on the body?
- 4 What did they use for eyes?
- 5 What was the carrot used for?
- 6 What did John stick in the snowman's mouth?
- 7 What did Peter put on the snowman's head?
- 8 Look at the picture and describe what is happening.



CONJUNCTIONS: USING *BUT*

Read these two sentences.

Paul fell down.

He did not cry.

We can join these sentences by using **but**.

*Paul fell down **but** he did not cry.*

But is a conjunction.

See how these other sentences are joined.

The dog chased a rabbit.

He did not catch it.

*The dog chased a rabbit **but** he did not catch it.*

Karen dropped her clock.

It did not break.

*Karen dropped her clock **but** it did not break.*

Use **but** to join each pair of sentences below.

- 1 Elsa looked for her lost book.
She could not find it.
- 2 We hoped to go out.
It was too wet.
- 3 Tim fell off his scooter.
He did not hurt himself.
- 4 The postman rang the bell.
He could not get an answer.

- 5 They hurried to the station.
The train had gone.
- 6 Preshani felt ill.
She did not want to stay in bed.
- 7 Ann wanted a chocolate.
The box was empty.
- 8 I longed for some ice cream.
I had no money.
- 9 We went into the park.
We did not stay long.



RHYMES

<i>feet</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>alight</i>
<i>sack</i>	<i>night</i>	<i>street</i>
<i>back</i>	<i>still</i>	

- (A) Write this poem in your book.
Use the words in the list above to fill the spaces.

Sleep

In the dark and lonely _____,
When the stars are all _____,
Sleep comes creeping up the _____,
With her naked, silent _____,
Carrying upon her _____,
Dreams of all kinds in a _____;
Though the doors are bolted, _____
She can enter where she _____,
And she lingers, it is said,
Longest by the children's bed;
Smooths their pillows, strokes their curls,
Happy little boys and girls!

- (B) How many rhyming words can you make by changing the first letter of each word below?

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 bed | 4 try |
| 2 back | 5 kind |
| 3 night | 6 dark |



USING DID AND DONE

Pam **did** all the work.

Pam **has done** all the work.

(**has** helps the word **done**)

All the work **was done** by Pam.

(**was** helps the word **done**)

The word **did** needs no helping word.

The word **done** always has a helping word:

<i>has done</i>	<i>was done</i>
<i>have done</i>	<i>were done</i>
<i>is done</i>	<i>had done</i>
<i>are done</i>	

(A) Use **did** or **done** to fill each space.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 I _____ | 5 You _____ | 9 She _____ |
| 2 You have _____ | 6 He has _____ | 10 We had _____ |
| 3 It was _____ | 7 We _____ | |
| 4 He _____ | 8 They are _____ | |

(B) Fill each space with **did** or **done**.

- Sally _____ her best to finish her homework.
- We have _____ some good work today.
- The soldier _____ his duty.
- This drawing was _____ by Robert.
- Robert _____ this drawing himself.
- Have you _____ your homework?
- Stephen _____ his homework after tea.
- When I was ill Jean _____ the cooking.
- Polly _____ some gardening and then she went out.
- After Polly had _____ some gardening she went out.

(C) Add beginnings to these sentences.

- done very well.
- did exactly what she was told.
- done the washing-up before I got home.
- did just what he wanted.
- done far better than we expected.

PUTTING SENTENCES IN ORDER

Here are four short stories.
The sentences in them are in the wrong order.
Write them as they should be.

- 1
 - a He paid the shopkeeper.
 - b He joined his friends outside.
 - c James went into the sweet shop.
 - d He put the change in his pocket.
 - e He asked for a packet of mints.
- 2
 - a Suddenly there was a loud bang.
 - b He drove slowly into town.
 - c Mr Warren's car was badly damaged.
 - d Mr Warren left home at eight o'clock.
 - e He had crashed into the car in front.
- 3
 - a He went to the bathroom to wash himself.
 - b He went off to catch the school bus.
 - c He ate his breakfast and left the table.
 - d He dressed himself and went downstairs.
 - e Michael got out of bed at eight o'clock.
- 4
 - a They walked about collecting moon rocks.
 - b The rocket took off from the moon with a loud blast from its engines.
 - c Two spacemen climbed out of the rocket.
 - d The rocket landed safely on the moon.
 - e The spacemen climbed back into their rocket.



CONJUNCTIONS: USING *BECAUSE*, *AND*, *BUT*

The word **because** can be used to join two sentences.

Because is a conjunction.

Example

The dog bit John.

He was teasing it.

(two sentences)

*The dog bit John **because** he was teasing it.*

(one sentence)

(A) Use **because** to join these sentences.

- 1 Liam was very happy.
He was on holiday.
- 2 He did not drink his tea.
It was cold.
- 3 Ben was excited.
He was going to Disneyland.

(B) Use **and** to join these sentences.

- 1 Peter dropped the cup.
It broke.
- 2 Rajiv went into the park.
He had a ride on the swing.
- 3 Alison opened the door.
She crept in.

(C) Use **but** to join these sentences.

- 1 It was a lovely hat.
It was too small for Penny.
- 2 We waited for Anna.
She did not turn up.
- 3 Felix wants to buy a bicycle.
He hasn't got enough money.

(D) Write the missing word **and**, **but** or **because** in each sentence.

- 1 Michael wanted to swim _____ his mother said it was too cold.
- 2 Sophie made the cakes _____ put them in the oven.
- 3 Zara went to bed early _____ she was not feeling well.

IN THE GARDEN

Penny and Philip Hall often help their parents in the garden. Penny digs up the weeds that grow among the plants with a small fork. She puts them in a wheelbarrow. When the wheelbarrow is full, Philip wheels it down the path to the bottom of the garden. Then he throws all the weeds on a big heap to be burnt by his father.

Every Saturday Mrs Hall cuts the lawn with a mower and trims the hedges with a pair of shears. She also likes to look after the flowers. When they are in bloom she often picks some and puts them in vases in the house. Mr Hall grows all the vegetables. These include potatoes, carrots, cabbages and runner beans.



- 1 How often does Mrs Hall cut the grass?
- 2 Look carefully at the picture. How can you tell Mrs Hall uses an electric mower?
- 3 Who likes digging up the weeds?
- 4 Which tool is used for trimming the hedges?
- 5 What is a **vase**?
- 6 Where does Mr Hall have a bonfire?
- 7 What vegetables does Mr Hall grow?
- 8 How does Philip help in the garden?

USING COMMAS IN A LIST

When three or more nouns come together, we separate them by using **commas** (,).

Example

For tea we had cakes, jelly, fruit and trifle.

Notice that there is no comma between the last two things.

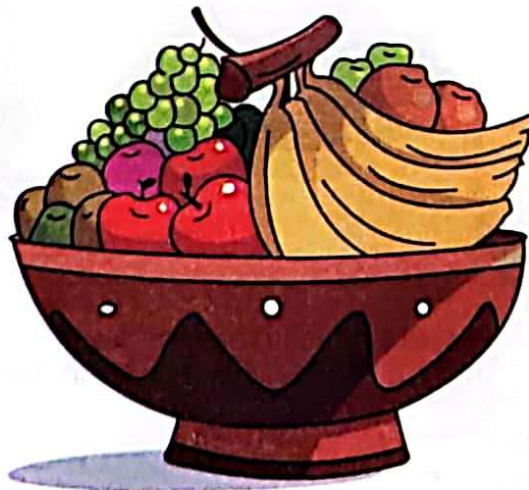
The word **and** separates them.

A Copy these sentences. Put in the commas.

- 1 Robert Andrew Michael and Peter were ill.
- 2 The fishmonger had hake plaice herrings mackerel and cod.
- 3 London York Birmingham and Exeter are all cities.
- 4 The colours of the rainbow are red orange yellow green blue indigo and violet.
- 5 At the zoo we saw lions tigers elephants camels and monkeys.
- 6 You can play rounders netball tennis and cricket at the holiday club.
- 7 Shushana's mother brother sister and grandfather came to the school fête.
- 8 The fruit bowl was piled high with apples pears oranges grapes bananas and kiwi fruit.
- 9 Kate put her jeans a T-shirt and a warm sweater in her rucksack.
- 10 Mark carefully dried the forks knives and spoons.

B Finish these sentences with lists of your own. Use commas where they are needed and remember to put a full stop at the end of each sentence.

- 1 Mrs Green bought
- 2 My best friends are
- 3 For his lunch Adam had



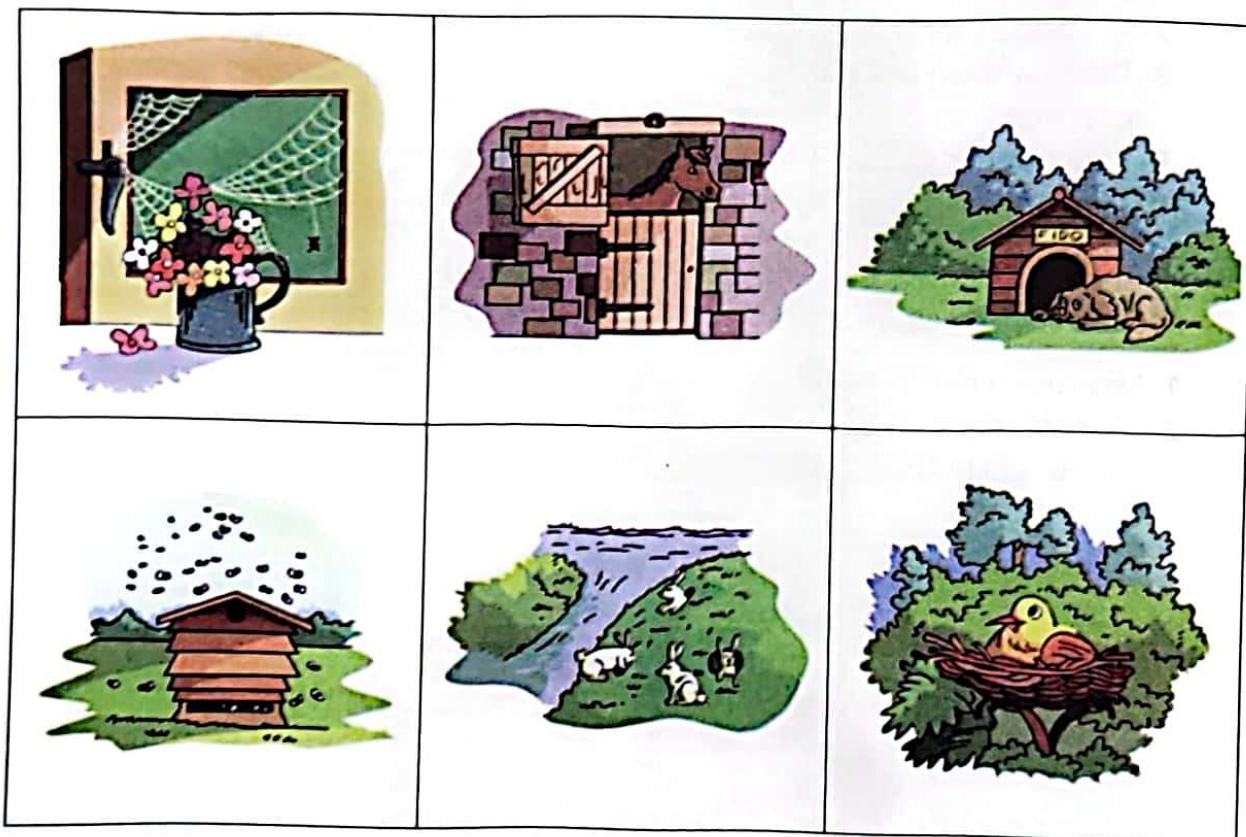
WHERE THEY LIVE

(A) Learn the names of the homes of these creatures.

Creature	<i>bee</i>	<i>bird</i>	<i>dog</i>	<i>horse</i>	<i>rabbit</i>	<i>spider</i>
Home	<i>hive</i>	<i>nest</i>	<i>kennel</i>	<i>stable</i>	<i>burrow</i>	<i>web</i>

Write the missing words.

- 1 A _____ is the home of a spider.
- 2 The horse lives in a _____.
- 3 A _____ is a dog's home.
- 4 Bees live in a _____.
- 5 The rabbit lives in a _____.
- 6 A bird lives in a _____.



(B) Use your dictionary to find out which creatures live in these homes.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------|
| 1 aviary | 3 den | 5 byre |
| 2 hutch | 4 aquarium | |

ADJECTIVES

bright	wooden	juicy	stale	new	ripe
fresh	sharp	heavy	rich	tidy	quiet
happy	china	fine	clean		

(A) Use the words in the list above to describe the things below.

- 1 a _____ parcel
- 2 a _____ egg
- 3 a _____ star
- 4 a _____ teapot
- 5 a _____ knife
- 6 a _____ baby
- 7 a _____ orange
- 8 a _____ stool

(B) From the words in the list above choose the one that best fits each line.

Example

1 *The washing on the line is **clean**.*

- 1 The washing on the line is _____.
- 2 A pear that is ready for eating is _____.
- 3 A person who has a lot of money is _____.
- 4 A child who makes no noise is _____.
- 5 A day when there is no rain is _____.
- 6 Bread that was baked a week ago is _____.
- 7 A dress that has never been worn is _____.
- 8 A room where nothing is out of place is _____.

(C) Make up five sentences of your own using these words.

- 1 hungry
- 2 untidy
- 3 delicious
- 4 easy
- 5 sweet



HIDDEN WORDS

- (A) Use a word of two letters to fill the gap in each of these sentences.

Example

1 *At the seaside the children played in the sand.*

- 1 At the seaside the children played in the s ____ d.
- 2 The box was too heavy for Tom to l ____ t.
- 3 The man struck a m ____ ch to light his pipe.
- 4 Hot weather makes the butter very s ____ t.
- 5 He did not have a w ____ k of sleep last night.
- 6 Tony's coat was d ____ p after the rain.
- 7 Martin caught a big f ____ h with his new rod.
- 8 Six ducks were swimming on the p ____ d.
- 9 Paul came l ____ t in the race.
- 10 There were all s ____ ts of toys in the shop.

- (B) A word of three letters is hidden in each of the words in bold type. Find the ten words.

- 1 **grate**
an animal
- 2 **soaked**
a tree
- 3 **plant**
a small insect
- 4 **scarf**
we travel in it
- 5 **shears**
we listen with it
- 6 **cow**
a big animal
- 7 **garment**
part of the body
- 8 **steal**
something to drink
- 9 **beggar**
we get it from a hen
- 10 **clipper**
a part of your mouth



USING SAW AND SEEN

William **saw** a lion.
(**saw** needs no helping word)

We **have seen** lions at the zoo.
(**have** helps the word **seen**)

William **had seen** a lion before.
(**had** helps the word **seen**)

The word **saw** needs no helping word.

The word **seen** always has a helping word:

<i>has seen</i>	<i>are seen</i>	<i>were seen</i>
<i>have seen</i>	<i>was seen</i>	<i>had seen</i>
<i>is seen</i>		

A Use **saw** or **seen** to fill each space.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 She _____ | 5 We _____ | 9 You _____ |
| 2 They were _____ | 6 I have _____ | 10 He was _____ |
| 3 I _____ | 7 They _____ | |
| 4 She had _____ | 8 It is _____ | |

B Which is right, **saw** or **seen**?

- 1 The wise men had _____ a bright star in the sky.
- 2 I _____ a giant at the fair.
- 3 Have you _____ the new car?
- 4 James _____ the football match from start to finish.
- 5 The policeman _____ a man breaking into a shop.
- 6 The robber was _____ by the policeman.
- 7 The robber did not know that he had been _____.
- 8 I thought I _____ you at the party.
- 9 I knew I had _____ you before.
- 10 Crocuses are _____ in the spring.



I SAW A SHIP A-SAILING

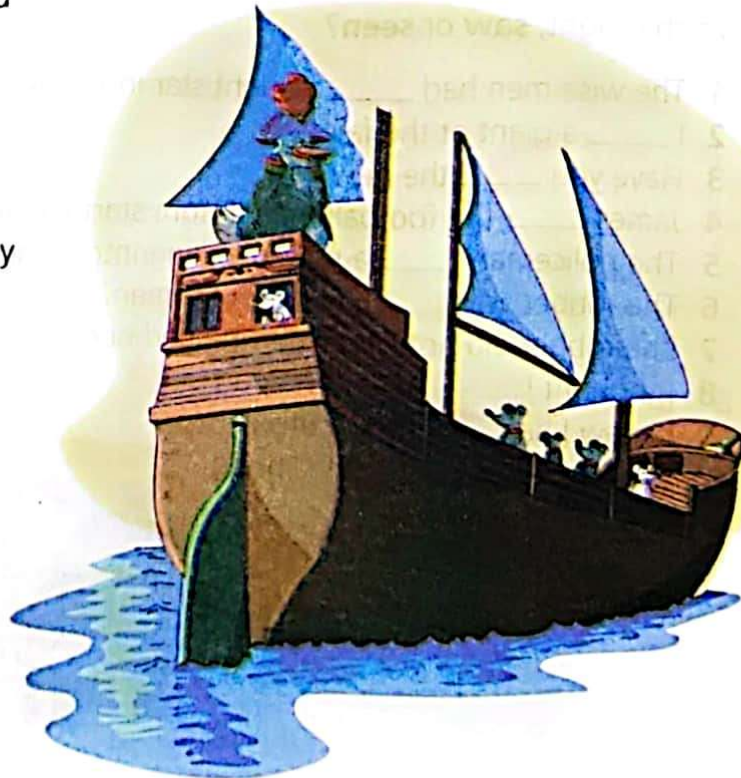
I saw a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing on the sea;
And it was deeply laden
With pretty things for me.

There were raisins in the cabin
And almonds in the hold;
The sails were made of satin,
And the mast was made of gold.

The four and twenty sailors
Who stood upon the decks
Were four and twenty white mice
With rings about their necks.

The captain was a fine plump duck
With a jacket on his back,
And when the fairy ship set sail
The captain he said "Quack!"

- 1 Where were the raisins?
- 2 What were the sails made of?
- 3 What part of the ship was made of gold?
- 4 How many sailors stood on the deck?
- 5 Who were the sailors?
- 6 Who was the captain?
- 7 What did he have on his back?
- 8 What did the captain say when the ship set sail?



RHYMES

- (A) In each group below write four words that rhyme with the word in bold type. The first letter of each new word is given.

1 **bat**

h _ _

m _ _

c _ _

f _ _

2 **rut**

c _ _ _

n _ _ _

b _ _ _

h _ _ _

3 **tent**

b _ _ _

s _ _ _

l _ _ _

r _ _ _

4 **cap**

l _ _

t _ _

m _ _

r _ _

5 **best**

v _ _ _

n _ _ _

r _ _ _

w _ _ _

6 **meat**

s _ _ _

h _ _ _

b _ _ _

n _ _ _

7 **din**

f _ _

w _ _

p _ _

b _ _

8 **lash**

d _ _ _

m _ _ _

c _ _ _

s _ _ _

9 **sack**

p _ _ _

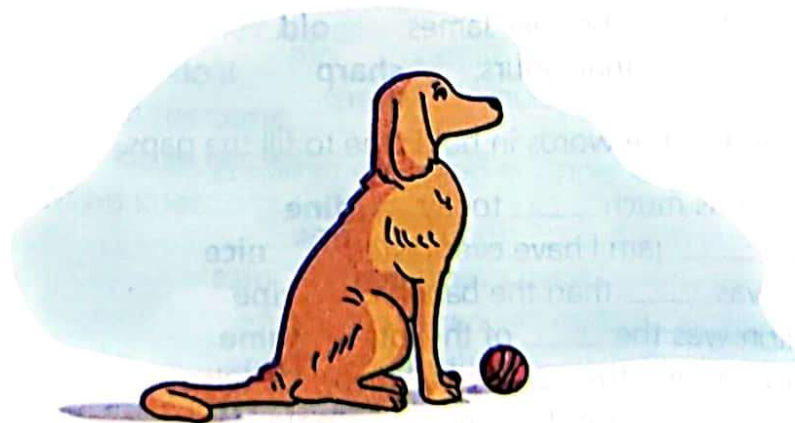
s _ _ _

r _ _ _

b _ _ _

- (B) Use a word that rhymes with **came** to fill the space in each sentence.

- 1 The horse was _____ and could not run in the race.
- 2 The dogs _____ was Bimbo.
- 3 Cricket is the _____ I like best.
- 4 The candle _____ is yellow.
- 5 The twins wear the _____ kinds of clothes.
- 6 The keeper stroked the lion cub which was quite _____.
- 7 The _____ of the picture was made of wood.
- 8 Judy took the _____ for the broken window.



ADJECTIVES ADDING *-er* AND *-est*

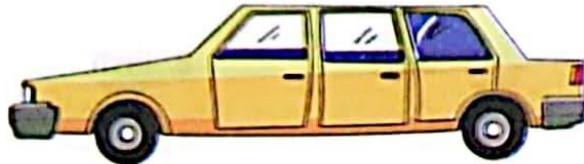
long



longer



longest



When we add *-er* or *-est* to a word ending with **e**, the **e** is dropped.

wide



wider



widest



(A) Add *-er* or *-est* to the words in bold type to fill the spaces.

- 1 Andrew is much ____ than Derek. **tall**
- 2 The church is the ____ building in town. **high**
- 3 Carol has the ____ writing in the class. **neat**
- 4 In winter we wear the ____ clothes we have. **warm**
- 5 I am ____ than my brother James. **old**
- 6 This knife is ____ than yours. **sharp**

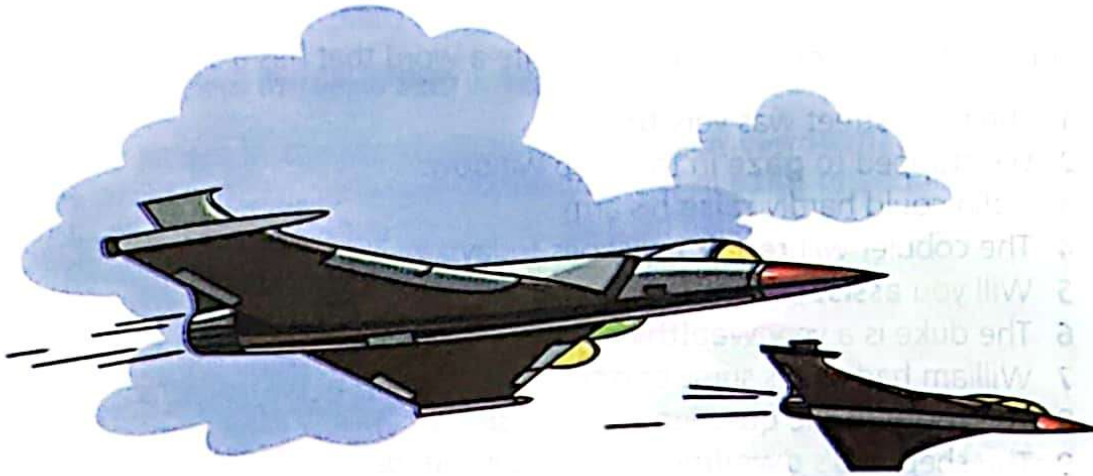
(B) Add *-er* or *-est* to the words in bold type to fill the gaps.

- 1 The weather is much ____ today. **fine**
- 2 This is the ____ jam I have ever tasted. **nice**
- 3 The pear was ____ than the banana. **ripe**
- 4 The old lion was the ____ of the lot. **tame**
- 5 King Solomon was the ____ of all men. **wise**
- 6 She is much ____ after her illness. **pale**

BEGINNING AND ENDING SENTENCES

A Here are the beginnings of eight sentences. Finish each sentence yourself. Write them in your book.

- 1 The baby started crying
- 2 The car was badly damaged
- 3 At the end of our street
- 4 When tea was over
- 5 The cawing of the rooks
- 6 Mum sent for the doctor
- 7 Jane fed the puppy
- 8 The noise of the planes



B Here are the endings of eight sentences. Write the first part of each in your own words.

- 1 so he went to bed.
- 2 and closed the door after him.
- 3 because of the heavy rain.
- 4 many trees lose their leaves.
- 5 but could not do it.
- 6 and put it in her purse.
- 7 when her kitten got lost.
- 8 and cut his knee.

SIMILARS

Some words mean much the same as other words.

a **wealthy** man

a **rich** man

The words **wealthy** and **rich** are **similar**, or **alike**, in meaning.

Learn these similars, then do the exercises.

<i>assist</i>	<i>help</i>	<i>farewell</i>	<i>goodbye</i>
<i>dwelling</i>	<i>home</i>	<i>repair</i>	<i>mend</i>
<i>raise</i>	<i>lift</i>	<i>correct</i>	<i>right</i>
<i>wealthy</i>	<i>rich</i>	<i>gaze</i>	<i>look</i>
<i>broad</i>	<i>wide</i>	<i>reply</i>	<i>answer</i>

(A) In place of each word in bold type, write a word that has a similar meaning.

- 1 The main street was very **broad**.
- 2 We stopped to **gaze** in the shop window.
- 3 Colin could hardly **raise** his arm.
- 4 The cobbler will **repair** my shoes today.
- 5 Will you **assist** me with my sums?
- 6 The duke is a very **wealthy** man.
- 7 William had all his sums **correct**.
- 8 The **reply** to the question was very short.
- 9 The shepherd's **dwelling** was a small cottage.
- 10 The sailor said **farewell** to his wife.

(B) For each word below write one that is similar in meaning. Use your dictionary or a thesaurus to help you.

- 1 difficult
- 2 chilly
- 3 sly
- 4 little
- 5 odour
- 6 remedy
- 7 terror
- 8 fatigue



TWO WORD GAMES

(A) By writing the letter **s** before **pill** we make the word **spill**.

Write a letter before each word in bold type to make the word that fills the gap.

- 1 She wore _____ trousers at the party. **ink**
- 2 The plate was too hot to _____. **old**
- 3 We watched the top _____ round and round. **pin**
- 4 We _____ to read at school. **earn**
- 5 The _____ of the ticket was fifty pence. **rice**
- 6 The children made a sandcastle on the _____. **each**
- 7 Susan used a brush to _____ the path. **weep**
- 8 An animal is sometimes called a _____. **east**

(B) From the letters in the word **rats** we can make the word **star**.

From the letters in the words in bold type make words that will fit into the spaces.

- 1 He could not _____ the heavy chest. **flit**
- 2 Mai had a bruise on her _____. **inch**
- 3 The wind had blown every _____ off the tree. **flea**
- 4 Philip came second in the sack _____. **care**
- 5 The oranges were twenty pence _____. **ache**
- 6 Tulpesh clapped and cheered when his _____ won the cup. **tame**
- 7 Anne was the _____ to go to bed. **salt**
- 8 The children jumped _____ the stream. **rove**



GOING FOR A PICNIC

One hot day in September Mr and Mrs Brown took their three children, Peter, David and Julie for a picnic in the woods.

While the children searched for conkers their parents put out cold sausages, potato salad and cans of cola. Then Mrs Brown opened a box of cakes she had made the day before.

Suddenly, there was a shriek from Julie. "Quick, Daddy! An adder!" she cried.

Mr Brown sprang to his feet and ran to Julie. Then he laughed. "Don't worry, Julie," he said. "It's only a grass snake."

- 1 Where did the Brown family go for their picnic?
- 2 What did the children look for on the ground?
- 3 Why was Julie really frightened when she thought the grass snake was an adder?
- 4 Why is there no need to be frightened of a grass snake?
- 5 What did the Brown family have to eat on their picnic?
- 6 What did they have to drink?
- 7 Make a list of food you would take on a picnic.



THINGS THAT ARE ALIKE

When something is very **heavy** we say it is **as heavy as lead**.

This is because lead is a very, very heavy metal.

Learn the sayings in this list, then answer the questions opposite.

as cold as ice

as heavy as lead

as quiet as a mouse

as sweet as honey

as warm as toast

as good as gold

as light as a feather

as slow as a snail

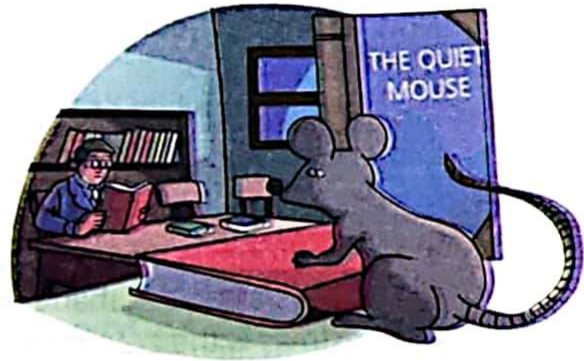
as thin as a rake

as white as snow

- (A)
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 as cold as _____ | 6 as heavy as _____ |
| 2 as white as _____ | 7 as light as a _____ |
| 3 as good as _____ | 8 as sweet as _____ |
| 4 as warm as _____ | 9 as quiet as a _____ |
| 5 as thin as a _____ | 10 as slow as a _____ |

(B) Use the right word to finish each sentence.

- The baby's toes were as _____ as toast.
- The grapes were as _____ as honey.
- David was as _____ as gold in school.
- The tea was as _____ as ice.
- Her hair was as _____ as snow.
- The newspaper boy was as _____ as a snail.
- This box is as _____ as a feather.
- After his illness he was as _____ as a rake.



(C) Make up some really good **new** sayings of your own.

- as horrible as
- as frightening as
- as sharp as
- as comfortable as
- as happy as

ADJECTIVES ADDING *-er* AND *-est*

When we add *-er* or *-est* to some words we **double the last letter**.



big



bigger



biggest

When we add *-er* or *-est* to words ending with **y** we change the **y** to **i**.

easy

easier

easiest

(A) Add *-er* or *-est* to the words in bold type to fill the spaces.

- 1 This is the ____ day for years. **hot**
- 2 Holland is a ____ country than England. **flat**
- 3 Friday was the ____ day of the week. **wet**
- 4 Matthew picked the ____ slice of cake on the plate. **big**
- 5 The clown's nose was ____ than a cherry. **red**
- 6 It was the ____ day of his life. **sad**

(B) Now add *-er* or *-est* to these words in bold type, but remember to change the **y** to **i**.

- 1 John is the ____ boy in the whole world. **happy**
- 2 Ashley seems to be ____ than his brother. **lazy**
- 3 The rose is a ____ flower than the dandelion. **pretty**
- 4 Her bedroom is the ____ room in the house. **tidy**
- 5 The boys are ____ than the girls. **noisy**
- 6 Christmas is the ____ time of year. **merry**
- 7 Your jokes are ____ than mine. **funny**
- 8 Are toads ____ than frogs? **slimy**
- 9 You will have to be ____ than this. **early**
- 10 The ____ monster you ever saw in your life was trying to get in. **hairy**

JOINING SENTENCES USING *BEFORE*

Read these two sentences.

Claire cleaned her teeth.

She went to bed.

*We can join these sentences using **before**.*

*Claire cleaned her teeth **before** she went to bed.*

(A) Use **before** to join each pair of sentences below.

- 1 Jake put on thick socks.
He put on his boots.
- 2 Sam wrapped the present carefully.
He gave it to his mother.
- 3 Jo carefully looked left and right.
She crossed the road.
- 4 Kim said his prayers.
He fell asleep.
- 5 Think carefully.
Tell me the answer.

(B) Here are the beginnings to five sentences. Write the endings in your own words.

- 1 The dog barked twice before it _____.
- 2 You must tidy your room before you _____.
- 3 Wash your hands before you _____.
- 4 You must pass your cycling proficiency test before you _____.
- 5 My mother washed up before she _____.



PRONOUNS

*I lent Paul a book and **Paul** lost the book.*

*I lent Paul a book and **he** lost it.*

Instead of repeating the word **Paul**, the word **he** is used in the second sentence
Instead of repeating the words **the book**, the word **it** is used.

A word that is used instead of a noun is called a pronoun.

Look at these pronouns:

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>		

- (A)** Rewrite these sentences, using **pronouns** in place of the nouns in bold type.
- Alan told Jamie that **Alan** would help **Jamie**.
 - The rabbit ran away when **the rabbit** heard a dog barking.
 - Anne and Talika said that **Anne and Talika** would call again.
 - Mrs Grey has two Siamese cats. **Mrs Grey** adores **the Siamese cats**.
 - Marie promised June that **Marie** would feed the dog for **June**.
- (B)** Write out these sentences and underline all the pronouns. There may not be pronouns in every sentence.
- You always make me laugh.
 - David's mother said that he was feeling ill.
 - Ramu was tired after the walk.
 - Mum will be cross if we don't find the key.
 - We are lost.
 - Please tell me the truth.
 - You need three fillings.
 - Shaun is a very fast swimmer.
 - They will be here soon.
 - I lost it yesterday.
 - She is very sorry.
 - I saw you put it in the drawer.

LOOKING BACK

(A) Write the **opposites** of:

- | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 1 top | 4 pretty | 7 clean |
| 2 full | 5 wrong | 8 fresh |
| 3 late | 6 tame | |

(B) Write the words for **more than one**.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 leaf | 4 wife | 7 coach |
| 2 baby | 5 story | 8 lady |
| 3 box | 6 brush | |

(C) Add **-est** to each of these adjectives.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 clean | 4 ripe | 7 fine |
| 2 big | 5 hot | 8 thin |
| 3 happy | 6 long | |

(D) Name the **homes** of these creatures.

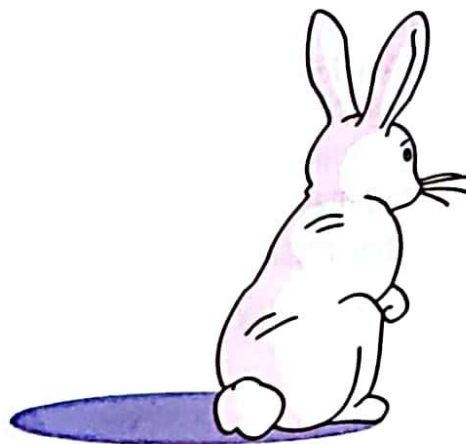
- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 spider | 4 robin | 7 horse |
| 2 rabbit | 5 fish | 8 bees |
| 3 lion | 6 dog | |

(E) Write words that are **similar** in meaning.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1 speak | 4 wealthy | 7 large |
| 2 broad | 5 correct | 8 repair |
| 3 begin | 6 stout | |

(F) Write words that **sound** like these but have different spellings.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 made | 4 won | 7 our |
| 2 not | 5 by | 8 new |
| 3 tail | 6 see | |



THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Melly never liked the last day of summer term. Everyone else in Class 6 seemed to have exciting plans for the holidays.

Melly's friend Anna was going to France. She said the sea was so blue there you could dive all day. Her friend Jane was going to work as a stable-hand in a real stables. She'd be allowed to ride the horses, too. Only Becca, who was younger than Melly and lived next door, was always in London when Melly came back from her fortnight at Grandma's.

From The Ghost Child by Emma Tennant



- 1 Where does Melly live?
- 2 Who lives next door to Melly?
- 3 Where is Anna going on holiday?
- 4 Where is Jane going to work?
- 5 Which relation is Melly going to stay with?
- 6 There are two weeks in a **fortnight**. How many days does this mean there must be in a **fortnight**?
- 7 Do you feel sorry for Melly? Explain why you do or why you don't.