

Unit 1

Comprehension

1 Read Language Book 6 pages 8–9 again.

2 Put the sentences in order.



- _____ Dan ran towards the shade of the tree.
- _____ Mr Graham went to the staff room.
- _____ Sam, Ben, Dan and Sarah played with a ball.
- _____ The children in the class put their things in their desks.
- _____ Wayne was looking in Mr Graham's desk.
- _____ Sarah stopped to look at her painting on the wall.
- _____ The children went out to play.
- _____ Sarah went into school to get her can of drink.
- _____ Sarah saw a sudden movement inside the classroom.

Vocabulary

A **synonym** is a word that means the **same** as another word.

For example: 'pleased' means the same as 'glad'.

An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of another word.

For example: 'miserable' is the opposite of 'glad'.



Use the thesaurus to help you do these.

1 Change the underlined adjective to another word that means the same.

- 1 It was cool () in the shade.
- 2 It was a difficult () decision to make.
- 3 The car was empty ().
- 4 The man looked very strange ().
- 5 The weather was very sticky ().
- 6 Everywhere was quiet ().

2 Change the underlined adjective. Make it mean the opposite.

- 1 The weather was very dull ().
- 2 It was quite warm () in the playground.
- 3 The spellings were very simple ().
- 4 The can of drink was empty ().
- 5 It was normal () to hear the dog barking.
- 6 It was sunny and dry ().

Language building

Remember!



First person	First person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) who is speaking .	I waited for Sarah and we went out to play.
Second person	Second person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) we are speaking to .	Will you bring me a can of drink?
Third person	Third person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) we are speaking about .	They sat under the tree and ate their sandwiches.

1 Choose the best pronoun for each gap.

- _____ 3rd person _____ person
- 1 The children liked Mr Graham. They (He, They) liked _____ (her, him) very much.
- _____ person
- 2 Mr Graham heard the children outside. _____ (She, He) heard _____ person _____ (us, them) laughing and shouting. _____ person _____ person
- 3 '_____ (We, You) are too hot,' Sam and Sarah said. 'Let _____ (us, me) stop and have a rest.'
- _____ person
- 4 Ben was thirsty. _____ (He, She) looked at Sarah's can of drink. _____ person _____ person
- 5 'Is that _____ (ours, yours)?' he asked. 'Can I have _____ (her, it)?' _____ person _____ person
- 6 'Sam and _____ (I, we) will go and get some more. _____ (Me, We) have got some in the classroom,' Sarah said.

2 Now write above the pronoun you wrote in each gap, if it is a first, second or third person pronoun.

4 Language building: first, second and third person pronouns

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 At the moment Ben _____ TV. (watch)
- 2 He always _____ cartoon films. (enjoy)
- 3 The children usually _____ to school by bus. (go)
- 4 This morning Mum _____ them to school. (drive)
- 5 The sun _____ today. (shine)
- 6 It hardly ever _____ in August. (rain)

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 Tom and Sue _____ to the seaside last summer. (go)
- 2 While they _____, they _____ a shark.
(swim, see)
- 3 At midnight Joe _____ peacefully. (sleep)
- 4 Suddenly the telephone _____. (ring)
- 5 Sally _____ lunch when her friends _____.
(have, arrive)

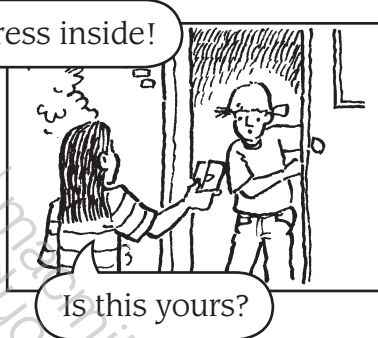
3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the present or the past.

Use the verbs in the box.

say visit love drive spend fly

Every spring Sam (1) _____ a week with his uncle and aunt.
Last year they (2) _____ to Greece and (3) _____
Athens. Right now they (4) _____ to Paris in Uncle Bob's old car.
Aunt Maggie always (5) _____, 'We (6) _____ Paris
in the springtime!'

4 Look at the pictures.



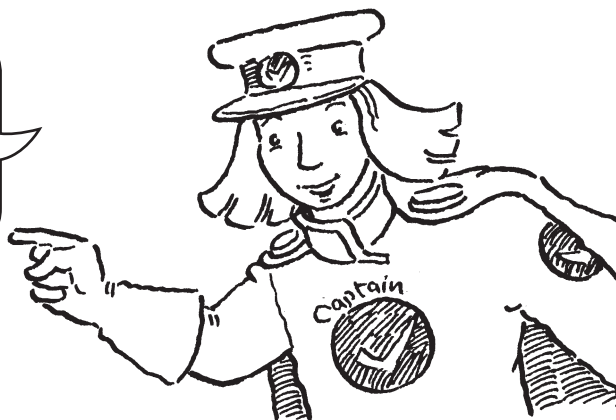
5 Think about these questions.

- 1 Did Sally go shopping with her mother or her father yesterday?
- 2 While they were shopping, what did Sally drop?
- 3 Did she look for her purse? Did she find it?
- 4 Later on, who found Sally's purse?
- 5 Did she open the purse? What did she find inside?
- 6 Where did the girl go? What did she do?
- 7 What is Sally doing today? Is she happy? Why?

6 Write the story.

Spelling

Remember! In words of **one syllable** which contain a **short vowel in the middle**, we **double the last consonant** before we add a **suffix** which begins with a **vowel**.
For example: chat – chatting – chatted.



1 Take the suffix off each word. Write the verb you are left with.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 stopping | <u>stop</u> | 2 rubbed | _____ | 3 swimming | _____ |
| 4 pinned | _____ | 5 tripped | _____ | 6 getting | _____ |
| 7 running | _____ | 8 digging | _____ | 9 clapped | _____ |
| 10 nodded | _____ | 11 winning | _____ | 12 robbed | _____ |

2 Use the best verb from above to complete each sentence.

- 1 I _____ my eyes when I was tired.
- 2 It was late and it was _____ dark.
- 3 The children were _____ in a race.
- 4 I _____ my head and said, 'Yes.'
- 5 The thief got in the window and _____ the house.
- 6 The audience _____ loudly when the singer finished.
- 7 The sharks were _____ slowly in a circle around the boy in the sea.
- 8 Everyone was _____ to look at the house on fire.
- 9 I _____ down the stairs and broke my leg.
- 10 The pirate was _____ in the sand to find the treasure chest.
- 11 I like _____ races, don't you?
- 12 The teacher _____ my picture on the wall.



Writing



In class you chose one of the three endings for the story.

- 1 Look back at page 14 in your Language book and choose one of the *other* two possible endings. Write a story plan for the ending. Write some short notes on what you want to go in each paragraph.

Paragraph one

Four horizontal lines for writing the first paragraph.

Paragraph two

Four horizontal lines for writing the second paragraph.

Paragraph three

Four horizontal lines for writing the third paragraph.

2 Now write your own ending for the story.



Remember to:

- write three paragraphs.
- use direct speech.
- say how the characters feel.
- use some exciting adjectives.

A large rectangular area with a dashed border, containing 18 horizontal lines for writing.

If you need more room, continue your story in your copy book.