

# **Core Skills in English**

## **Assessment Activities and Answers**

### **Book 2**



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# Introduction

English is at the centre of all learning. Pupils must develop an awareness of the essentials of grammar and spelling plus the skills of using language appropriately and competently if they are not to be at a disadvantage later in life.

**Core Skills in English** is a series that aims to introduce pupils to the important features of the English language and to enable them to develop their ability to use and understand English. The series covers the essential skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. It concentrates on fundamental skills that are essential for effective, accurate and fluent communication.

The series develops pupils' ability to comprehend written passages and uses both grammar and comprehension in a series of relevant and structured exercises. Passages have been carefully chosen to provide a wide variety of interesting material from both literary and non-fiction texts.

## How **Core Skills in English** works

- **Comprehension**

Passages are of varying length and complexity. The pupil is asked a series of questions. In some cases the answers are explicit in the passage, while in others they are implied. Some questions go beyond the confines of the passage and draw upon pupils' research skills. In addition, there are a number of exercises that are designed specifically to encourage pupils to look for meaning in writing rather than merely decode words. Comprehension passages lend themselves to a number of different approaches. They can be used by an individual pupil or by groups of pupils, providing the basis for useful work on speaking and listening.

- **Grammar and punctuation**

Basic grammatical structures and key punctuation points are covered progressively throughout the series, enabling pupils to build upon and consolidate skills.

- **Written style**

Pupils have the opportunity to write in a variety of forms for a variety of purposes and audiences. In each book there are several sections that aim to broaden and develop pupils' written style. These vary from drawing attention to over-used words and suggesting alternatives to extending sentence construction. Pupils' vocabulary is broadened through a series of structured exercises.

## Using this book

This Answer and Assessment Book gives teachers answers to the exercises in the textbook in order to save them time. It also provides a number of photocopiable activity and assessment sheets so that pupils' progress, knowledge and skills can be assessed more easily.

## Page 5

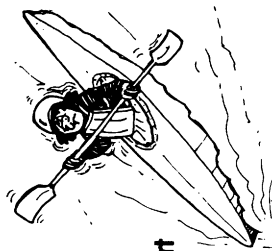
### A Brave Dog



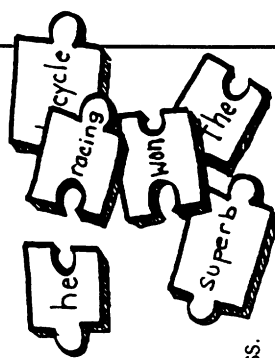
#### Questions

- How do you know that the current was very strong?  
**We know that the current was strong as it is described as 'swift flowing'.**
- Why did the dog not swim with the current when rescuing the child?  
**The dog tried to swim against the current, because the current was pulling them to the fall.**
- How can you tell whether the mother's canoe was above or below the fall?  
**The mother's canoe was below the fall, because she was able to stand-up in her canoe whilst waiting for the child to surface.**
- What suggests that the dog was (a) very strong. (b) very intelligent?  
**(a) The dog's strength was shown by its ability to lift the child's head above the surface of the water.  
(b) The dog's intelligence was shown by its efforts to swim away from the waterfall.**
- How can you tell from the passage that the dog could act very quickly?  
**We know that the dog acted very quickly, as the paragraph quotes: 'In one moment he had hold of the child again.'**
- Why did the mother herself not rescue the child?  
**She felt she would be of more help in the canoe rather than in the water.**
- Why, in your opinion, did the mother place her cheek on the child's breast?  
**The mother placed her cheek on the child's breast to find out whether the child was still alive.**
- How did she know that the child was still alive?  
**The mother knew that the child was still alive as there was some slight body movement, and the child's hand also moved.**

## Page 5 continued, Page 6



- Explain:  
vigour – activity and strength of body  
turmoil – hustle and bustle, confusion  
wrenched – pulled violently or with great effort  
eagerly – enthusiastically impatient  
anguish – severe mental or bodily pain  
canoe – light boat propelled by paddles  
stem – to check or overcome  
anticipated – expected to happen



### Page 6

#### Making Sense

#### (A)

- The beautiful ballerina wore a pretty dress.
- He won the superb racing bicycle.
- Three days ago I bought a new fishing rod.
- The old lady slipped on the icy road.
- He scored the winning goal in the football game.
- Colette bought an exciting novel in the bookshop.
- The small girl won the first prize.
- The racing car overturned on the third lap.
- The man read an interesting novel.
- We played cards until the early hours of the morning.

#### (C)

I hurriedly bought my ticket at the box office.  
A young lady showed me to my seat in the front row.  
As I sat down, the band struck up a lively tune and the show began.  
The ringmaster was the first to appear in the centre of the ring.  
When he cracked his whip, three clowns tumbled into the ring.  
They wore baggy trousers and tall red caps.  
Everyone laughed at their funny antics.

## Page 7

### A and An

1. The girl ate **an** egg and **a** sausage for her breakfast.
2. My brother saw **an** owl and **an** eagle in the forest.
3. I saw **an** aeroplane disappear behind **a** white cloud.
4. The carpenter had **an** axe and **a** saw in his hand.
5. She gave the boy **an** apple and **an** orange.
6. My sister Pauline is **an** actress and my sister Jane is **a** model.
7. I have **an** uncle and **an** aunt in New York.
8. The waitress wore **an** apron and **a** white cap.
9. **An** ant and **a** flea are two tiny insects.
10. The gardener planted **an** elm tree and **an** oak tree in the garden.
11. She gave the lady **a** rose and **an** orchid.
12. **A** ewe is **a** female sheep.
13. **An** axe is **a** useful weapon.
14. **An** onion is bigger than **a** pea.
15. **An** ugly earwig crawled under **a** mossy stone.
16. I have **a** yellow canary and **a** tame rabbit.
17. John saw **an** otter and **a** beaver near the big dam.
18. Mary saw **an** unusual animal and **an** enormous elephant in the zoo.
19. **An** hour later I visited **an** ancient castle.
20. **An** apricot is smaller than **a** cucumber.
21. **A** eulogy was given at the graveside.
22. **An** ostrich and **an** albatross are two large birds.



## Pages 8 and 10

### Group Terms

- | (A)               | (B)        |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. flowers        | 1. gaggle  |
| 2. insects        | 2. brood   |
| 3. fish           | 3. pack    |
| 4. vegetables     | 4. team    |
| 5. cereals        | 5. nest    |
| 6. birds          | 6. swarm   |
| 7. fruit          | 7. herd    |
| 8. trees          | 8. clutch  |
| 9. alcohol/drinks | 9. flock   |
| 10. wild cats     | 10. litter |
| 11. reptiles      |            |
| 12. dogs          |            |

## Page 10



The Snake

### Questions

1. Was Toto a dog, a boy, or a monkey?  
**Toto was a monkey. The reason we know this is because he has a hand, a passion for bananas and does not speak.**
2. What was it that frightened Toto?  
**A snake had frightened Toto.**
3. How did Toto show his fear?  
**Toto showed his fear by yelling in terror and running away with his teeth chattering.**
4. 'I made sure of this.' He made sure of what, and how did he do it?  
**He made sure Toto had not been bitten by the snake by examining his hand.**
5. 'He did not believe me.' What is it that he did not believe?  
**Toto did not believe that he had not been bitten by the snake.**

## Page 10 continued

6. 'After a few paces, I looked back.' What did the writer see when he looked back?  
**When the writer looked back he saw Toto stretched out on the ground.**
7. Why had he to carry Toto back to the tent?  
**He had to carry him back to the tent because Toto was convinced he was too ill to move.**
8. Explain:  
 'his teeth chattered': **an expression of fright.**  
 'distracted his thoughts': **took his mind off the subject.**  
 'the snake's fangs': **the snake's poisonous teeth.**  
 'piteous entreaty': **a begging look.**
9. Can you find any reason for thinking that this incident did not happen in Ireland?  
**The reason this incident did not happen in Ireland is because there are no snakes in Ireland.**
11. Toto was 'scared'; 'terrified'; 'frightened'. Which of these words suggests the least degree of fear?

### Scared.

12. What is the past tense of the verbs:

forget/**forgot**

bite/**bit**

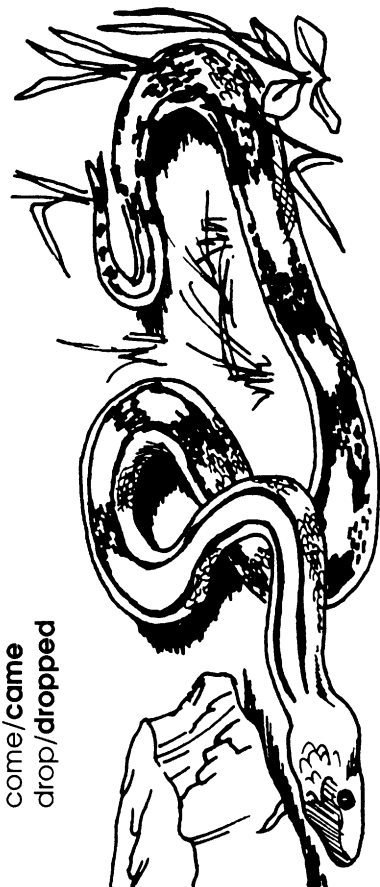
sit/**sat**

hold/**held**

try/**tried**

come/**came**

drop/**dropped**



## Page 11

### Capital Letters

#### (A)

- Next **Sunday** is **Easter Sunday**.
- Uncle **James** gave me a present last **Tuesday**.
- My brother went to **Rome** last **Wednesday** to see the **Pope**.
- I saw the **President of France** while in **Paris**.
- Last **June** I visited my **Aunt Shona**.
- He travelled to **Spain** on **New Year's Eve**.
- Mr Murphy** is the **Lord Mayor** of our town.
- Uncle **Richard's** birthday is in **May**.
- The sixth month of the year is **June**.
- December** is the last month of the year.
- February** is the shortest month of the year.

#### (B)

- Perhaps he is an **Italian** as his father lives in Italy.
- She is a Parisienne. She comes from **Paris** and speaks **French**.
- I am Athenian. I am from **Athens**.
- My friend is from Spain. He is a **Spaniard**.
- Maybe he is from **Portugal** as he speaks Portuguese.
- Danish** cheese is manufactured in Denmark.
- They are Venetians. They come from **Venice**.
- The Pope travelled to France and met the **French** president.
- I am a **Swede**. My home is in Sweden. I speak **Swedish**.
- The **Finns** live in Finland and speak **Finnish**.



When Do I Need CAPITAL Letters ?

## Page 11 continued, Pages 12 and 13

(C)

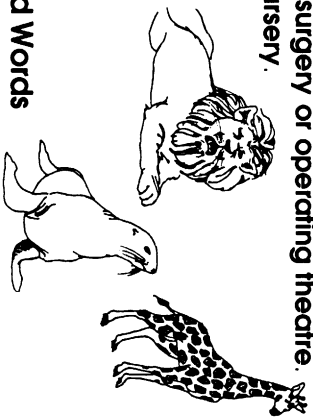
1. I am going to the film with **George**.
2. **Lille** is an industrial city in **Northern France**.
3. **Mrs Flood** went to **London** and bought a dress in **Harrods**.
4. **The BBC Light Orchestra** provided the music at the **National Concert Hall**.
5. **The President of America** lives in the **White House**.
6. **The first of April** is called '**Fool's Day**'.
7. **Mary** is my cousin and she lives in **Scotland**.
8. **Every Tuesday** in **June** she visits her **Aunt Maureen**.
9. **The English** team should win on **Saturday**.

Page 12

### Interesting Sentences

(C)

1. A ship's cargo is kept in a **hold**.
2. Operations are performed in a **surgery** or **operating theatre**.
3. Young shrubs are grown in a **nursery**.
4. Whisky is made in a **distillery**.
5. Paintings are kept in a **gallery**.
6. Wild animals are kept in a **zoo**.
7. Birds are kept in an **aviary**.



Page 13

### Over-Used Words

Ate

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The cat <b>licked</b> .     | 6. The hen <b>pecked</b> .                   |
| 2. The rabbit <b>munched</b> . | 7. The turkey <b>gobbled</b> .               |
| 3. The cow <b>chewed</b> .     | 8. The girl <b>sucked</b> or <b>guiped</b> . |
| 4. The lion <b>gnawed</b> .    | 9. The boy <b>guiped</b> or <b>sucked</b> .  |
| 5. The mouse <b>nibbled</b> .  | 10. The hungry man <b>devoured</b> .         |

## Page 14

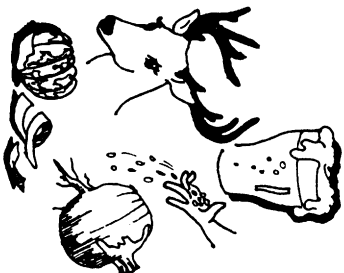
### Writing Words

(A)

1. feet
2. beer
3. week
4. deep
5. seed
6. deer
7. beet
8. peel
9. weed

(B)

1. year
2. team
3. deaf
4. head
5. lead
6. leaves
7. meat
8. heel
9. heat
10. bead

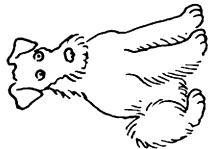


(C)

1. My mother **was** in hospital and my sisters **were** in school.
2. Her dress **was** black and her shoes **were** white.
3. The stockings **were** red and the coat **was** brown.
4. You **were** in Paris when she **was** in London.
5. She **was** wrong and you **were** right.
6. They **were** cycling but Mary **was** walking.
7. She **was** frightened but I **was** not.
8. The boy **was** crying but his friends **were** laughing.
9. Her gloves **were** stolen when she **was** at the dance.
10. It **was** night and we **were** far from home.



## The Animal World



(A)

1. A dog lives in a **kennel** and likes to eat **meat**.
2. A horse lives in a **stable** and likes to eat **hay**.
3. A hen lives in a **coop** and likes to eat **corn**.
4. A wild rabbit lives in a **warren** and likes to eat **green leaves**.
5. A sheep lives in a **field** and likes to eat **grass**.
6. A hare lives in a **down** and likes to eat **leaves**.
7. A cow lives in a **byre** and likes to eat **grass**.
8. A pig lives in a **sty** and likes to eat **swill**.
9. A fox lives in a **den** and likes to eat **meat**.
10. A mouse lives in a **nest** and likes to eat **grain**.

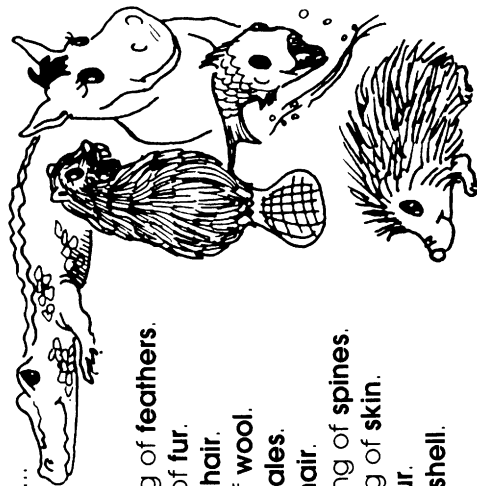


(B)

1. The donkey **brays** when...
2. The bull **bellows** because...
3. The dog **barks** until...
4. The cat **mews** beside...
5. The lamb **bleats** whenever...
6. The pig **grunts** when...
7. The horse **neighs** while...
8. The cow **lows/moos** when...

(C)

1. A blackbird has a covering of **feathers**.
2. A beaver has a covering of **fur**.
3. A horse has a covering of **hair**.
4. A sheep has a covering of **wool**.
5. A fish has a covering of **scales**.
6. A cow has a covering of **hair**.
7. A hedgehog has a covering of **spines**.
8. A crocodile has a covering of **skin**.
9. A seal has a covering of **fur**.
10. A turtle has a covering of **shell**.

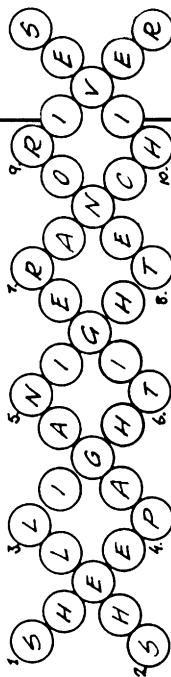


## The Wonder of Words

(A)

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(B)



(C)

T	A	B	L	E						
S	T	A	B	L	E					
C	A	P	A	B	L	E				
P	O	R	T	A	B	L	E			
C	O	N	G	T	A	B	L	E		
H	O	S	P	I	T	A	B	L	E	
I	N	S	E	P	E	R	A	B	L	E



Page 18

## Guru Nanak and the Banker

### Questions

1. Why was the banker well-known?  
**The banker was well known for his greed and dishonesty.**
2. Why did Duni Chand hold a feast?  
**Duni Chand held a feast in honour of Guru Nanak.**
3. What did Guru Nanak give to Duni Chand?  
**Guru Nanak gave Duni Chand a fine needle.**
4. Why did Duni Chand feel important?  
**He felt important because the Guru had entrusted him with a special task.**
5. What did Duni Chand's wife think of Guru Nanak's gift?  
**Duni Chand's wife thought the gift was very amusing.**
6. What does Guru Nanak say we will be remembered by?  
**He says we will be remembered for the good things we have done in this world.**



## Page 19

### Nouns

(A)

day  
sun  
sky  
air  
lark  
heavens  
melody  
tree  
hedge

notes

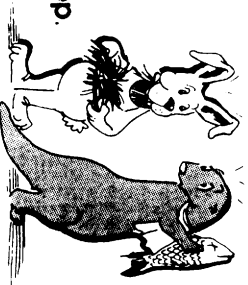
thrush  
blackbird  
robin  
sheep  
shade  
trees  
cows  
river



valley  
machines  
corn  
noise  
machines  
shouts  
children  
pool  
ash grove

(B)

- Preston is a town in Lancashire.
- John Bond won a silver medal in Los Angeles.
- John Treacy won a silver medal in Los Angeles.
- The chain was made of gold.
- The dog likes to eat meat and chew bones.
- Last Friday we ate fish for dinner.
- A spade is made of wood.
- Tom uses a tractor when ploughing, but John uses a team of horses.
- He managed to escape under cover of darkness.
- Stirling is a beautiful town in Scotland.
- A plague of locusts ate the all the wheat.
- The girl chopped wood for the fire.
- The Czar of Russia had great wealth.
- Rabbits eat grass, but otters eat fish.
- We breathe air into our lungs.
- The fisherman filled his basket with fish.
- A pack of hungry dogs attacked the sheep.
- The owner of the hotel is a wealthy lady.
- Joan kept her pet parrot in a cage.
- The ship struck a reef, but the crew were saved.
- The ruler lives in peace and safety with his family.
- It is a treasure of great beauty.



## Pages 20 and 21

### Exercises

(B)

- the leg of a chair.
- the brow of a hill.
- the tongue of a shoe.
- the mouth of a river.
- the neck of a bottle.
- the teeth of a saw.
- the eye of a needle.
- the face of a clock.
- the head of a tribe.
- the ear of corn.

### Page 21

(A)

- climb
- scene
- sign
- height
- heir
- knit
- should
- calf
- solemn
- psalm
- empty
- cisle
- apostle
- wren
- doubt
- absciss
- knob
- talk

### Silent letters



(B)

- lamb
- plumber
- tomb
- comb
- scent
- island
- yacht
- wren
- yolk
- hymn
- daughter
- autumn
- rhinoceros
- calf
- hour
- hasten
- sceptre
- halve
- sword
- crumb
- wreath
- stalk
- raspberry
- gnot
- foreign
- thistle
- knee
- alms

## Page 22

### Word Meanings

(Examples only)

ball: Dance.

Solid or hollow sphere used in games.

calf: Young cow.

Fleshy hind part of the leg behind the knee.

crab: Shellfish with ten legs.

Crab apple.

flock: Collection of animals, especially birds, sheep, or goats.

Tuft of wool.

habit: Clothes of a religious order.

Settled tendency or practice that is hard to give up.

bay: Broad inlet of sea where the land curves inward.

Window projecting from the line of a wall.

page: Leaf of a book.

Boy employed as a uniformed servant.

crop: Produce of any cultivated plant or land.

Hair cut very short.

deal: Distribute (cards) to players.

Bargain.

Blond.

Gathering for sale of goods, often with entertainment

(fun fair).

left: Opposite to right.

Departed.

Contest of speed.

Each of the major divisions of humanity.

Person being taught.

The opening in the centre of the iris in the eye.

Writing implement.

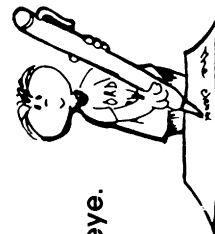
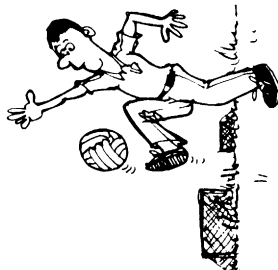
Small enclosure for animals.

Tract of open wasteland.

To attach a boat to a fixed object.

Long slender rounded piece of wood or metal.

Either end of the Earth's axis.



## Page 22 continued

pale: Whitish complexion.

A wooden post used as an upright part of a fence.

pike: Large freshwater fish.

A weapon with a long pole and metal point.

Area marked out for play, for example, in football or cricket.

Musical pitch.

Under surface of foot.

Flat fish.

The remainder or remaining parts or individuals.

To stop movement or action.

Circlet of precious metal, often set with gems, worn on the finger.

The sound a telephone makes.

To dismiss from employment.

Large bag made of coarse flax.

Linear measure of three feet.

Piece of enclosed ground surrounded by or attached to other buildings.

Single-storey building for storage or shelter.

To lose (for example, weight).

Each of the four divisions of the year.

To flavour with condiments.

Round green acid fruit similar to a lemon.

White chemical used in making mortar.

A sport involving fighting using fists in padded gloves.

A container with flat sides made of firm material.

To hit with head or horns.

Person who is the object of jokes.

Food to entice prey.

To torment an animal or to harass a person.

Occasion when food is eaten.

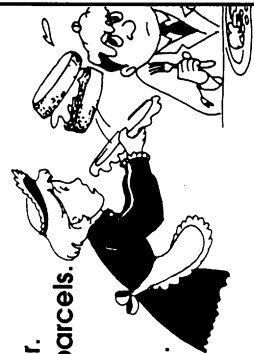
Grain or pulse ground to a powder.

Official movement of letters and parcels.

Job or employment.

Solid and steady.

Business organisation or company.



## Pages 24 and 25

### A Lesson Learned

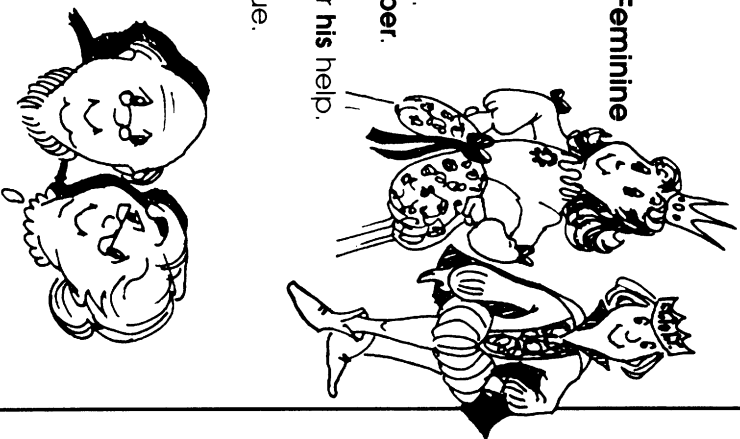
1. Why was Paul hurrying home from school?  
**Paul was hurrying home from school to play in the football game.**
2. How far did he go on the lorry?  
**Paul travelled for two kilometres on the lorry.**
3. Why did he not jump off?  
**Paul did not jump off the lorry because it was going too fast.**
4. What happened to Paul's leg?  
**Paul's leg was put in plaster because it was broken.**
5. Who 'phoned for the ambulance?  
**A passer-by 'phoned for the ambulance.**
6. What valuable lesson for life did Paul learn?  
**Paul learned not to jump on the back of passing lorries.**

Page 25

### Masculine and Feminine

(A)

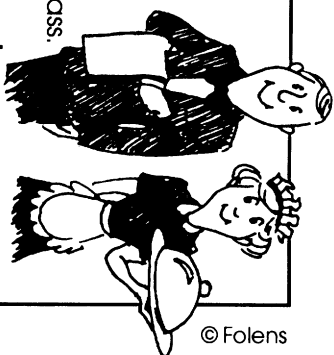
1. **Father and uncle** were laughing.
2. The **prince** spoke to the **king**.
3. The **gentleman** wore his new hat.
4. The **husband** went to see his **barber**.
5. My **brother** waved to **Louis**.
6. The **hero** thanked the **steward** for his help.
7. The **count** greeted the **duke**.
8. The **man** handed his son a **cheque**.
9. The **boy** spoke to the **monk**.
10. The **waiter** served **Mr Carroll**.



## Page 25 continued

(B)

1. The **princess** greeted the **actress**.
2. The **headmistress** has a **daughter** in my class.
3. Her **niece** is a famous **woman**.
4. My **grandmother** was a great athlete when **she** was young.
5. The **landlady** is a **spinster**.
6. The **waitress** gave **her** a fright.
7. The **woman** thanked **her** **hostess**.
8. The **bride** waved to **her** **sister**.
9. The **manageress** gave instructions to the **stewardess**.
10. The **shepherdess** gave **Josephine** a present of a **ewe**.



(C)

Masculine	Feminine	Young
deer	hind/doe	fawn
lion	lioness	lion cub
tiger	tigress	tiger cub
fox	vixen	fox cub
wolf	she-wolf	cub
bull seal	cow seal	seal pup
stallion	mare	foal
leopard	leopardess	leopard cub
bear	she-bear	bear cub



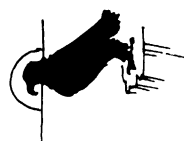
## Birds

(B)

1. The **little** robin hopped from ...
2. The **tawny** owl flitted across...
3. The **gentle** lark soared high in...
4. The **swift** blackbird flew into...
5. The **proud** eagle swooped down...
6. The **graceful** swan flapped her wings when...
7. The **tireless** seagull glided towards...
8. The **tiny** wren hopped along...

(C)

1. The bird flew to the **South Pole**.
2. The sea was very **stormy**.
3. The boy trapped the **tame** pigeon.
4. She is an **energetic** bird.
5. The **old** swallow was found **alive** in her nest.
6. The **tame** birds **departed** during the **day**.
7. He **agreed to close** the door of the cage.
8. He **freed** the **thin** penguin.
9. The swallows **appeared** at **sunrise/dawn**.
10. Every **morning** the eagle watches the sun **rising** in the **east**.



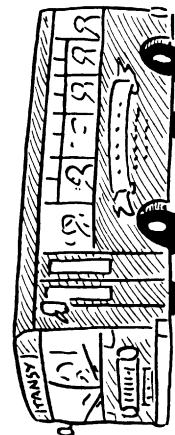
## Confusing Words

(A)

1. Let her **teach** you how to swim.
2. If you **learn** the lessons, you will pass the examination.
3. We **learn** the same lessons as the girls.
4. If I **learn** to cycle, I will **teach** you during the Christmas holidays.
5. Try to **learn** quickly. Then you will be able to **teach** your brother as he is very slow to **learn**.
6. The captain likes to **teach** the junior boys how to **learn** to ride properly.
7. He likes to **teach** the girls how to **learn** to dance gracefully.
8. She will **learn** to play the guitar if you **teach** her slowly.

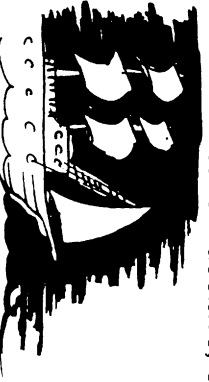
(B)

1. David is **too** ill to go to the pop concert.
2. The last **two** days were **too** wet to play games.
3. The teacher told me to leave for home at **two** o'clock.
4. John went to the dance and Mary went with **two** of her friends.
5. My **two** sisters travel to school by bus.
6. I am going to the film today with my **two** cousins.
7. I am **too** young to be admitted to the dance.
8. It is **too** early to retire to bed.
9. The question was **too** hard to answer.
10. It is **too** soon after dinner to go swimming.
11. The teacher ordered **two** of us to play in the game.
12. If you are going to the pop concert may I come **too**?
13. The **two** of us were **too** tired to play in the garden.
14. The teacher showed the pupils **two** ways to solve the problem.



## The Marie Celeste

1. Where was Captain Morehouse on the morning of the 8th of December, 1872?  
**On the morning of the 8th of December, 1872, Captain Morehouse was on the deck of the Dei Gratia.**
2. What was the destination of the Dei Gratia and how many more kilometres did she have to travel?  
**The Dei Gratia was less than three hundred kilometres from her destination, Gibraltar.**
3. How were the Captain's thoughts interrupted?  
**The Captain's thoughts were interrupted by eager cries of 'ship ahoy! ship ahoy!' from one of the crew.**
4. What alarmed Captain Morehouse about the ship he saw?  
**Captain Morehouse was alarmed because the ship was steering wildly and lurching.**
5. Describe what action he took in order to investigate the ship.  
**The action Captain Morehouse took was to send four men out to the ship by rowing boat to investigate.**
6. What was the name of the ship, and from where did she come?  
**The ship was the Marie Celeste, which had set sail from New York a month earlier.**
8. What happened when the Captain sailed into Gibraltar with the Marie Celeste?  
**When Captain Morehouse sailed into Gibraltar with the Marie Celeste, it caused a sensation and a full enquiry was ordered without delay.**
10. Find out the meaning of these words:  
starboard – the right-hand side of a ship when facing forward.  
lurching – moving suddenly and unsteadily.  
disconcerting – disturbing or worrying.  
conclusive – decisive, convincing.



## Singular and Plural

- (A)
- |          |           |            |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. army  | 5. tomato | 9. goose   |
| 2. foot  | 6. ox     | 10. thrush |
| 3. mouse | 7. fairy  | 11. loaf   |
| 4. fox   | 8. roof   | 12. tooth  |
- (B)
1. The men captured the robbers.
  2. The women sang some songs.
  3. The fishermen caught some trout and some salmon.
  4. The shepherds watched over their flocks.
  5. The knives are on the shelves.
  6. The ladies gave some presents to the children.
  7. The farmers felled the trees in the fields.
  8. The mice escaped from the traps.
  9. The potatoes were too big to cook with the tomatoes.
  10. The thieves stole the watches.
  11. The wolves killed the sheep.
  12. The foxes attacked the geese.
  13. The men ate the trout.
  14. The women screamed when the mice appeared.
- (C)
1. The woman picked the tomato.
  2. The fly landed on the bush.
  3. The man was afraid of the woman.
  4. The thief stole the watch.
  5. The donkey had a sore hoof.
  6. The dwarf lived in the valley.
  7. The child picked the leaf.
  8. The dish was on the shelf.
  9. The mouse lived in the piano.
  10. The potato was the same size as the orange.

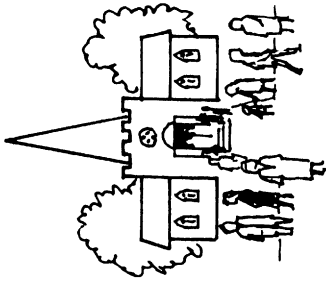


## Plural of Nouns

### Rules

1. **boxes**
2. **glasses**
3. **loaves**
4. **knives**
5. **babies**
6. **flies**
7. **potatoes**
8. **heroes**
9. **pianos**

rulers  
churches  
brushes



Write the following sentences in the plural.

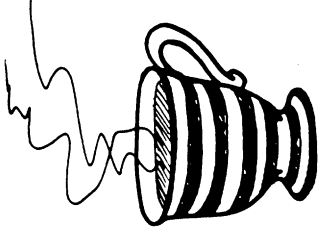
1. The **boys** worked in the **cities**.
2. The **geese** were killed by the **foxes**.
3. The **heroes** saved the **ladies**.
4. The **thieves** stole the **rubies**.
5. The **mice** ate the **cheese**.
6. The **armies** dug the **trenches**.
7. The **men** chased the **donkeys**.
8. The **wolves** devoured the **sheep**.
9. The **calves** hid behind the **buses**.
10. The **tomatoes** in the boxes are rotten.



## Exercises

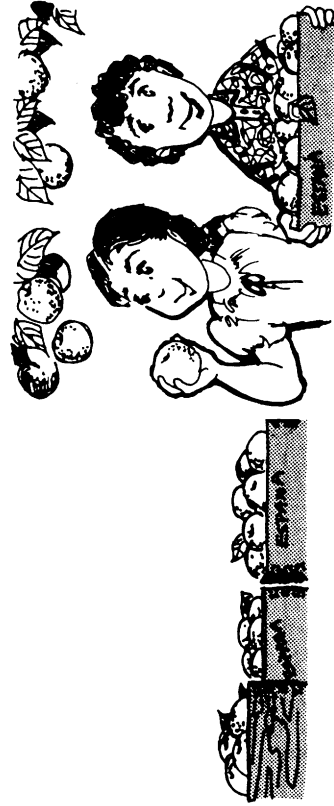
### (B)

1. A **bowl** of sugar.
2. A **cup** of coffee.
3. A **bottle** of milk.
4. A **chest** of tea.
5. A **pot** of jam.
6. A **keg** of beer.
7. A **sack** of flour.



### (C)

1. He bought a **bunch** of grapes in the fruit shop.
2. The girl carried a **basket/bowl** of fruit in her hand.
3. The **swarm** of bees landed on the apple tree.
4. The hungry rat ate a hole in the **sack**.
5. The lorry lost a **crate** of oranges.
6. A **flock** of hungry birds ate the cherries in the orchard.
7. The thief stole a **box/carton** of apples from outside the shop.
8. The **jar** of honey fell off the counter and broke in pieces.



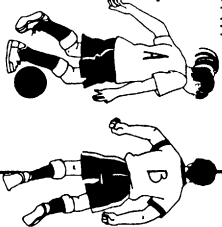
## The Right Word in the Right Place

(A)

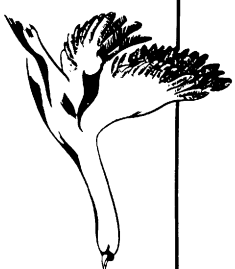
1. I **awoke** early and **prepared** my breakfast.
2. John **mounted** his bicycle, and succeeded in **cycling** through the crowd.
3. They **bought** the right ticket, but **boarded** the wrong bus.
4. She will **enjoy** a magnificent view when she **reaches** the top of the mountain.
5. **Lift** the top off the box and **discard** the contents.
6. Our emigration figures are **decreasing**, but our population is **increasing**.
7. Peter is **improving** in his new school and hopes to **pass** his examination.
8. My sister **became** impatient while she was **arranging** the flower display.
9. Anne has **suggested** the best way I know of **solving** the problem.
10. After he **plunged** into the icy waters, he **developed** cramp in his right leg.

(B)

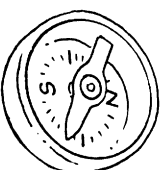
1. She **cancelled** her visit to the dentist.
2. He was **annoyed** when the referee ordered him off the field.
3. The team manager cannot **tolerate** such bad behaviour.
4. The government **increased** the price of petrol.
5. The army **suppressed** the prisoners' revolt.
6. When the play started she **extinguished** her cigarette.
7. The miser **saved** a large sum of money.
8. The traffic was **diverted**, because of a major accident.
9. The revolutionary leader was **exiled**.
10. The footballer **applied** for a transfer to another club.



## Migration Mysteries



1. Why was the migration of birds like the Barnacle goose a source of mystery to people in bygone times?  
The migration of birds like the Barnacle goose was a mystery because people never saw the nests, eggs or chicks of the goose, yet they would see the fully grown bird appear in Britain each autumn.
2. How did the Barnacle goose get its name?  
The Barnacle goose acquired its name from the belief that it hatched out of barnacles at the bottom of the sea.
3. At what time of year do 4,000 million birds migrate from Europe, and where do they go?  
At the end of each summer 4,000 million birds migrate from Europe to spend the winter in Africa and Asia.
4. How do migrating birds navigate?  
Migrating birds navigate by using the position of the sun and stars, their own senses of smell and sound and magnetite found in bird tissue.
5. What question puzzled scientists for so long?  
Scientists were puzzled by how the birds could navigate so well, both in the day and at night.
6. What new discovery has been made about migration?  
The new discovery made about migration is that bird's tissue contains magnetite.
7. How does magnetite help birds to find their way? Can this be proven?  
The magnetite acts on the Earth's magnetic field to give the bird a sense of North-South direction. This can be proven by strapping a tiny magnet to the wings of a homing pigeon. The magnet interferes with the bird's own magnetic sense, making it difficult for the bird to find its way home.
10. Find out the meaning of these words:  
navigate: to manage a course of a journey  
unravelling: solved  
estimated: roughly calculated  
accurate: precise, exact  
interfere: to stop from working correctly/disrupt



## How to Address an Envelope

3. Dr	Doctor	Ave	Avenue	Sq	Square
Tce	Terrace	Gdns	Gardens	Cl	Close

(B)

1. Dr B Broderick  
48 Richmond Gdns  
Poole  
Dorset WY2 1LT
2. Miss Jean Roberts  
38 Market Square  
Chester CH4 8DE
3. Mrs K Murphy  
The Elms  
Firgrove Lawn  
Penrith  
Cumbria CA11 1YT
4. Mr. Peter M. Kennedy  
16 Church St  
Cromer  
Norfolk NH3 4DE
5. Rev P Dodd  
The Rectory  
Greenfield Avenue  
Glasgow G12 7PF

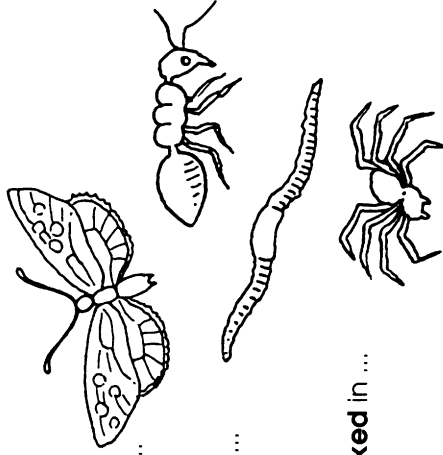


NB: In traditional practice it is also correct to include commas at the ends of lines and full-stops after abbreviated titles.

## Verbs

(A)

1. The bee **landed** on ...
2. The butterfly **fluttered** near ...
3. The frog **swam** towards ...
4. The trout **darted** across ...
5. The squirrel **leaped** through ...
6. The ant **crawled** along ...
7. The worm **wriggled** under ...
8. The rabbit **scurried** into ...
9. The lambs **frisked** and **frollicked** in ...
10. The spider **ran** into ...



(B)

1. The patient **hobbled** around the hospital ward.
2. The postman **plodded** wearily through the snow.
3. The fireman saw the fire and **dashed** down the street.
4. The baker **jumped** over the low fence.
5. The soldier **marched** across the barrack square.
6. The baby **toddled** across the floor.
7. The drunken man **staggered** along the road.
8. The thief **prowled** around the house.

*scurried* FLUTTERED *crawled* **swam**  
*DARTED* *wriggled* *leaped* *frisked*  
*landed*

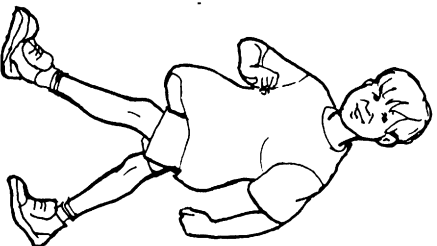


## Over-Used Words



(A)

1. The daring fireman **dashed** quickly...
2. The lame man **limped** slowly...
3. The young boy **charged** noisily...
4. The brave hunter **prowled** stealthily...
5. The injured player **hobbled** painfully...
6. The weary boxer **staggered** helplessly...
7. The old postman **plodded** wearily...
8. The clever burglar **crept** silently...
9. The courageous soldier **marched** bravely...
10. The old lady **stepped** feebly...
11. The wise fisherman **waded** cautiously...
12. The American tourist **sauntered** casually...
13. The chubby baby **toddled** haltingly...
14. The happy teenagers **strolled** slowly...
15. The nervous woman **shuffled** hurriedly...



(B)

1. After the game a **crowd** invaded the football pitch.
2. The fisherman had **much** fresh herring for sale.
3. A **variety** of people dislike spiders.
4. I bought **all** the records.
5. The robber stole **much** money.
6. There is an **abundance** of wheat grown in Canada.
7. **Many** reasons were given for his poor performance.
8. The audience was entertained by a **troupe** of Spanish dancers.
9. **Plenty** of people in the street watched the fire.
10. **Many** boys in my class are going to the game.



## Playing with Words

(A)

in this place – **here**  
 as a rule – **generally**  
 at the same time – **simultaneously**  
 at once – **instantly**  
 now and then – **occasionally**  
 in every possible place – **everywhere**  
 little by little – **gradually**  
 in that place – **there**  
 not very often – **seldom**  
 in a moment or two – **presently**  
 not long ago – **recently**  
 at no time – **never**

(C)

TALL  
 TAIL  
 TOIL  
 COIL  
 COAL

(D)

1. Odds and **ends**.
2. Near and **far**.
3. Out and **about**.
4. One and **all**.
5. Down and **out**.
6. Ways and **means**.
7. Back and **forth**.
8. Here and **there**.
9. Fair and **square**.
10. Time and **again**.
11. Free and **easy**.
12. Touch and **go**.
13. Thick and **thin**.
14. Safe and **sound**.
15. Part and **parcel**.



## Pages 41 and 42

### The Inuit

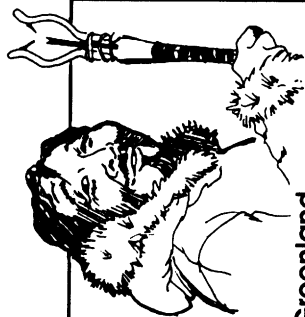
1. Where do Inuit live?  
**They live in the far north of Canada and Greenland.**
2. What colour is their skin?  
**Their skin is pale.**
3. How do they dress in winter?  
**In winter the Inuit wear furry hooded anoraks, waterproof trousers, mitts and sealskin boots.**
4. Where do they obtain their food?  
**They obtain food by hunting and travelling over the snow and ice and from the water.**
5. How do they hunt seals?  
**They hunt seals with rifles.**
6. What means of transport have the Inuit?  
**They have sledges and motorised sledges called 'skidoos'.**
7. trousers – pants      mitts – gloves

### Page 42

#### Adjectives

(C)

She was a **wrinkled** old woman who belonged to the Cherokees, an **ancient** and **noble** tribe of Native Americans. Her tepee was made from the **tough** skins of **wild** animals she herself had hunted in her **younger** days. She had painted the outside with **beautiful** designs and **bright** pictures of the **tiny** rabbit, the **large** buffalo and the **golden** eagle, and she had lined the inside with **soft** furs of the beaver and bear. During the **cold**, **bitter** nights of winter she was kept **cosy** and **warm** in her well-constructed home.

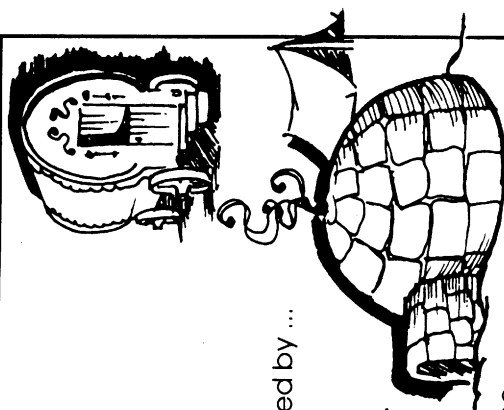


## Pages 43 and 44

### Houses

(B)

1. A king lives in a **palace** near ...
2. A monk lives in a **monastery** surrounded by ...
3. A shepherd lives in a **hut** high up ...
4. A gypsy lives in a **caravan** beside ...
5. A soldier lives in a **barracks** beyond ...
6. A convict lives in a **prison** during ...
7. A nun lives in a **convent** near ...
8. A lumberjack lives in a **cabin** in the ...
9. Some Eskimos (Inuit) live in **igloos** in the ...

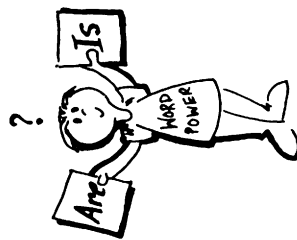


### Page 44

#### Confusing Words

(A)

1. He pushed **me** and I fell into the pool.
2. She gave **me** a pear and I ate it.
3. The teacher asked **me** to read the book and I did so willingly.
4. She and I played the guitar.
5. The bull chased **me** and I jumped over the ditch.
6. The teacher told **me** to go home and I was delighted.
7. Mary divided the sweets between Thomas and I.
8. Margaret is older than I but I am taller than she.
9. The ball dropped between Peter and **me** but I got it.
10. She gave **me** an orange and I bought her an apple.



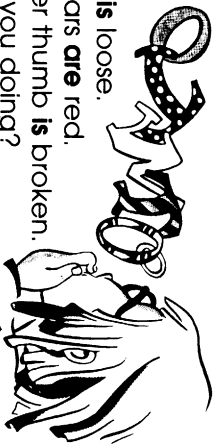
(B)

1. Her hands **are** clean but her face **is** dirty.
2. My gloves **are** upstairs and my coat **is** in the hall.
3. His cheeks **are** swollen and his nose **is** cut.
4. The boy's feet **are** cold but his hands **are** warm.

## Page 44 continued, Page 45

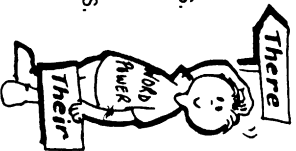
### (B) continued

5. Her eye is sore and her tooth is loose.
6. Joan's face is pale and her ears are red.
7. Her fingers are swollen and her thumb is broken.
8. When she is singing what are you doing?
9. The stranger's eyes are brown and her hair is jet black.
10. John is crying because his teeth are broken.



### (C)

1. The swallows built **their** nests **there** last year.
2. **Their** feathers are scattered here and **there**.
3. I stood **there** watching the birds building **their** nests.
4. **There** was no trace of **their** canary.
5. **There** is an owl in **their** barn.
6. The birds perched **there** with **their** friends the crows.
7. **There** are no eggs **there** yet.
8. **There** and then the hunter shot **their** tame pigeon.
9. Over **there** is a wild animal.
10. Despite **their** efforts **their** pet parrot escaped.



Page 45

### How to Write a Letter

24 High St  
Tadcaster  
North Yorkshire LS24 5PF  
4/3/1995.

Dear Miss Murphy,

I am sorry Helen is absent from school this week. She has the measles and is still under the doctor's care. She will return as soon as she is better.

Yours sincerely,  
Kay Ryan

## Page 46

### Nanuk the Bear



1. To what part of the world does the writer refer?  
**The writer refers to the Arctic.**
2. How does the writer show the strength and endurance of the bear?  
**The bear's strength is shown by his weight (1,000 Kgs) and by the fact that he is dangerous in battle. His endurance is shown by his ability to trot all day long and by waiting patiently to kill a seal.**
3. Why might a person not used to polar bears be deceived into thinking the animal slow and inactive?  
**The polar bears appearance can be deceiving due to its size, weight and apparent clumsiness.**
4. What might make the bear unable to trot all day long?  
**The polar bear would be unable to trot all day if it had eaten too much food.**
5. In what way does the bear resemble a child?  
**The bear resembles a child by its playful attitude but like a child tires of its game.**
6. How is it shown that Nanuk is a patient and clever animal?  
**Nanuk's patience and cleverness are shown by the method he uses to catch seals at their breathing holes.**
7. 'Sometimes, the sly Eskimo waits until the bear first gets the seal.' What is the advantage of waiting?  
**It is easier to kill the bear while it is intent on catching the seal.**
8. Give the meaning of:  
iceberg – **mass of floating ice**  
lumber along – **to move in a slow clumsy way**  
fitch – **to steal or pilfer**  
flawless – **without fault/perfect**  
confidently – **with self-assurance**



## More Adjectives

(A)

1. The gentleman wore a **beautiful** shirt.
2. The **courageous** policeman rescued the little child.
3. He bought an **expensive** suit of clothes.
4. He was a **powerful** swimmer.
5. President Kennedy was a **famous** man.
6. The **friendly** dog wagged his tail.
7. The **graceful** swan glided through the water.
8. The **victorious** team was given a great welcome by the enthusiastic crowd.
9. A **mysterious** man appeared at the window.
10. The teenager was drowned in the **deep** pool.

(B)

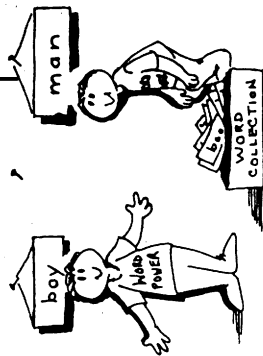
1. The girl is a **good** actress and she acts **well**.
2. A **good** band plays **well** when it has an audience.
3. He does not balance **well** because he is not a **good** tight-rope walker.
4. A **good** knife-thrower always throws the knife **well**.
5. The lion tamer was in **good** humour because his lions performed **well**.
6. The **good** horse trotted **well** around the arena.
7. He is a **good** acrobat but he does not perform as **well** as his partner.
8. A **good** performance is always **well** appreciated by the audience.

ENJOYABLE    pretty    lovely    INTERESTING  
*attractive*    COMFORTABLE    delicious  
 FINE    *beautiful*    HANDSOME

## Usage of Words

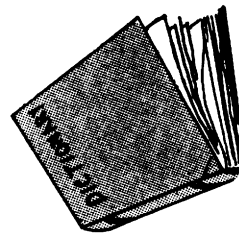
(A)

- |                |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. morning     | noon        | night      |
| 2. summer      | autumn      | winter     |
| 3. boy         | youth       | man        |
| 4. beginning   | middle      | end        |
| 5. sun         | moon        | stars      |
| 6. all         | some        | none       |
| 7. breakfast   | lunch       | supper     |
| 8. millimetres | centimetres | decimetres |



(C)

1. A floating mass of ice.  
**iceberg**
2. A place where there is nothing but sand.  
**desert**
3. A person fleeing from the law.  
**fugitive**
4. A person who carries luggage in a hotel.  
**porter**
5. A person who sings alone.  
**soloist**
6. A person who collects stamps.  
**philatelist**
7. A man who never marries.  
**bachelor**
8. A book that gives the meaning of words.  
**dictionary**
9. A person who plans roads.  
**engineer**
10. A watering place in the desert.  
**oasis**
11. A document which allows tourists to go from one country to another.  
**passport**



## Exercises

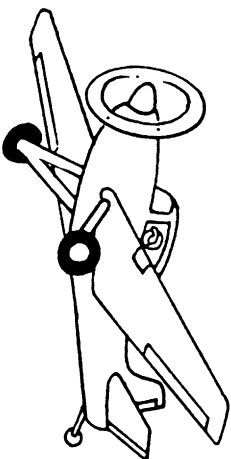
(A)

1. I **have** a cat which **has** a sore paw.
2. The hen **has** a nest in the hay and so **has** the goose.
3. Goats **have** horns but chickens **have** not.
4. A turkey **has** two legs but a horse **has** four.
5. My cat **has** a white tail and her kittens **have** black tails.
6. The gander **has** a long neck but the cat **has** a short neck.
7. I **have** only one stomach but the cow **has** four.
8. We **have** a Manx cat and she **has** no tail.
9. You **have** a dog but Mary **has** a cat.
10. The two of us **have** to work on the farm as our father **has** gone to the market.



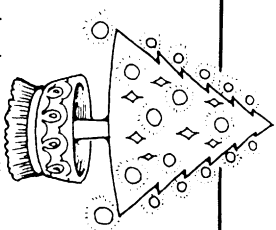
(B)

1. The clown ran **off** with one **of** the balloons.
2. Which **of** you switched **off** the light?
3. He galloped **off** ahead **of** the rest **of** the field.
4. The rest **of** the girls saw Mary dive **off** the rock.
5. The teacher asked the two **of** us to turn **off** the water.
6. He took **off** his coat because **of** the heat.
7. I set **off** on the journey with the rest **of** the hikers.
8. The aeroplane took **off** at the end **of** the runway.
9. Several **of** the players were ordered **off** the field.
10. The younger **of** the two girls was afraid **of** the monkeys.
11. The bag full **of** flour fell **off** the lorry.

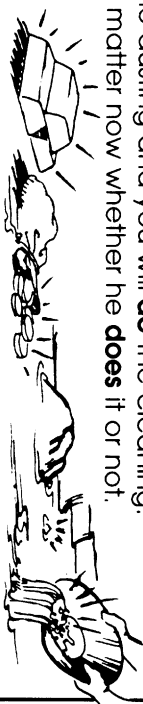


(C)

1. What **do** you **do** on Christmas Day?
2. I **do** not know how to make the plum pudding but my mother **does**.
3. What **does** Santa Claus have to **do** on Christmas Eve?
4. Why **does** he not **do** the painting with you?
5. She **does** not know how to **do** the cooking.
6. Jane **does** her best and she cannot **do** any more.
7. She **does** need plenty of rest and so **do** you.
8. **Do** clean your room as it **does** look very dirty and untidy.
9. I shall **do** the dusting and you will **do** the cleaning.
10. It **does** not matter now whether he **does** it or not.



### Gold Fever

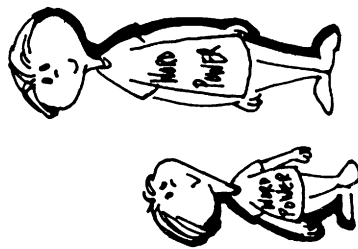


1. What effect did gold have on people?  
**Gold caused an outbreak of a strange, new disease known as gold fever, which affected people with sleeplessness, restlessness and hot, nervous excitement.**
2. What effect did the discovery of gold have on California?  
**The discovery of gold in California caused the doubling of the population in a short space of time.**
3. How did Hargreaves put his journey to California to good use?  
**Whilst in California Hargreaves studied the type of rock and landscape most likely to yield gold.**
4. Why did his friends think he was mad?  
**Hargreaves' friends thought he was mad because he announced he was about to take a canoe down the Macquarie River in search of gold.**
5. Did Hargreaves go alone on the expedition?  
**Hargreaves set off on his expedition accompanied by Lister, a bushman.**
10. lure – attraction      undaunted – not discouraged  
yield – to produce      symptoms – signs of an illness

## Adverbs

(A)

Adjective	Adverb
calm	calmly
warm	warmly
bitter	bitterly
fresh	freshly
final	finally
reckless	recklessly
sweet	sweetly
coward	cowardly
happy	happily
equal	equally
noisy	noisily
scarce	scarcely
brave	bravely
cruel	cruelly
loud	loudly
foolish	foolishly
rapid	rapidly
patient	patiently
wise	wisely
heavy	heavily



(C)

1. Winter days are **short** and **cold**.
2. The girl was **crying** because she was **sad**.
3. The boy swam in the **deep** pool.
4. The **dry** sand was **hard** under my feet.
5. **Early** one **morning** the swallows flew **northwards**.
6. The **young** lady walked along the **wide** path.
7. The boy is **short** and **thin**.
8. The aeroplane flew **below** the **black** clouds.

## Exercises

### Hyphenated words

1. safety-pin
2. skipping-rope
3. fire-escape
4. search-party
5. knee-deep
6. sparrow-hawk
7. life-guard
8. weather-beaten
9. boat-house
10. fire-fighter



### New words: Anagrams

1. The policeman saw the robber **steal** the motor bicycle.
2. The loaf of **bread** was stale.
3. My brother and **sister** are twins.
4. John shook a pinch of **salt** on the meat.
5. The soldiers had to **march** in single file across the narrow bridge.
6. I was dazzled by the **glare** of the sun's rays.
7. The hissing **steam** from the boiling kettle scalded my hand.
8. The hungry **rats** ate the potatoes in the sack.
9. She **treads** softly across the room so as not to waken the young baby.
10. The old lady was unable to **lift** the heavy pot.



## Page 53 continued, Page 54

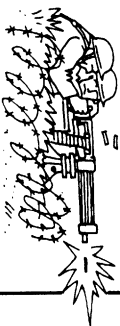
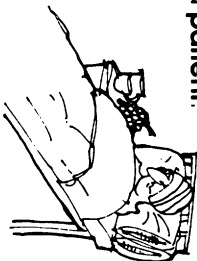
### Missing words

1. A pain in the tooth is called a **toothache**.
2. A doctor who performs operations is called a **surgeon**.
3. A person who supplies spectacles is called an **optician**.
4. The breaking of a bone is called a **fracture**.
5. A note given by a doctor for medicine is called a **prescription**.
6. The long bone down the back is called the **spine**.
7. The instrument used to take your temperature is called a **thermometer**.
8. A person who dispenses medicine is called a **pharmacist**.
9. Operations are carried out in an operating **theatre**.
10. The person treated by a doctor is called a **patient**.

### Page 54

### Idioms

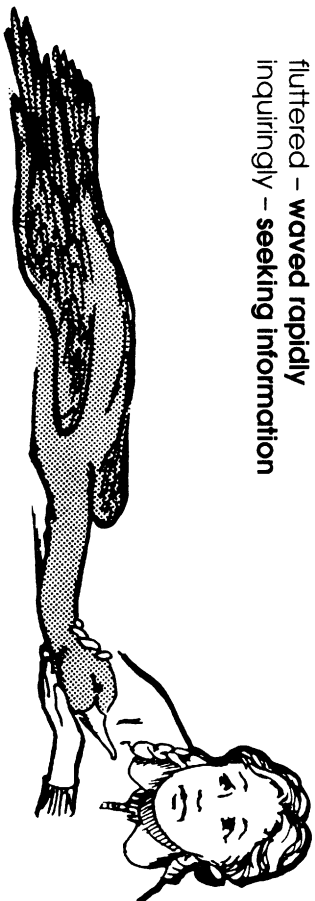
1. Hang one's head – **to be ashamed**
2. To be tight-lipped – **to keep silent**
3. Turn a blind eye – **try not to see**
4. Turn the other cheek – **not to retaliate**
5. Armed to the teeth – **heavily armed**
6. To hold one's tongue – **to keep silent**
7. To take forty winks – **to take a short sleep**
8. To be cold-blooded – **to have no feeling**
9. Turn up one's nose – **to be conceited**
10. Live from hand to mouth – **to live in hardship**
11. Throw dust in one's eyes – **to deceive**
12. Pull the wool over someone's eyes – **to deceive someone**
13. To keep a stiff upper lip – **to show no emotion**



## Page 56

### The Snow Goose

1. Why was Nell disturbed?  
**Nell was disturbed because she had heard frightening stories about the man she had come so far to see.**
2. How did Meldon interfere with the fowlers' sport?  
**Meldon interfered with the fowlers' sports using magic.**
3. What helped Nell to overcome her fear?  
**Nell's fear was overcome by the hope that Meldon would heal the bird.**
4. Why did Nell edge 'timidly forward'?  
**Nell edged timidly forward because she was afraid of Meldon's apparition, which filled the doorway.**
5. How did the blood stains happen to be on Nell's frock?  
**The blood stains on her frock came from the injured bird she had been carrying.**
6. Why did the bird remain so still?  
**The bird remained still because it was injured.**
7. Why was Nell so curious?  
**Nell was curious to see the inside of the lighthouse and also to find out if meldon could heal the bird.**
8. What do you think had happened to the bird?  
**The bird could have been shot.**
9. Explain the following words:  
magic – **inexplicable**  
fowlers – **bird hunters**  
apparition – **sudden appearance of person or thing**  
prominent – **conspicuous, standing out**  
fluttered – **waved rapidly**  
inquiringly – **seeking information**



## Adjectives and Adverbs

(A)

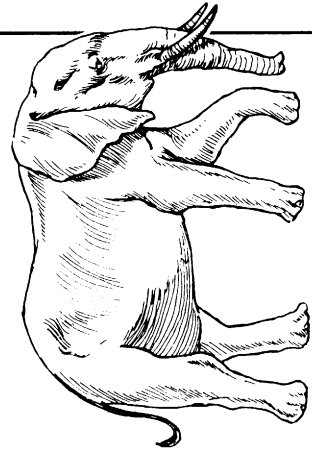
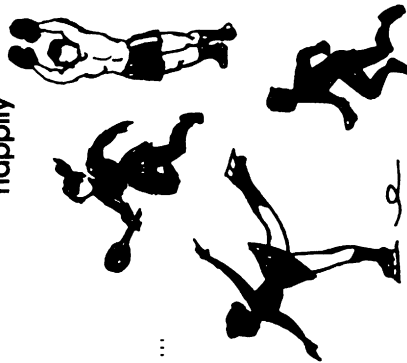
Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
patience	patient	patiently
vacancy	<b>vacant</b>	<b>vacantly</b>
silence	<b>silent</b>	<b>silently</b>
kindness	<b>kind</b>	<b>kindly</b>
intelligence	<b>intelligent</b>	<b>intelligently</b>
skill	<b>skilful</b>	<b>skilfully</b>
quietness	<b>quiet</b>	<b>quietly</b>
happiness	<b>happy</b>	<b>happily</b>

(B)

- She skated **gracefully** around ...
- He sprinted **courageously** towards ...
- John swam **powerfully** through ...
- The boxer fought **bravely** until ...
- The referee walked **swiftly** across ...
- She played **superbly** for ...
- Gary read **quietly** till ...
- Emma was **easily** the best ...
- He wrestled **furiously** but ...
- The driver drove **carefully** along ...

(C)

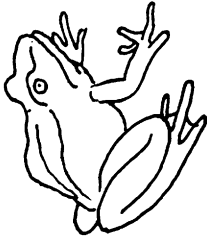
- The **clumsy** bear lumbered ...
- The **spotted** leopard sprang ...
- The **timid** deer bounded ...
- The **huge** elephant ambled ...
- The **majestic** lion prowled ...
- The **agile** monkey climbed ...
- The **lean** wolf loped ...
- The **frightened** rabbit scurried ...
- The **cunning** fox sneaked ...
- The **tiny** mouse scampered ...



## Questions

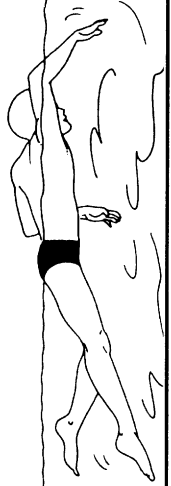
(B)

- What is a young frog called?  
**A young frog is called a tadpole.**
- What are the eggs of the frog called?  
**The eggs of a frog are called frogspawn.**
- When does the frog lay her eggs?  
**She lays her eggs in Spring.**
- What sound does the frog make at night?  
**Frogs make croaking sounds at night.**
- What enemies has the frog?  
**The enemies of the frog are the fox, magpie, hedgehog and kestrel.**
- What does a frog eat?  
**The frog eats slugs, worms, insects, and even tadpoles.**
- What colour is a frog?  
**It is greenish brown.**
- Why is a frog a good swimmer?  
**It is a good swimmer because it has webbed feet.**
- Where do frogs go in winter?  
**In winter frogs hibernate in mud at the bottom of ponds.**



(C)

- May** I study in the dining room?
- Can** you meet me tonight?
- My father **can** bake beautiful cakes.
- May** I speak to the manager?
- Mother, please **may** I have another slice of cake?
- You **may** go to the concert if you **can** pay for the ticket.
- John says that he **can** teach me to swim. **May** I go with him?





## Exercises



- (A)
1. alphabet
  2. orphan
  3. nephew
  4. geography
  5. elephant
  6. phantom
  7. photographs
  8. gramophone
  9. Murphy
  10. triumph
  11. pheasant
  12. pharmacist
  13. pharmacy
  14. Phillip
  15. phrase



- (B)
1. The basket contained an assortment of **odds and ends**.
  2. Annette keeps her house **spick and span**.
  3. The two horses passed the winning post **neck and neck**.
  4. The doctor said it would be **touch and go** if the patient lived.
  5. He tried **again and again** until he succeeded.
  6. The man's clothes were scattered **here and there** on the rocks.
  7. Thomas received extra money for the **wear and tear** of his car.
  8. She worked **hammer and tongs** to pass her examination.
  9. The faithful maid waited **hand and foot** on her mistress.
  10. The policeman risked his life **above and beyond** the call of duty.

- (C)
- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. despair – <b>hope</b>      | 7. import – <b>export</b>  |
| 2. occupied – <b>vacant</b>   | 8. found – <b>lost</b>     |
| 3. invisible – <b>visible</b> | 9. south – <b>north</b>    |
| 4. retreat – <b>advance</b>   | 10. often – <b>seldom</b>  |
| 5. innocent – <b>guilty</b>   | 11. exit – <b>entrance</b> |
| 6. praise – <b>criticism</b>  | 12. admit – <b>deny</b>    |

## The Titanic

1. What major safety error did the builders of the *Titanic* make?  
**The builders of the *Titanic* made the safety error of only providing enough lifeboats for half the passengers.**
2. Why was such a basic error allowed to occur?  
**This safety error was allowed to occur because the owners, the shipbuilders and the captain believed that the *Titanic* was unsinkable.**
3. Describe the *Titanic*.  
**The *Titanic* was the greatest ocean liner of its time and was fitted out in true style, with plush cabins, electric lifts, squash courts, gymnasiums, a heated indoor pool and a hospital.**
4. What was the destination of its maiden voyage?  
**The *Titanic*'s destination was New York.**
5. What blunder did the captain make?  
**The blunder the captain made was to ignore the warnings of icebergs, because he wanted to break the record for an Atlantic crossing.**
6. Why did Frederick Fleet become alarmed?  
**Frederick Fleet became alarmed because he spotted an iceberg looming ahead in the darkness.**
7. Why did the *California* not come to help the stricken liner?  
**The *California*'s radio had been switched off so no distress signals reached it.**
8. How many people drowned?  
**Fifteen hundred people drowned.**
10. Find the meaning of:  
plush – **stylish/luxurious**  
frantic – **extremely anxious**  
looming – **becoming very close**  
incident – **event/occurrence**  
listed – **leaned over to one side**



## Abbreviations

(A)

Months	Abbreviations	Days	Abbreviations
January	Jan	Sunday	Sun
February	<b>Feb</b>	Monday	<b>Mon</b>
March	<b>Mar</b>	Tuesday	<b>Tues</b>
April	<b>Apr</b>	Wednesday	<b>Weds</b>
August	<b>Aug</b>	Thursday	<b>Thurs</b>
September	<b>Sept</b>	Friday	<b>Fri</b>
October	<b>Oct</b>	Saturday	<b>Sat</b>
November	<b>Nov</b>		
December	<b>Dec</b>		

(B)

- Next week a lecture will be given by **Prof MB** Farley.
- Liz Smith and **T Browne** will present the new television show.
- Fr PH** Green sat next to Mrs. **H** Mooney.
- Dr ML** Clarke visited **Capt Ray** Byrne.
- Mr WS** Fitzwilliam is our headmaster.
- Yesterday, **Mrs K** O'Neill died at 6 a.m.
- My best friends are **E** McCarthy and **J** Murphy.
- Lt** Collins and **Sgt** Lynch went on a climbing expedition.
- Next **Wed**, Brown and **Co Ltd** are going to open a new supermarket.
- Mrs B** Stokes works near **St John's** Hospital.

(C)

- |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. GPO | 4. USA | 7. CIS |
| 2. UNO | 5. FBI | 8. BBC |
| 3. EU  | 6. TWA |        |

NB: In traditional practice it is usual to include full stops after abbreviations.

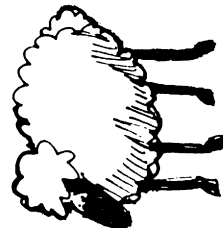
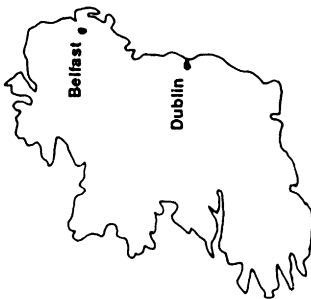
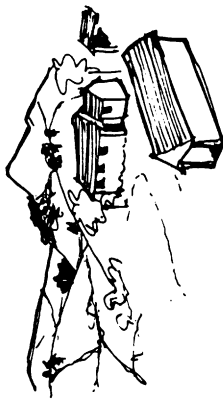
## Homonyms

(A)

- The wind **blew** away her **blue** hat.
- He **threw** the ball right **through** the window.
- I **heard** the lowing of the **herd** in the field.
- The huge **bear** disappeared behind the **bare** rock.
- The girl was so feeble and **weak** that she could not attend the concert last **week**.
- She cut her hand on the **pane** of glass and it caused her great **pain**.
- The boy injured his **heel** and it took a long time to **heal**.
- The young girl began to **bawl** when the big **ball** struck her on the nose.

(B)

- |            |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Ayr     | 7. two   | 13. heel |
| 2. ewe     | 8. seize | 14. idol |
| 3. cent    | 9. vale  | 15. cife |
| 4. palette | 10. rays | 16. pair |
| 5. sow     | 11. rein |          |
| 6. isle    | 12. meat |          |

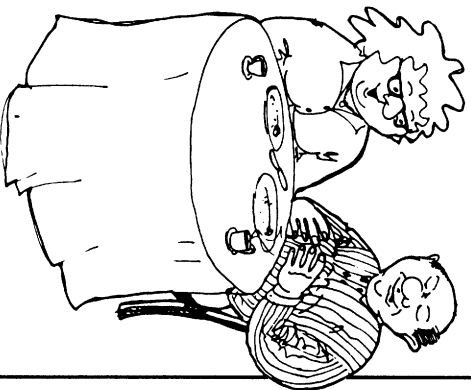


## Page 63 continued

(c)

(Examples only)

1. Ate – past tense of eat  
Eight – one more than seven
2. Deer – a four-legged animal  
Dear – beloved/expensive
3. Beech – a tree  
Beach – pebbly or sandy shore
4. Bow – front of a ship  
Bough – a branch of a tree
5. Dew – water vapour  
Due – owing
6. Feet – plural of foot  
Feat – achievement
7. Foul – filthy  
Fowl – a bird
8. Hale – strong and healthy  
Hail – frozen rain
9. Key – item used to open locks  
Quay – landing place for ships
10. Leek – a vegetable  
Leak – where water drips from
11. New – opposite of old  
Knew – past tense of know
12. Our – belonging to us  
Hour – sixty minutes

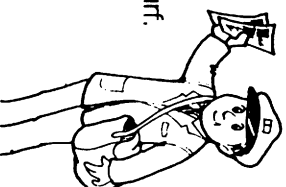


## Page 64

### The Apostrophe (')

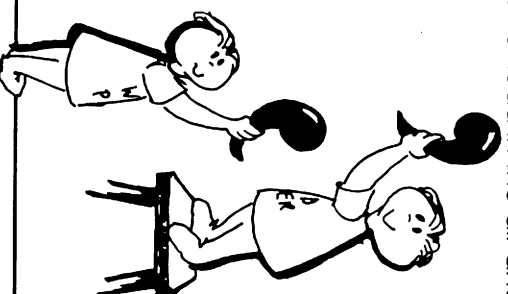
(A)

1. Veronica's hat is in the monkey's cage.
2. She took my friend's pen from the teacher's desk.
3. Mrs. Smith's car is parked in West Street.
4. I found the postman's hat on the road.
5. The pupil's magazine was in tatters.
6. The boy's fishing hook got caught in Michael's scarf.
7. I borrowed my neighbour's tractor.
8. Sean's trousers were sent for repairs.
9. The boy's coat was floating in the pond.



(B)

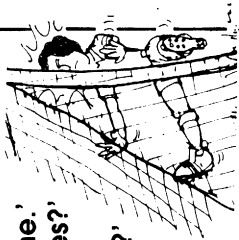
1. It's not clear if its back is broken.
2. The soup has lost its flavour.
3. The peacock is proud of its feathers.
4. The swallow returned to its nest.
5. It's a shame that its fur is torn.
6. Its shell protects it from its enemies.
7. The horse tossed its head in the air and rolled over on its side.



## Pages 65 and 68

### Quotation Marks

1. The conductor announced, 'The bus is full.'
2. Helen said, 'I dislike going to the dentist.'
3. The farmer shouted, 'Close the gate after you.'
4. Sally whispered, 'It is hidden underneath the stone.'
5. The doctor asked, 'Did you ever have the measles?'
6. Ann enquired, 'Where is the new museum?'
7. Jimmy asked, 'When are we getting our holidays?'
8. 'You have broken my new pen,' sobbed Mark.
9. 'I am the best footballer,' boasted Harry.
10. 'When did you arrive?' enquired mother.
11. 'May I borrow your English book?' requested Dick.
12. 'Who scored the last goal?' asked Ruth.
13. 'Have you any old shoes?' asked the beggar.
14. The inspector asked, 'Who can recite the poem?'
15. Mrs. Kelly remarked, 'My daughter has passed the examination.'
16. Tom shouted, 'Don't go without me.'



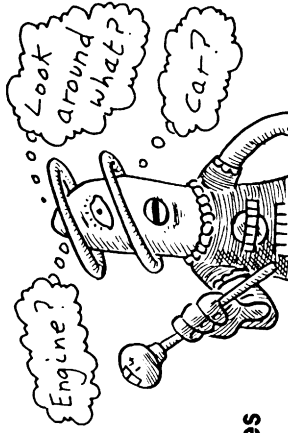
### Page 68

### Wonders of the Universe

1. What is the Milky Way?  
**The Milky Way is a galaxy of which the Earth is a part.**
2. How fast does light travel?  
**Light travels at the speed of 299,796 kilometres per second.**
3. How many galaxies are there in the Universe?  
**There are approximately 80,000 million galaxies in the Universe.**
4. Why were scientists flabbergasted?  
**Scientists were flabbergasted to discover there were black holes in space.**
5. What can happen to some of the biggest stars?  
**Some of the biggest stars can collapse under their own weight.**

## Page 68 continued, Page 69

6. What is a Neutron Star?  
**A Neutron Star is a star that has condensed so much that although it may be only 16 kilometres wide, a teaspoon of material from one would weigh 100 million tons.**
7. When is a black hole created?  
**A black hole is created when a star collapses into nothing.**
9. There are nine planets in our solar system. Can you name them?  
**Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto.**
10. Find out the meaning of these words:  
flabbergasted – **surprised and overwhelmed**  
fiction – **opposite of fact**  
dense – **closely compacted**  
condense – **to make denser**  
stupendous – **amazing**



### Page 69

### Similes

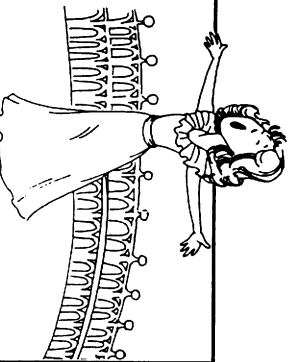
### (A)

(Examples only)

1. The boy was as hungry as a **hunter**.
2. The prisoner was as stubborn as a **mule**.
3. The small girl was as meek as a **lamb**.
4. The baby was as playful as a **kitten**.
5. The suitcase was as light as a **feather**.
6. Her cheeks were as red as a **beetroot**.
7. The farmer was as strong as an **ox**.
8. The servant was as cunning as a **fox**.
9. The old man was as wise as an **owl**.
10. The young boy was as sick as a **dog**.



## Participles



Present	Past	Past participle
1. give	gave	given
2. go	went	gone
3. hold	held	held
4. know	knew	known
5. ring	rang	rung
6. rise	arose	arisen
7. sing	sang	sung
8. speak	spoke	spoken
9. stand	stood	stood
10. steal	stole	stolen

## (C)

1. He has just **written** to his cousin to ask him if he had **taken** the book.
2. After he had **sung** the song I **spoke** to him.
3. If I had **rung** the bell she would have **wakened** in time.
4. Before I had **eaten** my dinner I went and **swam** in the lake.
5. The coat which he **wore** had been **stolen**.
6. He had **taken** the day off because he **was** sick.
7. The gardener **stood** near the hole he had **dug**.
8. The whistle was **blown** and the game **began**.
9. The mother cried because she **knew** that her son had **done** the robbery.
10. When he had **drawn** the picture he **gave** it to the lady.
11. Although he had **gone** home late he had not **seen** the crime committed.
12. I **began** to wonder if he had **fallen** into the water.
13. After the boy had **thrown** the stone he **ran** away.
14. Yesterday when the teacher **came** into the room the pupils **stood**.
15. After he had **written** the letter he was **taken** to jail.

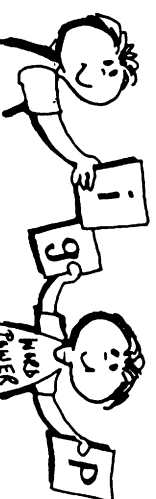
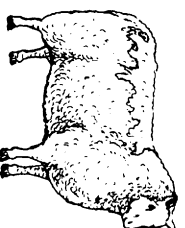
## A Word Game



(A)				
lot	dog	net	bin	cow
hot	dot	not	big	caw
hit	cot	dot	beg	jaw
him	cat	dog	leg	jam
				van
				pan
				pin
				pig

## (B)

1. An insect – **ant**  
A close relation – **aunt**
2. A male child – **boy**  
A floating sign for ships – **buoy**
3. A female horse – **mare**  
A head of a town – **mayor**
4. A bag of postal letters – **mail**  
Opposite of female – **male**
5. A female sheep – **ewe**  
An evergreen tree – **yew**
6. A strong odour – **scent**  
An American coin – **cent**
7. A valley – **valle**  
A covering for the face – **veil**
8. Used in a game – **ball**  
To cry loudly – **bawl**
9. A male pig – **boar**  
To make a hole – **bore**
10. A branch of a tree – **bough**  
Part of a ship – **bow**



## Page 71 continued

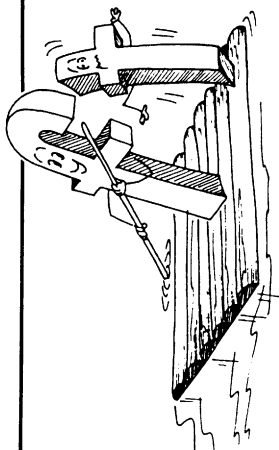
(C)

(Examples only)



cat  
catalogue  
catfish  
caterpillar  
catamaran  
catapult  
catch  
caterer  
cattle

air  
chair  
fair  
aircraft  
pair  
stair  
hair  
lair  
flair



ale  
stale  
male  
pale  
whale  
sale  
tale  
bale  
dale

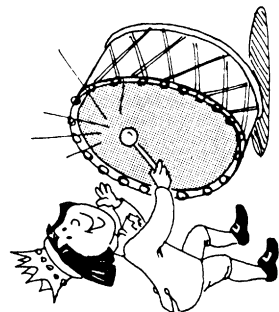
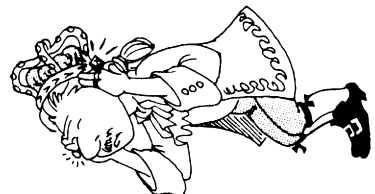
ear  
rear  
hear  
clear  
shears  
fear  
near  
tear  
smear

lip  
tulip  
lipstick  
slippers  
flip  
clip  
slip  
blip  
calliper



rat  
crate  
rattle  
ratio  
rate  
rather  
rattlesnake  
rations  
rating

ore  
core  
more  
galore  
shore  
score  
tore  
oregano  
pore



## Page 73

### Volcanoes

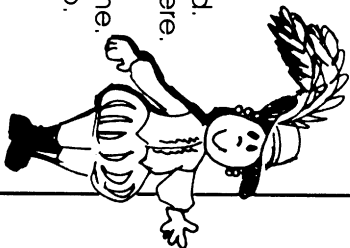
1. What is a volcano?  
**A volcano is an eruption of molten rock from the earth.**
2. What happened to the town of Pompeii in the year AD 79?  
**In AD 79 the Roman town of Pompeii was completely destroyed by the volcanic eruption of the mountain of Vesuvius.**
3. Where does the name volcano come from?  
**The name volcano comes from the name Vulcan, the Roman god of fire.**
4. What happened on August 27th, 1883?  
**On August 27th, 1883, one of the greatest eruptions in human history took place in Krakatoa.**
5. How powerful was the explosion at Krakatoa?  
**The volcanic eruption at Krakatoa was as powerful as 25 atomic bombs.**
6. In what way did this volcanic eruption affect the world's weather?  
**The eruption at Krakatoa caused the temperature of the world to drop by two degrees.**
7. Can you guess how the huge dust cloud had the described weather effect?  
**The huge dust cloud probably made the Earth's temperature drop because it blocked out some of the sunlight.**
8. Did any living thing survive on Krakatoa?  
**The only living thing to survive was a tiny monkey.**
9. Can you guess what a volcanologist studies?  
**A volcanologist studies volcanoes.**
10. Find out the meaning of these words:  
awesome – powerful/dreaded  
intense – violent/forceful  
restored – brought back to an original state  
eruption – an explosion  
molten – melted by heat



## Tenses

### Past Tense

1. I **thought** I **saw** the postman **come** down the road.
2. I **bought** stamps in the Post Office when I **went** there.
3. I **wrote** often to my friend who **lived** in Stoke.
4. I **collected** and **delivered** the mail at Christmas time.
5. My father **drove** the train because that **was** his job.
6. I **swam** in the lake when the weather **was** fine.
7. I **helped** my mother when I **was** on holiday.
8. The old sailor **rang** the bell and **blew** the horn whenever there **was** fog.
9. Every time I **heard** a knock I **expected** to see the postman at the door.
10. The man **worked** as a clerk and **sold** stamps to the customers.



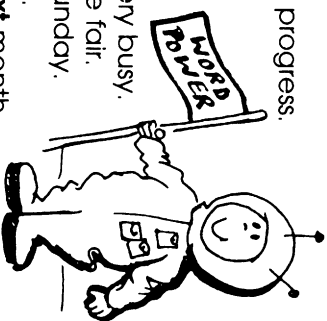
### Present Tense

1. Each of the dolls **has** a red nose.
2. Neither of the monkeys **goes** into the cage.
3. One of the acrobats **is** injured.
4. Every man **knows** what to do.
5. Nobody **wishes** to see the man fall.
6. Every one of us **likes** going to the circus.
7. Not one of the girls **has** a ticket.
8. Each of the dogs **is** sick.
9. Each child **receives** a present.
10. Everybody **is** delighted with the child's progress.



### Future Tense

1. I **shall see** him tomorrow.
2. The **next** time I **meet** her, she **will be** very busy.
3. We **will gather** the sheep and **go** to the fair.
4. He **will bring** his son to Hyde Park on Sunday.
5. I **shall come**, I **shall see**, I **shall conquer**.
6. I **shall catch** a salmon in the Tweed **next** month.

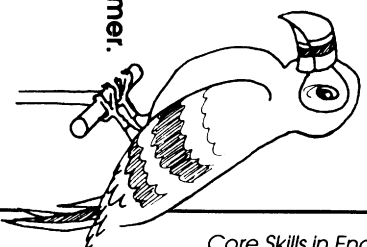
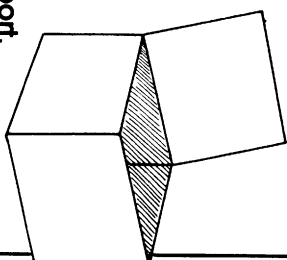


## Dictionary Practice

(A)

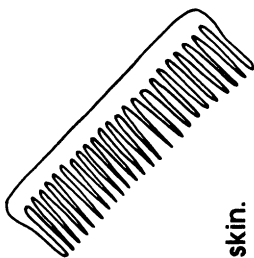
(Examples only)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| bill:   | Money owed for services supplied.                                 |
| mouth part of a bird.                                     |   |
| bat:  | Any type of club with a handle used in sport.                     |
| mouse-like nocturnal flying animal.                       |   |
| blade:  | Part of a sharp weapon.   |
| piece of grass.   |   |
| box:  | Container with sides, having a removable or hinged lid.           |
| To fight using fists wearing gloves.                      |   |
| corn:   | Hardening of the skin, especially on the toe area.                |
| Cereal plant.   |   |
| court:  | Area of ground wholly or partly surrounded by walls or buildings. |
| The room in which a tribunal sits.                        |   |
| crow:   | Large songbird.   |
| shrill squawking sound.                                   |   |
| flag:   | Cloth with a badge or emblem, usually attached to a pole.         |
| Plant with long sword-like leaves, for example, the iris. |   |
| game:   | An amusement or pastime.  |
| Wild animals hunted for sport.                            |   |
| grave:  | Place of burial beneath the ground.                               |
| Serious and solemn.                                       |   |
| hall:   | Storm of small ice pellets.                                       |
| To greet.   |   |
| scale:  | Body covering of a fish.  |
| Device for weighing.                                      |   |
| spring:   | Season of the year between winter and summer.                     |
| To leap, jump or bound.                                   |   |
| perch:  | Pole or branch on which a bird rests.                             |
| Freshwater fish.  |   |
| palm:   | Inner part of the hand from the wrist to the base of the fingers. |
| Tropical tree-like plant.                                 |   |



## Page 75 continued

- nail:** Horny covering of fingertips.  
Fastening device made from round or oval wire, with a point at one end and a head at the other.
- date:** Specified day of the month.
- draw:** Type of fruit with sweet edible flesh and a woody seed.  
To sketch.
- crane:** To take in, for example, air.  
Long-legged wading bird.
- club:** Machine for lifting and moving heavy objects.  
Group of people with common aims or interests.
- comb:** A stout stick usually with one end thicker than the other.  
A toothed tool used for untangling hair.
- sound:** A toothed tool used for untangling hair.  
To search an area thoroughly.  
Free from damage or decay.
- set:** Noise.  
To put in place.  
Group of objects belonging together.
- graze:** To allow animals to eat vegetation.  
To brush or scrape, gently breaking the skin.

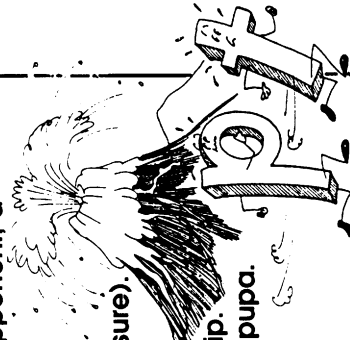


### (B)

- accept: To take or receive.  
except: Exclude.
- adapt : To fit; to adjust; make suitable.  
adopt: Take up; bring up somebody else's child.
- allowed: Permitted; to let happen; to provide or set aside for a purpose.
- aloud: In a voice that can be heard.  
astrology: Study of influence of the movements of stars.  
astronomy: Science of heavenly bodies.
- bare: Unclothed; uncovered; exposed; just sufficient.  
bear: Heavy, thick, furred mammal.
- board: Thin piece of sawn timber; flat surface sometimes used in games.  
bored: To become weary by something not interesting.
- brake: Apparatus for checking movement of wheel or vehicle.  
break: Divide or split, fall to pieces, shatter, interrupt.

## Page 75 continued

- broach: To raise subject for discussion.  
brooch: Ornamental hinged pin.
- check: Sudden stopping or slowing of motion; means of testing accuracy.  
cheque: Written order to bank to pay sum of money.
- desert: Uninhabited, barren, waterless region.
- dessert: Course ending a meal.
- defract: To take away from.
- distract: To draw attention away from.
- discover: To learn about or encounter something for the first time.  
invent: To create or devise; originate; fabricate.
- dual: Two; twofold; double.
- duel: Fight with weapons between two persons; a contest.
- emigrant: Person who goes and settles in another country.
- immigrant: Person who comes into a country to settle.
- ensure: To make safe, secure or certain.  
insure: To make payment to an organisation that will pay for loss or damage.
- envelop: To wrap up; cover; surround.  
envelope: Folded paper cover for letters.
- faint: To dim; pale; lose consciousness.  
feint: Sham attack or blow; to deceive an opponent; a pretence.
- flaunt: To display proudly; show off; parade.  
flout: To openly disregard.
- hoard: To store (especially money and treasure).
- horde: Large crowd or troop.
- idle: Lazy; unoccupied; purposeless.
- idol: An image of a god; an object of worship.
- larva: insect in the stage between egg and pupa.
- lava: Solidified matter from a volcano.
- lead: Heavy, soft grey metal.
- led: Past tense of lead.
- loose: Released from bonds or restraint.
- lose: To be deprived of; be unable to find.
- peace: Quiet; calm; harmonious relations; freedom from war.
- piece: An amount or portion of something.





## Page 75 continued

25. persecute: To harass or worry.
26. prosecute: To institute legal proceedings against a person.
27. plain: Clear; evident; straightforward; ordinary.
28. plane: Level surface; aeroplane.
29. prey: Animal hunted or killed by another animal for food.
30. pray: To say prayers.
31. proceed: To go forward or further.
32. precede: To come before in importance, place or time.
33. quiet: With little or no sound or motion.
34. quite: Completely; altogether; absolutely; to some extent.
35. rain: Condensed moisture of atmosphere falling in drops.
36. reign: Sovereignty; rule.
37. scarce: In short supply; insufficient; rare.
38. rare: Seldom done or found or occurring; uncommon; lightly cooked (as with meat).
39. sensitive: Easily affected by events; quick to take offence; sore.
40. sensible: Having or showing good sense.
41. sow: Scatter seed on the earth; adult female pig.
42. sew: Use needle and thread.
43. shear: To cut; clip wool off sheep.
44. sheer: Absolute.
45. sight: Seeing; being seen.
46. site: Ground set apart for some purpose.
47. taut: Drawn tight; stiff; tense.
48. taught: The past tense of teach.
49. waist: Section of the human body between the ribs and the hips.
50. waste: No longer serving a purpose; uncultivated or uninhabited land; rubbish.
51. weather: Atmospheric conditions: heat, cold, sunshine, fog and strength of wind.
52. whether: Word expressing doubt or choice between alternatives.
53. would: Past or conditional tense of verb 'to be'.
54. wood: Hard, compact, fibrous substance of trees.
55. you're: Contraction of 'you are'.
56. your: Something belonging to, or associated with you.



## Page 76

### Occupations

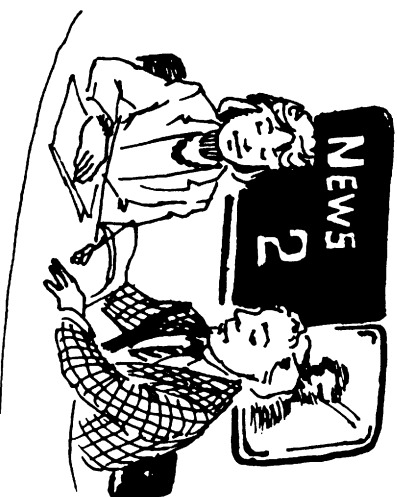


(A)

1. cook
2. footballer
3. pilot
4. soldier
5. actor
6. doctor
7. florist
8. hairdresser
9. jockey
10. artist

(B)

1. journalist
2. sculptor
3. optician
4. detective
5. judge
6. coroner
7. pharmacist



## The Conquest of Space



### Questions

- Who was Yuri Gagarin?
- Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space.**
- What distinction in space history is owed to a dog?  
**In 1957, Laika, a tiny female dog had the distinction of being the first living creature to orbit the Earth.**
- What two countries were involved in the 'space race'?
- The two countries involved in the 'space race' were the United States and Russia.**
- Why is it so difficult to go from Earth into outer space?  
**It is difficult to escape the Earth's gravitational pull. It is also difficult because outer space is a vacuum without air.**
- Explain how a rocket works.  
**When a rocket's air rushes out backwards, it shoots forward.**
- Who invented the rocket?
- The ancient Chinese invented the rocket.**
- What does the term 'escape velocity' mean?  
**The term 'escape velocity' means the speed required to escape the Earth's pull.**
- How long does it take to orbit the earth?  
**It takes a space shuttle 90 minutes to orbit the Earth.**
- Write the names of the nine planets in our solar system, and any constellations of stars you know.  
**Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, the Milky Way.**

- Find out the meaning of:  
orbit – **to circle the Earth in space**  
distinction – **honour**  
vacuum – **a space with no air**  
grapple – **try to overcome a problem**  
earnest – **serious/with determination**  
daunting – **discouraging**



## Prefix and Suffix

(B)

- |                  |             |                    |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. international | 6. unusual  | 11. rearrange      |
| 2. rebuild       | 7. foregone | 12. remix/intermix |
| 3. forecast      | 8. inside   | 13. forename       |
| 4. inhuman       | 9. misjudge | 14. rematch        |
| 5. mistake       | 10. unroll  | 15. foretell       |

Page 80

## Fun with Words

(A)

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. fool | 5. soot | 9. boot  |
| 2. noon | 6. moon | 10. cook |
| 3. poor | 7. loot | 11. pool |
| 4. wool | 8. coop | 12. root |

(B)

R	E	M	E	R	I	N	G
	W	H	I	S	P	E	R
		P	L	O	U	G	H
			P	A	I	N	T
				S	K	A	T
					S	P	R
						S	T
							R

(D)

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. goal | 5. foal | 9. loan  |
| 2. boat | 6. roar | 10. coal |
| 3. coat | 7. soap |          |
| 4. boar | 8. loaf |          |



## Page 81 and 82

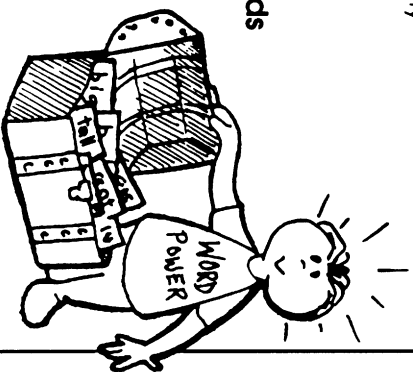
### The Importance of Words

- |                  |                   |              |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (B)              | (C)               | (D)          |
| 1. hive          | 1. annually       | 1. sweets    |
| 2. garage        | 2. hibernate      | 2. film      |
| 3. hanger        | 3. postponed      | 3. biscuits  |
| 4. cellar        | 4. immediately    | 4. pavement  |
| 5. greenhouse    | 5. migrate        | 5. lift      |
| 6. vineyard      | 6. repeatedly     | 6. fridge    |
| 7. library       | 7. cannibals      | 7. car       |
| 8. plantation    | 8. catalogue      | 8. petrol    |
| 9. orchard       | 9. artificial     | 9. timetable |
| 10. orange grove | 10. autobiography |              |

## Page 82

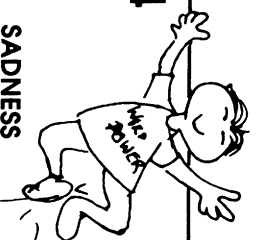
### A Treasury of Words

- (A) nib; top; now; ten; was; ton; room; reed;  
loop; loot; leer; live; peels; rail; draw



- |     |            |                  |               |
|-----|------------|------------------|---------------|
| (B) | Word       | Same             | Opposite      |
|     | rich       | wealthy          | poor          |
|     | kind       | generous         | mean          |
|     | fat        | plump            | thin          |
|     | bitter     | tart, acid       | sweet         |
|     | meek       | humble           | proud         |
|     | round      | angular          | eg, square    |
|     | end        | finish           | begin         |
|     | hard       | difficult, rigid | easy, soft    |
|     | courageous | brave            | cowardly      |
|     | permit     | allow            | ban, prohibit |

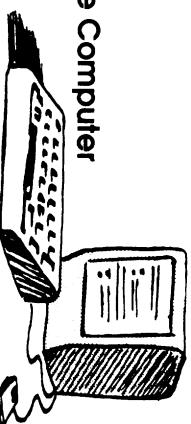
## Page 82 continued, Page 84



- |     |                 |             |            |              |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| (C) | FEAR            | HAPPINESS   | ANGER      | SADNESS      |
|     | 1. frightened   | 1. jolly    | 1. cross   | 1. lonesome  |
|     | 2. scared       | 2. gay      | 2. annoyed | 2. sorrowful |
|     | 3. terrified    | 3. cheerful | 3. furious | 3. miserable |
|     | 4. apprehensive | 4. joyful   | 4. vexed   | 4. gloomy    |

## Page 84

### The Story of the Computer



1. What is an abacus?  
It is an ancient mathematical device consisting of beads strung on wires that represent units, tens, hundreds and so on.
2. How is the abacus connected with the computer?  
The abacus allows very quick adding calculations involving carrying, a principle later used in computers.
3. Who was Charles Babbage?  
He was the inventor of the first machine to have the characteristics of a computer.
4. Can you explain how Babbage's machine worked?  
Mathematical problems could be fed on cards into the machine and answers printed from it.
5. Why did his machine fail?  
His machine failed because it was huge and unwieldy and very difficult to work.
6. What new invention led to a breakthrough in computers?  
The invention of electricity led to a breakthrough in computers.
7. Describe the Mark I.  
The Mark I included electrical wires and signals. It weighed many tons, was as tall as a single-deck bus and could work out calculations at the rate of 5,000 per second.

## Page 84 continued, Page 85

8. Compare the Mark I with the kind of computers available today.

**Computers today are the size of a television and can perform 200,000 operations per second; the Mark I weighed many tons and could perform only 5,000 operations per second.**

10. Find out the meaning of these words:

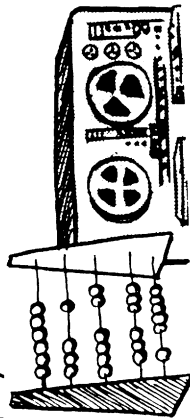
represent – **to present again**

essential – **vitaly important, fundamental**

unwieldy – **awkward and unshapely**

incessantly – **continuously**

aspect – **distinct feature**



### Page 85

#### Contractions

1. **Don't** ask her for the new record.
2. They **haven't** yet finished their dinner.
3. If it **isn't** raining **we'll** go to the park.
4. **They'll** be late coming, so **let's** go.
5. I'd like to go to the circus but I **can't**.
6. **There's** a boat I **haven't** seen before in the harbour.
7. Whatever happens, **don't** be late for school.
8. He **doesn't** know **who'll** be playing in the football final.
9. I'm going to the **Hallowe'en** party.
10. **She's** got the prettiest dress I've ever seen.
1. I **shan't** be able to finish my lessons this evening.
2. **Who'll** we select as captain of the school team?
3. It **doesn't** matter if **it's** raining in the afternoon.
4. I'm sure **she'll** come with us on the cycling expedition.
5. **She's** the tallest girl in my class.
6. **That's** the boy **who's** playing in the tennis final.
7. **We're** going to visit the new museum as **it's** not far from here.
8. He **didn't** know the correct answer.
9. Whenever **there's** a competition, she wins.
10. **It's** cold outside and **it's** raining.

## Page 86

### The Comma

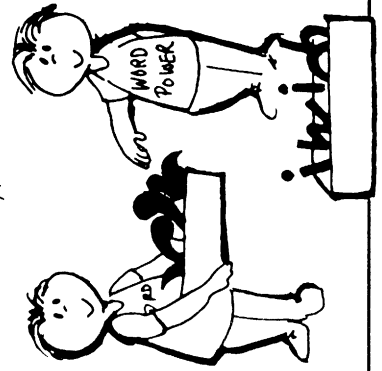


#### (A)

1. (a) 'Mary, ask John for the new book.'
- (b) 'Ladies and Gentlemen, the show is about to commence.'
2. (a) Margaret yawned, closed her eyes and fell asleep.
- (b) Peter stood up, opened the book and began to read.
3. (a) The house was cold, damp and empty.
- (b) The kangaroo jumped, leaped, hopped and skipped.
4. (a) Having bought a new rod, I decided to go fishing.
- (b) Being the fastest runner, she won the race.
5. (a) Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, was conquered by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing.
- (b) Napoleon, a famous general, was exiled to the island of Elba.

#### (B)

1. I saw tigers, lions, monkeys and elephants at the circus.
2. We bought milk, butter, tea and sugar.
3. Rome, Paris, Madrid and London are capital cities.
4. They sold classical, modern and folk records.
5. My bedroom is warm, cosy and comfortable.
6. 'Cheerio David, until we meet again.'
7. The robber snatched the money, dashed out the door and escaped.
8. He washed the clothes, hung them out to dry, and later ironed them.
9. Feeling happy with the result, I departed for London.
10. Having dug the garden, she planted the seeds.



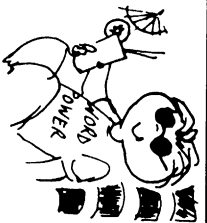
## Abbreviated Words

(A)

1. **He's** a good swimmer.
2. **It's** a lovely day.
3. **I'm** very lucky to have such friends.
4. **I can't** go fishing today.
5. **We've** enjoyed our holiday.
6. **You're** welcome to come with us.
7. **I'll** go to the shop for the messages.
8. The eel **doesn't** like being touched.

(B)

1. Examination
2. **Motor** car
3. **Referee**
4. Photograph
5. Television
6. **Influenza**
7. Submarine
8. Gymnasium
9. Spectacles



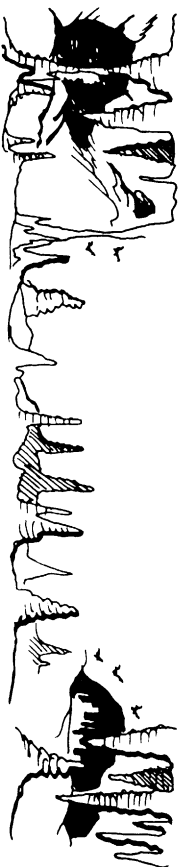
(C)

1. The wasp **stung** Mary on the neck.
2. The goat **buffed** Elizabeth with his horns.
3. The hedgehog **prodded** the dog with its spikes.
4. The Alsatian **bit** my sister on the hand.
5. The hen **pecked** the little worm.
6. The jellyfish **stung** the girl on the leg.
7. The crab **pinched** me with his nippers.
8. The lion **devoured** the dead zebra.
9. The bull **gored** me with his horns.
10. The little worm **wriggled** under the stone.
11. The pretty butterfly **hovered** around the roses.
12. The eagle **grabbed** the lamb in his talons.
13. The striped caterpillar **crawled** across the cabbage leaf.
14. The bullfrog **leaped** into the marshy pond.
15. The horrid beetle **crawled** under the mossy stone.
16. The house spider **scurried** into his cobweb.
17. The army of crickets **hopped** about the meadow.
18. The timid snail **glided** along the damp grass.
19. The angry wasp **flew** over my head.
20. The busy bee **fifted** across the room.



## A Great Discovery

1. Where did Jim White live?  
**Jim White lived at Triple X ranch in New Mexico.**
2. What did he see rising from the ground one day?  
**One day Jim saw a dark buzzing cloud of bats rising from the earth.**
3. Where did the bats come from?  
**The bats came out of a huge hole in the ground.**
4. Describe the cave he found.  
**The cave Jim found was wide enough to hold ten football pitches and high enough for a skyscraper. Hanging from the ceiling were huge icicles of stone; great pillars rose from the floor, the size of trees.**
5. How long does it take for a cave to form?  
**It takes about sixty million years.**
6. Why did this cave form in this particular part of New Mexico?  
**The cave formed there because the type of rock was limestone, which is soft rock easily worn away by rainwater.**
7. How has tourism changed the cave?  
**Tourism has resulted in the cave having lifts and electric lights installed.**
10. Find out the meaning of these words:  
whirling – **spinning or revolving rapidly**  
eerie – **strange and frightening**  
unique – **one of a kind**  
seeped – **oozed out slowly**  
extend – **to lengthen**  
enthralled – **captivated/greatly pleased**



## Page 90 and 91

### Word-Building

(B)

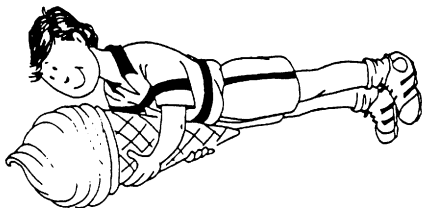
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. canoe  | 6. plum   |
| 2. stream | 7. cone   |
| 3. flea   | 8. star   |
| 4. pram   | 9. race   |
| 5. salt   | 10. bread |

Page 91

### More Homonyms

(A)

1. All the poor shoemaker had was an **awl**.
2. The **bear** caught the man by the **bare** leg.
3. There was a row of **beech** trees near the sandy **beach**.
4. I **ate** my breakfast this morning at **eight** o'clock.
5. She gave **two** apples to me **too**.
6. The **maid** told the woman that she had **made** the beds.
7. It is hard to **meet** a butcher that sells cheap **meat**.
8. The farmer's wife had to **sew** the clothes while the farmer had to **sow** the seeds in the field.
9. The black **ant** bit my **aunt** on the hand.
10. **One** of my friends **won** first prize in the competition.
11. A **veil** of mist hung over the **vale**.
12. The robber tried to **steal** the bars of heavy **steel**.
13. **Our** bus was due to leave within the **hour**.
14. I had to **wait** about an hour to find out the exact **weight** of the lorry of beet.
15. The girl was so **weak** that she had to spend a **week** in bed.



## Page 91 continued, Page 92

### Exercises

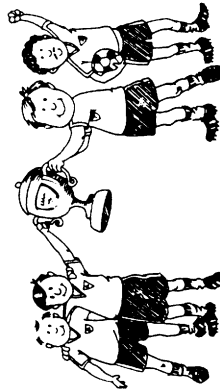
- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. steel  | 1. closed/shut   |
| 2. dew    | 2. bought        |
| 3. pear   | 3. got off/left  |
| 4. cell   | 4. loved         |
| 5. coarse | 5. left/departed |
| 6. grate  | 6. lowered       |
| 7. fowl   |                  |
| 8. cannon |                  |



Page 92

### Prepositions

1. The helicopter flew **over** the mountain and landed **on** the beach.
2. Last year I climbed **up** Mount Brandon **with** my best friend.
3. He went **into** the hardware shop and bought a tin **of** paint.
4. The library closed **for** an hour **between** one and two o'clock.
5. Neil jumped **off** the wall and ran **towards** the gate.
6. We sheltered **under** a tree **from** the rain.
7. They sailed **to** the South Pacific **in** a large yacht.
8. Arsenal played **against** Everton last Sunday and lost **by** a goal.
9. They escaped **through** the exit door and ran **down** the fire escape.
10. I will meet you **at** the shop **beside** the railway station.



# Quotation marks

Quotation marks ( ' ' ) are used when writing down the actual words spoken by a person.

For example:

Ahmad said, 'Peter is my best friend.'



- Write out these sentences correctly. Put in the quotation marks, commas, capital letters and full stops or question marks where necessary.

1. What time is it please enquired the stranger

---

2. That was a really delicious meal announced Leanne

---

3. Simon enquired where is the new library to be built

---

4. Give me all your money and your jewels demanded the robber

---

5. I am the new world champion boasted the boxer

---

6. All aboard shouted the ship's captain

---

7. Geeta announced my birthday party is next Saturday

---

8. The cook asked how many of you want vegetable soup

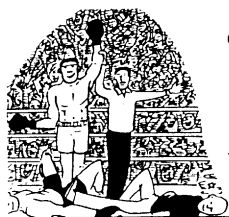
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9. Jemima said I hate getting up so early in the mornings

---

10. Help yelled the man in the sinking ship

---



# Nouns and adjectives

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

An **adjective** describes a noun.



- From the following lists, select what you think is the most suitable adjective (on the right), to go with each noun (on the left).

ocean
New York
sword
garden
mountain
hedgehog
clown
whale



cosmopolitan
gigantic
double-edged
deep
scented
hilarious
craggy
prickly



- Construct eight suitable sentences that includes each pair.

---

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---

---

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---

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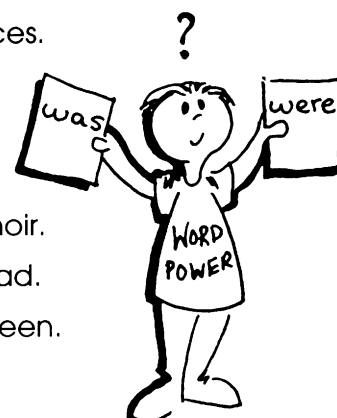
# The right word



- Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

## (A) **was** or **were**

1. Most of the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.
2. Every girl in the school \_\_\_\_\_ a member of the choir.
3. The 1994 football team \_\_\_\_\_ the best we ever had.
4. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen, but the twins \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen.
5. None of the giraffes \_\_\_\_\_ under five metres tall.
6. 'Who \_\_\_\_\_ that person I saw you with last night?'



## (B) **is** or **are**

1. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to enter the darkroom.
2. Every one of the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.
3. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ now extinct.
4. The team \_\_\_\_\_ playing well, but Jones and Smith \_\_\_\_\_ not.
5. Sahira \_\_\_\_\_ bigger than Ralph, but both \_\_\_\_\_ bigger than Tom.
6. 'Who \_\_\_\_\_ at the door?' asked the old woman.

## (C) **broke** or **broken**

1. A ball \_\_\_\_\_ the window. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ three times.
2. Andy admitted that he had \_\_\_\_\_ the glass ornament.
3. He said that it fell and \_\_\_\_\_ when he bumped the table.
4. Kim \_\_\_\_\_ her promise to her boyfriend.
5. He claimed that his heart was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Promises and pie crusts are made to be \_\_\_\_\_.

## (D) **ate** or **eaten**

1. Pippa had \_\_\_\_\_ all the biscuits and cakes.
2. The hungry man \_\_\_\_\_ his paltry meal very quickly.
3. Much of the wood had been \_\_\_\_\_ away by woodworm.
4. Saheed and Jamila each \_\_\_\_\_ an orange at lunch time.
5. As soon as Tom had \_\_\_\_\_ his dinner, he left the table.
6. The lion left the partly \_\_\_\_\_ carcass to the scavengers.

# Capital Letters



- Rewrite the sentences, inserting capital letters where necessary.

1. next wednesday john jones will be sent to bristol jail.

2. gregory thought that aberdeen was in wales. silly boy!

3. the woman said to her husband, 'if you cook a meal, i will eat it.'

4. ali and lara are expected to arrive on concorde from paris.

5. 'at what time,' said frank, 'will you be home tonight?'

6. the iberian peninsula consists of spain and portugal.

7. he and i are going to see starlight express at the theatre.

8. the play king lear was written by william shakespeare.

9. the french celebrate bastille day on the fourteenth of july.

10. the capital city of pakistan is islamabad, but karachi is the biggest city in the country.



- Rewrite this well-known verse, inserting capital letters where necessary.

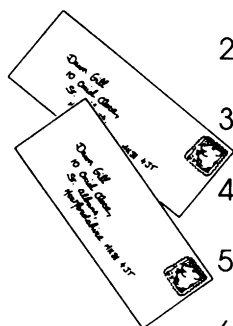
## *Months of the Year*

thirty days has september,  
april, june and november.  
all the rest have thirty-one  
save february clear.  
it has twenty-eight,  
and twenty-nine each leap year.

# Spelling exercises



- Solve the clues and spell the words.  
All answers have double letters in them (shown in brackets).



- the centre (dd) \_\_\_\_\_
- turning over the soil (gg) \_\_\_\_\_
- not deep (ll) \_\_\_\_\_
- found on a letter (dd) (ss) \_\_\_\_\_
- a sieve or a problem (dd) \_\_\_\_\_
- old Egyptian wrapped in cloth (mm) \_\_\_\_\_
- to interfere is to do this (dd) \_\_\_\_\_
- a traveller in or on a conveyance (ss) \_\_\_\_\_
- one of the four seasons (mm) \_\_\_\_\_
- Australian hopper (oo) \_\_\_\_\_
- a large rally of scouts (ee) \_\_\_\_\_
- place where stone is extracted (rr) \_\_\_\_\_
- to momentarily blind with light (zz) \_\_\_\_\_
- dumbfounded and astonished (bb) \_\_\_\_\_
- unfortunate and unexpected event (cc) \_\_\_\_\_
- to add sugar or honey (ee) \_\_\_\_\_



- Find ten words that have two sets of double letters in them.

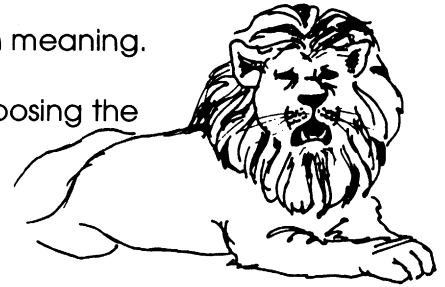
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

# Homonyms

**Homonyms** are words that are pronounced alike but are different in meaning.



- Write out these sentences, completing them by choosing the correct word from the box below.



1. A male lion is recognised by its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Many people prefer bread made from wholemeal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 'Please put my bag down just \_\_\_\_\_,' said the traveller.
4. Holly had to write a \_\_\_\_\_ because she had no cash.
5. The monarch pressed his ring into the warm \_\_\_\_\_ wax.
6. Ravi was not \_\_\_\_\_ to go out after dark.
7. The teacher asked the pupil to read \_\_\_\_\_ to the class.
8. A general pinned the \_\_\_\_\_ on to the soldier's tunic.
9. Simon and John sent a birthday card to \_\_\_\_\_ Uncle Max.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ ingredient of cottage pie is minced beef.
11. 'Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me at the back?' asked the lecturer.
12. Jimmy Artex needs a ladder to reach the \_\_\_\_\_ to paint it.
13. The crocus is the \_\_\_\_\_ that produces the spice saffron.
14. In the restaurant was a \_\_\_\_\_ with the menu written on it.
15. My brother gets easily \_\_\_\_\_ with games he cannot win.
16. Mr. N. Parker would always \_\_\_\_\_ in the affairs of others.
17. There is a cold \_\_\_\_\_ coming from under that door.
18. A \_\_\_\_\_ copy of the speech was sent to him for approval.



<i>board</i>	<i>ceiling</i>	<i>check</i>	<i>draft</i>	<i>aloud</i>
<i>their</i>	<i>medal</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>sealing</i>	<i>flower</i>
<i>allowed</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>cheque</i>	<i>mane</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>main</i>	<i>flour</i>	<i>bored</i>	<i>meddle</i>	<i>draught</i>

# Verbs

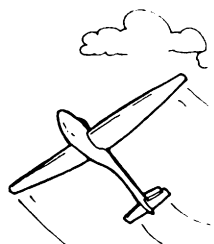
A **verb** is a word that indicates action.



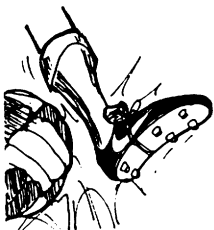
- Choose the correct verb from the box below to fill the spaces in this story.

## The Meeting

One day Leila was \_\_\_\_\_ across Leesor bridge when she \_\_\_\_\_ a middle-aged woman with a large sack. The sack \_\_\_\_\_ to be moving, 'What's in it?' \_\_\_\_\_ Leila. She \_\_\_\_\_ the woman to the riverside, keeping out of sight. She \_\_\_\_\_ the woman \_\_\_\_\_ a brick into the sack and \_\_\_\_\_ it in the river. Leila was sure that she \_\_\_\_\_ a whimpering sound coming from the sack before it \_\_\_\_\_ into the water. 'Puppies or kittens!' \_\_\_\_\_ Leila. I must save them. 'Hey you, stop!' She \_\_\_\_\_ as the woman \_\_\_\_\_ along the river bank. Should she \_\_\_\_\_ the woman or \_\_\_\_\_ the animals?



Liela did not need to \_\_\_\_\_ for long. She \_\_\_\_\_ off her shoes and \_\_\_\_\_ in the chilly water. Luckily, it was not too deep. 'I hope I can \_\_\_\_\_ it,' she \_\_\_\_\_ to herself. Soon her hands \_\_\_\_\_ the rough material of the sack. She \_\_\_\_\_ it to the surface. It \_\_\_\_\_ heavier out of the water. Pulling herself on to the bank, she \_\_\_\_\_ with the knotted string. At last, she untied it.



Holding her breath, Leila opened the sack. The stillness and silence \_\_\_\_\_ her.

<i>jumped</i>	<i>grasped</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>struggled</i>
<i>shouted</i>	<i>walking</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>watched</i>
<i>noticed</i>	<i>heaved</i>	<i>drop</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>slipped</i>
<i>seemed</i>	<i>wondered</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>followed</i>	<i>think</i>
<i>ran</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>felt</i>	<i>worried</i>	<i>fell</i>

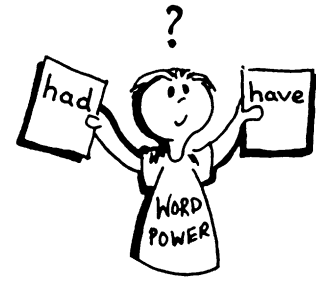
# Tenses of verbs

There are three main verb tenses:

**past tense**

**present tense**

**future tense**



- Write the verbs which need to change. Write them in the tense shown.

**present**

1. The bishop preached to the cathedral congregation.
2. After the nurse gave the patient her medicine she went home.
3. Colin will go fishing tomorrow at Riverside Camp.
4. All of the mothers in the hospital had twins.
5. He was trying to discover a way of travelling through time.
6. The old man stumbled and fell on the staircase.

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**past**

1. The athlete runs the race, making every effort to win.
2. I believe that the train is going to be an hour late.
3. He is whistling as he fills the supermarket shelves.
4. Next week I shall go to Switzerland and ski on the slopes.
5. The dog is chasing the cat which is chasing the mouse.
6. His father is known as the 'laughing bank manager'.

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**future**

1. They are raising money for a worthy charity.
2. Every time I see James he is weeding his garden.
3. Yesterday, all my troubles seemed so far away.
4. It is two o'clock, and he has run half the marathon.
5. Yussef sat on the cushion and began to write his story.
6. Last year Gloria rode the Grand National winner.

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# The apostrophe (')

One of the functions of the **apostrophe** is to show that something belongs to somebody or something.

- In the singular it is shown ('s): for example, **Tom's** football.
- In the plural it is shown by an apostrophe after the plural ending: for example, the **ladies'** hats.

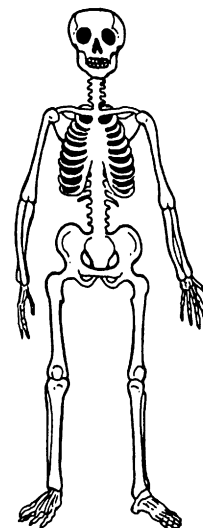
## Exception

*When the plural does not end in s, we add ('s), for example, the children's toys.*



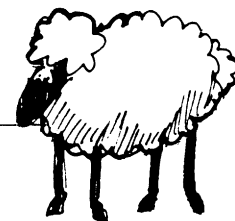
- Insert the apostrophes in the following sentences.

1. My mothers watch was stolen by the crafty pickpocket.
2. Maurices spectacles were in the opticians shop for repair.
3. The train driver suddenly applied the engines brakes.
4. The bricklayers hands were covered with blisters and cuts.
5. After five days hard work the police officer was ready for a rest.
6. The medical students skeleton hung in his room.
7. The monkeys bananas and nuts were thrown in by the keeper.
8. Russs fingers were jammed in the machine at the factory.
9. The boys scarves all had red and white stripes on them.
10. Mr. Ahmeds house is much bigger than Mr. Moorcrofts.



- Reconstruct these sentences making use of apostrophes where needed.

1. The wool of the sheep keeps it warm and dry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Before you open the lid of the box, be very careful!  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The tusks of elephants have been gathered by ivory hunters.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The tail of a fox is called a brush.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# The apostrophe (contractions)

**Contraction** means the shortening of a word.

For example: **he is** becomes **he's**  
**she will** becomes **she'll**.

The apostrophe is inserted where the letter or letters have been left out.



- Write out these sentences, inserting the full form of the words instead of the contractions.

1. Nimish doesn't eat meat. He's a vegetarian.

2. Spencer said, 'I've got a lovely bunch of coconuts!'

3. The goalkeeper promised that she'd try to save the penalty.

4. Do you mean that you can't do it, or you won't do it?

5. Sandra's mother said that she'd let her go to the concert.



- Write out these sentences using contractions instead of the words in bold type.

1. Mark said that he **could not** go as his dad **would not** let him.

2. **He will** run in the race if it **is not** snowing or raining.

3. Whenever **there is** work to be done Sanjay seems to disappear.

4. **I would** like you to help me if **you are** not too busy.

5. Arthur and Leroy agreed that **they would** always be friends.

