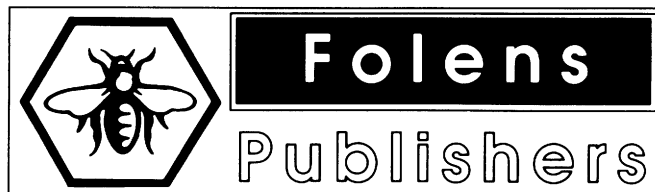


Core Skills in English

Assessment Activities and Answers

Book 3



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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 disadvantaged in later 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 which 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 implicit. 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 to decode words. Comprehension passages lend themselves to a number of differing 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.

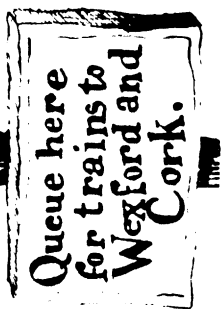
- **Written style**

Opportunities are offered for pupils 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' style of writing. 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.

Capital Letters

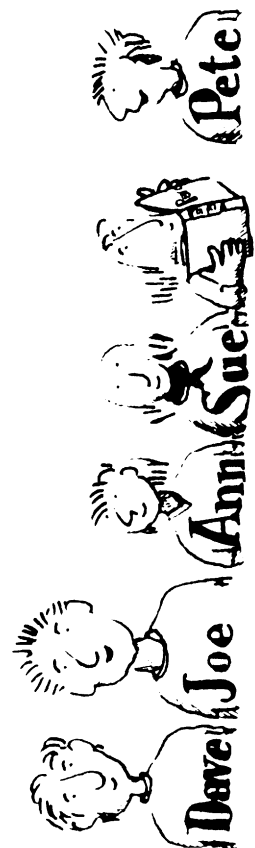


(A)

1. Last Thursday, the school closed and remained closed until **M**onday.
2. Joan **S**mith and **M**ichael **M**urphy are cousins.
3. **G**ood **F**riday and **S**hrove **T**uesday are two important days.
4. **M**ary and John **C**asey are my friends in school.
5. The **P**resident met **B**ob **G**eldof.
6. The **D**uke of **A**lbany was a very rich man.
7. **A**pril the first is '**F**ools' **D**ay.
8. **We** saw our **U**ncle **T**om's new car.
9. The lecture was given by **P**rofessor **K**elly.

(B)

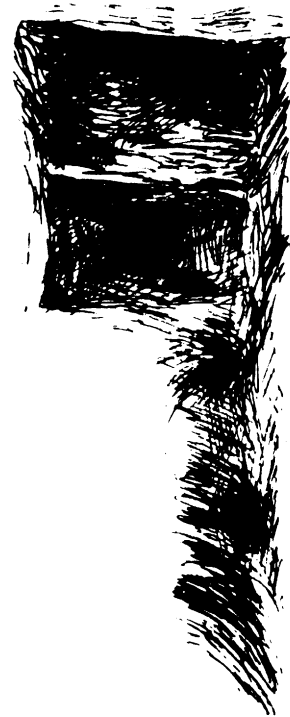
1. I ran until I thought I would collapse from exhaustion.
2. Thousands of Lancashire and Yorkshire supporters travelled to Wembley to see the game.
3. Shakespeare wrote the play '**J**ulius **C**aesar'.
4. **E**verybody knows that **D**ublin is a large city in **I**reland.
5. **We** import oranges from **V**alencia in **S**pain.
6. **We** went to see the film '**J**aws'.
7. The **R**iver **M**ersey flows into the sea at **L**iverpool.
8. I would like to read '**H**uckleberry **F**inn' a second time.



The Gold Mine



1. Why, in your opinion, was the mine abandoned?
The mine was abandoned because it no longer held any gold.
3. Write out the sentence which shows that the writer's search for gold in the mine was unsuccessful.
Ten metres in, the tunnel forked briefly into a Y, but in each branch, I found only unrewarding granite walls.
4. Why were the matches kept in a corked bottle?
They were kept in a corked bottle to keep them dry and safe.
5. How did the child first learn:
(i) that more than one man was entering the mine?
(ii) that one had a shotgun?
(i) The child heard two voices.
(ii) He saw one of the men carrying a shotgun.
6. Why did the men not discover the child?
The men did not discover him because they entered the right branch of the Y, and the child was in the left branch.
7. Whom were the men trying to trick?
They were trying to trick unwary buyers.
8. Why did the men carry shotguns?
They carried shotguns to fire shells of gold into the mine walls.



Opposites

(A)

1. The **public** house is situated near a **noisy** road.
2. Mary **sold** a **small white** statue.
3. The **senior** partner in the firm **bought/purchased** the house.
4. The **guilty** man was punished by the **hero**.
5. The **large/big** rats **advanced** along the dusty road.
6. The **happy** man **laughed** when he **found** his dog.
7. The **giant** lifted the **heavy** bar over his head.
8. The **humble** soldier waited for the train to **depart**.
9. Joann has a **temporary** job in the **old** factory.
10. The **expensive/dear** case fell on the **rich** man's toe.

(B)

1. He **bought** a new bicycle and **sold** his old one.
2. I borrowed a book from the **private** library as the **public** library was closed.
3. The oranges were **plentiful** but the prunes were **scarce**.
4. The cats **advanced** along the street but when they saw the dogs they **retreated**.
5. The **exterior** of the building was not as beautiful as the **interior**.
6. The main **entrance** was guarded by police but I escaped through a side **exit**.
7. The timber was **rough** but the plywood was **smooth**.
8. He pleaded **innocent** in court but the jury found him **guilty**.
9. He dived in at the **deep** end of the pool and swam to the **shallow** end.
10. I was lucky to find a **vacant** space in the car park and I **occupied** it.

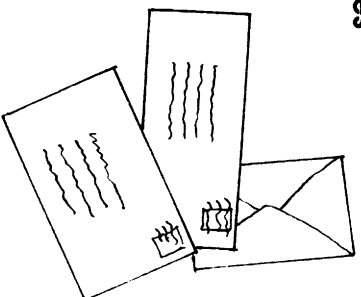
(C)

1. The sea was very **rough** when the boat **arrived**.
2. The **young** man **ran quickly** up the road.
3. She **captured** the **unhealthy** pigeon.
4. Every **evening** he watched the sun **setting in the west**.
5. He **sold** the **sour** grapes at the **low** price.
6. They rowed **quickly** across the **shallow** lake.
7. He **descended** to the **foot** of the mountain with great **ease**.
8. The **ugly** prince **lost** the **dull old** key.

Addressing Envelopes

(A)

Co.	County
Rd.	Road
Ave.	Avenue
Sq.	Square
St.	Street
Pk.	Park
Dr.	Drive
Tce.	Terrace
Cres.	Crescent
Gro.	Grove
Cl.	Close
Up.	Upper



(C)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Miss Joan Moriarty,
17 Castle Ave. ,
Glossop,
Derbyshire SK13 9BR. | 2. John Reynolds,
88 Market Sq. ,
Bingley,
West Yorkshire BD16 3EZ. |
| 3. Mrs. Maria Burke,
116 Greenfield Rd. ,
Wythenshaw,
Manchester M23 6RT. | 4. Mr. Paul Ryan,
48 Brandon Pk. ,
Salford,
Avon BS18 3EN. |

The following are also now correct:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Miss Joan Moriarty
17 Castle Ave
Glossop
Derbyshire SK13 9BR | 3. Mrs. Maria Burke
116 Greenfield Rd
Wythenshaw
Manchester M23 6RT |
| 4. Mr. Paul Ryan
48 Brandon Pk
Salford
Avon BS18 3EN | |

Jack, Knight of the Roads



Questions

1. 'Old Jack was on his last journey and he knew it.'
What signs indicated to Jack that it was his last journey?
A racking cough and furrows of pain were the signs that indicated this.
2. Why was the beggarman plodding along the countryside on such a cold day?
He was out on such a cold day because he had left his lodgings through lack of money.
3. What words in the opening paragraph convey the picture of a poorly dressed man?
The words are tattered, scanty clothes.
4. What characteristics of winter are emphasised in the third paragraph?
'Bare, ghost-like trees, bleak hill-tops and frost-covered fields' are the emphasised characteristics of winter.
5. Why did Jack choose to rest near a bleak and desolate hill-top?
Jack did not choose to rest there. He was forced to rest there because he was exhausted and famished with hunger.
7.
 - (a) exposed and barren – **bleak**
 - (b) to suffer severely from hunger – **famished**
 - (c) finding fault incessantly – **nagging**
 - (d) lacking in colour – **pallid**
 - (e) shrivelled and shrunken – **wrinkled**
 - (f) wearing ragged clothes – **poorly-clad**
 - (g) to be deprived of strength – **exhausted**
 - (h) twisted and knotted – **gnarled**

Masculine and Feminine

(A)

1. The **actress** and the **poetess** went to see the **mayoress**.
2. The **duchess** and the **princess** visited the **queen**.
3. The **hostess** and **her** servant welcomed the **bride**.
4. The **manageress** and the **waitress** served the **woman**.
5. The **spinster** and **her sister** lived alone.
6. The **landlady** and **her granddaughter** travelled to London.
7. The **abbess** and the **priestess** prayed together.
8. The **ewe** was killed by a prowling **tigress**.
9. The wild **mare** had a beautiful black **filly**.
10. The **duck** and the **goose** attacked the **girl**.

(B)

1. The **headmaster** kept a **fox** as a pet.
2. The **heir** remained a **bachelor** all **his** life.
3. The **count** bought a **stallion** for a thousand pounds.
4. The **monk** and the **mayor** spoke at the meeting.
5. The **bridegroom** and **his brother** discussed the arrangements.
6. The **author** wrote a novel about the **hero**.
7. The **shepherd** came upon a lost **billy-goat**.
8. The **postman** spoke to my **nephew**.
9. The **traitor** was brought before the **emperor**.
10. The **wizard** cast a spell on the **tailor**.

(C)

1. The **actresses** starred in the **films**.
2. The **boys** would not write the **letters**.
3. The **husbands** waited for **their wives** at the **stations**.
4. The **princesses** liked the **plays**.
5. The **kings** set out to hunt the **wolves**.
6. The **ladies** drank **cups of tea**.
7. The **prophets speak** in the **holy books**.
8. The **foxes** attacked the **hens**.
9. The **geese** followed the **children** down the **roads**.
10. The **fishermen** hooked the **trout** (or **trouts**).

Letter Writing

Exercises

1.

74, Worship St.,
Clerkenwell,
London EC2A 2EN.
5th June 1989.

Dear Denise,

Mary and myself are going camping to the Llyn Peninsula next month. We would love to have you come with us. Remember what fun and enjoyment we had in Cumbria last year? Do try and arrange your holidays so that you can come with us.

Your fond friend,

Olive.

The address can also be written out as follows:

74 Worship St
Clerkenwell
London EC2A 2EN

5th June 1989

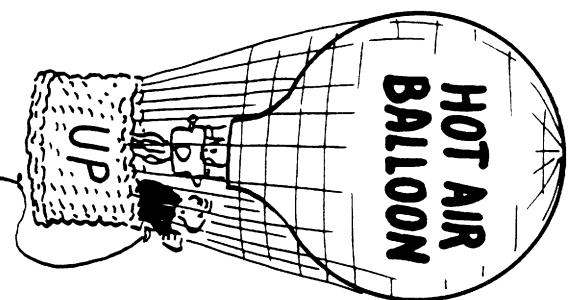
Dawn Gill
10 Oriol Close,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire MK31 4JT



Pioneers of Flight

Questions

1. What feat is Daedalus said to have achieved?
Daedalus is said to have made a pair of wings and flown to freedom.
2. How was Icarus killed?
Icarus flew too near the sun which melted the wax on his wings, and he plunged to his doom.
3. What did the experimenters of the 18th century eventually come to realise?
They realised that flying like a bird was an impossibility.
4. Explain how the hot air balloon works.
Hot air is lighter than cold air, so if a balloon is filled with hot air, it will float.
6. Who were the first aerial passengers?
The first aerial passengers were a sheep, a cock and a duck.
7. What event occurred at Kitty Hawk on December 17th 1903?
Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first people to achieve motorised flight.



Asking Questions



(A)

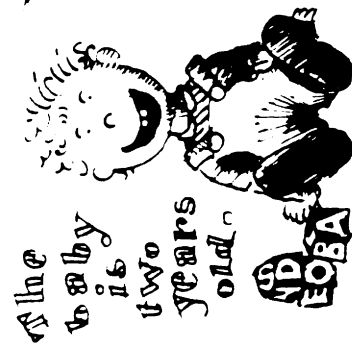
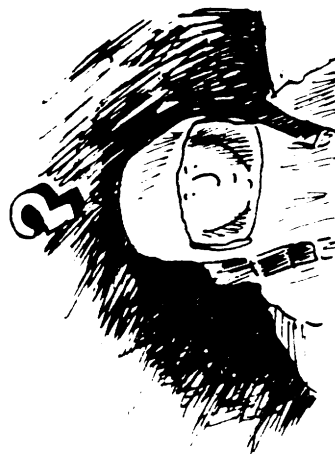
1. Because she missed the bus to school.
Why was she late?
2. The baby is two years old.
How old is the baby?
3. I saw the otter in the river.
Where did you see the otter?
4. It is a red car.
What colour is the car?
5. The birds sang at sunrise.
When did the birds sing?
6. We picked apples in the orchard.
Where did you pick apples?
7. He escaped through a hole in the wall.
How did he escape?
8. Because she has the measles.
Why is she not allowed out?
9. John Bowman won the race.
Who won the race?
10. The plane leaves at four o'clock.
What time does the plane leave?



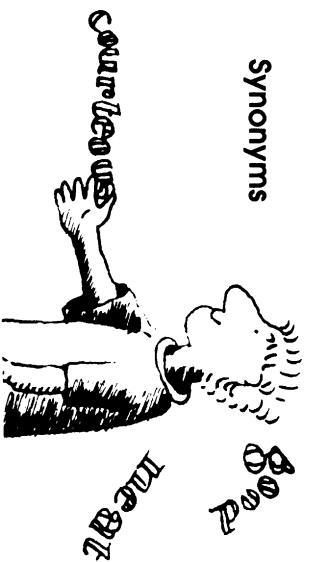
Page 14 continued

(C)

1. What gets wetter the more it dries?
A towel.
2. What gets bigger the more you take from it?
A hole.
3. Which is heavier: a kilogram of stones or a kilogram of feathers?
They are both the same.
4. What is made dirty by washing?
A flannel/cloth.
5. Which creature walks on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?
A person (as baby, adult and old person with a walking stick).
6. Why did the chicken cross the road?
To get to the other side.
7. What is black and white and red all over?
A zebra blushing.



Synonyms



(A)

1. My father prepared a **delicious/dainty** meal of steak and onions.
2. The duchess wore a **delightful** dress which had **delicate** floral patterns.
3. The vines were drooping to the ground with **luscious**, ripe grapes.
4. They were **friendly/amiable** people and they welcomed everyone to the wedding.
5. The **friendly/kind** schoolgirl helped the old lady across the road.
6. It was a **fine** evening so the actor went for a walk with the **amiable** young lady.
7. The beauty queen had a **delicate** soft complexion.
8. The barber gave the young man a **neat/tidy** haircut.

(B)

1. **glance**
2. **glimpse**
3. **peep**
4. **leer**
5. **gape**
6. **scrutinise**
7. **gaze**
8. **observe**
9. **spy**
10. **stare**



Importance of Words



There and Their

(A)

1. The swallows were **there** with **their** friends the house martins.
2. Some birds obtain **their** food by digging with **their** bills.
3. To **their** amazement the penguins fluttered **their** wings and waddled towards **their** camp.
4. The killer whales seized **their** victims in **their** jaws and disappeared.
5. **There** is a kingfisher on that rock over **there**.
6. **There** were hundreds of crows flying home to **their** nests in the wood.
7. The barn swallows built **their** nests **there** last year.
8. Scientists came to **their** village to study **their** habits and customs.

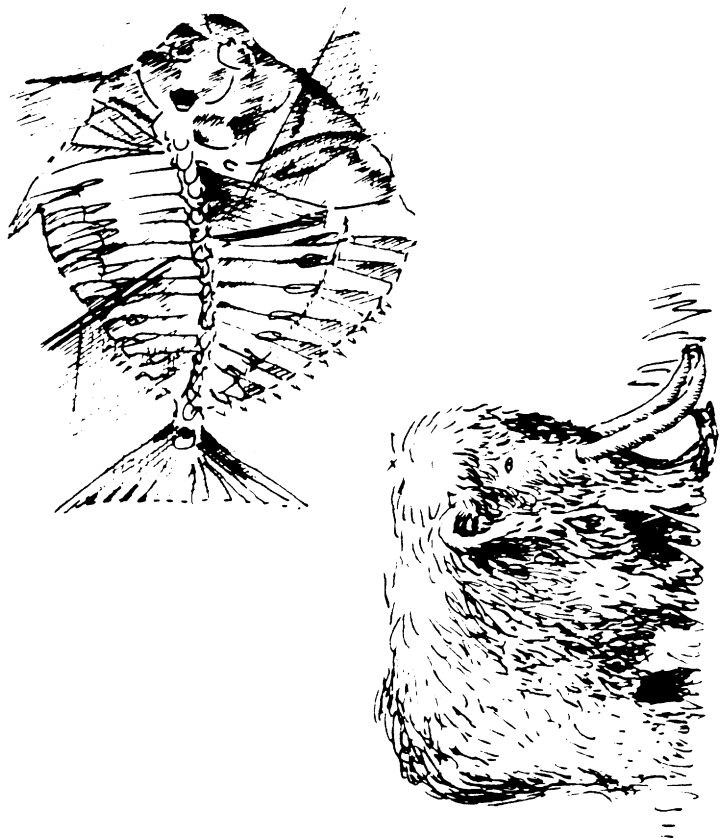
(B)

1. The miser found a gold ring **among** his coins.
2. Harry left a little space **between** each word and the next.
3. The twins seldom agree **between** themselves.
4. The Irish Sea flows **between** England and Ireland.
5. The two pirates divided the treasure **between** them.
6. The captain divided the sweets **among** the players.
7. The young dancing couple shared the prize **between** them.
8. The coin was wedged **between** the two stones.

How do we know about Dinosaurs?

Questions

1. What work do 'archaeologists' do?
Archaeologists study the distant past through the clues they have discovered by digging and searching.
2. Where were the remains of the mammoth found?
The remains were found in Northern Russia.
3. What helped to preserve this mammoth?
When it died it was covered with snow and ice. This helped preserve it.
4. What is a fossil?
A fossil is the remains of a plant or animal that was covered over with mud or clay when it died. The impression of the plant or animal in the rock is called a fossil.



Nouns

(A)

It was a glorious September **day**, with the warm **sun** shining brightly in the blue **sky**. High up in the **air**, the **lark** was filling the **heavens** with **melody**, and from **tree** and **hedge** came the sweet **notes** of **thrush**, **blackbird** and **robin**. The **sheep** were lying peacefully in the **shade** of the **trees**, and the **cows** were knee-deep in the **river**. Down in the **valley**, the **machines** were noisily cutting the golden **corn**; but louder than the **noise** of the **machines** were the **shouts** of the **children**, bathing in the cool **pool** by the ash **grove**.

(B)

Larry Leprechaun lives under an old **fort** in the fairy **kingdom**. He is one of the fairy **cobblers** and financiers. If you are lucky, you may spy him on moonlight **nights** sitting on a baby **toadstool** in the centre of the fairy fort. He is a pretty sight to behold, dressed in his green swallow-tail **coat**, little red pixie **hat** with a decorated white **owl's** feather, **breeches** buttoned at the **knees** and buckled **patent shoes**. Every **boy** and **girl** dreams of capturing **Larry** and his **purse** of golden **sovereigns**.

(C)

branch – branches	salmon – salmon	buffalo – buffalo/buffaloes
face – faces	child – children	ox – oxen
nose – noses	tooth – teeth	deer – deer
penny – pennies/	cargo – cargoes/cargos	chief – chiefs
pence	hero – heroes	hoof – hooves
army – armies	reef – reefs	piano – pianos
cry – cries	echo – echoes	man – men
flea – fleas	dwarf – dwarves/dwarfs	grotto – grotoes/grottos
thief – thieves	fly – flies	cod – cod
roof – roofs	wolf – wolves	deer – deer
potato – potatoes	goose – geese	volcano – volcanoes
woman – women	foot – feet	
mouse – mice		



The Bears

Questions

1. What was it that terrified Ned so much?
The sight of two grizzly bears terrified Ned.
2. Pick out three phrases which show how frightened he was.
The phrases are: sick with fear; hair stood on end; dazed with terror.
3. Two reasons why 'he simply had to look round' are suggested in paragraph one. What are they?
The two reasons suggested are: 'Whether it was that he noticed the bear looking at something beyond him, or that he heard sounds behind him...'
4. 'He thought he was going mad.' Why?
Ned thought he was going mad because he was so dazed with terror.
5. 'He was trapped.' Explain in what way he was trapped.
He was trapped on a ledge with a grizzly bear on either side of him. He could not climb down the ravine nor up the sheer rock wall above him.
6. 'The animals were more interested in each other than in him.' What does this mean?
The two bears were not interested in attacking Ned because they were perfectly ready to fight each other.
7. Who lowered the rope to Ned?
His brother lowered the rope to him.
9. strange land: **foreign**
strange face: **unfamiliar**
strange to say: **surprising**
strange house: **haunted**
strange story: **unusual**
strange writing: **peculiar**

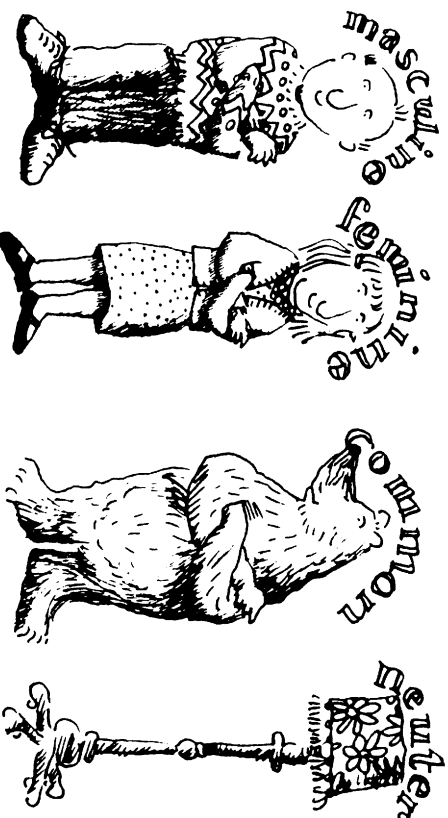
Gender of Nouns

(A)

1. The shepherd gave Francis a present of a ram.
2. The hero rescued the landlord from the giant.
3. The drake and the gander attacked the boy.
4. The manager ordered the waiter to serve the gentleman.
5. The host and his son welcomed the duke.
6. The lion killed the stag.
7. The prince spoke to the mayor.
8. The bachelor visited the abbot.
9. The actor and the steward spoke to the emperor.
10. Joseph's grandfather was once a governor/tutor.

(B)

1. policeman – masculine; gun – neuter; holster – neuter
2. teacher – common; student – common; room – neuter
3. man – masculine; goose – feminine; marsh – neuter
4. lady – feminine; handbag – neuter; arm – neuter
5. birds – common; nests – neuter; tree – neuter
6. dog – masculine; cow – feminine; field – neuter
7. mother – feminine; baby – common; pram – neuter
8. woman – feminine; bank – neuter; river – neuter



Contractions

(A)

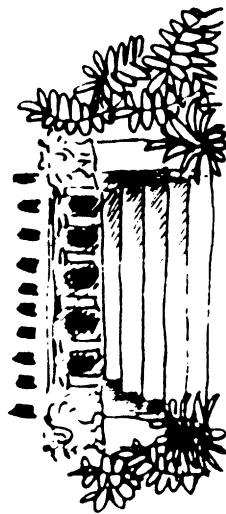
1. Don't forget to come early to the party.
2. She's got the fastest motorbike I've ever seen.
3. He doesn't know who'll be at the school drama tonight.
4. They'll be late coming, so let's not wait.
5. There's a ship I haven't seen before in the harbour.
6. I'd like to go to the play but I've no money.
7. We're all going to the Hallowe'en party.
8. If it isn't raining this evening, we'll go for a walk in the park.
9. We aren't ready yet for the dance.
10. What's the matter?

(B)

1. I shan't be able to go to the concert.
2. It's cold outside and it's raining heavily.
3. She didn't know the correct address.
4. He's the tallest boy in the class.
5. I'm sure he'll come this evening.
6. That's the girl who's acting in the play.
7. We're going to visit our aunt's house.



The Sun King



Questions

1. How big was the Incan empire?
The Incan empire stretched for 4,000 kilometres.
2. How did the Incas organise their communications in such a vast empire?
A road network connected all parts of the empire, with messages being relayed by runners stationed every few kilometres along the way.
3. Why did Francisco Pizarro set out for South America?
He set out for South America to find and take gold for himself.
4. How did the Inca or king, come to have such great power over his people?
His people believed that he was descended from the Sun god.
5. How did Atahualpa try to bargain for his freedom?
He tried to bargain for his freedom by offering vast amounts of gold.
6. Why did Pizarro order the execution of Atahualpa?
He ordered his execution because he was fearful of the consequences of releasing him.



Kinds of Nouns

(A)

1. Pat, Kate: proper; seaside: common
2. Powys, Wales: proper; county: common
3. woman: common; intelligence: abstract
4. chain, gold: common
5. dog, meat, bones: common
6. Friday: proper; fish, dinner: common
7. Tom, John: proper; tractor, horses: common; team: collective
8. cover, darkness: common
9. Westport, Mayo: proper; town: common
10. plague: collective; locusts, wheat: common
11. boy, wood, fire: common
12. Czar, Russia: proper; wealth: abstract
13. rabbits, grass, offers, fish: common
14. air, lungs: common
15. fisherman, basket, fish: common
16. pack: collective; dogs, sheep: common
17. owner, hotel, person: common
18. Joan: proper; parrot, cage: common
19. ship, reef: common; crew: collective
20. ruler: common; peace, safety: abstract; family: collective
21. treasure: common; beauty: abstract

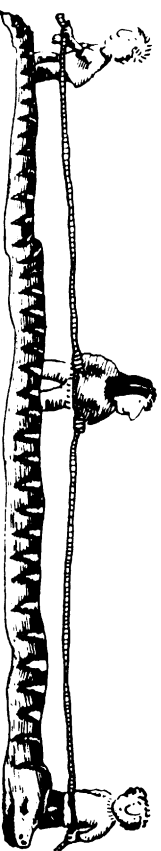


Startling Snakes



Questions

1. How do non-poisonous snakes kill their victims?
They coil their bodies around their victims and make them suffocate or die of heart failure.
2. How does the boa constrictor seize its prey?
It seizes its prey with its backward-pointed teeth.
3. Why must the boa constrictor swallow its victim whole?
The victim is swallowed whole because the boa constrictor's teeth are unsuitable for crushing and chewing food.
4. Describe the python.
The regal python is the longest snake in the world. It grows to a length of ten metres.
5. If you were a hunter, how would you trap a python?
I would wait until it had just eaten and was sluggish and sleepy. Then I would surprise it.
6. Why is the python considered valuable?
The python is considered valuable because in some countries its meat is regarded as very choice food. Also, its skin is highly prized and used to manufacture waterproof shoes, leather goods and coats.
7. What record does the anaconda hold?
The anaconda holds the record for eating the largest meals.
8. Which is the longest of the three snakes?
The regal python is the longest of the three snakes.

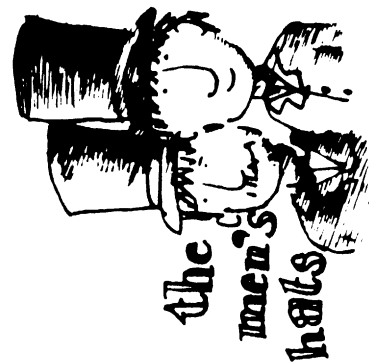


The Apostrophe



(A)

1. The **soldier's** helmet lay on the table.
2. **Mary's** friends arrived at the door.
3. **Mr. Murphy's** cat and **Mrs. Browne's** dog were killed last week.
4. The **ladies'** shoes and the **referee's** coat were stolen.
5. **John's** friend is staying at his **uncle's** cottage in the country.
6. **Men's** hats and **boys'** shoes are sold in that shop.
7. The **pupils'** classroom is bigger than the **teachers'** staffroom.
8. In his **mind's** eye, the poet still saw the **child's** beautiful face.
9. The **ship's** sail was torn by the strong wind.
10. **Carmel's** sister formed a Girl **Guides'** Club.
11. The cuckoo laid her eggs in different **birds'** nests.
12. The **baby's** nappies are hanging on the clothes line.
13. The **sun's** rays shone on the water's surface.
14. The **committee's** report praised the work done by the class.



The Apostrophe continued

(B)

1. The **war criminals' prison** was demolished in the explosion.
2. The **horse's hooves** were cut and bruised by the sharp cobbled stones.
3. She bought an electric guitar in her **cousin's shop**.
4. The **teenagers' recreation hall** was badly damaged by fire.
5. At the jumble sale the ladies sold several **men's cardigans**.
6. The two **players' names** were reported to the referee.
7. They sell beautiful toys and clothes in the **infants' department**.
8. It seems that the **boat's sails** were smashed in the storm.
9. We enjoyed the **orchestra's haunting melody**.



(C)

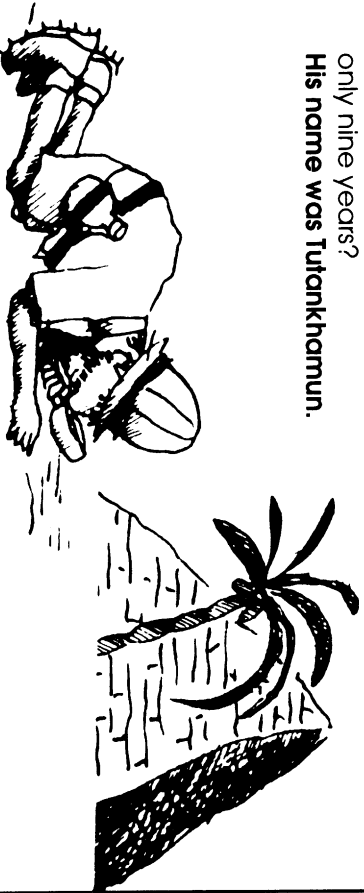
1. **Its** spines protect it from **its** enemies.
2. **It's** not certain if **its** leg is sprained.
3. **It's** a long way to Tipperary but **it's** worth going there.
4. **It's** time to leave but **it's** raining heavily.
5. **It's** a shame **its** wing is broken.
6. **It's** summer and the swallow has returned to **its** nest.
7. **It's** been a long time since we visited this art gallery.
8. **Its** white tail bobbed up and down as it scurried into **its** burrow.
9. **It's** not often we have seen an otter in **its** hole.
10. When **it's** winter in Ireland **it's** summer in Australia.
11. "**It's** been a wonderful evening," commented Orla, "and **it's** a pity we have to leave so soon."
12. **It's** obvious that the peacock is proud of **its** feathers.

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The Lost Tomb

Questions

1. For how long did the ancient Egyptian civilisation last?
It lasted for thirty centuries.
2. In what way were the Egyptians more advanced than others at the time?
They were more advanced because they had invented paper and had developed a detailed writing and measuring system.
3. Name some other achievements of this civilisation.
They were first to use locks and keys; they built the world's first lighthouse; they invented glass; and of course, they built the Pyramids.
4. Why was a Pharaoh buried with his possessions?
When a Pharaoh died, it was believed he passed down a long, lonely river to the underworld, to continue his life as ruler there.
5. Why were the royal burials carried out with great secrecy?
The burials were carried out with great secrecy to try to stop grave robbers from looting the tombs.
6. How long did Howard Carter spend searching for these tombs?
He spent seven years searching for them.
7. What did he find in the first room of the tomb?
He found furniture which was proved to be 3,000 years old.
8. What did he find in the centre of the next chamber?
He found a golden coffin there.
9. What was the name of the young Pharaoh who reigned for only nine years?
His name was Tutankhamun.



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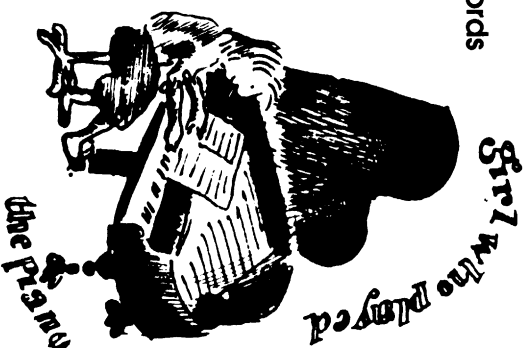
New Words

(A)

1. **steeplejack**
2. **coroner**
3. **florist**
4. **curator**
5. **matron**
6. **stevedore**
7. **greengrocer**
8. **chef**
9. **opician**
10. **taxidermist**

(B)

1. He **made up his mind** to go to the concert. **Decided.**
2. The woman in charge of the orchestra bowed to the audience. **Conductor.**
3. The music festival was **put off** until next week. **Postponed.**
4. The pop singer **said he was sorry** for arriving late. **Apologised.**
5. The singer was **worn out** at the end of the tour. **Exhausted.**
6. The girl who **played the piano** is my twin sister. **Pianist.**
7. The people in the church listened attentively to the organ recital. **Congregation.**
8. **All of a sudden**, there was a fanfare of trumpets. **Suddenly.**
9. He is **recovering his strength** at the hospital. **Convalescing.**
10. The composer wrote his own **life story**. **Autobiography.**
11. The festival of light opera is held **year after year**. **Annually.**
12. The flowers were **not real but made of plastic**. **Artificial.**
13. During the performance smoking was **not allowed**. **Prohibited.**
14. Mozart's music is appreciated and played **throughout the world**. **Worldwide/Universally.**
15. Frogs and toads **go for a long sleep** in winter. **Hibernate.**



Verbs

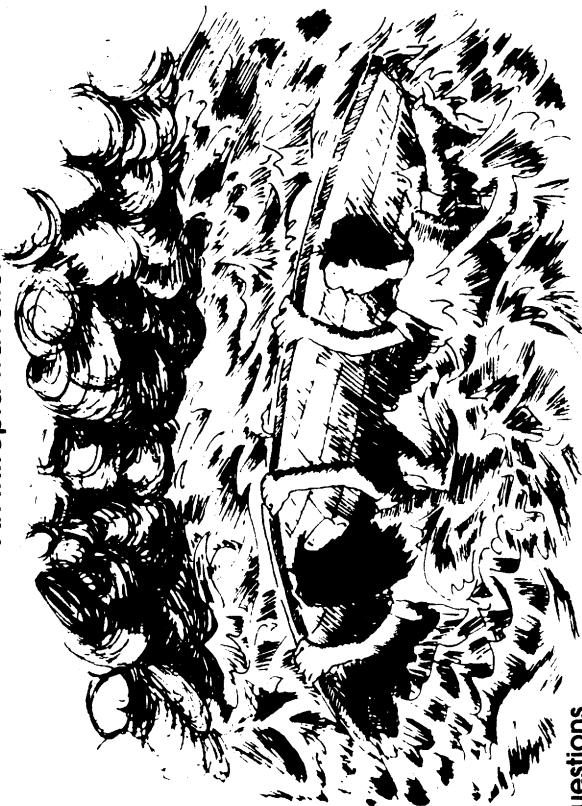


(A)

1. The dark horse **galloped** towards the final hurdle.
2. The mean thief **snatched** the old woman's purse.
3. The hungry hawks **devoured** the dead sparrow.
4. The odd couple **strolled** along the beach.
5. The upset customer **complained** to the manager.
6. The timid rabbit **scampered** across the meadow.
7. The brave soldiers **defended** their fortress.
8. The cow **chewed** the cud.
9. The police car **screached** to a halt.
10. Clear crystal water **gushed** from the rock.
11. Forked lightning **struck** the clock tower in the village.
12. The injured athlete **groaned** with pain.



An Intrepid Traveller



Questions

1. How did Dervla Murphy first develop an interest in travel?
She first developed this interest through reading about it.
2. How did she have access to so many books as a child?
Her father was the county librarian in Waterford.
3. What four continents has she visited?
She has visited Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.
4. What did she do in Dharmasala?
She worked there with Tibetan refugee children.
5. Why did her mule not complete the journey in Ethiopia?
He did not complete the journey because he was suffering from malnutrition, and was exchanged for a donkey.
6. What is the staple diet of Ethiopians?
Their staple diet is 'injara' and 'wat'.
7. Describe some of the hazards they encountered in the Andes.
The hazards were crossing swollen rivers, avoiding dangerous landslides, ascending steep mountain paths and descending into treacherous ravines.

The Past Participle

(A)

1. They had **come** from miles around to attend the festival.
2. As soon as he had **eaten** his meal he **ran** of out the door.
3. We had **swum** as far as the island in the river before he **spoke**.
4. The sheriff **knew** that the horse had been stolen.
5. The boy had **lain** there for hours.
6. If I had **gone** for the doctor in time the man would not have **frozen** to death.
7. The old man **knew** that his daughter had **won** the prize.
8. When I had **drawn** the sketch I **gave** it to the lady.
9. She **wrote** a letter to her friend but had **forgotten** to post it.
10. The bicycle which he **rode** had been **stolen**.
11. The boy **ran** away after he had **broken** the window.
12. No sooner had he **risen** than a fat rabbit **ran** across the field.
13. He had scarcely **awakened** when it **began** to snow.
14. The coat he **chose** to buy was **torn**.
15. The mayoress **shook** hands with the soprano who had **sung** in the church.

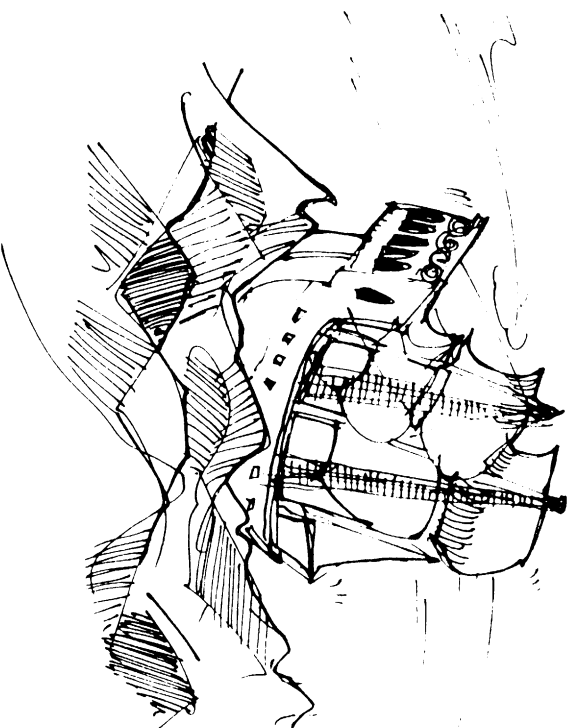
(B)

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
They fly	They flew	They have flown
We know	We knew	We have known
You steal	You stole	You have stolen
She rises	She rose	She has risen
He creeps	He crept	He has crept
I wear	I wore	I have worn
They forget	They forgot	They have forgotten
You draw	You drew	You have drawn
We awake	We awoke	We have awoken
They ring	They rang	They have rung
He speaks	He spoke	He has spoken

Who First Discovered America?

Questions

1. Why did Columbus find it so hard to hire a crew?
People were convinced that the world was flat and that if they sailed to the rim they would topple over it into hell.
2. Explain how the West Indies got their name.
Columbus believed that he had reached India and called the islands he found the West Indies.
3. How many days did it take Columbus to reach America?
It took him seventy days.
4. How did Leif Ericson come to hear of this new land?
Leif Ericson heard of the new land from the tale told by another Viking who had been blown off course in a storm.
6. When and where did St. Brendan live?
St. Brendan lived in the sixth century in Ireland.
7. In what ways did St. Brendan's second voyage differ from his first?
His first voyage was in a skin-covered boat and lasted five years. His second was in a wooden boat and lasted two years.



Quotation Marks

(A)

1. "Who scored the first goal?" asked Michael.
2. "Have you any old clothes?" enquired the old woman.
3. "You have torn my copy book," shouted Noel.
4. The taxi driver announced, "The cab is full."
5. Joan announced, "I like going to the cinema."
6. The man shouted, "Close the door after you."
7. Helen whispered, "The money is under the stone."

(B)

1. She christened the ship 'Hibernia'.
2. I went to see the pantomime 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs'.
3. Shakespeare wrote 'Macbeth' and 'Hamlet'.
4. At our local cinema I saw 'Moby Dick', 'Jaws', and 'Mary Poppins'.
5. Steven Spielberg made the film 'Raiders of the Lost Ark'.
6. 'The Twits' was written by Roald Dahl.
7. Patrick Pearse wrote the poem 'The Wayfarer'.
8. 'Goldilocks' and 'The Ugly Duckling' are two well-known pantomimes.
9. Jules Verne wrote 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea'.
10. John went to see the ballet 'Swan Lake'.



More Quotation Marks

(A)

1. The princess christened the ship 'Atlantis'.
2. Daniel Defoe wrote 'Robinson Crusoe'.
3. He enjoyed the pantomime 'Alice in Wonderland'.
4. She enjoyed reading the poem 'Silver'.
5. The Dubliners sang 'Molly Malone'.
6. We went to see the film 'Moby Dick'.
7. The maiden voyage of the 'Titanic' ended in disaster.
8. I bought a copy of 'Sonas' magazine.
10. I like the cartoons in the 'Irish Times'.

(B)

1. Ciaran remarked, "The kestrel is nesting in the ruins of Kilrath Abbey."
2. Tony enquired, "When will the new cinema open?"
3. "But that road is closed to traffic," interrupted Kevin.
4. "Dress properly for the interview," advised Roberta.
5. "Why did Dermot leave so early?" asked Shane.
6. "She recited the poem beautifully," said Cormac.
7. The singer complained, "The microphone was not working properly."
8. Maria requested, "May I borrow your Spanish guitar?"
9. "We have the best hurling team," boasted John.
10. "You must answer the question," ordered the judge.



Manu's Ark

Questions

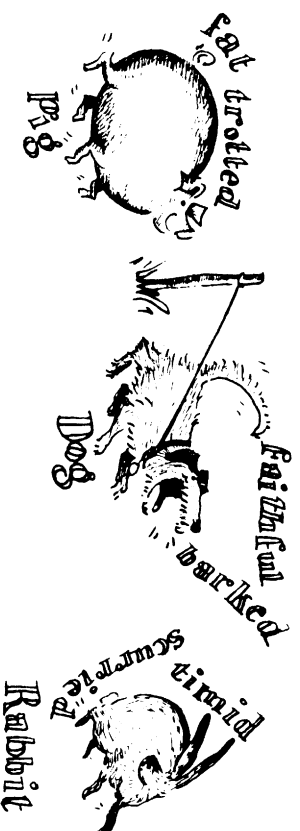
1. Why was the little fish frightened?
It was frightened because a big fish was trying to eat it.
2. Why did the little fish become a problem for Manu?
It became a problem because it kept on growing and growing.
3. Who created the world according to his story?
According to his story, Lord Brahma created the world.
4. What went into Manu's ark?
The seed of every living thing, including the seed of the seven holy fishis, the gods and the demons all went into Manu's ark.
5. Who saved Manu from the flood?
Brahma, Lord of all Living Things, saved Manu from the flood.
6. Why was he saved?
He was saved so that when the waters dropped he could create life again.



Adjectives 2

(B)

1. The gardener sprayed the **red** roses.
2. The **brown** leaves withered and died.
3. The **speckled** trout leaped in the deep pool.
4. The elephant has **white** ivory tusks.
5. The **yellow** daffodils waved in the evening breeze.
6. The **black** beetle crawled under a mossy rock.
7. The bog was covered with clumps of **purple** heather.
8. The **evergreen** firs covered the mountainside.
9. The Vikings were **fair-haired** warriors.
10. The **tawny** owl hooted in the pine forest.
11. The squirrel cracked the **hazel** nuts.
12. The **dark-skinned** natives swarmed around the boat.
13. A **silver** mist hung over the valley.
14. The lark sang in the clear **blue** sky.
15. The **grey** stallion roamed the prairies.
16. The **green-eyed** monster rose out of the lake.
17. The hedge-sparrow's nest had four **sky blue** eggs in it.
18. An Indian rode into the fort on a bright **piebald** pony.
19. The salmon's flesh is a **pink** colour.
20. The **golden** ears of corn waved gently in the breeze.



As Dead as a Dodo

Questions

1. Why do plants and animals try to increase their numbers?
They try to increase their numbers to enhance their chances of survival.
2. How is the rate of increase of animals controlled?
This is controlled by a huge natural destruction of their numbers by enemies or by competitors struggling to get the same food or place.
3. How does the extinction of a particular species come about?
If the destruction becomes very severe, the population of the species will begin to dwindle, and it may eventually become extinct.
4. When did the dinosaur become extinct?
The dinosaur became extinct 65 million years ago.
5. What reasons are given for the extinction of dinosaurs?
**The reasons suggested are:
Perhaps the flesh-eating dinosaurs killed off the vegetarians.
Perhaps some smaller, more intelligent creature wiped out dinosaurs by eating their unhatched eggs. It has even been suggested that a shower of deadly meteorites from outer space may have been responsible for the extinction.**
6. Where did the dodo live?
The dodo lived on the island of Mauritius.
7. How did the dodo get its name?
**It got its name because it was awkward looking.
Dodo means 'silly' or 'clumsy'.**
8. How did the dodo become extinct?
It became extinct because settlers arrived, bringing with them many new animals – dogs, cats, monkeys and pigs. The monkeys stole its eggs, the pigs trampled on its nests, while the cats and dogs killed the young birds.

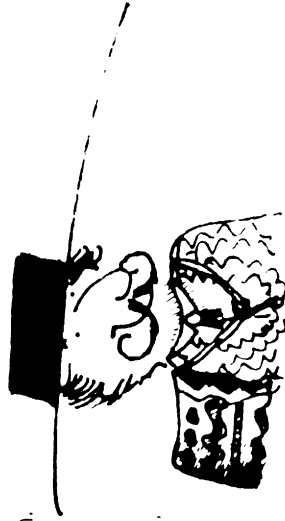
Adjectives 3

(A)

1. The shopkeeper bought a chest of **Indian** tea.
2. My aunt has a **Siamese** cat and a **Scottish** sheepdog.
3. I enjoy **American** movies and **Italian** operas.
4. The **Chinese** restaurant serves **Danish** cheese and **French** wines.
5. The **Russian** government expelled the **British** diplomat.
6. We flew over the **Welsh** Mountains and the **Irish** Sea.
7. The lady bought an expensive **Parisian** perfume.
8. Switzerland is famous for its **Alpine** rescue climbers.

(B)

1. A **melodious** sound.
2. A **mountainous** region.
3. A **famous** artist.
4. A **dangerous** journey.
5. A **mischievous** child.
6. A **mysterious** air crash.
7. A **poisonous** snake.
8. A **rebellious** tribe.
9. A **humorous** person.
10. A **vigorous** blow.



(C)

1. The **influential** nobleman helped the poor.
2. The **joyous** occasion was marred by heavy rain.
3. The old beggar was a **piteous** sight to behold.
4. The **dangerous** warrior brandished his sword.
5. We were outnumbered and the situation was **hopeless**.
6. The **courageous** man dived into the river and saved the girl.
7. She is a **charitable** lady.
8. The actress lived in a **luxurious** apartment.
9. The **obedient** child went to bed.
10. The **victorious** team paraded around the town.



Questions

1. Why do animals in civilised parts of the world flee from people? **They flee from people because they look on him as their enemy.**
2. What motives led the writer and his wife to take pity on the wild creatures of the countryside?
The writer and his wife pitied the creatures because they were hunted, and they both were lovers of nature.
3. Which pastime, much practised by many other people in the district, was disliked by the new owners?
The pastimes disliked by the new owners were hunting and trapping.
4. Name the features of the plot which made it well suited for use as an animal sanctuary.
The features were:
Three-quarters of it consisted of an old pit with sloping banks overgrown with weeds, brambles and thorn bushes. Large lichen-covered rocks were embedded in the soil. A thick untrimmed hedge surrounded the whole place, with, here and there, oak, ash and elm trees.
5. In what way did the new owners make it still more attractive to certain animals?
They made a pond with an island near the centre.
6. What proof is there that the birds and mammals soon discovered where they were welcome?
Thirty-seven different species of birds have nested there and reared their young. Twelve species of mammal have brought up families, while five others have visited.
8. run away – flee
taken away – removed
missing – lacking
guarded – protected
shelter – refuge
buried – embedded
find out – discover
kinds – species

The Silent World

Questions

1. Why, do you think, the two divers swam close together?
They swam close together for safety.
2. How did they defend themselves against the sharks?
They defended themselves with a knife and their camera.
3. Why did Dumas resolutely face the sharks?
He faced the sharks resolutely because facing a shark makes it hesitates in its attack.
4. What words in the story indicate that the divers were familiar with the habits of the sharks?
The words are tireless and indestructible.
6. What other danger, besides the sharks, did the divers fear?
The other dangers they feared were exhaustion, cold and lack of air.
10. (a) move back or withdraw – **retreat**
(b) confused as to one's bearings – **disorientated**
(c) total loss of strength – **exhaustion**
(d) cannot be destroyed – **indestructible**
(e) driving and pushing forward – **propulsive**
(f) agitated in mind – **distraught**
(g) snatched or picked off – **plucked**
(h) not expressing any emotion – **expressionless**
(i) with determination – **resolutely**



Similes

(B)

1. As sly as a fox
2. As sturdy as an ox
3. As silly as a sheep
4. As white as snow
5. As hungry as a wolf
6. As fast as a hare
7. As obstinate as a mule
8. As blind as a bat
9. As gentle as a lamb
10. As good as gold
11. As cold as ice
12. As fresh as a daisy
13. As timid as a rabbit
14. As black as night/coal
15. As fierce as a lion
16. As wise as an owl
17. As frisky as a lamb
18. As tender as a chicken
19. As stubborn as a mule
20. As sweet as honey



Meteorites

Questions

1. What falls on Earth each day without being noticed?
Each day stardust falls on Earth without being noticed.
2. What is a meteorite?
Meteorites are very small asteroids made of iron, rock or a mixture of both.
3. Why were meteorites of value to Indians?
They made weapons and implements out of the iron content.
4. What great landmark is there in the Arizona Desert, U.S.A.?
It is a crater 1,300 metres wide and 200 metres deep.
5. When and how was this landmark created?
It was created 25,000 years ago when a huge meteorite crashed there.
6. Why did Daniel Barringer begin mining operations in the area?
He was convinced that the priceless core of the meteorite was buried somewhere beneath the crater.
7. Why did Leonid Kulik mount an expedition to Siberia?
He mounted the expedition to find the place where a meteorite had caused a great explosion.
8. What did he find there?
He found that an entire forest, stretching for 30 kilometres, had been flattened by the blast.



Prefixes

(A)

1. The warning sign declared that it was **unsafe** to swim near the rock.
2. He **unlocked** the door and unleashed the Alsatian dog.
3. Mrs. Murphy's electricity was disconnected because her bill was **unpaid**.
4. The injured player was **unfit** to continue playing.
5. People who are **unfaithful** are not loyal.
6. The patient was **unwell** after falling from the ladder.
7. At the inquiry, many facts previously **undisclosed** were revealed.
8. Helen was **unlucky** to fall and break her leg.
9. The ship's cargo was **unloaded** at the dockside.
10. The tyrant king imposed **unfair** taxes on the people.
11. We had to arise at an **unearthly** hour.
12. The **unruly** spectators disrupted the game.

(B)

1. **interval**
2. **intervene**
3. **interchange**
4. **intercept**
5. **interrupt**
6. **interjection**
7. **intermission**
8. **intermediate**



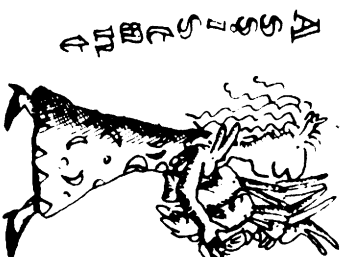
Suffixes

(B)

1. She earned a **livelihood** as a solicitor.
2. There will be many **hopeful** candidates in the next election.
3. The **luckless** gambler lost a fortune in Las Vegas.
4. Our babysitter is a very **capable** person.
5. The pupil was given extra homework because of his **foolish** behaviour.
6. The **seductive** model wore a beautiful evening dress.
7. The musician played a **lively** jig on the violin.
8. Stanley Baldwin was the leader of a great political **movement**.
9. The motorist was heavily fined for **dangerous** driving.
10. The brave **action** of the fireman saved many lives.

(C)

1. The prisoner of war tunnelled his way to **freedom**.
2. In order to start the machine you must push the lever in a **clockwise** direction.
3. Martin Luther was the founding father of **Protestantism**.
4. The **homeless** man was given shelter for the night.
5. She was a very hard-working and efficient **manageress**.
6. He rang the office to **inform** his employer that he was ill.
7. She sat down in a **comfortable** armchair and read the newspaper.
8. The **missionary** devoted his life to working for the poor.
9. They listened attentively as the story began to **unfold**.
10. A cure for the **illness** has been **lately** discovered.



The Great Escaper

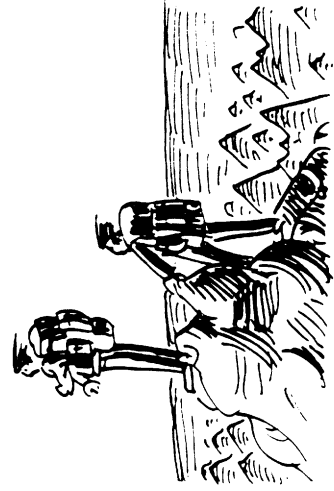
Questions

1. What was Erich Weiss's first job in a circus?
His first circus job was as a trapeze performer.
2. Why did he adopt the name Houdini?
He adopted the name Houdini in honour of his hero, Houdan.
3. Why would convicts like to have the powers of Houdini?
They would like his powers so they could easily escape from any prison.
4. What daring act did he perform from the top of a skyscraper?
He escaped easily from a strait jacket whilst hanging upside down there.
5. What narrow escape did he once have?
He was handcuffed and dropped through a hole in the frozen Delaware River. It took him six minutes before he managed to struggle to the surface.
7. What unfortunate accident led to his death?
One night a student caught him unawares with a fierce punch to the stomach. This left him badly injured and he never recovered.



Comparison of Adjectives 2

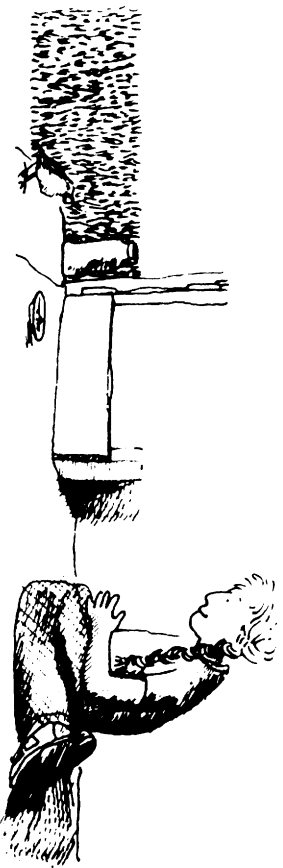
1. She is the **bigger** of the twins.
2. Which is the **taller**, a giraffe or a camel?
3. The painting is as **beautiful** as the photograph.
4. This boy made the **fewest** number of errors.
5. Harry was **more cautious** than his brother.
6. The carpenter sawed off the **rougher** end of the log.
7. There were **fewer** spectators than runners at the sports stadium.
8. He is the **smallest** boy in the choir.
9. The **better** team won the rugby final.
10. Mary is the **younger** of the two girls.
11. My **elder** twin sister is in hospital.
12. The **farthest** away mountains are shrouded in mist.
13. Which is the **easiest** subject to learn, English, Russian or French?
14. My father is **wiser** than I.
15. I have **fewer** records than you have.
16. The teacher said our school was **unique**.
17. Niamh has the **lighter** end of the ladder.
18. The four **best** players are being dropped from the team.
19. Susan is the **eldest** member of the family.
20. Here is the **most ancient** antique in the museum.
21. Harry held the **thicker** end of the rope.
22. She takes a **few** lumps of sugar in her coffee.
23. My penknife is **sharper** than yours.



The Robin

Questions

2. In what ways did the robin show his exceptional tameness? **He showed his exceptional tameness by entering the house and by perching on the author's knee or hand.**
3. "One morning, I heard an unusually loud burst of song". What caused the robin to sing so loudly on that occasion? **The robin's reflection in the mirror was the cause of the loud burst of song.**
4. Why should the sparrows be envious? **They were envious because of the food and attention the robin was receiving.**
5. "He no longer came up to the house." Why not? **The robin no longer went up to the house because he was moulting and had lost most of his feathers, including his tail.**
6. If you did not understand the word "moulting", you could make out its meaning from the paragraph. Explain how. **The paragraph describes the robin's bedraggled appearance, and his gradual loss of feathers.**



Prepositions



(A)

1. My friends and I are going hiking **to** Galway **on** Saturday.
2. The gold was **in** an iron box **under** the floor.
3. She received a letter **from** her friend in Paris.
4. The girl stood **near** the bank of the river.
5. John returned **to** work **after** a few days.
6. The call of the bugle awoke me **from** my sleep.
7. Fools rush **in** where angels fear **to** tread.
8. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed **about** the earth.
9. The raft was swept downriver **by** the swift-flowing current.
10. The hare ran **across** the field and disappeared through an opening **in** the ditch.
11. Mary sat **beside** her friend **during** the concert.
12. **Before** descending, the helicopter hovered **above** the ship.
13. She left the office **at** three o'clock sharp and did not return.
14. I hid **behind** the tree and watched the soldiers marching **across** the bridge.
15. **To** whom were you speaking **on** the telephone?
16. Many domestic animals were drowned **during** the flood.
17. There is an ancient castle just **beyond** the river.
18. The foreign ship will not arrive **till** noon.

The 300 Million Year War



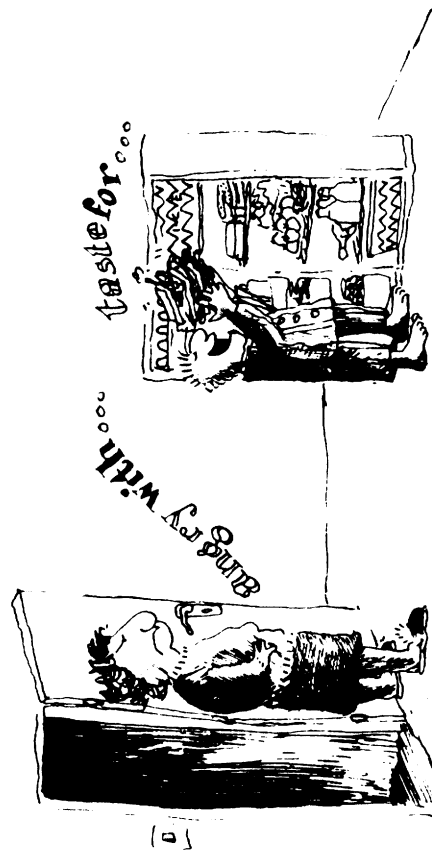
Questions

1. What is the '300 million year war'?
The '300 million year war' is the 'war' between plants and insects.
2. What advantages have insects in this 'war'?
They have two advantages:
(i) **they can move;** (ii) **they vastly outnumber the plants.**
3. Who was Charles Darwin?
He was a great naturalist.
4. What 'weapons' do plants use to defend themselves?
Plants use deadly chemicals and poisonous gases and liquids to defend themselves.
5. What did Darwin's experiment show?
It showed that out of 357 plants, 295 were destroyed by insects.
6. When does the bracken plant produce cyanide?
It produces cyanide when attacked by chewing insects.
7. Why are ants not poisoned by bracken?
Ants are safe because they drink its nectar.
8. What is a carnivorous plant?
It is a plant which traps, kills and devours insects.

Prepositions 2

(B)

1. The woman was an authority **on** flowers.
2. The teacher was proud **of** his pupils.
3. The artist took pride **in** his work.
4. The architect was opposed **to** the building plan.
5. I have the highest regard **for** my uncle.
6. He relied **on** his wife **for** strength.
7. I was disgusted **with** the man's behaviour.
8. According **to** the doctor the patient was very ill.
9. The team was inspired **by** its captain.
10. The journalist wrote **about** the exciting motor race.



The Computer Age

Questions

1. Who developed the first computers?
The first computers were developed by the allies during the Second World War.
2. For what purpose were these first computers created?
They were created to crack enemy codes.
3. In what way are today's computers better than the earlier models?
They are smaller, cheaper and far more efficient and reliable than the earlier ones.
5. Why are computers essential for space travel?
They are essential for the scientists to work out precise and complex calculations, for example, to work out flight paths for rocket probes.
6. Explain how the computer is more than just a great calculating machine.
It is more than just a great calculating machine because it has enormous powers of storing and dealing with information.
7. How are computers used in crime detection?
The police, at the press of a button, can have immediate access to any part of their files – lists of criminals, fingerprints, missing persons, owners of cars, etc. The computer can sort and compare information, so that fingerprints can be matched, or files sifted through to build up information on suspects.

The Skelligs

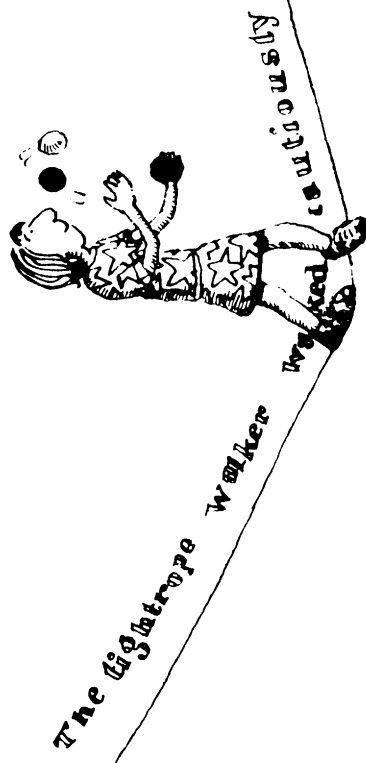


Questions

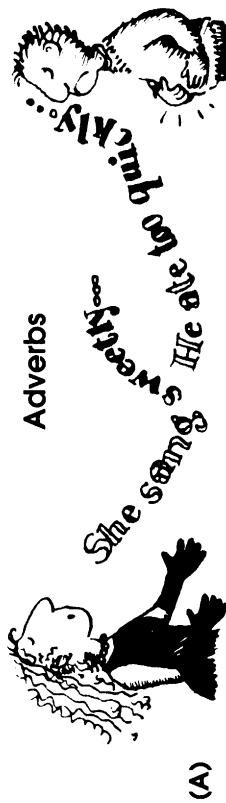
2. How does he continue to amaze the architects?
They are amazed because they cannot work out how he arrived at the summit and left his foundation stone there.
3. What people now live on Skellig?
Three lighthouse-keepers now live on Skellig.
4. What very important service is carried on there by these men?
The keep the beam of light working so it cuts out a warning path in the ocean.
5. What purpose did the two spring wells suit?
They suited the purpose of the lone man who first went there.
6. What tells us that the 'lone man' was joined by others on the island?
The passage refers to the little group of houses he built with his colleagues.
7. How does the writer prove that the houses built by the early climbers were actually better constructed than those built in later days?
The writer states that merciless winds have ripped the roofs from modern stone houses at the base of the lighthouse, and that the houses built by the early climbers defy the Atlantic.
8. What is referred to as 'the European window nearest America'?
9. What does the name 'Skellig' mean?
The name 'Skellig' means a reef or a rock.

'Walked' or 'Went'

1. The defeated team **plodded** wearily ...
2. The soldiers **marched** quickly ...
3. The little baby **crawled** happily ...
4. The brave girl **climbed** courageously ...
5. The tightrope walker **stepped** cautiously ...
6. The leading athlete **raced** ...
7. The dark cat **prowled** silently ...
8. The lost explorer **wandered** aimlessly ...
9. Napoleon **stroled** triumphantly ...
10. The injured stallion **limped** painfully ...



Adverbs



(A)

The house at the corner of the street was on fire. I hurried **eagerly** to the scene. The roof was ablaze. Men rushed **frantically** about the place with buckets of water. The fire was spreading **rapidly**, fanned by a still breeze. Blazing beams tumbled to Earth as the flames **greedily** devoured the underlying supports. Showers of sparks burst **brilliantly around** in all directions, **vividly** illuminating the spreading shadows of night. In the distance the wailing of the fire brigade's siren could be **clearly** heard.

(B)

1. The soldiers fought **courageously**.
2. The doors were closed **hurriedly**.
3. The boy broke the window **accidentally**.
4. The cat was lying **peacefully** beside the fire.
5. The judge listened **carefully** to the jury's verdict.
6. When the master of the hounds sounded the bugle call, the dogs came **immediately**.
7. Mary played the piano **skilfully** and Joan danced **gracefully**.
8. The gypsy looked **contemptuously** at the handful of coins given to him by the rich lady.
9. Our aunt comes to visit us **occasionally**.

(C)

heavy – heavily	sweet – sweetly	weary – wearily
faithful – faithfully	happy – happily	quick – quickly
certain – certainly	short – shortly	poor – poorly
humble – humbly	skilful – skilfully	hopeful – hopefully
obedient – obediently	simple – simply	high – highly

Page 74

The Genius of Albert Einstein

Questions

1. Why is Copernicus famous?
He is famous because he was a great astronomer who proved that the Earth was one small planet revolving round the Sun.
2. Many people were upset and confused by the findings of Copernicus. Can you explain why?
Up till the time Copernicus proved this, people believed that the Earth was the centre of the Universe.
3. Why did Einstein not do well at school?
Einstein at school was slow to speak and was considered dull by his teachers; he disliked memorising facts and hated the tough discipline.
5. What did he write at the age of twenty five?
He wrote a short paper called 'The Special Theory of Relativity'.
6. How did scientists become convinced that Einstein's theories were correct?
They became convinced after carrying out experiments and making discoveries.
7. What does it mean to say that time is 'relative'?
It means that energy, matter, light, space and time are all related. Put simply, time is relative to speed. They correspond to each other in some way.
8. What is the connection between Einstein and the atom bomb?
It was Einstein's theory that unlocked the secret of the atom showing the enormous amount of energy it contained.



Page 75

Confusing Prepositions

(A)

1. The tawny owl swooped **past** its nest.
2. My racing pigeon **passed** over the house.
3. The sick fox **passed** on the dreaded disease, rabies.
4. I **passed** beneath the low archway.
5. The bat flew **past** in wide circles.
6. The circus was cheered as it **passed** through the town.
7. The ship sailed **past** the lighthouse and **passed** through the canal.
8. The racing cars sped **past** the grandstand and **passed** the finishing line.
9. He is **past** fifty and has recently **passed** his driving test.

(A)

1. She jumped **into** the river and swam towards the boy **in** the boat.
2. While the lady was **in** her office, thieves broke **into** her house.
3. The rocket soared **into** the air and went **into** orbit around the world.
4. The otter swished its tail **in** the rushes before plunging **into** the river.
5. The boxer stepped **into** the ring and became involved **in** a dispute.
6. The sentence written **in** French must be translated **into** English.
7. Four **into** twenty eight goes seven times, the number of days **in** a week.
8. The magician changed the eggs **in** the hat **into** silver balls.
9. Looking **into** her crystal ball, the old lady saw **into** the future.
10. He held a stick **in** his hand as he stepped **into** the room.

Pages 76 and 77

The Pirate Queen

Questions

- Where and when did Grace O'Malley live?
She lived in Ireland in the sixteenth century.
- How did she rise to power?
She married the chieftain Donal O'Flaherty, and she was a natural leader.
- How did she earn her living?
She earned her living by a mixture of trade and piracy.
- Why was her castle attacked in 1575?
It was attacked because Queen Elizabeth of England was trying to remove power from the Gaelic chieftains and control Connaught.
- Why did Grace march away with her cattle after her husband died?
She was making sure that she kept everything her husband had.
- Why did she travel to the court of Queen Elizabeth?
She travelled there to argue her case personally for the return of her property.

Page 77

The word 'took'

(B)

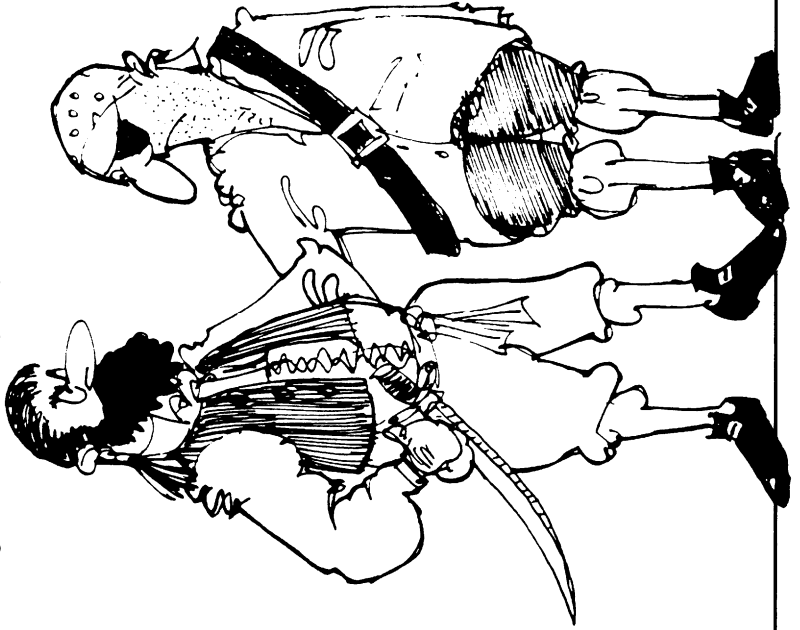
- He **accepted** the prize on behalf of his absent friend.
- The thief **stole** the lady's handbag from the counter.
- The farmer **drove** his cattle to the fair.
- The worried mother **brought** her baby to the doctor.
- She **drank** a hot cup of coffee before going out.
- The native woman **carried** the basket of eggs on her head.
- She **caught** the early train home from work.
- The boy **picked** the juicy pears from the top of the tree.
- The child's outstretched hands **grabbed** the lifebelt.
- The workers **ate** a substantial meal in the evening.

Page 77 continued

The over-used word 'put'

(C)

- The price of bread will be **reduced** from tomorrow.
- The secretary **filed** the report in the cabinet.
- The outlaws **surrendered** their guns.
- She could not **tolerate** the hustle and bustle of New York.
- The pirates **hoisted** the 'Jolly Roger'.
- The voters **elected** a new government.
- Most of the novel was **written** very clearly.
- Save** some money for a rainy day.
- The warehouseman **stored** the goods.
- The village fair has been **postponed** for a week.



Pronouns 1

(A)

"It is time for **me** to know **you** now. **You** are abusive and cantankerous like all pampered pets. **You** forget the times I have saved **you** from the cat, who will some day kill **you**. Next time I see her stalking **you** I will leave **you** to **your** fate. And when any strange mongrels or pups visit the house I will not hang around like I do. Good day to **you**," remarked Fido to **his** friend Mrs. Rabbit.

(B)

Everybody said that Wopsy was an unusual dog. **I** thought so too. But then, **he** was a strange animal. **He** had only one eye and one ear. However, all the children loved playing with **him**. His colour was black and orange and maybe **he** was because his favourite food was orange peel. **We** were all sad when **he** choked after swallowing a goose's windpipe. My father buried **him** in a deep hole at the bottom of the garden.

(C)

1. Joan and I went for a walk.
2. Who is there? It is **us**.
3. Give **her** the money.
4. The dog chased **him** and **me**.
5. He invited John and **me** into the shop.
6. The flood prevented **them** from proceeding.
7. It seems to be **him**.
8. Is that **her** in the blue hat?
9. He gave **them** to **him**.
10. He saw **us** in the street.
11. It now appears it was **him**.
12. She was certain it was **them**.

Two Great Buildings

	Empire State Building	Great Pyramid
Age	65 years	4,500 years
Location	New York, USA	Gizeh, Egypt
Height	381 metres	160 metres
Purpose for which it was built	office space	tomb for the Pharaoh
Length of construction	15 months	30 years
Cost of construction	\$40,000,000	\$10,000,000
Tools and equipment used	cranes, diggers, electric drills, steel hammers	levers, wooden mallets, copper axes and saws
Materials used	steel and concrete	blocks of stone
Workers who built it	well-paid builders	slaves
Occupiers	office workers	dead Pharaoh and his queen
Number of visitors each year	1,500,000	2,000,000

Pronouns 2

"I" and "Me"

(A)

1. She gave **me** a sweet and I gave her an orange.
2. Let **you** and **me** go to the cinema tonight.
3. He pushed **me** and I stumbled.
4. Mary and I played chess.
5. Mother divided the sweets between Jill and **me**.
6. Mary is older than **me** but I am stronger than she.
7. The ball hopped between Tim and **me** but I caught it.
8. The headmistress told **me** to go home and I went.
9. The angry cow chased **me** and I jumped over the ditch.
10. My brother is nearly as tall as I.
11. Rory is older than **me** but I am younger than Fiona.
12. Let Charles and **me** work together.
13. She is almost as big as I.
14. The teacher asked **me** to do the sum on the board and I did it.
15. It is I who called to see you last night.
16. Do you think it was I who stole your pencil?
17. I am certain that it was not I who did it.
18. That dress fits her better than **me**.
19. She gave **me** an apple and I bought her an ice cream.



The Relative Pronoun 'Who'

(A)

1. The passenger **who** left Dublin airport at six arrived in Heathrow an hour later.
2. The lady **who** brought the cake is in the kitchen.
3. The garda **who** rescued the old man was awarded a medal for bravery.
4. The boy **who** stole the apples was caught by the gardener.
5. The politician **who** appeared on television defended the government.
6. The child **who** ran across the road was knocked down by a car.
7. The girl **who** trained every day won the gold medal.
8. The surgeon **who** did the operation spoke to the patient that evening.
9. The little boy **who** lost his schoolbag was crying in the yard.
10. The centre forward **who** scored the goal was congratulated by his captain.



Page 85

The Boy Who Saved A Swan

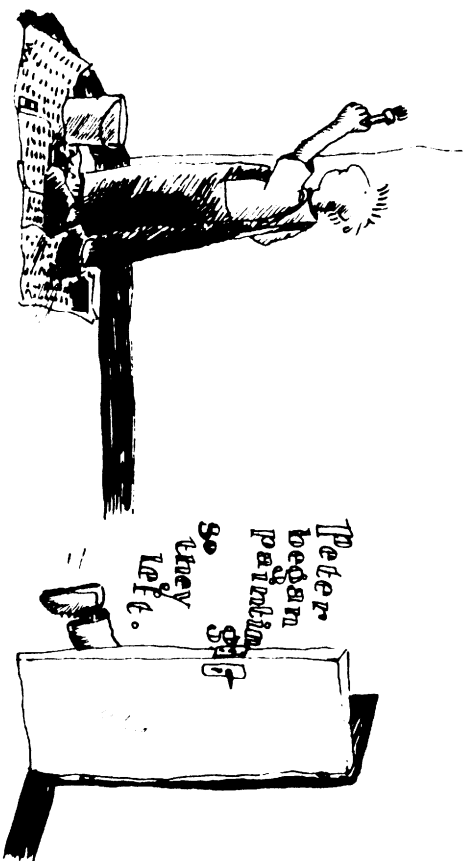
Questions

1. What were Siddhartha's favourite pastimes?
One of his favourite pastimes was to go hunting for deer.
2. Why was the king pleased to have a son?
The king was pleased to have a son who would rule over his kingdom after he died.
3. Why did Siddhartha free the deer?
Siddhartha freed the deer because he could see how frightened it was. He was concerned that the deer might be hurt and feel pain.
4. Why did Siddhartha press the arrow into his own arm?
He pressed the arrow into his arm because he had never felt pain and he wondered how it would feel.
5. How did Siddhartha treat the injured swan?
He poured honey on to the wound and covered it with leaves.
6. Why did Devadatta want the swan?
Devadatta wanted the swan for a feast.
7. Why was Devadatta not entitled to keep the swan?
He was not entitled to keep it because Siddhartha had saved the swan's life and it was his by right.



Page 86

Conjunctions



(A)

1. The ship will not sail **until** all the cargo has been unloaded.
2. Margaret passed her examination **although** she never seemed to study.
3. The referee looked at his watch **before** blowing his whistle.
4. The tenants hate the landlord **because** he is a cruel master.
5. John will sing **if** you play the piano.
6. Our cat has a long tail **but** a Manx cat has none.
7. He thought the book was stolen **yet** he had given it to his friend.
8. My brother is going to buy either a guitar **or** a record player.
9. **Since** there is no electricity he will have to use candles.
10. **When** the wall is dry we shall begin painting.
11. The champion boxer was neither proud **nor** boastful.

Conjunctions

(A)

1. **When** Dick arrived at the station, the train had gone.
2. **When** the dog did not stop barking, his master became angry.
3. **When** the snow began to fall, the farmer went looking for his sheep.
4. **When** the lion escaped, panic spread through the town.
5. **When** the referee blew his whistle, the game was finally over.
6. **When** the farmer appeared with his gun, the foxes fled in terror.
7. **When** Patrick left school at eighteen, he joined the army.
8. **When** the children heard the loud clap of thunder, they became frightened.
9. **When** gold was discovered in the valley, the news spread like wildfire.
10. **When** the ice had finally melted, a golden daffodil appeared.

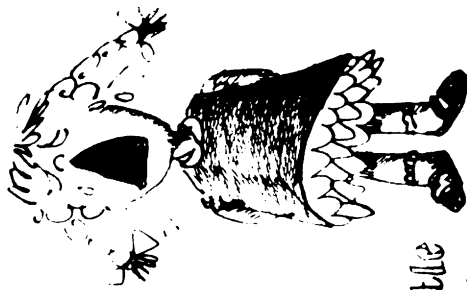


Interjections

(A)

1. **Hello!** who's speaking?
2. **Hush!** don't make a sound.
3. **Ouch!** that hurts.
4. **Alas!** he died young.
5. **Hurrah!** we have won the cup.
6. **Good gracious!** what is that?
7. **Shame on you!** you pinched me.
8. **Help!** man overboard.
9. **Halt!** who goes there?
10. **Bravo!** he rescued the little girl.
11. **Open up!** police on duty.
12. **Stop!** road up.
13. **Oh!** the little girl is crying.

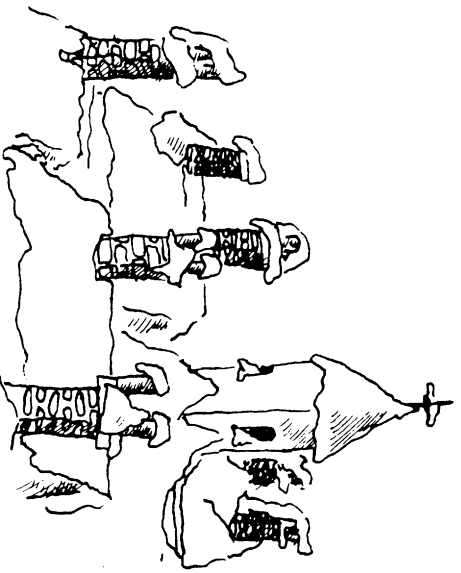
*the
little
girl
is
crying*



Hush!

Grammatical Errors

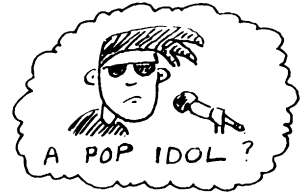
1. "You acted **wrongly**," said his mother.
2. He got a **loan** of my new bicycle.
3. Shakespeare wrote the play '**Hamlet**'.
4. Christine is the **taller** of the two girls.
5. More than one person **was** involved in the production.
6. At half past eight the procession **passed** our door.
7. Neither Pat **nor** Mary is going to the concert tonight.
8. The actor played the principal **role** in the play.
9. My mother thought the doll was **too** expensive.
10. Many of the wounded men died **of** thirst in the desert.
11. She **chose** a book from the shelf and read the title.
12. **Who's** the lady whose sister was killed in the accident?
13. The twins shared the bunch of grapes **among** the players.
14. Sarah lives in **no. 9** Cherry Avenue.
15. He is the **oldest** inhabitant in the town.
16. A native of Scotland is called a **Scotsman**.
17. I bought a **historical** novel in the book shop.
18. In winter they never go **anywhere**.
19. Stephen's painting was very different to that of his **sister**.
20. It's a pity **it's** snowing in the country.



21. The children had no school either on Saturday **or** on Sunday.
22. Each of the girls **has** a room in the hotel.
23. "This antique is **unique**," commented the expert.
24. He knew that the strange bird was **an** owl.
25. The cunning fox ran **off** with a plump chicken.
26. The boy had **rung** the bell without first looking at the name on the door.
27. She should have **gone** to visit her grandmother yesterday.
28. You and I were very lucky to escape from the fire.
29. Tom or Kathleen must have **taken** the pen.
30. **Whom** did you see at the dance last night?
31. Ursula is the **smaller** of the two girls.
32. Pat and **she** ran **away** from the vicious dog.
33. The king did not know who had **done** the evil act.
34. He **thought** he had made a big mistake.
35. The artist's work is much superior **to** mine.
36. It was not **he** who robbed the bank.
37. Everybody must bring their tennis **racquet**.
38. This is the robin **that** built its nest in our garage.
39. Either the king or the queen **is** going to present the award.
40. They made **quite** a considerable commotion.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Confusing words



- Look up the following words in a dictionary and write their meanings.

1. desert _____
2. dessert _____
3. lose _____
4. loose _____
5. faint _____
6. feint _____
7. pray _____
8. prey _____
9. idle _____
10. idol _____



- Put each word in a sentence.



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

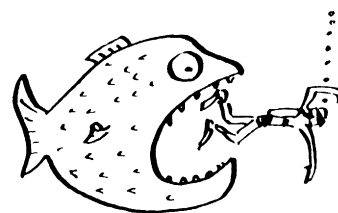
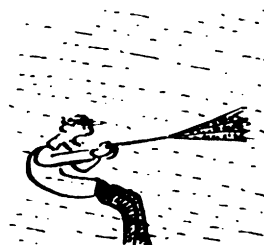
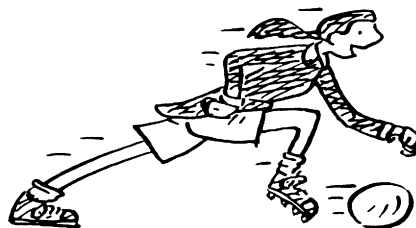
Adverbs and adjectives

Adverbs are words that generally modify verbs. They usually tell how, when or where the action takes place. Sometimes an **adverb** modifies another part of speech, but never a **noun** or a **pronoun**.

Adjectives are words that add to the meaning of **nouns** or **pronouns**.

(A) *Underline the **adverbs** in these sentences.*

1. The athletic footballer dribbled the ball skilfully.
2. Sprinting quickly, James passed the leading runner.
3. My happy uncle is whistling tunefully.
4. The skilled surgeon carefully stitched the wound.
5. The birds chirped merrily.
6. "This light is shining too brightly," whispered Ahmed to Nimish.
7. Unfortunately it started to rain. Luckily I had an umbrella.
8. The marginal seat was hotly contested in the election.
9. The injured boy's mother was very worried.
10. Sue said that her Christmas present was absolutely lovely.



(B) *Underline the **adjectives** in these sentences.*

1. Rory's tie was a very unusual colour.
2. She drank a glass of clear, still water.
3. An old man walked slowly up the steep hill.
4. The boastful bully was really a lonely person.
5. A beautiful gazelle stepped gracefully through the grass.
6. The raging storm was followed by great calm.
7. The gift that she really wanted was a blue, silk scarf.
8. The huge shark started to attack the terrified swimmer.
9. Old King Cole was a merry old soul.
10. The seven colours of the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Name: _____ Date: _____

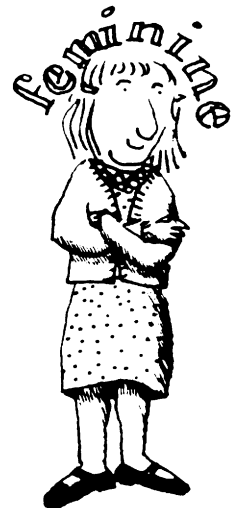
Masculine (male) and feminine (female)

- (A) Put the masculine words from this list under the heading **male** and the feminine words under the heading **female**.

authoress, son, deacon, lad, heifer, hen, steward, heroine, beau, maidservant, lady, madam, giant, belle, prophet, daughter, baron, peer, spinster, widower:



Male	Female
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



- (B) Select one word from each list and write a sentence that includes both, showing that you know the meanings of both words. Write ten sentences, and use all twenty words.

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

- (C) Use one of your sentences as the first sentence of a short story (about 100 words). Give it a suitable title.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compound words

A 'compound' word is a word made up of two or more existing words. For example 'neck' and 'lace' makes necklace.

(A) The following letter groups can all make compound words.
Rearrange them to find the right word. Write it down.

1. trtoiofpn

2. dishfog

3. robmode

4. criotaan

5. eegghhdo

6. riparot

7. textealab

8. fanchusfd

9. usiland

10. chatkays

11. boglumi

12. upaten

13. yobufile

14. leadthigh

15. ehehacad

16. finerug

17. wolfsnake

18. rotskamp

19. meanfir

20. crowedpoke

f _____

d _____

_____ m

r _____

_____ g

_____ t

b _____

h _____

_____ l

_____ k

g _____

_____ t

_____ y

h _____

h _____

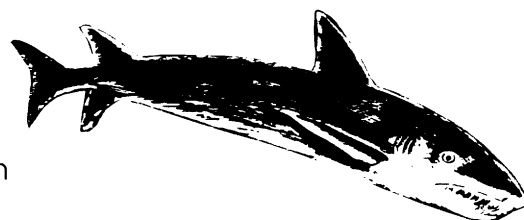
_____ e

s _____

_____ k

_____ m

w _____



(B) Write another twenty compound words beginning with the first part of each compound word above. Write them in alphabetical order.

Teachers' note (delete when copying): for more able pupils, delete the clue letters. Answers are as follows: 1. footprint, 2. dogfish, 3. bedroom, 4. raincoat, 5. hedgehog, 6. airport, 7. battleaxe, 8. handcuffs, 9. sundial, 10. haystack, 11. gumball, 12. peanut, 13. lifeboat, 14. headlight, 15. headache, 16. gunfire, 17. snowflake, 18. postmark, 19. firearm, 20. woodpecker.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Past Tense of verbs and the past participle

(A) Write the following sentences in the **past tense**.

1. The greyhound runs at forty miles per hour.

2. Geeta shoots at goal at every opportunity she gets.

3. She aims her gun and squeezes the trigger.

4. The prefect rings the bell each day at noon.

5. I am mowing the lawn, then I will trim the hedge.

6. He stands on the stage and sings and dances.

7. Natalie is playing netball for the school team today.

8. Concorde flies from London to New York. It takes two hours.

9. Apples grow on trees. Money doesn't, does it?

10. The captain stays with the ship while it sinks. Why does he do this?

(B) Underline the correct form of the verb needed to make the **past participle**.

1. John was (awoken awakened) by the noise of the siren.
2. The school Sam had (chose chosen) was considered the best.
3. The toast was (burnt burned) because the grill was faulty.
4. The victim of the attack was badly (shook shaken).
5. The very large egg was (lain laid) by the ostrich.
6. Charley had (lain laid) in bed all day long.
7. It had (begun began) to rain just before the picnic started.
8. He said that it was Jim who had (gave given) the bun to him.
9. The coat had been (tore torn) by the protruding nail.
10. Kip had (ran run) faster than the cyclist had (rode ridden).



Name: _____ Date: _____

Antonyms – words opposite in meaning

(A) Find the words opposite in meaning to the words in this list. Write a sentence for each pair of words, showing that you understand their meanings. You may find a dictionary useful.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. sad | 2. generous | 3. permanent | 4. bought |
| 5. difficult | 6. employed | 7. senior | 8. superior |
| 9. absence | 10. opaque | 11. maximum | 12. minority |

(B) Rewrite these sentences to give the opposite meaning.

1. The **woman** was **first** to arrive at the **North** Pole.

2. Edward **purchased** the **modern** house in 1982.

3. The crowd will **assemble** at **noon** in Wembley Stadium.

4. All the family **went** abroad at the **start** of the summer.

5. Every **child** in the room was extremely **happy**.

6. The **day** began with **hope**. Charles was feeling **better**.

7. It was an **advantage** to be in the **inside** lane.

8. The explorers **advanced into** the **damp** forest.

9. **Rainfall** had made the land **fertile** once again.

10. The **exterior** of the house was **dirty** and **damp**.

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

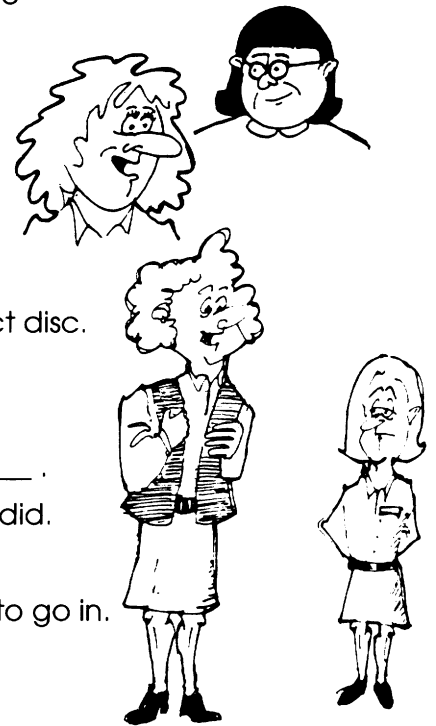
(A) *Underline the **pronouns** in the following passage.*

"Give it to me!" shouted Tom. He shouted loud enough to disturb his sister who was trying to have a snooze in her favourite armchair. "I've had enough of his shouting," muttered Janet. She crept up behind Tom and shouted very loudly! This frightened Tom, and he burst into tears. The noise was loud enough to bring their mother rushing into the living room. "What is going on here?" she demanded. "She frightened me," sobbed young Tom, pointing at his sister. "Perhaps it will teach you a lesson," said Meera who was watching them.

(B) **'I' and 'Me'**

Fill the blank spaces with either 'I' or 'me'.

1. Please let David and _____ go to the concert this evening.
2. Yasmin said that Tammy and _____ were the first to finish.
3. Michael owes _____ fifty pence, and _____ need it today.
4. If you give it to _____, _____ will lend you my new compact disc.
5. My sister is slightly taller than _____.
6. _____ said that the magazines belonged to _____.
7. My dad shared the comics equally between Victor and _____.
8. Bhavna asked _____ to go to the shops for her and _____ did.
9. _____ said to her, "Please do not stare at _____".
10. Lenny and _____ went to the show and he paid for _____ to go in.



(C) **'Who'**

Make one sentence from each pair of sentences using the relative pronoun, 'who'.

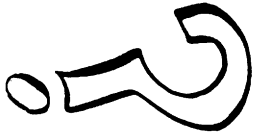
1. Jenny was the brave girl. She saved a baby's life.

2. The passenger was early. He caught the train.

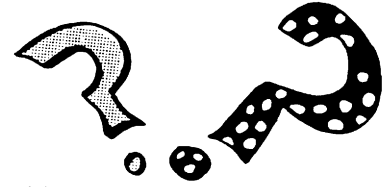
3. The athlete left the blocks first. She won the race.

4. John Logie Baird invented the television. He became very famous.

Name: _____ Date: _____



Questions



The seven most used words for asking questions are:

'how', 'what', 'when', 'where', 'which', 'who' and 'why'.

(A) *The following questions have been jumbled up. Rewrite and punctuate them so that they make sense.*

1. wintertime flies do the all the go where in

2. south is what korea capital the of

3. engine internal the does how work combustion

4. victoria was monarch great before britain of queen who

5. goal two you which played of in boys

6. wake up babies of why night do always middle the the in

7. your late so you're out father does know

8. hump what call one a do camel with you

9. hockey players how there are in many a team

10. calais does leave the when ferry for

11. birds flock why of a do together feather

12. to be lost is said atlantis of city where the

13. return new much how a york does to cost ticket

14. live sharks great ocean which do in most white

15. quiver his in keep archer an does what

Name: _____ Date: _____



Nouns



A noun is a naming word.

(A) Fill in the correct collective nouns in these sentences.

1. The farmer was glad when he saw his new _____ of chickens.
2. A _____ of locusts ravaged the entire harvest.
3. After eating, the whole _____ of lions slept in the shade.
4. The greedy whalers relentlessly pursued the _____ of whales.
5. A _____ of ducks is seen each day on the farm pond.
6. The picnickers were threatened by a huge _____ of bees.
7. The hare coursing club were trying to find a _____ of hares.
8. The winning _____ of horses is awarded the blue ribbon.
9. The poor fox was chased all day long by the _____ of hounds.
10. A _____ of monkeys chattered loudly in the forest canopy.



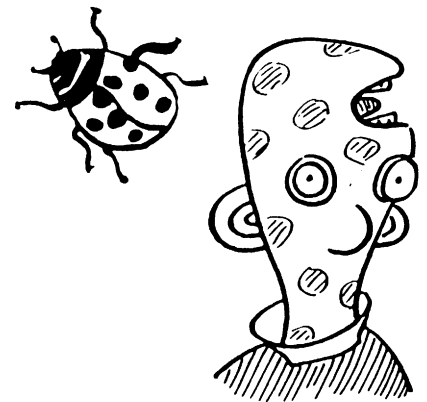
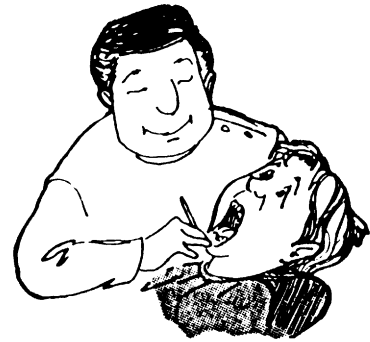
(B) Here are definitions of twelve nouns. They all start with the letter 's'. Write the nouns.

1. an old-fashioned word for the number twenty _____
2. the framework of bones inside the body _____
3. a mixture of vegetables eaten raw or cold _____
4. a soldier or police officer with three stripes on their arm _____
5. a creature with a long body and no legs – it can be poisonous _____
6. a bad accident which destroys or sinks a ship at sea _____
7. a furry animal that lives in the sea and on land – it eats fish _____
8. a dark figure projected by a body intercepting rays of light _____
9. an oriental curved sword, broadening towards the point _____
10. a person who walks in his or her sleep _____

Conjunctions

(A) *Underline the conjunctions in these sentences.*

1. The forecaster is not sure whether it will rain tonight.
2. Some people feel nervous when they visit the dentist.
3. Henry broke his leg so he cannot go to work for four weeks.
4. When the dog appeared in the garden, the cat hissed.
5. A ladybird has black spots but a wasp has black stripes.
6. The cyclists switched on their lights when dusk arrived.
7. Jan suggested that we waited here until the taxi arrived.
8. I went fishing with my dad and we caught a huge salmon.
9. The fourth test match was abandoned because it was raining.
10. Although I've got a lot of money, I still cannot afford it.
11. She will ride her horse after she has had her breakfast.
12. Since it is a very windy day, I will fly my kite.



(B) *Choose a suitable conjunction to complete each of these sentences.*

1. The faithful dog followed its master _____ he went.
2. Kura was walking to school _____ she saw the incident.
3. I could not go on holiday _____ I had food poisoning.
4. _____ the rain had stopped the test match continued.
5. My grandmother is either going to Spain _____ to France.
6. The jack-in-the-box scared the baby _____ she still liked it.
7. _____ the Martian had landed, he parked his flying saucer.
8. We watched the UFO _____ we could see it no longer.
9. The magician performed even _____ he had lost his bag.
10. _____ the cup final was over, the teams clapped the fans.
11. Neither my father _____ my mother came to the celebration.
12. _____ soon as it is midnight we shall leave this place.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions

Fill in the spaces with a suitable preposition.

1. The escaped prisoner hid _____ the rock until all was clear.
2. The cook placed the steak and kidney pie _____ the oven.
3. Albert tried to lift the barbell _____ his head.
4. Long John Silver's parrot had disappeared _____ his shoulder.
5. The school safety officer visited us _____ the afternoon.
6. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed _____ the earth.
7. Do not fit the kitchen cupboard _____ the wall is painted.
8. The boy scouts slept _____ canvas on Friday and Saturday.
9. The television news started _____ the horror film.
10. The class bully kept coming _____ me and I was afraid.
11. There is a fish and chip shop just _____ the corner.
12. At the twenty-fifth fence the jockey fell _____ her horse.



- Here is a list of twenty words. Ten are prepositions and ten are not. Underline the prepositions, and write a sentence for each, using it correctly.

across

through

crest

into

softly

tether

during

accept

bond

under

high

beside

except

threw

beyond

down

aside

towards

low

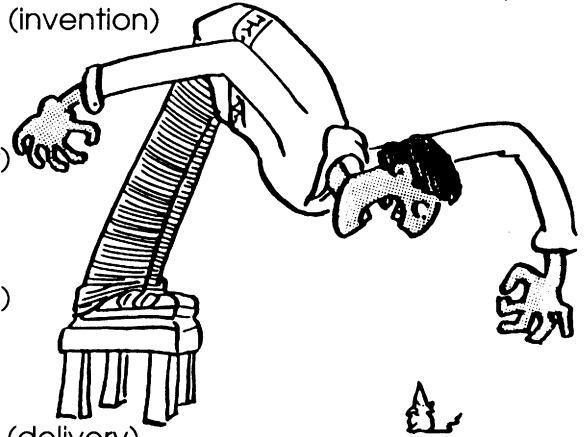
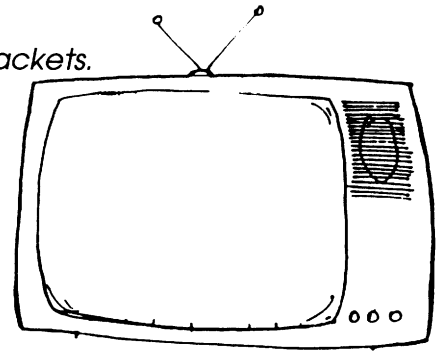
which

Name: _____ Date: _____

Verbs and nouns

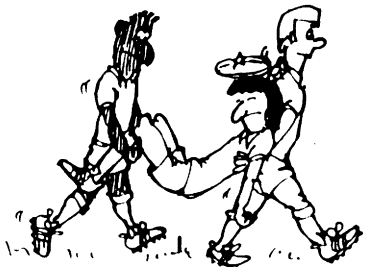
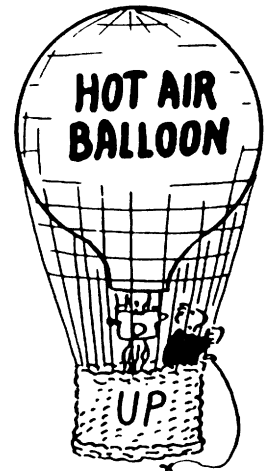
(A) Fill the blanks with the correct verb formed from the noun in brackets.

1. The entire match was _____ live. (television)
2. The result was _____ at nine o'clock. (announcement)
3. Alexander Fleming _____ penicillin in 1928. (discovery)
4. The aqualung was _____ by Jacques Cousteau. (invention)
5. A little mouse _____ the big man. (fright)
6. Mitzi was _____ to learn that Jim was safe. (relief)
7. The prisoner _____ to give up crime. (decision)
8. Rain and sunshine help plants to _____. (growth)
9. The kitten was _____ by its mother. (food)
10. The postal worker _____ the letters and packets. (delivery)



(B) Fill the blanks with the correct noun formed from the verb in brackets.

1. The player was carried off with a severe _____. (injure)
2. A little _____ is a dangerous thing. (know)
3. The audience gave a thunderous round of _____. (applaud)
4. Golden _____ make good guide dogs for blind people. (retrieve)
5. Sandra was punished, for her _____ is very poor at times. (behave)
6. The child was full of _____ for his hero. (admire)
7. Officers expect _____ from soldiers. (obey)
8. The _____ in the balloon will take four hours. (ascend)
9. All performers love to make impressive _____. (enter)
10. Huge crowds waited for the _____ of the champion. (arrive)



A M Capital letters R C D

(A) The initial letter of each word in the following sentences has been written with a capital letter. Rewrite the sentences leaving only the capital letters which are needed.

1. The Welder Switched On The Oxyacetylene Torch.
2. My Aunt Jane Is Coming From The Country To Visit Us.
3. "Give Me That Book Immediately," Said Jim, "It Is Needed."
4. "I Came, I Saw, I Conquered," Is A Quote By Julius Caesar.
5. Some Canadians Speak French, Others Speak English.
6. The River Nile Is Reported To Be The Longest In The World.
7. Pluto Is The Planet Which Is Farthest From The Sun.
8. "Which Way Shall We Go?" Asked Freda, "Don't You Know?"
9. George Orwell Wrote The Novel "Nineteen Eighty Four".
10. After Jesus Had Preached To The Crowds He Went On His Way.

x
J
L
V
K
O
P
Y
u
z

(B) Insert the capital letters where necessary in this poem.

the two mice

there met two mice at scarborough
beside the rushing sea,
the one from market harbourough,
the other from dundee.

James Reeves.

A M E
N F y K
G T W
B R C D P
Q S H
S B