

# Adjectives

## Introduction

Adjectives are words that tell us more about nouns or pronouns by describing them, adding detail or refining their meaning. By using adjectives, we can add meaning and interest to sentences. Children should also come to understand that a completely different picture can be produced by changing the adjectives in a sentence. Examples:

The *resentful* girl showed the *cranky* lady the way.

The *kind* girl showed the *old* lady the way.

The *savage* dog chased the *frightened* boy.

The *playful* dog chased the *laughing* boy.

Children should be encouraged to think about the adjectives they choose and to steer away from adjectives that have become meaningless through overuse, such as *nice* and *good*. Examples:

A *nice* day.      A *sunny* day.

A *good* story.      An *exciting* story.

When more than one adjective is used before a noun, the adjectives are arranged from the general to the specific. In the example 'the old, black, savage dogs' *old* is more general than *savage* so it is placed first.

An adjective can come before or after the noun or pronoun it is describing. Examples:

*The big, black dog.*

*The dog was big and black.*

There are many types of adjectives. Upper Primary children need to develop an awareness of the following types of adjectives and their uses.

(a) **Describing adjectives** are the most common. They are used to describe, or tell us about the quality of, a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

*new old beautiful ugly big small*

(b) **Pointing adjectives** (sometimes called demonstrative adjectives or determiners) are used to point out which noun is being spoken of.

Examples:

*That* toy belongs to Katy.

*This* toy belongs to me.

*Those* boxes were taken away.

*These* boxes were left behind.

(c) **Possessive adjectives** are used to show possession. Examples:

This is *my* pen.

Here is *your* hat.

The possessive adjectives are:

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>First person</b>	my	our
<b>Second person</b>	your	your
<b>Third person</b>	his, her, its	their

(d) **Number adjectives** are used to show the number of things or the numerical order of things. Examples:

cardinal: *two* horses *ten* fingers

ordinal: the *first* person in the queue the *second* month

(e) **Indefinite adjectives** are also used to refer to number but they do not tell us the exact number. Examples:

*Some* boys carried the tent.

*Much* fuss was made over the new baby.

*Few* suggestions were received.

*Many* cars were held up in the traffic jam.

Adjectives can change their form to indicate **degrees of comparison**. The three degrees are:

• **Positive Degree** This is the normal form of the adjective. Examples:

*a sweet lolly* *a muddy boy* *a beautiful rose*

• **Comparative Degree** This is used when we compare two people or things. We usually add *-er* to the adjective, but for longer words we sometimes put *more* in front of the adjective. Examples:

*a sweeter lolly* *a muddier boy* *a more beautiful rose*

• **Superlative Degree** This is the highest degree and is used when we compare more than two people or things. It is made by adding *-est* to the adjective or putting *most* in front of the adjective. Examples:

the *sweetest* lolly the *muddiest* boy the *most beautiful* rose

Things to remember:

• Some adjectives add *-er* or *-est* without any change to their spelling.

Examples:

*tall* *taller* *tallest*

• Adjectives that end in *-e* drop the *-e* when adding *-er* or *-est*. Examples:

*large* *larger* *largest*

- If the adjective ends in *-y* the *-y* is changed to *-i* before adding *-er* or *-est*. Examples:  
*heavy heavier heaviest*
- In some adjectives the last letter is doubled before adding *-er* or *-est*. Examples:  
*big bigger biggest*
- Adjectives of three syllables (and even some of two syllables) have *more* before them for the comparative degree and *most* before them for the superlative degree. Examples:  
*honest more honest most honest*
- Some adjectives only have a positive degree. For example, a thing can only be *dead*, it cannot be more dead. Other examples:  
*full empty straight perfect correct*

To recognise an adjective, ask questions such as:

What kind of?

How many?

Which?

*The old cars were demolished.*

What kind of cars? *old* (descriptive adjective)

*Six flowers were in the glass vase.*

How many flowers? *six* (number adjective)

What kind of vase? *glass* (descriptive adjective)

*Those girls are going fishing.*

Which girls? *those* (pointing adjective)

## Teaching Strategies

### Stretch the joke

Write a story, preferably a short joke, on the board. Underline all the nouns. Have children rewrite the story adding adjectives to the nouns.

*Two caterpillars were eating grass in a garden when a butterfly flew overhead.*

*Two large, fat caterpillars were eating delicious grass . . .*

### Self-esteem adjectives

Have children describe each other using positive adjectives.

*Tom is a happy boy.*

*Ellen is a fast runner.*

## Missing nouns

Give children a list of adjectives and have them add suitable nouns.

*curly* \_\_\_\_\_     *delicious* \_\_\_\_\_  
*black* \_\_\_\_\_     *sharp* \_\_\_\_\_  
*three* \_\_\_\_\_     *savage* \_\_\_\_\_

## For sale

Have children add suitable adjectives to mock advertisements.

FOR SALE HOUSE, ROOF, ROOMS, GARAGE, ETC.

FOR SALE. LARGE HOUSE, TILE ROOF, EIGHT ROOMS, LOCK-UP GARAGE, ETC.

## Opposites quiz

Read out a list of adjectives. Have children call out or write the opposites. This can be played in teams. The first team to score ten is the winning team.

*stopping/starting*     *right/wrong*     *careless/careful*  
*useful/useless*     *straight/bent*

## Portraits

Have children cut out a picture of a person (possibly someone well-known) from a magazine. Have them write sentences which include appropriate adjectives.

*This lady has black hair.*

*She is leading two dogs.*

## Adjective mix-up

Divide the class into two groups. Ask one group to make a list of nouns. Ask the other group to make a list of adjectives. Now have the children try to fit each adjective beside a noun it could describe.

Adjective list	Noun list
<i>empty</i>	<i>classroom</i>
<i>crowded</i>	<i>grass</i>
<i>long</i>	<i>bucket</i>

## Newspaper hunt

Have children read through newspapers and magazines and cut out any interesting adjectives they find. Make a large class adjective chart. Encourage children to refer to the chart when they need an adjective for their own writing.

# WORD BANK

# ADJECTIVE

## Adjectives Formed From Nouns

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
accident	accidental	effect	effective
advantage	advantageous	energy	energetic
adventure	adventurous	expense	expensive
affection	affectionate	expression	expressive
ancestor	ancestral	fable	fabulous
angel	angelic	faith	faithful
anger	angry	fame	famous
anxiety	anxious	fashion	fashionable
athlete	athletic	fault	faulty
autumn	autumnal	favour	favourite
beauty	beautiful	fire	fiery
bible	biblical	fool	foolish
boy	boyish	fortune	fortunate
capacity	capacious	fraud	fraudulent
caution	cautious	friend	friendly
centre	central	fur	furry
charity	charitable	fury	furious
child	childish	giant	gigantic
choir	choral	girl	girlish
circle	circular	gold	golden
colony	colonial	grace	graceful
comfort	comfortable	grief	grievous
continent	continental	haste	hasty
courage	courageous	hero	heroic
coward	cowardly	humour	humorous
craft	crafty	hygiene	hygienic
credit	creditable	industry	industrial
crime	criminal	influence	influential
custom	customary	injury	injurious
danger	dangerous	labour	laborious
deceit	deceitful	luxury	luxurious
disaster	disastrous	man	manly
economy	economical	marvel	marvellous

# WORD BANK

# ADJECTIVES

## Adjectives Formed From Nouns

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
melody	melodious	rebellion	rebellious
mercy	merciful	region	regional
metal	metallic	response	responsive
method	methodical	school	scholastic
miracle	miraculous	sense	sensible
mischief	mischievous	service	serviceable
misery	miserable	shower	showery
mountain	mountainous	skill	skilful
muscle	muscular	squalor	squalid
music	musical	star	starry
mystery	mysterious	sun	sunny
nation	national	suspicion	suspicious
nature	natural	sympathy	sympathetic
noise	noisy	tempest	tempestuous
nonsense	nonsensical	terror	terrible
occasion	occasional	triangle	triangular
ocean	oceanic	tribe	tribal
ornament	ornamental	value	valuable
peril	perilous	victory	victorious
person	personal	vigour	vigorous
picture	picturesque	water	watery
pirate	piratical	winter	wintry
poet	poetic	wool	woollen
poison	poisonous	wretch	wretched

# WORD BANK

# ADJECTIVES

## Describing Adjectives

amazing	dry	immense	scarlet
annoying	easy	khaki	scorched
auburn	elegant	large	secluded
beautiful	enormous	loud	violent
bright	exciting	marvellous	violet
dangerous	filthy	mauve	wrinkly
deserted	fresh	narrow	yellow
desolate	friendly	naughty	young
dirty	gorgeous	occasional	
disgusting	gruesome	polluted	
disobedient	hollow	rich	

## Pointing Adjectives

such  
that  
these  
this  
those

## Possessive Adjectives

her  
his  
its  
my  
our  
their  
your

## Number Adjectives

cardinal  
hundred  
two  
ordinal  
fifth  
second

## Indefinite Adjectives

all  
any  
few  
little  
many  
much  
several  
some

# Adjectives

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**Describing adjectives are used to describe a noun or pronoun.**

1. Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence.

circle circular    fragile    broad    careful    perilous    stupid

- a. A river that is wide is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Something easily broken is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. If something is round it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. A foolish person is \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. If something is dangerous it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. If a person is cautious he or she is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Choose the most suitable describing adjective from the box.

delicious    rusty    sunny    savage    interesting    woollen    ripe    clever

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ story
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ student
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ knife
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ food
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ jumper
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ weather
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ apple
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ watchdog

3. Rewrite the story replacing each underlined adjective with one of a similar meaning from the box.

big    minute    scared    thick    strong    high    sour    fat

As we walked through the dense forest we saw a plump bird eating some bitter fruit that grew on a tall tree. My brother Sam, a sturdy lad, threw a tiny pebble at the bird. The frightened bird flew to the safety of a gigantic bush.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Adjectives

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**Describing adjectives are used to describe a noun or pronoun.**

1. Choose the describing adjective from the box that has the opposite meaning to the adjective in the brackets.

plump    foolish    dangerous    false    fresh    deep

- a. This loaf of bread is \_\_\_\_\_. (stale)
- b. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ spot to swim. (safe)
- c. The pool is very \_\_\_\_\_ here. (shallow)
- d. I knew his statement was \_\_\_\_\_. (true)
- e. This pig is quite \_\_\_\_\_. (thin)
- f. Tom is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (wise)

2. Choose the describing adjective from the box that has a similar meaning to the adjective in the brackets.

careful    sudden    peculiar    serious    sharp    sacred

- a. I found her to be a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (odd)
- b. Paul is a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (cautious)
- c. We were startled by the \_\_\_\_\_ movement. (abrupt)
- d. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ breach of rules. (grave)
- e. She felt a \_\_\_\_\_ pain in her arm. (acute)
- f. We entered the \_\_\_\_\_ temple quietly. (holy)

3. If the adjectives have a similar meaning write S. If they have an opposite meaning write O.

- |              |          |       |            |          |       |
|--------------|----------|-------|------------|----------|-------|
| a. plentiful | abundant | _____ | e. cordial | friendly | _____ |
| b. dreary    | exciting | _____ | f. feeble  | strong   | _____ |
| c. soft      | tender   | _____ | g. awkward | graceful | _____ |
| d. private   | public   | _____ | h. drowsy  | sleepy   | _____ |

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**Number adjectives are used to show the number of things or the numerical order of things.**

**Indefinite adjectives are also used to refer to number but they do not tell us the exact number.**

1. Choose an adjective from the box to complete each sentence.

twelve three two ten eight four fourteen one hundred

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in a dozen.
- A bicycle has \_\_\_\_\_ wheels.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ years in a decade.
- A tricycle has \_\_\_\_\_ wheels.
- A century is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a fortnight.
- A square has \_\_\_\_\_ sides.
- An octopus has \_\_\_\_\_ tentacles.

2. Choose the number adjective from the brackets to complete each sentence.

- February is the \_\_\_\_\_ month. (second hottest)
- I am the \_\_\_\_\_ person in the queue. (first shortest)
- Did you see the \_\_\_\_\_ cyclist? (hairy fourth)
- I would like the \_\_\_\_\_ book on that shelf please. (fifth fat)
- Katy lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ house on Avenue Road. (white third)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer stood on the blocks. (cold sixth)

3. Write sentences using the following as indefinite adjectives.

some few many most much

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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**Pointing adjectives are used to point out which noun is being spoken of.**  
**That toy belongs to Katy.**  
**This toy belongs to me.**

1. Choose a pointing adjective from the box to complete each sentence.  
Then circle the noun that the adjective points out.

those      these      this      such      that

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are made of crocodile skin.  
b. What are you going to do with \_\_\_\_\_ tables?  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ cow had twin calves.  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ day has been the worst day of my life.  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ silliness is to be discouraged.

2. Now use the pointing adjectives in sentences of your own.  
In each sentence underline the adjective and circle the noun it points out.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. \_\_\_\_\_

**Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership.**  
**This is *my* pen.**  
**Here is *your* hat.**

3. Underline the possessive adjectives.
- a. My dog is very funny. He bites his tail as he runs around.  
b. Your pencils are on the table next to our books.  
c. Their cat is licking its paws.  
d. Her bedroom is untidy but your bedroom is neat.

# Adjectives

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**Adjectives can be formed from other parts of speech.**

- Complete each sentence by forming an adjective from the noun in brackets.
  - I fell asleep in the \_\_\_\_\_ chair. (comfort)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ animal was captured by the park rangers. (danger)
  - It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day when the children left. (storm)
  - Mr Smith is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. (patience)
  - This is an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ painting. (value)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ film star visited our town recently. (fame)

2. Form an adjective from each noun.

- |            |                    |           |                  |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| a. anger   | an _____ teacher   | e. coward | a _____ act      |
| b. child   | a silly, _____ act | f. favour | my _____ food    |
| c. friend  | a _____ person     | g. fur    | a _____ rabbit   |
| d. expense | an _____ perfume   | h. haste  | a _____ decision |

3. Write sentences of your own using adjectives formed from the following nouns.

noise    water    luxury    sense    mercy    nation

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

# Adjectives

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**Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns. Proper adjectives also begin with a capital letter.**

1. Write the proper adjective formed from the proper noun in brackets.

- a. I ate some \_\_\_\_\_ food. (China)
- b. The guide showed us around the \_\_\_\_\_ village. (Wales)
- c. Is this a \_\_\_\_\_ watch? (Switzerland)
- d. The \_\_\_\_\_ flag is blue and white. (Greece)
- e. My mother's friend speaks with a \_\_\_\_\_ accent. (Scotland)
- f. My uncle bought a bottle of \_\_\_\_\_ wine. (France)

2. Write the proper adjective formed from the proper noun.

- a. Turkey \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Sweden \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Britain \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Tibet \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Mexico \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Japan \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Italy \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Egypt \_\_\_\_\_

3. The following athletes represent their countries. Underline the proper adjective and write the proper noun on the line.

- a. A Turkish runner won the marathon. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. A Dutch weight-lifter won the gold medal. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. An Irish athlete won the 200m hurdle. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. A Norwegian swimmer won her heat in the distance event. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. A Spanish team won the rowing event. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. A Brazilian boxer won the lightweight contest. \_\_\_\_\_

# Adjectives

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Adjectives can change their form to show degrees of comparison.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<i>sweet</i>	<i>sweeter</i>	<i>sweetest</i>
<i>muddy</i>	<i>muddier</i>	<i>muddiest</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>most beautiful</i>

- Complete these sentences by writing the correct degree of the adjective in brackets.
  - This is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in the city. (old)
  - My puppy is \_\_\_\_\_ than your puppy. (young)
  - My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (short)
  - Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday. (cold)
  - Katy bought the \_\_\_\_\_ toy in the shop. (dear)
  - Tim's mouse was the \_\_\_\_\_ pet of all the pets at our show. (small)

2. Complete the table.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>safe</i>	<i>safer</i>	
<i>wise</i>		
<i>pale</i>		
		<i>bravest</i>
	<i>larger</i>	

- Complete these sentences by writing the correct degree of the adjective in brackets.  
Hint! If the adjective has a short vowel and ends with a single consonant, the last letter is doubled before adding -er or -est.
  - These are the \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the supermarket. (big)
  - This pig is much \_\_\_\_\_ than that pig. (fat)
  - That story was the \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever heard. (sad)
  - Today was the \_\_\_\_\_ day we've had for ten years. (hot)

# Sound patterns, ei and ie



**A** The letters ei can be pronounced as a long e sound, as in **deceit** and **either**, or as a long a sound, as in **weight** and **eight**. Write each word on the left in its correct sentence.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>receipt</b>   | 1. We painted the _____ of the room white.              |
| <b>seize</b>     | 2. I am sure _____ Sam or Joe did it.                   |
| <b>deceived</b>  | 3. The eagle tried to _____ the animal in its talons.   |
| <b>ceiling</b>   | 4. The shopkeeper gave me a tax _____ for the goods.    |
| <b>conceited</b> | 5. We were sure _____ Mary nor Sue stole the money.     |
| <b>either</b>    | 6. The cunning thief easily _____ the elderly man.      |
| <b>neither</b>   | 7. The film star is both arrogant and _____.            |
| <b>weight</b>    | 8. Our next door _____ comes from Vietnam.              |
| <b>vein</b>      | 9. The children had fun riding the snow in their _____. |
| <b>freight</b>   | 10. The doctor removed a _____ from the man's leg.      |
| <b>neighbour</b> | 11. The _____ of the bag dragged him under the water.   |
| <b>sleigh</b>    | 12. This ship carried _____ to Tasmania.                |

**B** The letters ie can be pronounced as a long e sound, as in **piece**, or as a long i sound, as in **pie**. The words in the box have either the long e sound or the long i sound. Write each in its correct sentence below.

<b>thieves</b>	<b>handkerchief</b>	<b>believe</b>	<b>achievement</b>	<b>replied</b>
<b>pierced</b>	<b>shield</b>	<b>relieved</b>	<b>applied</b>	<b>relied</b>

- We were \_\_\_\_\_ when they told us he was well.
- I did not \_\_\_\_\_ his incredible story.
- The horns of the bull \_\_\_\_\_ the man's chest.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ hid the jewels in the cellar.
- It was a great \_\_\_\_\_ for someone so young to get the position.
- She wiped her nose with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ for the job as baker at the new factory.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ that they would all help clean up.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ on her skills to guide us home.
- The knight had his coat of arms displayed on his \_\_\_\_\_.

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

## Sound patterns, ee

The letters ee are pronounced as a long e sound, as in **fleet** and **street**.

Each word in the box contains the long e sound. Write each word in the correct space below.

guarantee

steeple

cheerful

exceed

corroboree

eerie

breeze

volunteer

succeed

canteen

teenager

auctioneer

sneeze

committee

squeeze

coffee

- The pollen of the flowers made him \_\_\_\_\_ loudly.
- Michelle is twelve years old but on her next birthday she will become a \_\_\_\_\_.
- We bought some sandwiches at the factory \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ called for higher bids from the buyers.
- I always drink a cup of hot \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.
- It is unwise to \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit on this stretch of road.
- Our teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_ today because it is the last day of school.
- A light \_\_\_\_\_ helped the yachts reach the lighthouse.
- An Aboriginal \_\_\_\_\_ was held to educate the tourists.
- Although he failed last week he is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ this time.
- This new motor has a \_\_\_\_\_ of ten years.
- The tall \_\_\_\_\_ of the church is under repair.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ noise came from the deserted home.
- Our football club has a ten-member \_\_\_\_\_.
- The large python began to \_\_\_\_\_ its prey before eating it.
- I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for a charity.

Write these words in sentences of your own:

degree \_\_\_\_\_

toffee \_\_\_\_\_

screech \_\_\_\_\_

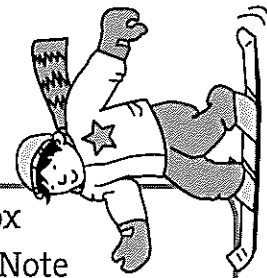
Parent/Teacher Signature

Date



## Sound patterns, er

The letters er are usually pronounced as they look, as in **fern** and **stern**.



- A** Write each word containing the er sound from the box beside a word it can be linked to in some way below. Note that some words in the box use the schwa er vowel sound that occurs in an unstressed syllable.

<b>verse</b>	<b>feather</b>	<b>camera</b>	<b>liberty</b>
<b>poverty</b>	<b>battery</b>	<b>desert</b>	<b>permanent</b>
<b>stationery</b>	<b>passenger</b>	<b>boomerang</b>	<b>mystery</b>
<b>lantern</b>	<b>northern</b>	<b>answer</b>	<b>weather</b>

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. photograph _____ | 9. climate _____      |
| 2. cactus _____     | 10. captivity _____   |
| 3. train _____      | 11. electricity _____ |
| 4. novel _____      | 12. temporary _____   |
| 5. poem _____       | 13. envelopes _____   |
| 6. torch _____      | 14. Aboriginal _____  |
| 7. question _____   | 15. southern _____    |
| 8. wealth _____     | 16. bird _____        |

- B** Write each er word in the space beside its correct meaning.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>leather</b>    | 1. _____ sure                          |
| <b>persuade</b>   | 2. _____ treated hide of animals       |
| <b>modern</b>     | 3. _____ large African animal          |
| <b>altered</b>    | 4. _____ a meal course                 |
| <b>interrupt</b>  | 5. _____ where young plants are raised |
| <b>machinery</b>  | 6. _____ to butt in to a conversation  |
| <b>certain</b>    | 7. _____ changed, made different       |
| <b>rhinoceros</b> | 8. _____ up to date                    |
| <b>dessert</b>    | 9. _____ tools, implements for working |
| <b>nursery</b>    | 10. _____ to sway someone's thinking   |

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Date

## Sound patterns, or

The sound unit **or** can have different spellings. Here are four of them: (a) **or**, as in **cord** (b) **oor**, as in **door** (c) **oar**, as in **soar** (d) **au**, as in **audible**.

**A** Write each **or** word in its correct sentence (some of the words use the schwa vowel sound, where the **or** is in an unstressed syllable).

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>mirror</b>    | 1. We saw a _____ in the rainforests of Africa.               |
| <b>gorgeous</b>  | 2. Our teacher hopes to _____ an excursion for us soon.       |
| <b>enormous</b>  | 3. The _____ played many of our favourite tunes.              |
| <b>gorilla</b>   | 4. The famous _____ was hung at the art gallery.              |
| <b>orchestra</b> | 5. The _____ was kept in the local aquarium.                  |
| <b>dormitory</b> | 6. An _____ elephant lumbered across the street.              |
| <b>organise</b>  | 7. The boy gazed in the _____ to tidy his hair.               |
| <b>shortage</b>  | 8. The school boarders were housed in a large _____.          |
| <b>portrait</b>  | 9. The baby girl looked quite _____ in her pretty dress.      |
| <b>tortoise</b>  | 10. There will be a _____ of grain if this drought continues. |

**B** Match each **or** word in the box to a word below that it can be linked to in some way.

<b>orchard</b>	<b>torment</b>	<b>anchor</b>	<b>portion</b>	<b>orphan</b>
<b>cord</b>	<b>mirror</b>	<b>tractor</b>	<b>encore</b>	<b>author</b>

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. book _____   | 6. whole _____       |
| 2. image _____  | 7. performance _____ |
| 3. parent _____ | 8. farm _____        |
| 4. fruit _____  | 9. ship _____        |
| 5. rope _____   | 10. tease _____      |

Write these **or** words in sentences of your own:

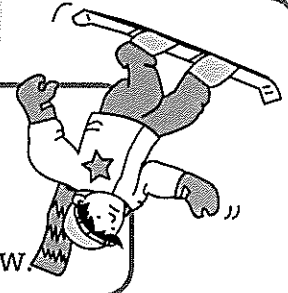
normal \_\_\_\_\_

tornado \_\_\_\_\_

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# Sound patterns, ur and ow



**A** The letters **ur** can be pronounced as an **er** sound, as in **burn** and **church**.

These words each contain **ur** but they have been cramped up. Write each beside its correct meaning below.

**surgeonturkeysurbturnipburgerpurposepurpleturtleturtleblurryburden**

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. root vegetable _____ | 6. doctor who operates _____       |
| 2. farmyard bird _____  | 7. outskirts of a city _____       |
| 3. takeaway food _____  | 8. reason, use _____               |
| 4. colour _____         | 9. hard-shelled creature _____     |
| 5. load _____           | 10. difficult to see clearly _____ |

**B** The letters **ow** can be pronounced as a long **ou** sound, as in **cow**, or a long **o** sound, as in **know**.

Find the **ow** words in the grid and write them under the correct heading.

d	r	o	w	s	y	l	t
b	b	l	o	w	n	o	r
u	k	n	o	w	n	w	o
r	f	u	r	r	o	w	w
r	p	o	w	d	e	r	e
o	c	o	w	a	r	d	l
w	r	a	i	n	b	o	w
t	o	w	n	s	h	i	p

**ow,**  
**as in cow**

**ow,**  
**as in know**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Choose any three of the words above and write them in a sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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## Sound patterns, ch

The letters ch can represent three sounds:  
 (a) ch, as in **chop** (b) k, as in **chaos** (c) sh, as in **chef**.

Write the words in the box in the correct sentences below.

chlorine	parachute	chef	quiche
chemist	anchor	champagne	champion
chassis	charity	chemical	chasm
machine	cheque	chapel	orchestra

- The pilot jumped from the diving plane and opened his \_\_\_\_\_.
- The ship dropped \_\_\_\_\_ in the harbour.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is going to cook a surprise for us all tonight.
- Josh became the school athletic \_\_\_\_\_.
- The chemical \_\_\_\_\_ was poured into the swimming pool.
- We bought some tablets from the \_\_\_\_\_ in High Street.
- I received a bank \_\_\_\_\_ for \$50.
- The young couple were married in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The wealthy lady donated a huge sum of money to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the wedding we toasted the bride and groom with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A deep \_\_\_\_\_ opened in the road after the earthquake.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ played many of my favourite tunes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the car needed welding repairs.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of lathe for turning metal.
- Wash your hands if you touch this \_\_\_\_\_ as it is toxic.
- My sister cooked us a delicious \_\_\_\_\_ for tea.

Write these words in sentences of your own:

chess \_\_\_\_\_  
 school \_\_\_\_\_  
 charade \_\_\_\_\_

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Date

# Revision

**A** Write the words in the box under the headings below.

chemist

champagne

machine

charade

chassis

chlorine

charity

cholera

charcoal

chillblain

chronic

chocolate

ch sound  
as in chisel

k sound  
as in school

sh sound  
as in chef

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** Add the sound units or, er or ee in the spaces to complete each word.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. br___ze (light wind)                | 7. sn___ze (involuntary cough)     |
| 2. passeng___ (traveller in a vehicle) | 8. p___trait (painting)            |
| 3. g___illa (large ape)                | 9. lib___ty (freedom)              |
| 4. auction___r (salesperson)           | 10. st___ple (part of a church)    |
| 5. auth___ (writer)                    | 11. en___mous (huge)               |
| 6. cam___ra (for taking photos)        | 12. answ___ (opposite to question) |

**C** Sort the ei words in the box under the headings below.

weight

deceive

receipt

neighbour

conceit

eighty

reign

seize

Long e sound

Long a sound

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

# Test 1

The spelling mistake in each sentence has been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for the underlined word in the box.

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 1  | The shopkeeper gave me a <u>receit</u> for the goods.    | 1  |
| 2  | I wiped my nose with a <u>hankercheef</u> .              | 2  |
| 3  | We painted the <u>seiling</u> of the room white.         | 3  |
| 4  | You must <u>squeeze</u> the oranges to get the juice.    | 4  |
| 5  | I hope you <u>suckeed</u> this time.                     | 5  |
| 6  | I will <u>garantee</u> that this will work.              | 6  |
| 7  | The bird lost a <u>fetha</u> when I grabbed it.          | 7  |
| 8  | Please do not <u>interupt</u> when I am speaking.        | 8  |
| 9  | The <u>oarkestra</u> played many popular tunes.          | 9  |
| 10 | The famous artist painted a <u>poortrate</u> of the man. | 10 |
| 11 | I live in a busy <u>suberb</u> of Melbourne.             | 11 |
| 12 | I ate a <u>hamberger</u> for lunch.                      | 12 |
| 13 | I cashed the <u>check</u> at the bank.                   | 13 |
| 14 | These <u>kemicals</u> are quite poisonous.               | 14 |
| 15 | The <u>shassis</u> of the car is in need of repair.      | 15 |

Total correct \_\_\_\_\_  
15

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Date

# Test 2

For each sentence choose the correct spelling from the words in the brackets.

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| 1  | I bought the pills at the (kemist, chemist, chemest).         | 1  |
| 2  | The ship began to (anchor, ankor, anker).                     | 2  |
| 3  | Do you know what its (perpus, purpus, purpose) is?            | 3  |
| 4  | The children slept in a (doormitory, dormitory, dormitery).   | 4  |
| 5  | The (tortus, tortise, tortoise) looked for food in the water. | 5  |
| 6  | I saw my image in the (mirra, mirror, miror).                 | 6  |
| 7  | The (orther, autha, author) of the book is my uncle.          | 7  |
| 8  | Some countries suffer a lot of (poverty, povarty, poffarty).  | 8  |
| 9  | We heard an (erie, eery, eerie) noise last night.             | 9  |
| 10 | He works as an (ouctioneer, auctionier, auctioneer).          | 10 |
| 11 | She is extremely (conceited, conceeted, connceeted).          | 11 |
| 12 | Our (neybor, neighba, neighbour) comes from Italy.            | 12 |
| 13 | A (vane, vein, vien) in her leg became blocked.               | 13 |
| 14 | This is a great (achievement, acheivement, achievment).       | 14 |
| 15 | She is a member of a (comittee, committee, committie).        | 15 |

Total correct \_\_\_\_\_

15

Parent/Teacher Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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# LAW COURTS

Minor criminal or civil cases can be dealt with in the Local Court presided over by a magistrate. The District Court is presided over by a judge and here medium-range civil and criminal cases are heard. The Supreme Court is the highest state court and the Supreme Court judges decide the most serious criminal cases, like murder. In trying criminal cases, and in many civil cases, these judges are aided by an ancient institution called the jury. The jury consists of twelve men and women who are chosen and sworn to try the issues in the matter of the trial by hearing evidence put before them. Service on juries may fall on any citizen whose name appears on the electoral roll, and, when summoned to serve, citizens who fail to attend are liable to be fined.

The jury system is very important, yet nobody seems to know exactly how it arose. It appears to have had its origin in customs introduced into England by the Normans. The verdict of a jury in criminal cases must be unanimous, which frequently leads to failure to arrive at a verdict at all. In such a situation, a fresh trial before a fresh jury may take place. This custom seems to have originated in the old saying that before a citizen could be condemned guilty, 'Twelve good men and true must be agreed that he is guilty.'

Professional lawyers are divided into two classes, solicitors and barristers. A solicitor gains the right to practise his or her profession by passing the examination of the institution recognised by the State, called the Law Society. A solicitor advises us how we stand in relation to the law, and his knowledge enables him or her to draw up such documents as wills, agreements, and contracts in legal form. A solicitor is also entitled to act as advocate and plead the case of a citizen in Local or District Courts. In the Supreme Court, however, the advocates are called barristers, and solicitors are not allowed to plead in these courts. A person who qualifies or is admitted as a barrister, is said to be 'Called to the Bar'. In cases that are heard in the Supreme Court, the solicitor gathers the evidence together and the barrister appears in court, wearing a rather old-fashioned wig and gown. Barristers of considerable reputation are raised to the rank of King or Queen's Counsel, and use the letters KC or QC after their names. They wear silk gowns in court, and the honour is therefore called 'taking silk'.

It is not actually necessary 'in going to law' to engage either a solicitor or a barrister, and occasionally we hear of a citizen conducting his or her own case, even in the Supreme Court. But this is a risky experiment, because of the great difficulty and the complexity of the law. Poor people who cannot afford the privilege of taking proceedings in the courts or using a solicitor have access to legal aid supplied free by the government.

1. If you wished to contest a speeding fine, in which court would the matter be heard? .....
2. If you are not old enough to vote, are you likely to be called for jury service? .....
3. What sort of people probably introduced the jury system into England? .....
4. Must everyone on a jury in Australia agree before a verdict is given? .....
5. If your aunt was called to the Bar, does this entitle her to wear a silk gown? .....
6. Can a person with little money who is accused of murder be defended by a barrister who is paid by the government? .....
7. Is it an offence to disregard call-up for jury service? .....

■ Which word in the passage means:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 8. great amount .....  | 9. helped .....              |
| 10. the state of being made up of many parts .....             | 11. important or grave ..... |
| 12. an organisation established for a particular purpose ..... |                              |





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## YOUR HEART

Your heart is really a pump. Its walls are made of muscle, and it is certainly the most important of all the muscles in the body. Day and night it ceaselessly beats so long as we are alive. If it stops or falters for only a short time, we faint and collapse. Its work is harder in human beings than in any other living creature, for the part of the body which always most urgently needs blood, is the brain. In us, as we stand erect, the brain is above the heart instead of in front of it, so the blood has to be pumped upward by the heart. Also, the heart has to beat so strongly to send the blood down to our legs with such force that it will come back up again through the veins. It is the blood that keeps our feet warm, as they produce very little heat for themselves.



The heart lies in your chest, which is enclosed by ribs. Some people have a curious way of thinking that the chest is only the front of the body; but, of course, it is a box and comprises the whole upper half of your trunk with a back and a front. The chest then, is filled with lungs and a heart more or less in the middle, but slightly to your left.

To feel your heart beating, place the tips of the fingers of your right hand on the front of your chest. You should feel the throbbing which occurs about eighty times a minute. Similarly you can feel the beat by placing your fingers of one hand on the inside of your wrist or on the temple at the side of your head. The beat you feel is the heart sending a wave of blood through the arteries. It is important to remember that if an artery is cut in an accident, blood may spurt out with every beat of the heart. It is essential that a pad is placed above the cut on the side nearest to the heart, and then bandaged to stop further bleeding until medical help is available.

The veins are tubes, like arteries, but much thinner for the pressure of blood is not as high as in the arteries. They lie mainly near the surface of the body, just under the skin, so we can see them. The blood in the veins is running back to the heart. If a vein is cut in an accident, you need only stop the bleeding at the point where blood is oozing out. One way is to press a handkerchief firmly with your hand and keep up the pressure until medical help is available.

1. Would a chimpanzee's heart have to work hard sometimes? .....
2. What helps protect your heart and lungs? .....
3. To feel the heart beat, is it better to put your finger on a vein or an artery? .....
4. When an artery is severed, should you stop the bleeding by bandaging nearer or farther from the heart? .....
5. Are the blood vessels that you can see on the back of each hand, arteries or veins? .....
6. Which part of the body always needs blood and must never be cut off from its supply? .....
7. Is your heart slightly to the left or right of the centre of your chest? .....

■ Which word from the passage means the same as:

8. hesitates .....
9. most important .....
10. peculiar .....

# THE COTTON FLOWER

There is a little flower that has helped clothe three-quarters of the human race. It is the cotton plant. Fashioned like a hollyhock, its flowers of red, white or yellow give place to a capsule of seed. The petals fall, the capsule breaks open and discloses a mass of white, hairy down. That is the cotton that is so valuable. Farmers spend time cultivating the crop and then harvesting it with a machine that picks and separates the down from the seed. The down then goes to the mills, where the little white hairs are twisted and spun into continuous lengths to provide the raw material from which all cotton goods are made by weaving.

This important material, used for clothing people, ran wild for countless years. We know that cotton was an article manufactured in India when Alexander marched his army there over twenty centuries ago. Columbus found it growing wild in the West Indies, but the conquerors of Mexico marvelled to find the Aztecs arrayed in cotton garments.

Some of the best cotton grows in Egypt along the strip of land made fertile by the River Nile. The United States has been growing cotton for many years. In the days of slavery, many blacks were used in the cotton fields. Australia has only been growing cotton in the last fifty years, beginning with plantings in the Northern Territory . It is now an important crop in New South Wales, with a lesser amount grown in Queensland.

It was an American, Eli Whitney, who invented the cotton gin, which automatically separated the cotton fibres from the seeds. Output of raw cotton in America increased as factories in England imported more and more. There, several inventions had made spinning and weaving of cotton automatic. Lancashire was an ideal county, as damp conditions help these operations. Towns like Manchester sprang up, with hundreds of cotton mills spread around the area, making fabric which was exported to America and to the rest of the world.

Today, very little cotton fabric is made in Lancashire, because eastern countries like China and Hong Kong have been able to make the material cheaper. Spinning and weaving machines are still made in Britain and other European countries, but they sell them to countries where workers receive less money than those in Europe.

1. What part of a cotton plant provides the cotton fibre? .....
2. Would cave men and women have worn cotton clothes? .....
3. What other plant does the cotton flower look like? .....
4. Did the Aztecs weave their garments by using automatic machines? .....
5. Would a cotton mill in Sydney be able to buy raw cotton grown within its own state? .....
6. Which country benefited directly by the invention of the cotton gin? .....
7. Write the sentence that tells us cotton was not picked for a long time. ....  
.....

■ Write the word from the passage which means the same as:

8. dressed up .....
9. rich and productive .....
10. shows .....



---

## WORKING DOGS



Most people own dogs because they are friendly pets for all the family to enjoy. Others keep them to guard houses or business premises because most dogs naturally bark at strangers. German Shepherds or Doberman Pinschers are the dogs most commonly used for this purpose. But you may not have realised that many dogs are trained to work hard.

Take a look next time you see a flock of sheep going along a road, there is usually a dog with them. It keeps running from side to side behind the flock. This is a sheep-dog at work. Its job is to prevent any sheep from dropping behind or running out from the sides of the flock. In Britain, they use their own breed of English sheep-dog, but most Australian sheep-dogs are Kelpies. It is not an easy job for a Kelpie to control sheep that are in a large paddock. The dog has to run round and round the flock. The owner whistles or shouts orders to tell the dog what it must do. Sometimes when there are large numbers of sheep, more than one dog is needed. Dogs rush and bark at sheep to frighten them into moving in a certain direction. This is not always easy when sheep have to be driven into a yard. In this situation, there is often no room for one dog or more to move in and around the yard. They solve this problem by leaping up and running across the backs of the sheep. All this can be seen at sheep-dog trials which are held in some cities at show time.

Dogs are also trained to control cattle. Several breeds are used overseas for this job including, strangely enough, little Welsh Corgis. In Australia, the Blue-heeler is perhaps the most popular cattle dog. It barks and nips the legs of cattle to make them move in the right direction.

In cold lands, teams of dogs pull sleds across ice and snow. The Eskimo sled-dog is the Husky, which is strong and has thick fur to keep out the cold. Eskimo trappers have teams consisting of six dogs to pull their sleds when they are out trapping. Perhaps you have seen these dogs on television. The dogs are sometimes not friendly towards each other and at the end of the day they are tied up apart so they do not fight.

1. In Australia, what sort of dog is mainly used to round up sheep? .....
2. What do we call contests for sheep-dogs? .....
3. What is an Eskimo sled-dog called? .....

■ **Circle the right answer:**

4. Sheep-dogs jump and walk on sheep because:  
(a) they can bite their ears easier (b) the sheep can hear them bark (c) there is no room to run round.
5. To make steers move, a cattle-dog:  
(a) leaps at their throats (b) barks and bites at their feet (c) runs round and round in circles.
6. The most commonly used dogs for guarding premises would be:  
(a) Corgis and Huskys (b) Terriers and Spaniels (c) German Shepherds and Doberman Pinschers.
7. Complete part of the sentence which tells you that Eskimo dogs are quarrelsome: .....  
.....
8. What breed of dog is mentioned that we would not expect to be used to round up cattle? .....

■ **Write the word from the passage that means the same as:**

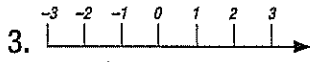
9. to find delight in .....
10. state of affairs .....

MONDAY

1. Draw clock hands to show 1.40.



2.  $350 + 650 =$



The numbers left of 0 are known as \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.

4.  $\frac{1}{5}$  of 200 =

5. List one benefit of internet banking.

6.  $\frac{2}{10} = 0.$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ %

7.  $3 \times (4 \times 2) = n \times 4$

$n =$

8.  $5 \overline{)300} =$

9. Draw a reflection of the letter shape.

a

10. In which century was the year 1999?

11. 3.0, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 2.1, 1.8, 1.5

12. Simplify  $\frac{4}{6}$

13. This is a



14.  $11 + 19 =$

15. In 3278, the meaning of 3 is

3000.  30 000.

16. Double  $\frac{3}{4}$

17. Which pair is parallel?

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

18. One millennium = \_\_\_\_\_ years

19.  $4 \times 7 =$

20. **12.00 am**  $\rightarrow$  **10.00 pm**

What is the time difference?



MY SCORE

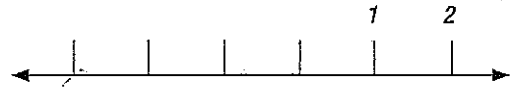
TUESDAY

1. Draw clock hands to show 2.10.



2.  $1\% = \frac{1}{100} = 0.$

3. Place these numbers on the line: -3, -2, -1, 0.



4.  $180 \times 0.5 =$

5. Write  $1\frac{1}{3}$  as a mixed number.

6.  $0.67 + 0.1 =$

7. If  $n \times 9 = 27$ , then  $n =$

8. How many degrees are in a right angle?

9. **3.00 am**  $\rightarrow$  **12.00 pm**

What is the time difference?

10. Draw a reflection of the letter shape.

f

11.  $40 \times 6 = 80 \times$

12. In which century was the year 1858?

13. This shape is a



14.  $86 + 74 =$

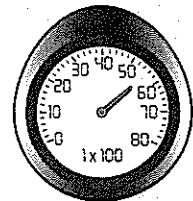
15. If two shapes are congruent, they are the same  $s$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $s$  \_\_\_\_\_

16. The sum of 9 and 6 is

17.  $\$50.00 - \$41.75 =$

18. Simplify  $\frac{9}{12}$

19. What is the rpm?



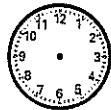
20. Double 4.6.



MY SCORE

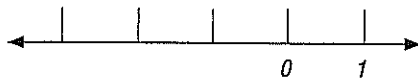
## WEDNESDAY

1. Draw clock hands to show 5.50.



2.  $490 + 340 =$

3. Complete the number line.



4. If  $6 + 4 = 2 \times a$ , then  $a =$

5. Area (L x W) =  $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 5\text{ m} & \\ \hline \hline & 3\text{ m} \\ \hline \end{array}$   $\text{m}^2$

6.  $\frac{1}{3} =$  (a)  $\square \frac{3}{6}$  (b)  $\square \frac{2}{6}$  (c)  $\square \frac{2}{3}$

7.  $\frac{5}{10} = 0.$  = %

8. Is this angle likely to be  $45^\circ$  or  $115^\circ$ ?



9.  $1.11 \text{ km} =$  m

10. What is this 3-D shape?



11. Write  $3\frac{2}{5}$  as an improper fraction.

12. If a plane is travelling from Perth to Adelaide, in which direction is it travelling?

13.  $4:00 \text{ pm} \rightarrow 2:00 \text{ am}$

What is the time difference?

14.  $13 + 17 =$

15.  $4 \times 7 = 28$ ,  $8 \times 7 = 56$ ,  $16 \times 7 =$

16. In 23 000 the meaning of 2 is 20 000. Its place value is:  $\square 1000.$   $\square 10\ 000.$

17.  $54 \div = 6$

18. Simplify  $\frac{8}{10}$

19. What is the probability of picking a Jack from a pack of 52 playing cards?



out of

20. 9995, 9997, 9999,



**MY SCORE**

## THURSDAY

1. Draw clock hands to show 3.05.



2.  $10\% = \frac{10}{100} = 0.$

3. Area (L x W) =  $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 6\text{ m} & \\ \hline \hline & 5\text{ m} \\ \hline \end{array}$   $\text{m}^2$

4. For Question 3, the perimeter = m.

5.  $0.565 \text{ km} =$  m

6.  $1\frac{3}{10} = \frac{13}{10} =$

7.  $200 - 39 =$

8. If a plum weighs about 50 g, approximately how many plums would be in a 1-kg bag?

9. The sum of 8 and 7 is

10. Draw a reflection of the letter shape.



11.  $87 + 49 =$

12. Which 2 equations are true?

(a)  $\square 5 \times 9 = 40$

(b)  $\square 8 \times 6 = 48$

(c)  $\square 36 \div 4 = 9$

(d)  $\square 32 \div 4 = 9$

13. odd x odd =

14.  $50 \times 40 =$

15. On a compass rose, what direction is this?

16.  $6:15 \text{ pm} \rightarrow 3:00 \text{ am}$

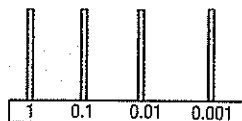
What is the time difference?

17. If the ratio of boys to girls is 2:1, how many boys are there if there are 5 girls?

18.  $-52 = 149$


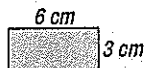

19. Is  $-3$  (negative 3) greater than ( $>$ ) or less than ( $<$ ) 1?

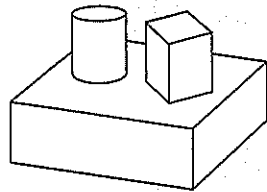
20. Use the abacus to show 3.054.

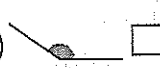
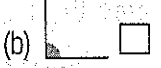



**MY SCORE**

**MONDAY**

1. Draw clock hands to show 12.35. 
2.  $9994 + 7 =$
3. Area (L x W)  
=  $\text{cm}^2$  
4. For Question 3, the perimeter is  $\text{cm}$ .
5. If the ratio of girls to boys is 1:3, how many boys are there if there are 9 girls?
6.  $\$9.95 \quad \$100 = \$995$
7. Write  $3\frac{2}{4}$  as an improper fraction.
8.  $14 + 17 =$
9. Draw a reflection of the letter shapes. 
10. Using 3, 8, 1 and 9, write the largest even number possible.
11. Is 725 divisible by 5?
12. The First Fleet arrived at Botany Bay in 1788. What century was it?
13. Draw the top view of the 3-D shapes.







14.  $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 =$
15. odd x even =
16. Your wallet contains 3 x 50c, 4 x 20c and 7 x 10c. What is the total? \$
17. Which angle is likely to be 45°?  
(a)  (b)  (c) 
18. The product of 9 and 3 is
19. If  $n \div 3 = 9$ , then  $n =$
20. Simplify  $\frac{5}{10}$



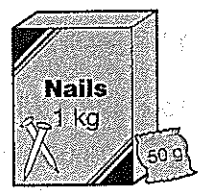
**MY SCORE**

**TUESDAY**

1. Draw clock hands to show 9.25. 
2. Round 174 900 to the nearest ten thousand.
3.  $5 \overline{)600} =$
4.  $2^5 =$  x x x x =
5.  $4 \times 9 =$  x 6
6.  $1.5 \div 3 = 0.$
7.  $20\% = \frac{\quad}{100} = 0.20$
8. Area (L x W)  
=  $\text{cm}^2$  
9. Write the numbers in descending order. 3033, 3303, 3030, 3330, 3003
10.  $300 \times 30 =$
11. What is the perimeter of the shape in Question 8?  $\text{cm}$
12.  $(21 \div 3) \times (54 \div 6) =$
13. Can a circle tessellate?
14. On a compass rose, what direction is  if  is north?



15. Simplify  $\frac{16}{20}$
16. This 1-kg box of nails holds a number of 50-g packets. How many packets are there altogether?



17.  $\$50.00 - \$40.75 =$
18.  $7 + 7 + 7 =$  x =
19.  $1089 \text{ m} =$  km
20. In 672 485, the place value of 6 is



**MY SCORE**

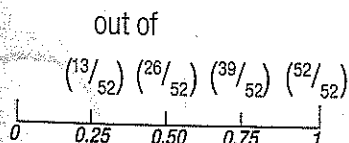
# WEDNESDAY



- Draw clock hands to show 7.15.
- $0.09 \times \quad = 9$
- $27 + \quad = 100$
- Simplify  $\frac{6}{9}$
- If the area of a triangle is  $\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{base} \times \text{height})$ , then the area of this triangle is  $\quad \text{cm}^2$ .
- If you are measuring the length of a garden fence, what unit are you likely to use?  
(a)  kg (b)  cm  
(c)  m (d)  mL
- $5\% = \frac{5}{100} = 0$ .
- $14 + 16 =$
- Halve 3.0.
- How many 20c coins make up \$2.60?
- 3:20 pm**  $\rightarrow$  **5:10 am**

What is the time difference?

- $2^4 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad =$
- Willem de Vlamingh landed on Rottnest Island in WA in 1696. What century was it?
- How many \$20 notes make up \$640?
- Write  $2\frac{4}{10}$  as an improper fraction.
- $a = \quad$
- If  $7 + y = 3 \times 5$ , then  $y =$
- On a compass rose, what direction is   
if is north?
- Write a number sentence (equation) using 8, 7 and 56 ( $\times$  or  $\div$ ).
- What is the probability of picking, without looking, any red-coloured card from a pack of 52 standard playing cards? Plot this outcome on the chance number line.



MY SCORE

# THURSDAY



- Draw clock hands to show 10.30.
- $1.01 + 0.09 =$
- Circle the 2 congruent shapes.
- Area of triangle  $= \frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$   
 $= \quad \text{cm}^2$
- Double 179.
- Halve 3100.
- What are the chances of picking, without looking, any black-coloured card from a pack of 52 standard playing cards?  
(a)  0.25 (b)  0.5 (c)  0.75 (d)  1
- If the ratio of boys to girls is 1:2, how many boys are there if there are 12 girls?
- $29 \times \quad = 5 \times 58$
- Draw the reflection of the letter shapes.

yob

- $2^3 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad =$
- $\quad \% = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02$
- The product of 6 and 7 is
- Which pair is parallel?  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- If  $8 + c = 3 \times 4$ , then  $c =$
- The sum of all angles on a triangle equals
- Which statement is true?  
(a)   $A < B > C$   
(b)   $A < B < C$   
(c)   $A > B < C$   
(d)   $A > B > C$
- $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{5}$   true  false
- $0.4 \times \quad = 40$
- $\$50.00 - \$45.75 =$

MY SCORE

**MONDAY**

1. If the long hand of a clock is on 11 and the short hand is between 7 and 8, what is the time?

2.  $9992 + 9 =$

3.  $4 \times 9 = \dots$

(a)   $30 + 6$

(c)   $4 - 40$

(b)   $40 - 8$

(d)   $15 + 15$

4.  $600 + 700 =$

5.  $3^3 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad =$

6. Write  $\frac{20}{6}$  as a mixed number.

7. Is 1.01 closer to 1 or 2?

8.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{x}{10} =$

9. Draw a reflection of the letter shapes. **qot**

10. What is the probability of picking a queen from a pack of 52 playing cards?



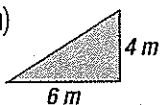
out of

11.  $\$50.00 - \$36.75 =$

12.  $\frac{1}{100} = 0. \quad = \quad \%$

13. Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$

=  $\quad \text{m}^2$



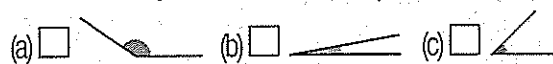
14. If  $9 + d = 4 \times 9$ , then  $d =$

15. In 53 000, the place value of the 5 is

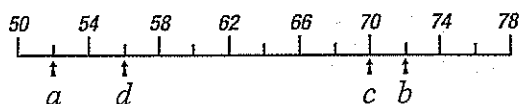
16. Ivan had a secret number. He halved it, took away 3 and the answer was 4.

What is the secret number?

17. Which is likely to be  $10^\circ$ ?



18.  $b - a = \quad, c - d =$



19.  $111 - \quad = 99$

20. Simplify  $\frac{12}{20}$

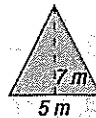


**MY SCORE**

**TUESDAY**

1. If a street has houses numbered from 1 to 64, how many are odd-numbered?

2. The area of this triangle is  $\quad \text{m}^2$ .



3. One millennium =  $\quad$  years

4. If  $2 + b = 6 + 8$ , then  $b =$

5.  $1.92 + 0.8 = \quad, 1.92 + 0.08 =$

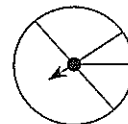
6. Is 1.82 closer to 1 or 2?

7. Write *ten thousand, one hundred* as a numeral.

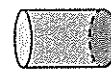
8. Label the spinner.  
*A is an even chance.*

*B is least likely.*

*C is more likely than B but not D.*



9.  $7^2 =$



10. Name this 3-D shape?

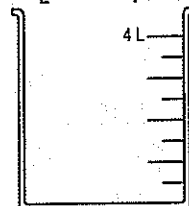
11. From 8 pm to 10 am, there is  $\quad$  hours difference.

12.  $\$50.00 - \$38.75 =$

13. Circle the 2 congruent shapes.



14. Samantha a scientist, needs to fill the beaker with 2.5 L of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Shade this amount.



15. What is the difference between 83 and 6?

16.  $14 + 18 =$

17.  $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x}{6} = \quad /_6$

18.  $47 \div \quad = 0.47$

19. The sum of 7 and 5 is

20. What is the sale price?



**MY SCORE**



1. Order these long jumpers from first to third.

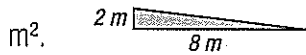
- Simon.....3.09 m
- Lucy.....3.90 m
- Sam.....3.10 m

2.  $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$   true  false

3. In which century was the year 1535?

4.  $85 + \quad = 164$

5. The area of this triangle is



6. What will the time be in 12 minutes?



7. Is 1.49 closer to 1 or 2?

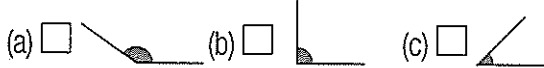
8. What is Nick's secret number, if he halves it, takes away 6 and the answer is 5?

9.  $34 \times 5 = \quad \times 10$

10. Is 295 divisible by 5?

11.  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{4} =$

12. Which is likely to be  $60^\circ$ ?

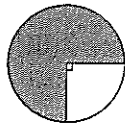


13. Simplify  $\frac{4}{12}$

14.  $-7 > -3$   true  false

15.  $15 + 16 =$

16. How many degrees are shaded?



17.  $2^5 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad =$

18. Draw an ellipse.

19. Write  $5\frac{2}{3}$  as an improper fraction.

20. The product of 8 and 9 is

**MY SCORE**

1. What is the surface area?



2. The area of this shape is



m<sup>2</sup>.

3. The perimeter is m.

4.  $59 + \quad = 119$

5. Write *three-quarters of a million* as a numeral.

6. Alicia has a secret number. She adds 10, she doubles it and the answer is 24.

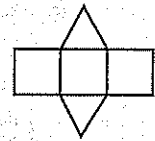
What is the secret number?

7. Is 1.55 closer to 1 or 2?

8. If  $20 - x = 7 + 9$ , then  $x =$

9.  $9996 + 7 =$

10. This is a net for a



11.  $6 \times 8 = 12 \times \quad =$

12.  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{x}{6} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

13.  $50\% = \frac{\quad}{100} = 0.50$

14. Draw a reflection of the letter shapes.



15.  $2^6 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times$

$=$

16. Simplify  $\frac{10}{15}$

17. In which century was the year 1887?

18.  $3 \times \quad = (4 \times 5) + 1$

19.  $1000 \div 10 =$



20.

Label the triangles: isosceles  
scalene, equilateral

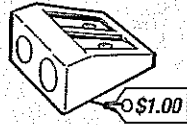
**MY SCORE**

**MONDAY**

1.  $28 \times 5 =$        $\times 10$

2.  $95 + 35 =$

3. What is the new price after a 20% discount?



4.  $6304 - 8 =$

5. Round 8.49 to the nearest whole.

6.  $80 \times 8 =$

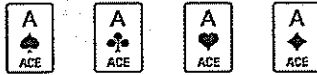
7.  $79 \times 8 =$

8. What polygon has 6 sides?

9. Which angle is  $10^\circ$ ?



10. What is the probability of randomly picking an ace from a pack of 52 playing cards? (without looking!)



out of

Write as a fraction:      The outcome then is  
under or over 10%.

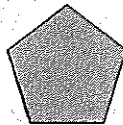
11.  $4 \times 100 = 50 \times$

12. If  $10 \div 2 = 4 + x$ , then  $x =$

13. Area =       $m^2$

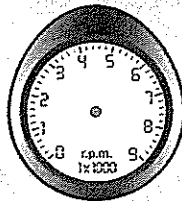
14. Perimeter =       $m$

15. Draw the lines of symmetry.



16. Simplify  $\frac{5}{20}$

17. Draw an arrow to show 4800 rpm



18.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{4}$

19.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 120 is

20. In 164 900, the value of 6 is

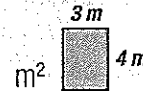
**MY SCORE**

**TUESDAY**

1. What is the surface area?



2. Area =       $m^2$



3. If  $40 \times 7 =$       , then  $39 \times 7 =$

4. Round 4.75 to the nearest whole.

5. Write *eleven thousand, one hundred and eleven* as a numeral.

6. 3000, 2985, 2955, 2910,

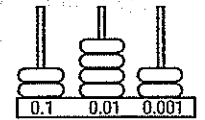
7.  $7090 - 100 =$

8. What polygon has 7 sides?

9.  $6303 \div 100 = 63.03$

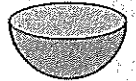
10.  $8^2 =$

11. Taking one bead off each place value =



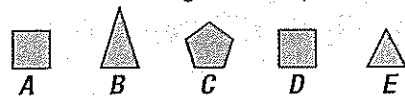
12.  $-8 < -1$        true       false

13. This is a



14. In 932 200, what is the place value of the 9?

15. Circle the 2 congruent shapes.



16. A teacher has 2 chocolates and 1 lollipop for each of his 20 students. What is the ratio of chocolates to lollipops?

How many sweets are needed altogether for the class?

17.  $24 \times 32 =$  odd or even?

18. In which century was the year 1639?

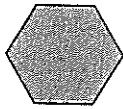
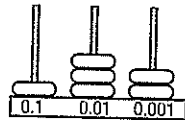
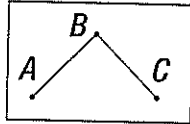
19.  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{4}$  or       $\frac{\quad}{4}$

20. Write the twelfth of March as numerals.

**MY SCORE**

# WEDNESDAY

- What is the product of 4 and 8?
- If  $50 \times 8 =$  , then  $49 \times 8 =$
- $2307 - 9 =$
- Round 8.99 to the nearest whole.
- Draw arrows to show:  
A to B as south-west and  
C to B as north-west.
- $36 \div$  = 10
- Taking one bead off each  
place value =
- $8001 - 7 =$
- Does  $17 \times 13 =$  an odd or even number?

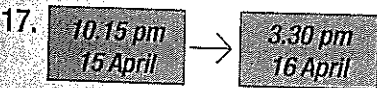
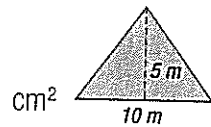


- If  $30 \div 2 = 5 \times g$ , then  $g =$
- $3^3 =$  x x =
- Draw the lines of symmetry.
- $64 \times 6 = ($  x  $) + ($  x  $)$   
 $= 360 +$   
 $=$

14.  $\$50.00 - \$18.25 =$

15.  $9994 + 7 =$

16. Area =



What is the time difference?

18. What is the probability of randomly picking a king or queen from a pack of 52 playing cards?

out of

Write as a fraction.

The outcome is

less than or more than 10%?

19. What is one-third of 900 000?

20. Start at 3 and count by 5s.

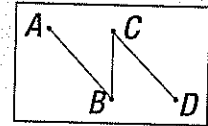
What position in the sequence is 33?

- (a)  1st      (b)  7th  
(c)  6th      (d)  5th

MY SCORE

# THURSDAY

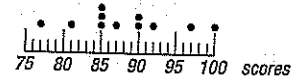
- What is the surface area? 1-cm cubes
- Simplify  $\frac{4}{10}$
- How many triangles can you find?



- Draw arrows to show:  
C to D as south-east  
B to C as north  
A to B as south-east.
- $9555 + 8 =$
- A number pattern starts at 5 and increases by 4s. What position in the sequence is 41?  
(a)  7th      (b)  8th  
(c)  9th      (d)  10th
- $-3 > 2$      true     false

8. Read the dot plot graph. Maths test scores

What is the mode?

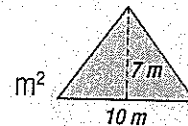


What is the median?

9. Which polygon has 9 sides?

10. Area

=



11. Write  $\frac{35}{8}$  as a mixed number.

12. In which century was the year 1702?

13.  $7 \times 8 =$

14. This 3-D shape is a



15.  $\$50.00 - \$17.25 =$

16.  $\frac{9}{100} =$  % = 0.

17.  $3 \times 100 = 50 \times$

18. The area of a square with 5-cm sides is  $\text{cm}^2$ .

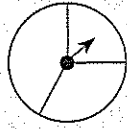
19.  $\frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{3} =$   $\frac{1}{6} =$   $\frac{1}{3}$

20.  $27 \div$  = 2.7

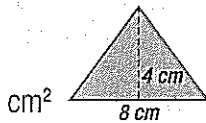
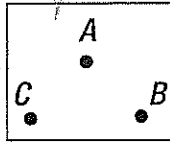
MY SCORE

**MONDAY**

- If the long hand of a clock is on 10 and the short hand is between 1 and 2, what is the time?
- $896 \text{ m} = 0. \quad \text{km}$
- Label the spinner.  
*A is the least likely.*  
*B is more likely than A but not C.*  
*C is more likely than A or B.*
- Is 1.08 closer to 1.00 or 1.10?
- Halve  $\frac{1}{2}$
- If it is currently 6 am, what time will it be in 28 hours?



- $9203 - 6 =$
- Label and draw arrows to show:  
*A to B is SE*  
*A to C is SW.*
- Area =  $\text{cm}^2$



- $5 \overline{)900} =$
- $7 \times 9 =$
- What is the average (mean) of Gordon's batting? 100, 40, 35, 45, 30 =
- This angle is likely to be:  
 $45^\circ \square \quad 10^\circ \square \quad 80^\circ \square$
- If  $40 - 10 = 3 \times b$ , then  $b =$
- In 245 670 the place value of 2 is



- $100\% = \quad \frac{1}{100} = 1$
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of 93 =
- $\frac{25}{100} = 0. \quad = \quad \%$
- $0.03 > 0.1$   
 true  false



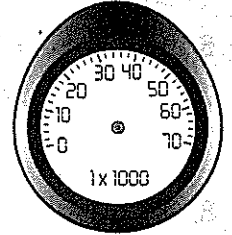
- What type of triangle is this?



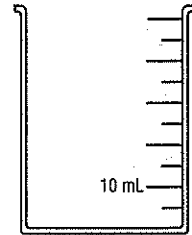
MY SCORE

**TUESDAY**

- What is the time ten minutes after 9.55 am?
- $5433 - 9 =$
- $\frac{4}{10} = \quad \frac{1}{100} = \quad \%$
- Is 1.43 closer to 1.40 or 1.50?
- If  $n \times 7 = 56$ , then  $n =$
- The sum of 9 and 11 is
- Draw an arrow to show 6400 rpm
- Simplify  $\frac{10}{20}$
- If it is currently 8 am, what time will it be in 30 hours?



- A wizard needs goat's milk for his secret potion, shade 45 mL to help the wizard.



- $1.25 = \quad \%$
- $\boxed{7} \boxed{\quad} + \boxed{6} \boxed{6} = \boxed{1} \boxed{4} \boxed{2}$
- What is the probability of picking a king, queen or jack from a pack of 52 playing cards?  
 out of
- $90 \times 0.5 =$
- What type of triangle is this?
- At the All-Aussie Equestrian Event, Mimi's horse, Bertie, was timed at 14 min. 27 sec. Bronte's horse, Magic, was timed at 15 min. 49 sec. Who won and by what time?



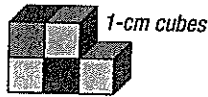
- $10^5 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times$   
 $=$
- Which is prime, 7, 9 or 15?
- If  $60 - 20 = 5 \times n$ , then  $n =$
- $15 + 19 =$



MY SCORE

## WEDNESDAY

1. What is the surface area?

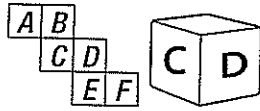


2.  $6716 - 8 =$

3.  $100 + 70 =$

4.  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

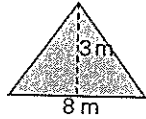
5. Fold the net. Which letter is missing from the blank face of the cube?



6.  $1.08 = \quad + 0.$

7. Is 1.77 closer to 1.70 or 1.80?

8. Area =  $\quad \text{m}^2$



9. Simplify  $\frac{2}{10}$

10. This angle is most likely:

$45^\circ$      $10^\circ$      $80^\circ$



11.  $8 \times 9 = \quad = 4 \times \quad$

12.  $\frac{6}{10} = \frac{1}{100} = \quad \%$

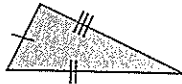
13. Which numeral has the lowest value?

(a)  -4                      (b)  2  
(c)  0                              (d)  -1

14.  $7 - \frac{1}{3} =$

15. Write the *fifteenth* of *September* in numerals.

16. What type of triangle is this?

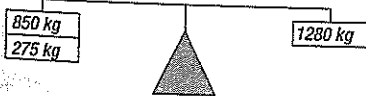


17. What is one-quarter of half a million?

18. Write the mean (average) of these netball scores: 3, 15, 20, 2.

19. 6, 12, 18, 24,

20. Shade the heavier weight.



MY SCORE

## THURSDAY

1. If the long hand of a clock is on 8 and the short hand is between 5 and 6, what is the time?

2.  $4217 - 9 =$

3.  $\$2.32 \times \quad = \$232$

4. To assist you with this question:

$\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$       $\frac{6}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$       $\frac{39}{52} = \frac{3}{4}$

What is the probability of picking a spade from a pack of 52 playing cards? The outcome as a decimal would be:

a)  0.25   b)  0.5   c)  0.75

5. Is 1.24 closer to 1.20 or 1.30?

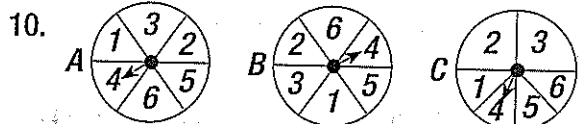
6. Write 36% as a decimal.

7. A number pattern begins at 8 and increases by 8s. What position in the sequence is 56?

8. If it is currently 8 pm, what will the time be in 30 hours?

9. If 9 oranges weigh 1.2 kg, what is the approximate mass of 5 oranges?

(a)  600-700 g    (b)  400-500 g  
(c)  1.2-1.5 kg



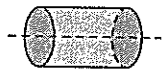
Which spinner has the best chance of an outcome of: (a) 4?                      (b) 3?

11.  $10^3 = \quad \times \quad \times \quad =$

12.  $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$

13. The difference between 83 and 7 is

14. What 2-D shape is made by cross-cutting this 3-D shape?



15.  $0.08 \times \quad = 80$

16. Simplify  $\frac{15}{20}$

17.  $5 \overline{)400} =$

18. Order from lowest to highest: 5, -6, 0, 1, 3, -4.

19.  $40 > 5 \times 9$     true    false

20. Rotate  $450^\circ$  clockwise.



MY SCORE

# MONEY

## NUMBER

1. (a)  $\begin{array}{r} \$748.75 \\ + \$297.50 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} \$2598.99 \\ + \$2695.55 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} \$38\,406.95 \\ + \$22\,595.59 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (d)  $\begin{array}{r} \$55\,075.80 \\ + \$38\,955.99 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$

2. (a)  $\begin{array}{r} \$48.20 \\ - \$27.55 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} \$749.50 \\ - \$237.65 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} \$804.65 \\ - \$716.99 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$  (d)  $\begin{array}{r} \$5000.05 \\ - \$3842.99 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$

3. Over a four-month period, Shenay received the following mobile phone accounts — \$42.75, \$59, \$48.25 and \$39.55. What was the total?

4. An investor has properties worth \$429 000, \$358 750, \$410 500 and \$322 500. What is the total value?

5. Jess has a \$2000 credit card limit. Her last statement shows purchases totalling \$1289.49. How much credit does she have left?

6. The Harris family decided to purchase a new home for \$565 000. If they sold their current home for \$419 775, how much did they borrow?

7. Lucas paid a flat rate of \$49.50 a month for his mobile phone. How much did he pay in a year?

8. Dan was saving \$295 a month. How much would he save in three years?

9. Three charities were to benefit equally from \$89 760. How much did each charity receive?

10. Cassie saved \$1268.40 over six months. How much did she save each month?

11. Find the change from \$500.

(a) \$350  (b) \$100.50  (c) \$406.25  (d) \$11.45

12. Find the change from \$1000.

(a) \$540  (b) \$625.50  (c) \$212.75  (d) \$9.25

13. What would you like to buy if you had:

(a) \$20?  (b) \$100?   
 (c) \$1000?  (d) \$10 000?

# MIXED PROBLEMS

## NUMBER

1. (a) Find the total of these accounts: \$42.78, \$27.30, \$105.45, \$285 and \$68.72.

- (b) How much remains from \$1000 after paying the accounts?

2. 525 adults paid \$25 a ticket to attend a show. 265 children paid \$15 a ticket.

- (a) What was the total of adult sales?

- (b) What was the total of children sales?

- (c) What was the combined total?

3. Before setting off on a trip, the car odometer read 28 695 km. After a week of travelling, the odometer read 32 167.

- (a) How many km were travelled the first week?

- (b) If 2894 km were covered the second week, how many km were travelled in total?

- (c) What would the odometer reading be after the second week?

- (d) How many more km have to be travelled to reach 50 000 on the odometer?

4. Use the table which shows results of a local election to answer the questions.

Candidate	No. of votes
Fraser	4799
Martino	21 908
Atkins	6766
Sheldon	2909
Wilson	8339

- (a) Find the total number of votes.

- (b) If there were 387 invalid votes, how many people voted altogether?

- (c) What is the difference in the number of votes between the first and second?

- (d) How many voted against the winner? (Ignore the invalid votes.)

- (e) What is the difference in the number of votes between the two candidates who polled the lowest?

# MIXED MENTAL

## NUMBER

A	B	C	D	E
$10 + 7 =$	$32 \div 4 =$	$2 \times 12 =$	$3 \times 3 =$	$9 \times 3 =$
$60 - 20 =$	$41 - 6 =$	$82 - 5 =$	$120 \div 12 =$	$51 + 5 =$
$6 \times 6 =$	$8 + 6 =$	$63 \div 7 =$	$6 \times 5 =$	$48 \div 4 =$
$36 - 9 =$	$12 \times 1 =$	$50 - 12 =$	$20 - 9 =$	$3 \times 7 =$
$88 \div 8 =$	$24 \div 12 =$	$32 + 11 =$	$5 + 40 =$	$73 + 8 =$
$100 - 40 =$	$80 - 4 =$	$8 \times 7 =$	$43 - 34 =$	$25 \div 5 =$
$11 + 14 =$	$25 + 10 =$	$6 + 32 =$	$84 \div 12 =$	$7 \times 6 =$
$3 \times 10 =$	$90 \div 9 =$	$88 - 8 =$	$5 + 36 =$	$15 - 7 =$
$16 - 8 =$	$65 - 20 =$	$43 + 0 =$	$81 - 8 =$	$80 \div 10 =$
$42 \div 7 =$	$56 \div 8 =$	$55 - 6 =$	$10 \times 9 =$	$79 + 12 =$
$12 \times 6 =$	$32 - 4 =$	$10 \times 3 =$	$52 - 32 =$	$12 \times 11 =$
$15 - 6 =$	$20 \div 4 =$	$60 \div 5 =$	$96 \div 8 =$	$33 \div 3 =$
$50 + 20 =$	$42 - 2 =$	$85 - 15 =$	$16 \div 2 =$	$7 + 7 =$
$81 \div 9 =$	$108 \div 9 =$	$4 \times 6 =$	$8 + 29 =$	$39 - 19 =$
$13 - 9 =$	$4 \times 9 =$	$20 \div 10 =$	$88 - 11 =$	$77 \div 11 =$
$14 + 0 =$	$21 + 9 =$	$38 - 14 =$	$40 \div 8 =$	$65 - 15 =$
$11 \times 10 =$	$10 - 7 =$	$5 \times 7 =$	$16 + 9 =$	$27 + 4 =$
$40 \div 5 =$	$78 + 11 =$	$35 - 25 =$	$11 \times 5 =$	$60 \div 6 =$
$8 \times 4 =$	$97 + 3 =$	$13 + 6 =$	$32 + 33 =$	$5 \times 4 =$
$56 - 8 =$	$9 \times 8 =$	$33 \div 11 =$	$110 \div 10 =$	$44 \div 4 =$
$3 + 27 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$8 + 26 =$	$55 - 35 =$	$9 \times 1 =$
$15 \div 5 =$	$55 \div 11 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$12 \times 12 =$	$100 - 9 =$
$8 \times 6 =$	$5 \times 10 =$	$9 - 8 =$	$48 \div 12 =$	$36 \div 6 =$
$54 + 4 =$	$7 + 7 =$	$99 + 0 =$	$15 + 16 =$	$9 + 9 =$
$9 \times 9 =$	$132 \div 11 =$	$12 \times 4 =$	$45 - 25 =$	$4 \times 5 =$

1. Place the numbers 10 - 18 in a square so each row, column and diagonal adds up to 42.

17		
	14	

2. Use the code to solve the problems.

Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(a)  $RWZSS$  \_\_\_\_\_ (b)  $VZSXQW$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $- UVWRR$  \_\_\_\_\_  $+ RXRTRQ$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_

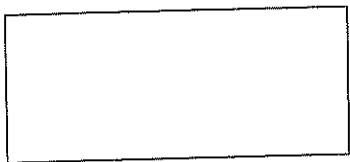


# LINES AND ANGLES

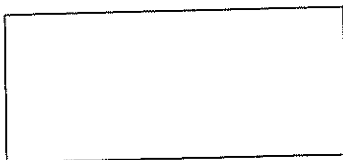
## SPACE

1. Draw something that shows the following types of lines.

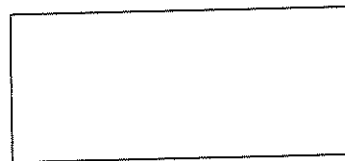
(a) vertical



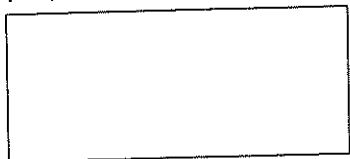
(b) horizontal



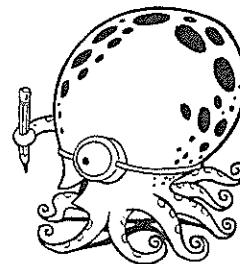
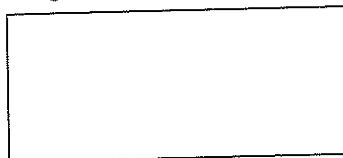
(c) parallel



(d) perpendicular

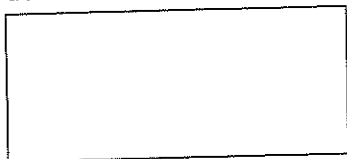


(e) diagonal

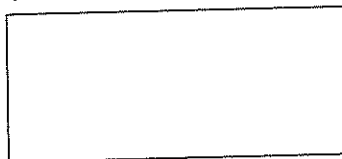


2. Draw each of the following types of angles.

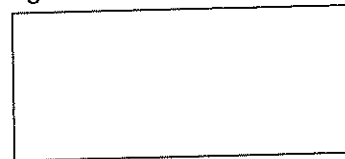
(a) acute



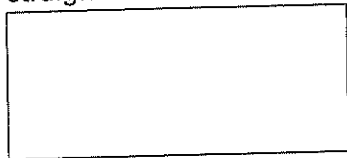
(b) obtuse



(c) right



(d) straight



(e) reflex



3. Complete the following

(a) A right angle equals \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) A straight angle equals \_\_\_\_\_.

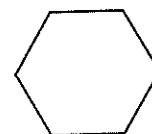
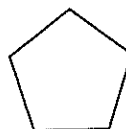
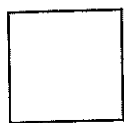
(c) An obtuse angle is \_\_\_\_\_ than  $90^\circ$ .

(d) An acute angle is \_\_\_\_\_ than  $90^\circ$ .

(e) A \_\_\_\_\_ angle is greater than  $180^\circ$ .

(f) An obtuse angle is \_\_\_\_\_ than  $180^\circ$ .

4. Mark and name the angles on each shape.

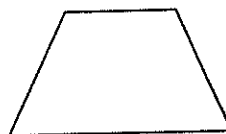
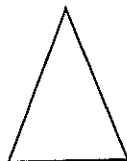
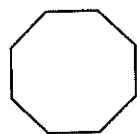


(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_



(e) \_\_\_\_\_

(f) \_\_\_\_\_


(g) \_\_\_\_\_

(h) \_\_\_\_\_

# 2-D SHAPES

## SPACE


1. Uses words like 'sides', 'angles', 'lines', 'equal' and 'parallel' to write 'What am I' descriptions for each shape.

(a) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

(b) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

(c) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

(d) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

(e) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) What am I? 

\_\_\_\_\_

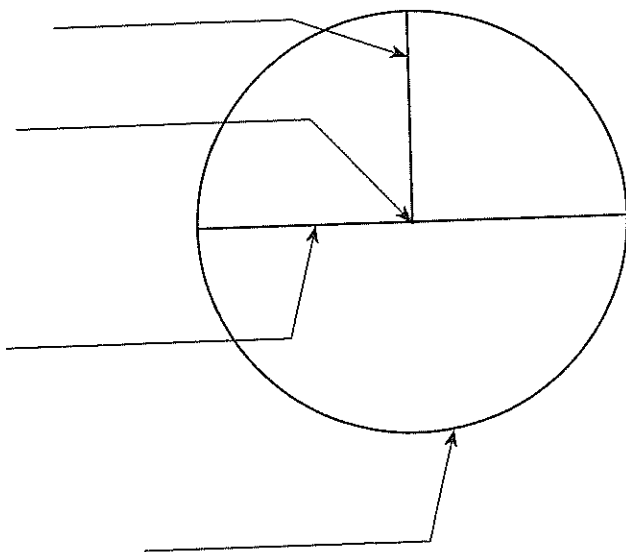
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Draw each type of triangle and complete the description.

Equilateral	Isosceles	Scalene
_____ equal sides and _____ equal angles	_____ equal sides and _____ equal angles	_____ equal sides and _____ equal angles

3. Label the circle.



4. (a) Use a compass to draw a circle with a 3 cm radius.


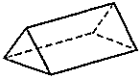

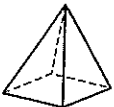
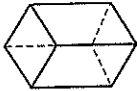


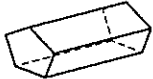
(b) What is the diameter?

STUDENT NAME

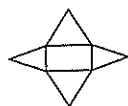
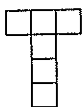
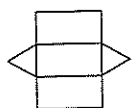
# 3-D SHAPES

## SPACE

1. Complete the table.

	Shape	Name	Faces	Edges	Vertices
(a)	 cube				
(b)	 triangular prism				
(c)	 cylinder				
(d)	 square pyramid				
(e)	 rectangular prism				
(f)	 cone				
(g)	 triangular pyramid				
(h)	 pentagonal prism				

2. Name the 3-D shapes that are represented by each net.



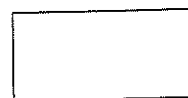
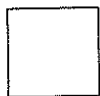
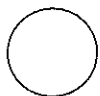
(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name a 3-D shape that has the following cross-section.



(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

# DIRECTIONS AND COORDINATES

## SPACE

1. Use the map of South America to answer the questions.

(a) What country is located along the south-west coast of the continent?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) What direction is Peru from Bolivia?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) What direction is Rio de Janeiro from Buenos Aires?

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) What is the most north-western country?

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Which country is located in the east of the continent?

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Which is the northernmost city shown on the map?

\_\_\_\_\_

(g) The Atlantic Ocean is to the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America.

(h) The Pacific Ocean is to the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America.

(i) What direction is Montevideo from Bogotá? \_\_\_\_\_

(j) What direction is Brasilia from Salvador? \_\_\_\_\_

(k) The Amazon River runs through the \_\_\_\_\_ part of Brazil.



**South America**

City	Latitude	Longitude	Direction












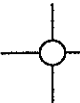



2. Plan a trip around the world where you visit 12 cities. Use an atlas for this question.

- (a) Write each city on the table in order of travel.
- (b) Write the latitude and longitude coordinates for each city.
- (c) Indicate which direction you will need to travel from one city to the next.

# MAP FEATURES AND SCALES

## SPACE

1. Identify the following map symbols found in a street directory.

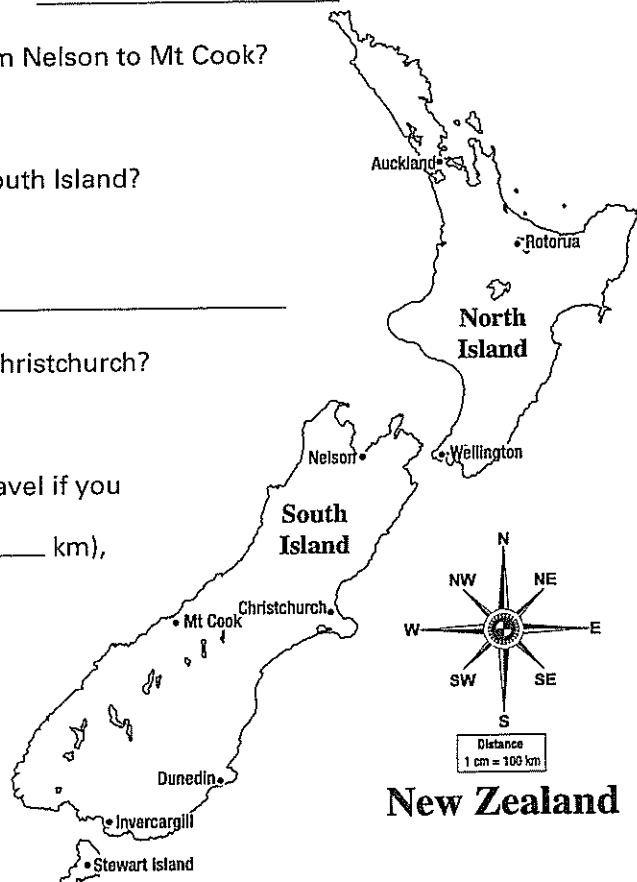
(a) 	(b) 	(c) 	(d) 	(e) 	(f) 	(g) 	(h) 
(i) 	(j) 	(k) 	(l) 	(m) 	(n) 	(o) 	(p) •Pol

2. The scale on a map reads 1 cm = 150 km. Convert these cm to km.

- (a) 2 cm =       (b) 4 cm =       (c) 5 cm =       (d) 10 cm =
- (e) 1.5 cm =       (f) 3.5 cm =       (g) 20 cm =       (h) 15 cm =

3. Use the map of New Zealand to answer the questions.

- (a) What direction is Mt Cook from Invercargill? \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) What direction is Nelson from Wellington? \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) How many kilometres would you travel from Nelson to Mt Cook?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Approximately how many km long is the South Island?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) What direction is Rotorua from Auckland? \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) How many km is it from Stewart Island to Christchurch?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Approximately how many km would you travel if you went from Invercargill to Dunedin (\_\_\_\_\_ km), on to Christchurch (\_\_\_\_\_ km), then Nelson (\_\_\_\_\_ km), Mt Cook (\_\_\_\_\_ km) and back to Invercargill (\_\_\_\_\_ km)?  
Total km =



# TIME

## MEASUREMENT

1. (a) 1 minute =  seconds      (b) 1 hour =  minutes      (c) 1 day =  hours  
(d) 1 year =  weeks      (e) 1 year =  days      (f) 1 decade =  years

2. Convert the following to 24-hour times.

- (a) 6.30 pm       (b) 11.55 pm       (c) 3.15 pm       (d) 1.25 pm   
(e) 12.10 pm       (f) 10.40 pm       (g) 7.11 pm       (h) 2.51 pm

3. If it is 3.30 pm, how long until:

- (a) 6.00 pm       (b) 8.30 pm       (c) midnight       (d) 3.00 am

4. Write the time it will be five hours before these times.

- (a) 6.30 am       (b) 2.15 pm       (c) 3.45 am       (d) 7.50 pm

5. Write the time it will be 90 minutes after these times.

- (a) 4.30 pm       (b) 10.30 pm       (c) 8.15 pm       (d) 11.20 am

6. Sienna left for a trip at 3.15 pm and arrived at 7.35 pm. How long did the trip take?

7. Drew spent 90 minutes at football training on Tuesday and Thursday, 45 minutes at the swimming pool on Wednesday and an hour at the gym on Friday.

- (a) How much time did he spend on exercise in a week?  h  m  
(b) If he also walked for 40 minutes every Monday and Saturday, how much time was spent on exercise altogether?  h  m  
(c) Find the total time spent on exercise in one month.  h  m

8. Holly left home at 1.30 pm and arrived at the airport at 2.20 pm.

- (a) How long did the trip take?   
(b) Although her flight was scheduled to depart at 3.35 pm, it was delayed for 45 minutes. What time did the flight actually depart?   
(c) If she arrived at her destination 5 hours and 15 minutes later, what time would it be?

# CALENDARS, TIMETABLES AND TIME LINES

## MEASUREMENT

1. Create a timetable to schedule your 'Perfect weekend':

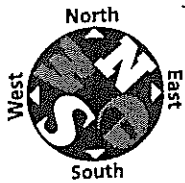
Saturday	Sunday

2. Use a current calendar to answer the questions.

- (a) What will be the date three weeks from today? .....
- (b) How many days are there in the first half of the year? .....
- (c) What is the date five weeks before 1 June? .....
- (d) Mark took holidays on 7 September and returned on 1 October. For how many days was he away from work? .....
- (e) How many days until the end of the year? .....
- (f) How many days make up the summer months? .....
- (g) How many weeks are there between your birthday and Christmas Day? .....

3. Create a time line to show ten significant events that have shaped your country's history.

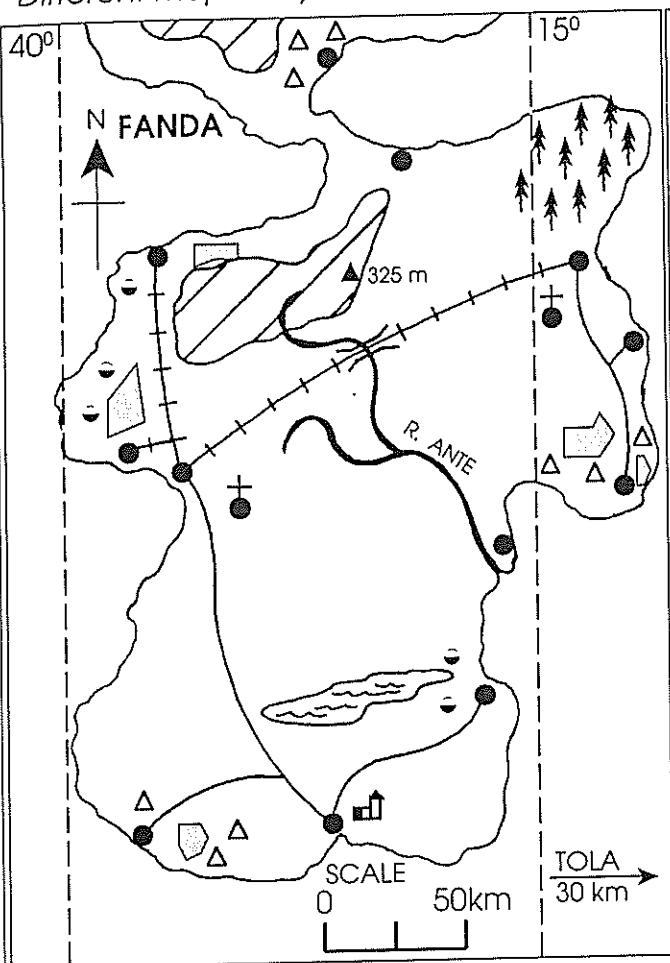




# Reading Maps

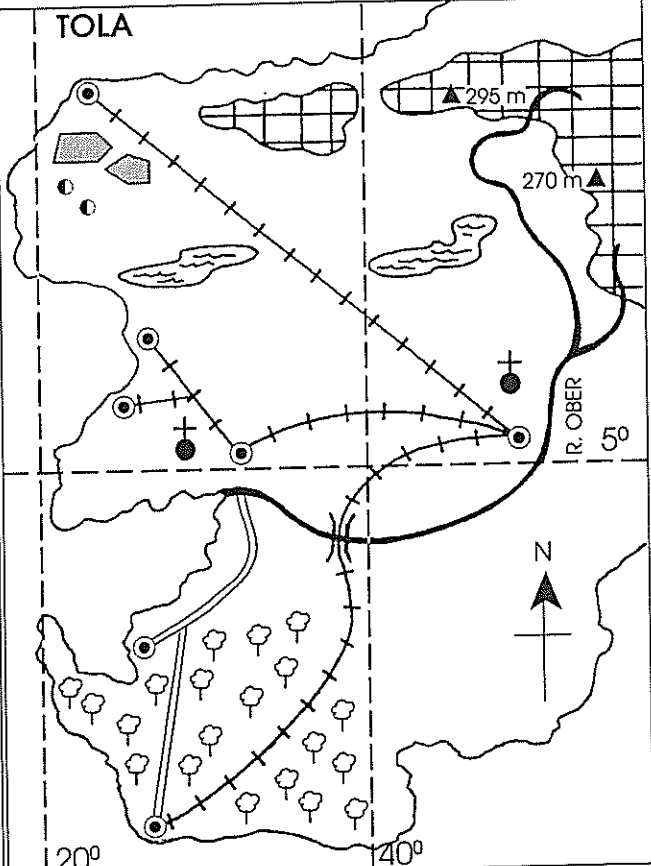
COMPARING

Different maps may have different symbols for the same feature.



LEGEND

- Bridge
- Forest
- ▲ Copper
- Industrial area
- Lead
- Mountains
- Lake
- Church
- Town
- Timber mill
- Road
- Peak
- Rail



SCALE 1 cm → 100 km

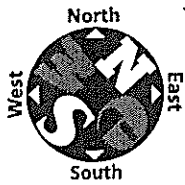
LEGEND

- Lake
- +++ Rail
- Industrial area
- Road
- Town
- ♀ Forest
- Church
- ⊙ Mountains
- Copper
- ▲ Peak

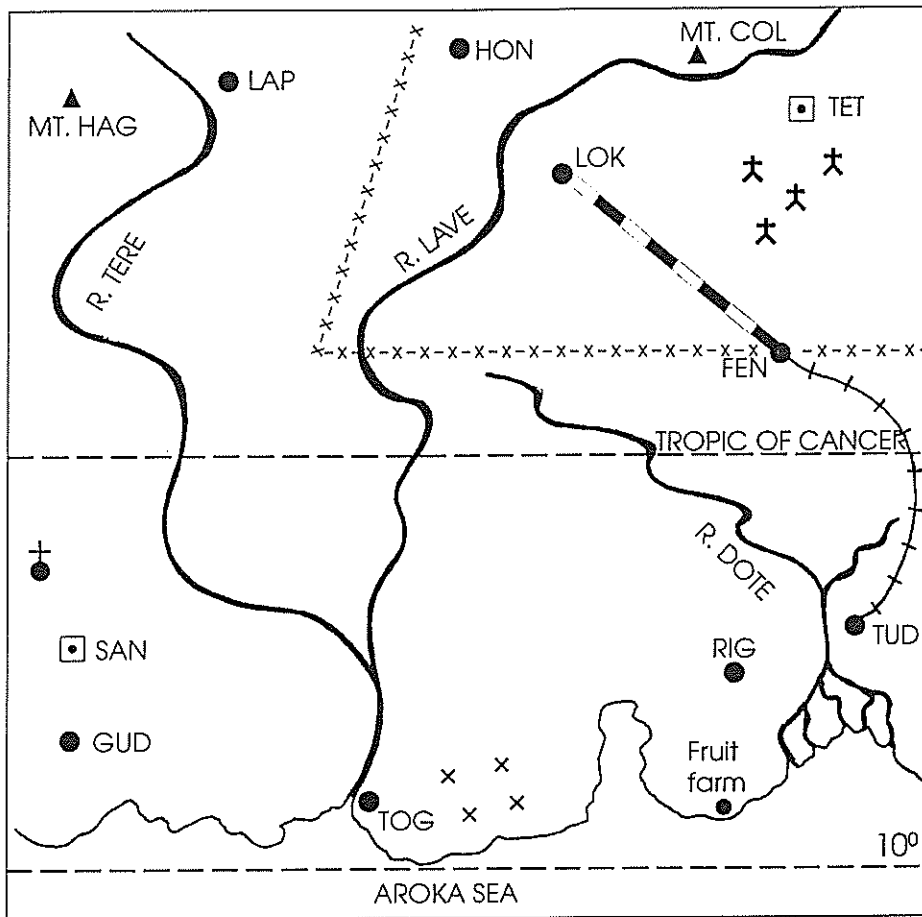
1. Why has Fanda more population centres than Tola? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why would you not wear gloves in Tola? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which country has a church west of a river and north of a lake? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which natural resource in Tola is imported to Fanda? \_\_\_\_\_
5. In which country can you see an isthmus? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which country has the highest mountain? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Which country has the greatest distance by rail between its most northern and southern rail termini? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Which country has the shortest distance between two towns? (NB: different scales) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which country lies in the western hemisphere? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which country mines most mineral ores? \_\_\_\_\_



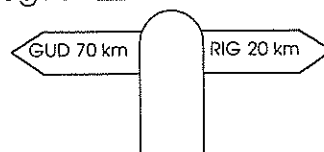


# Reading Maps



- River
  - Town over 50 000
  - Town 10 000 - 50 000
  - Iron ore
  - Copper
  - Peak
  - Rail: Wide gauge
  - Rail: Narrow gauge
  - International boundary
  - Church
- SCALE**  
1 cm → 10 km

1. How far is it from the confluence of the main rivers to Mt. Hag? \_\_\_\_\_ km
2. Which is the most populated northern town? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which town could export steel? \_\_\_\_\_
4. You stand on Mt. Col facing east, you turn clockwise to face Mt. Hag - through how many degrees do you turn? \_\_\_\_\_
5. This country is in the southern hemisphere. True or false? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which river has a delta? \_\_\_\_\_
7. You're going by rail from Tud to Lok. Why do you have to change trains at Fen?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Name two kinds of fruit grown on the farm in the SE. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Near which region (N, S, E or W) is there a synagogue? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Put a red dot where you would see this sign.





# Reading Maps

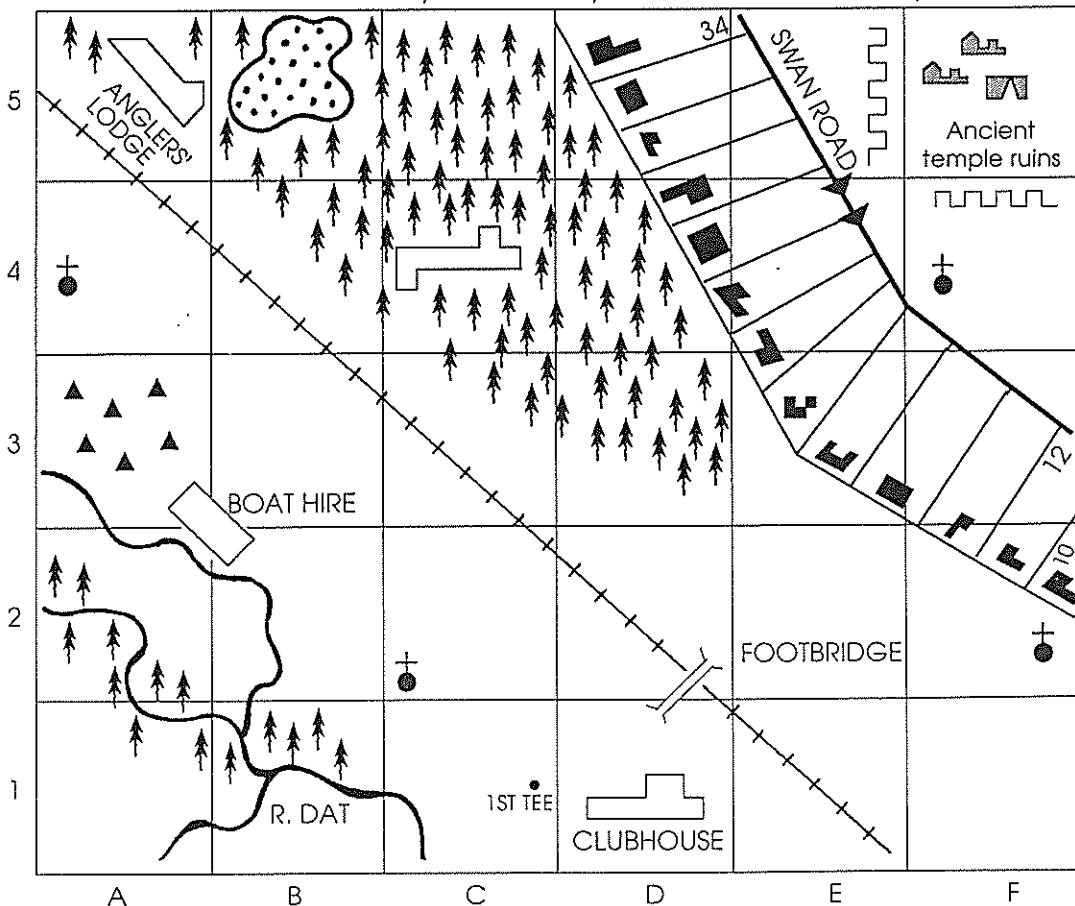
## LEGEND

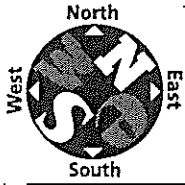
- +++ Rail line
- Road
- House
- ☁ Lake
- ⇨ Steep gradient
- ↑ Trees
- ▲ Limestone
- ⊕ Church
- ⎓ Historic wall

1. Find the distance between the most easterly and most westerly churches. \_\_\_\_\_ m.
2. What physical feature is found only in coordinate B5? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are there trees in the SW corner of the map? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the house number of the middle house in Swan Road? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Would No. 24 Swan Road have good views? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How would the owner of No. 12 Swan Road walk to the clubhouse? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Locals work in the building in C4. What do you think it is? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is this a new settlement? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_
9. In which coordinate area would quarry workers be seen? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which three sports can locals enjoy in their leisure time? \_\_\_\_\_

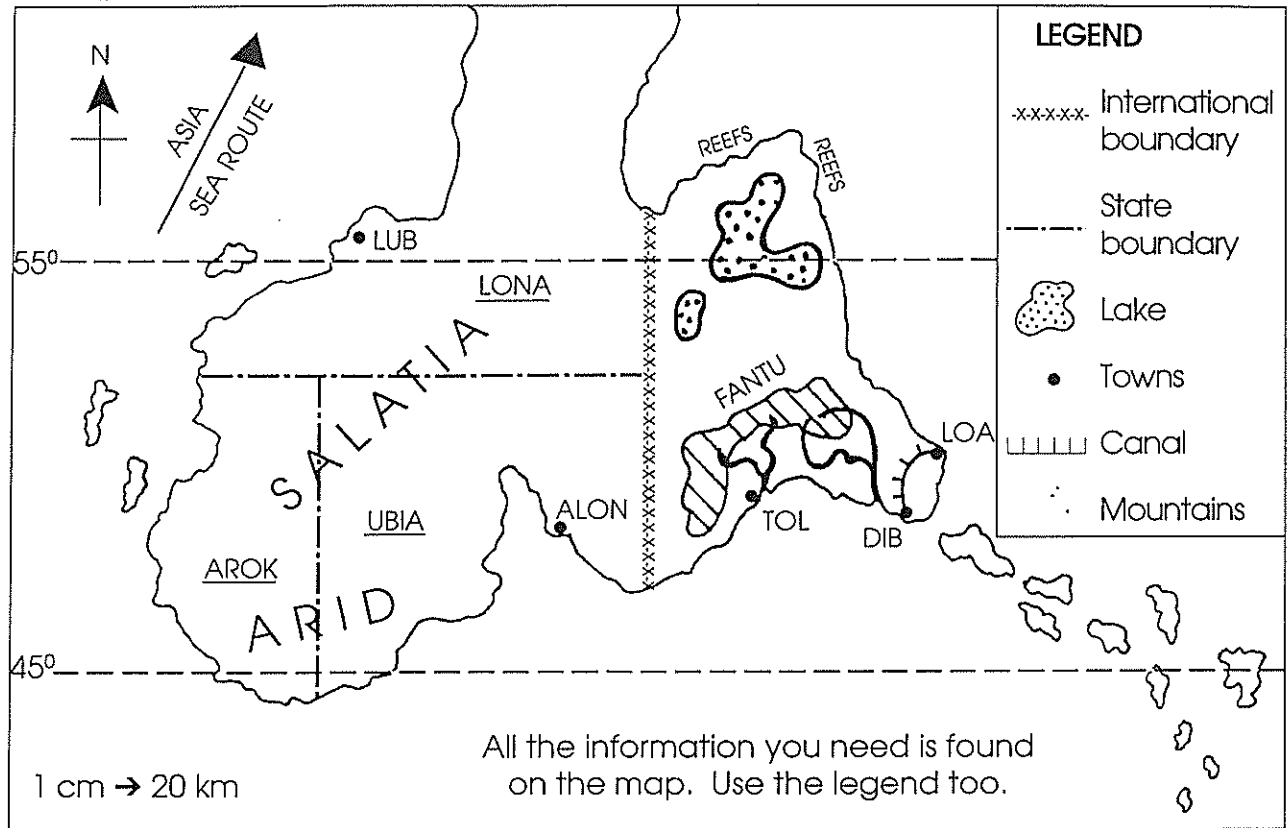
1 cm → 50 m

All the information you need for your answers is on the map.



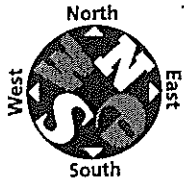


# Reading Maps



- How many countries make up the island? \_\_\_\_\_  
How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_
- Mark with a red cross the best place to build a lighthouse.
- How many islands in the archipelago? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the approximate distance around the shores of the largest lake? \_\_\_\_\_ km
- Name the country that could use **hydro-electric** power. \_\_\_\_\_
- Which town is situated on the island's largest bay? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is the island north or south of the equator? \_\_\_\_\_  
How can you tell? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which towns are linked by an **artificial** waterway?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Why has Lub grown into an important port? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why are there no towns in the SW parts of the island? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_


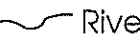






Use your dictionary to check unknown words!

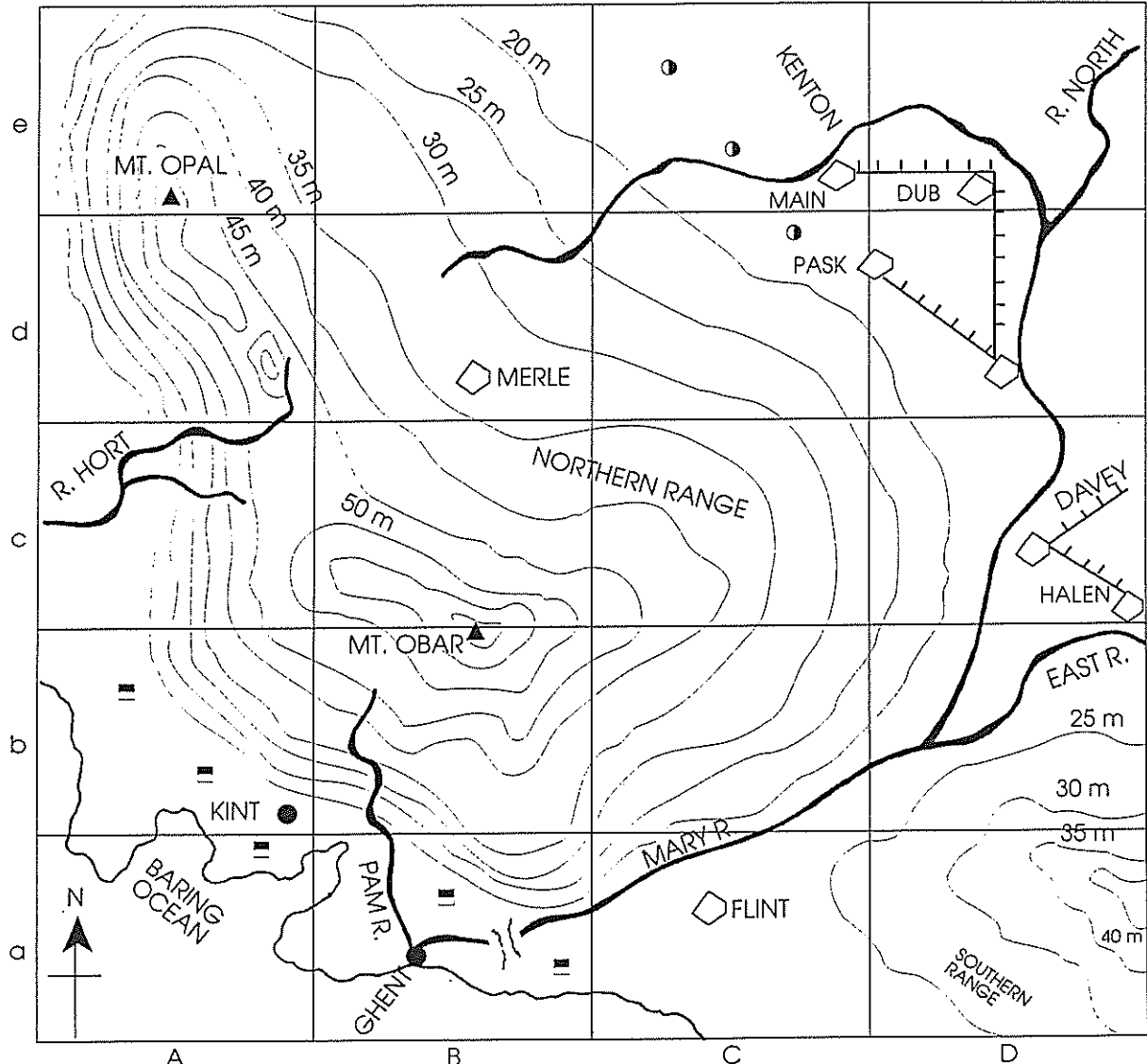


# Reading Maps

## LEGEND

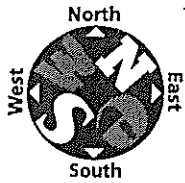
A discussion on contours should precede the lesson. All information needed to answer the questions is found on the map.

-  Hospital
-  River
-  Contours
-  Canal
-  Bridge
-  Coal
-  Copper
-  Small settlement



SCALE 1 cm → 10 km

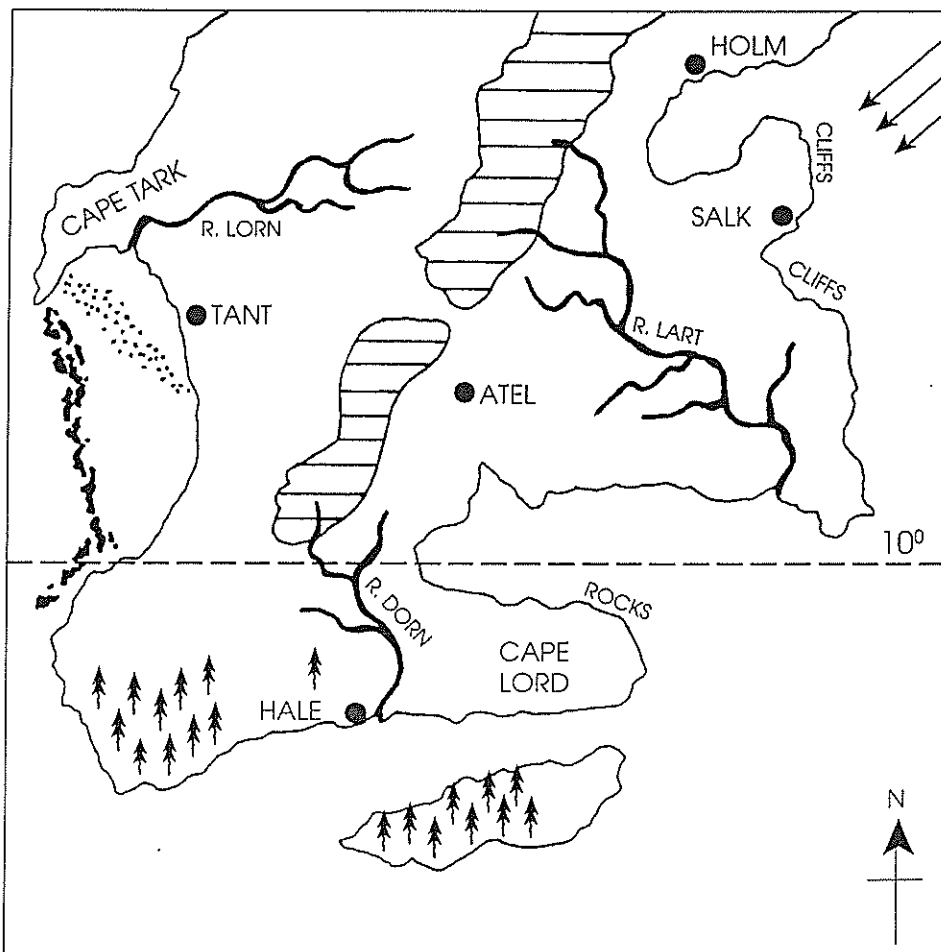
1. Use the legend symbol and mark a hospital which is 60 km from Kint, 35 km from Ghent and lies south of the river system.
2. How long (approximately) is the river flowing due south into Ghent? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why would it be difficult to hike in areas Ad and Ae? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How high (approximately) is Mt. Obar? \_\_\_\_\_ m
5. Why are all the canal systems in the eastern region? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which small settlement is highest above sea level? \_\_\_\_\_
7. In what industry are workers on the coastal plain engaged? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Which is steeper, the east or west slopes of Mt. Opal? \_\_\_\_\_
9. The mountain chain runs in a NW-SW direction. True or false? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What product do you think could be exported through the port of Ghent? \_\_\_\_\_



# Reading Maps

All the information you need to answer the questions is on the map.

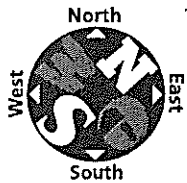
1. Which river has the greatest number of **tributaries**? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Over 75% of the **off-shore** island is farmland. True or false? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Near which coastal town would you go hang gliding? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Draw a railway line from Tant to Atel using the cheapest route. Use the legend symbol.
5. Which town is about 180 km from Hale *as the crow flies*? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which **headland** overlooks a long, safe swimming beach? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why wouldn't the mouth of the R. Lart freeze over? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Would you find a **col** on the coast in this region? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
9. In which town do you think lumberjacks would live? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which is the most northerly town west of the mountains? \_\_\_\_\_



## LEGEND

- Mountains
- Pine forest
- Prevailing winds
- Rail
- Reef
- Sand bar

SCALE 1 cm → 20 km



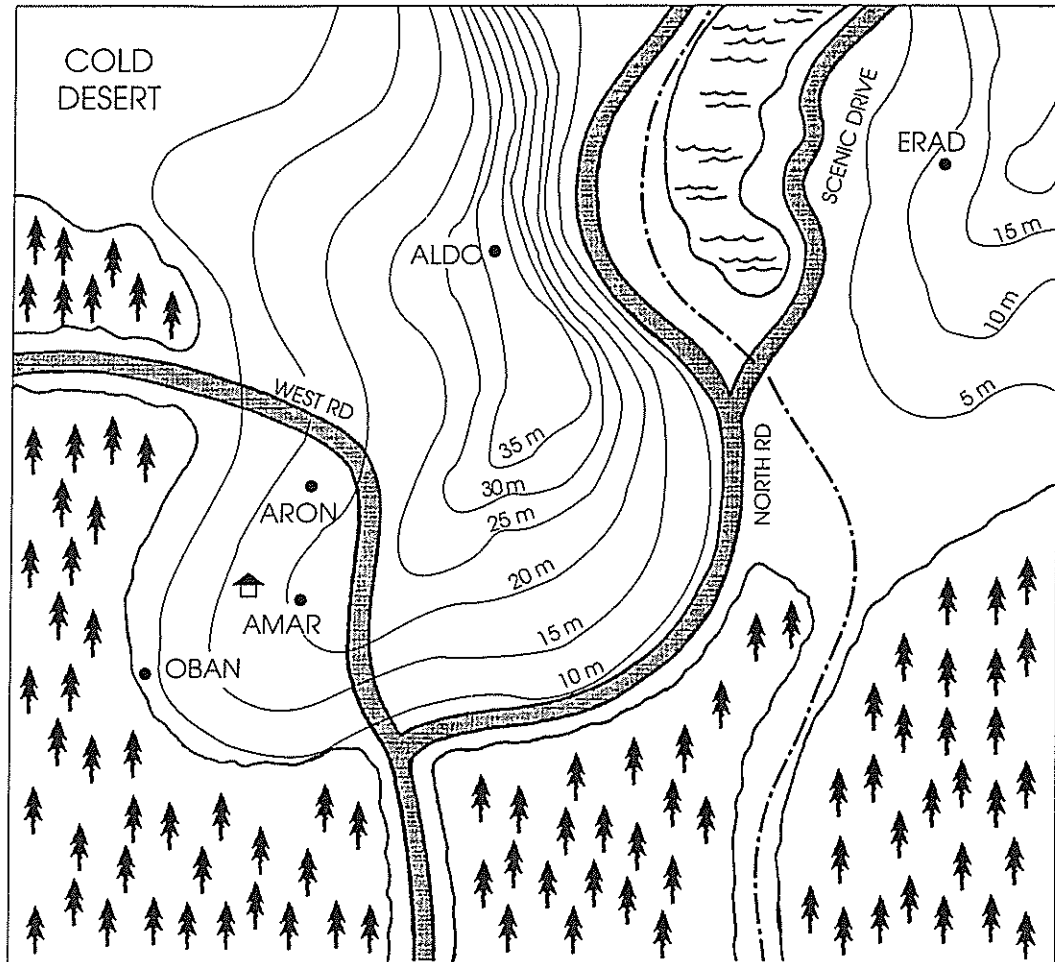
# Reading Maps

All the information you need to answer the questions is on the map. A discussion on *contours* will also help you.

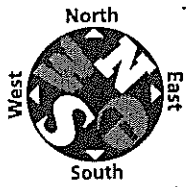
## LEGEND

- Fresh water lake
- Road
- Ancient caravan route
- Contour lines
- Pine forest
- Sawmill
- N

SCALE  
1 cm → 1 km

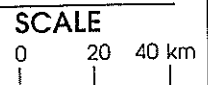


1. Which town is higher above sea level, Amar or Erad? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which road, West Road or North Road, would have more hills? \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Shade in blue** the section of road tourists would enjoy.
4. What had to be done in the south and west of the region before roads could be constructed? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What approximate height above sea level is Aron? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If you went on a gentle hike of about 15 km to Erad from Aldo, show your route with a **green line**.
7. **Colour in red** that part of North Road where there may be danger from falling rocks.
8. North Road follows part of an old caravan route. Why did the old camel routes go through this part of the region? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mark with an X a point from which you would have panoramic views towards the east.
10. In what industry do people in the small SW settlements work? \_\_\_\_\_



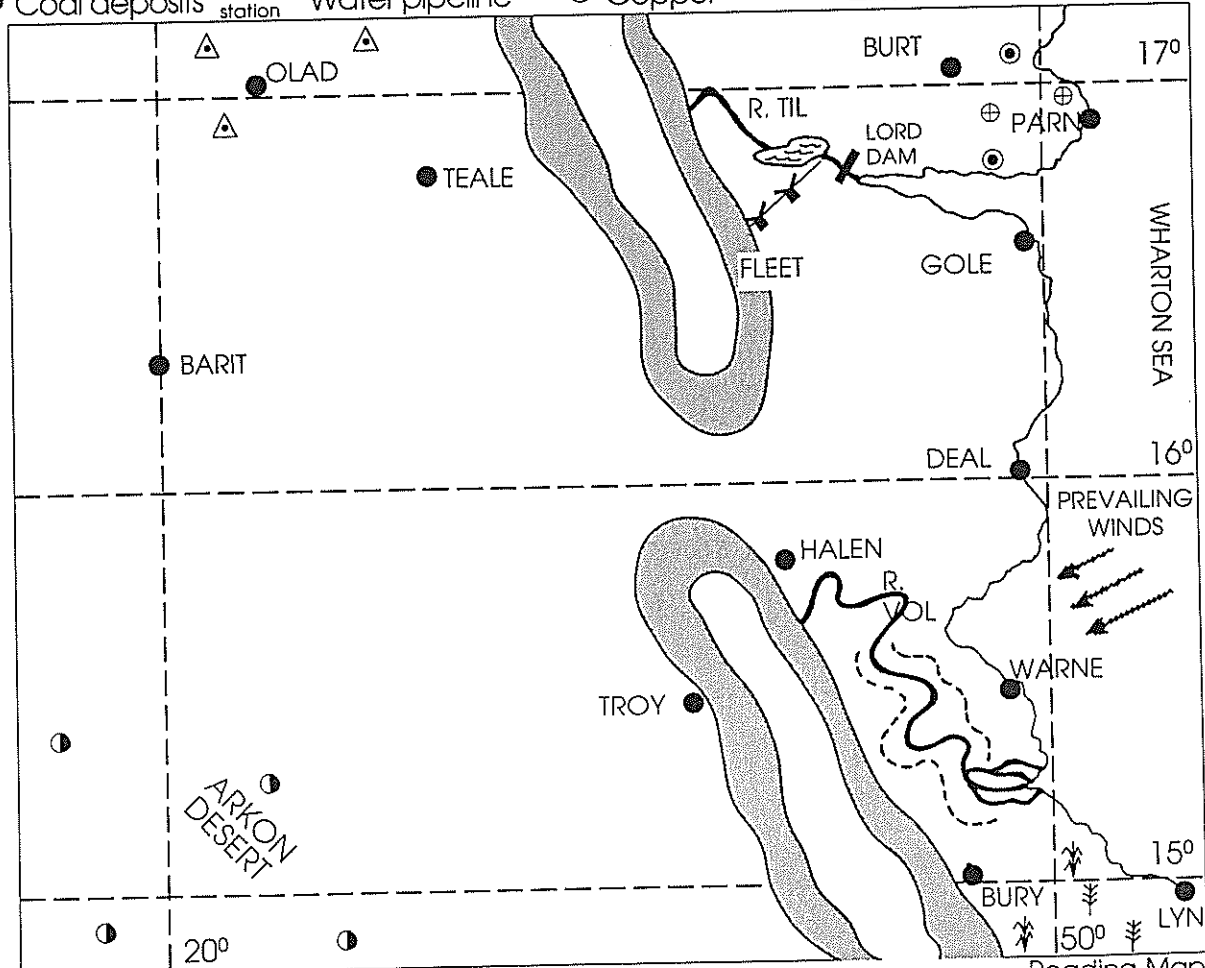
# Reading Maps

- How do we know there were forests in the SW millions of years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which town is in a **rain shadow** area and so receives a lot less rain than another town only 40 km away? \_\_\_\_\_
- Fleet obtains water for its factories from Lake Orb by a pipeline. Why are there pumping stations along the pipeline? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why can Pam produce products made from the **alloy** brass? \_\_\_\_\_
- Parallels of latitude are about 110 km apart. Which two towns located on parallels are approximately 220 km apart? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- In which town would pottery workers making porcelain pots live? \_\_\_\_\_
- What grain products are grown in the **hinterland** of the region's most easterly town? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- It is 1600 hours in Gole. What time is it in Barit? (Each 15° longitude = 1 hour time difference.) (Gole would see the sunrise first because of the Earth's rotation.)
- How do we know the SE is prone to flooding? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which river has the longer **estuary**? \_\_\_\_\_



**LEGEND**

Over 5 000 m	Over 500 m	Over 200 m	Lake	Dykes	Barley
Coal deposits	Pumping station	Water pipeline	Copper	Zinc	Rye
			Kaolin		

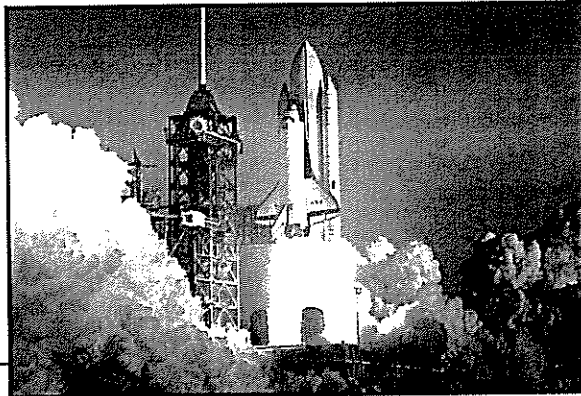


# 6

## WRITING PROMPT CARD

Persuasive Texts  
Upper Primary

Use the picture to help you create an interesting text. Decide which type of text you will write and then brainstorm ideas, purpose, format and vocabulary choices. Use the graphic organisers, scaffolds and writing purpose ideas to help you.



### PERSUASIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Discuss this topic: *People should not explore space.*
- ◆ Write a newspaper editorial about the issue of sending people to Mars. There is no way to get them back to Earth ...
- ◆ Write an exposition: *Space Junk – The Solar System is our Garbage Bin.*

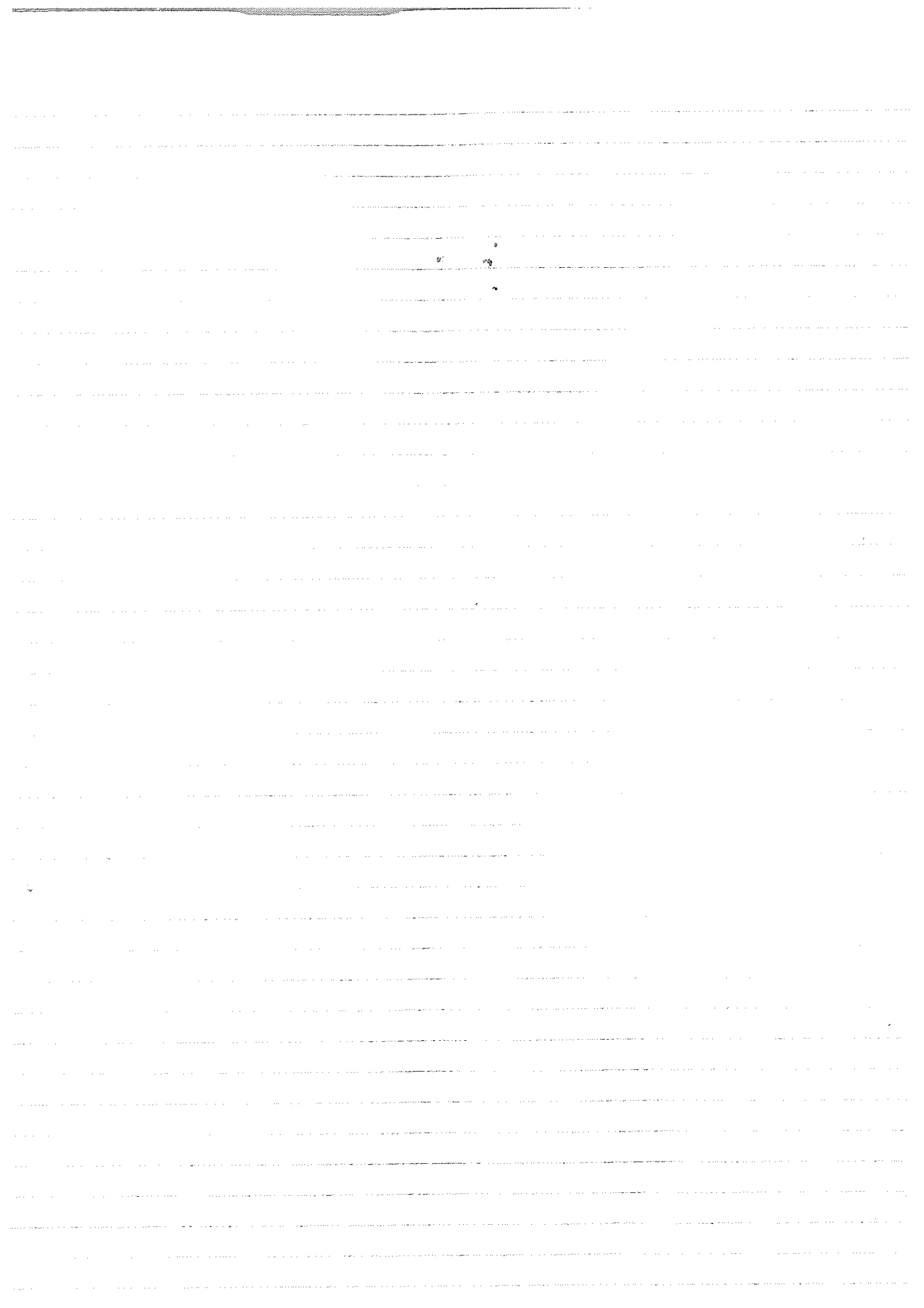
### IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

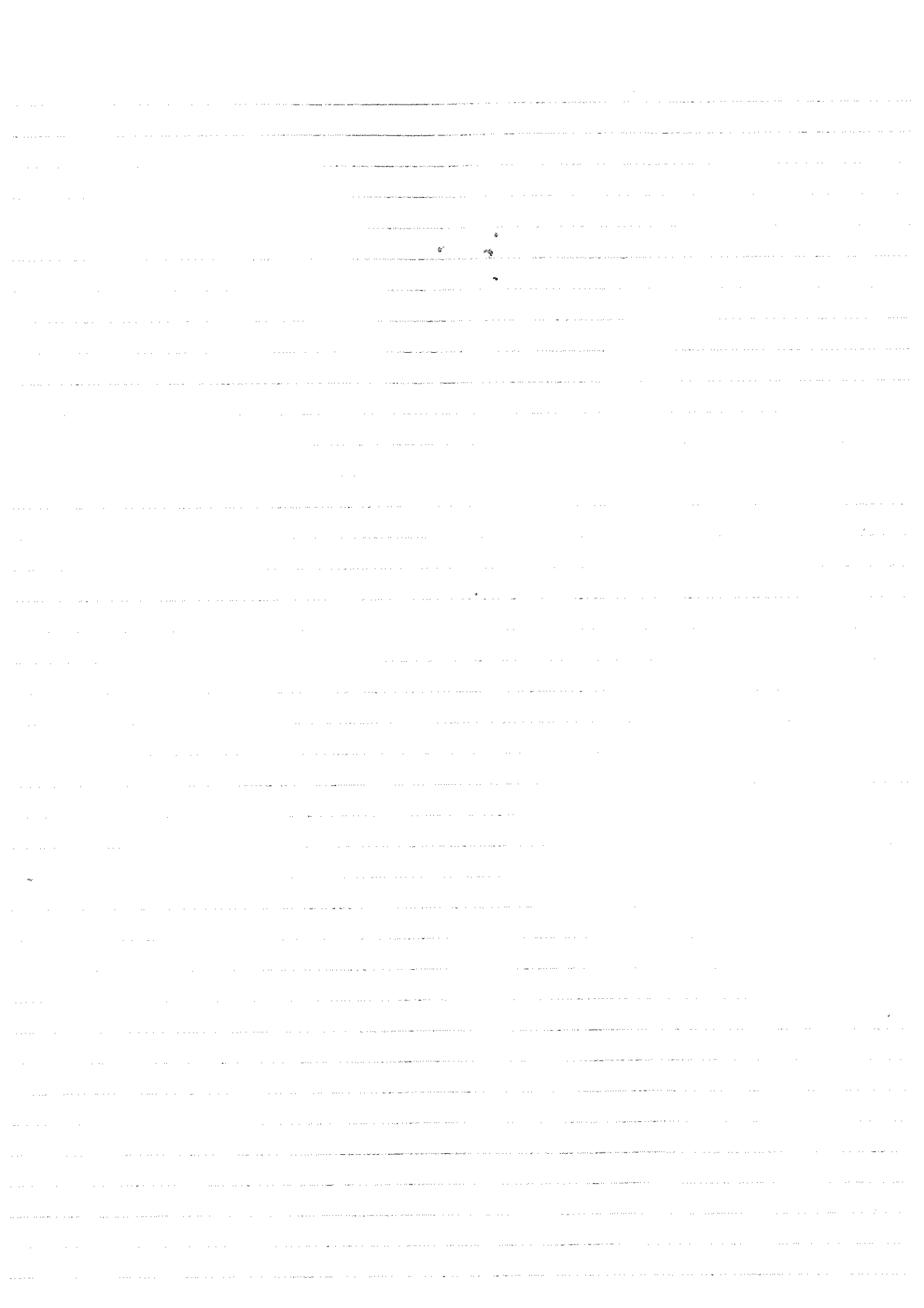
- ◆ Write a science fiction narrative about your first trip into space.
- ◆ Imagine being a stowaway on a space shuttle. Write about your experiences.
- ◆ Write a dramatic play that opens with astronauts beginning the countdown to lift-off.

### INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Explain why rockets need so much fuel to get into space.
- ◆ Choose one astronomical object such as a planet, comet, star or black hole. Write an information report about it.
- ◆ Describe the protective equipment worn by astronauts.



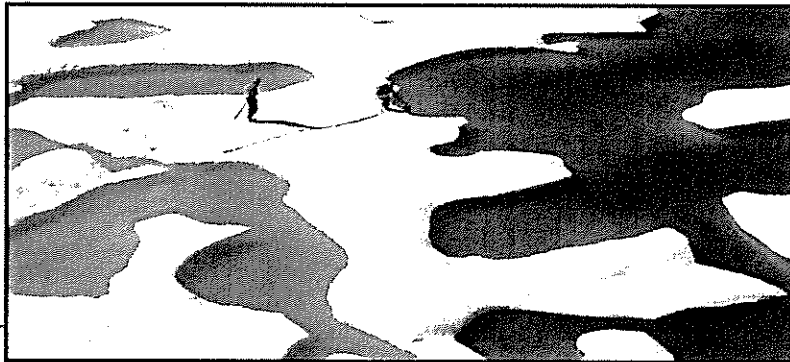




# 7 WRITING PROMPT CARD

Persuasive Texts  
Upper Primary

Use the picture to help you create an interesting text. Decide which type of text you will write and then brainstorm ideas, purpose, format and vocabulary choices. Use the graphic organisers, scaffolds and writing purpose ideas to help you.



## PERSUASIVE IDEAS

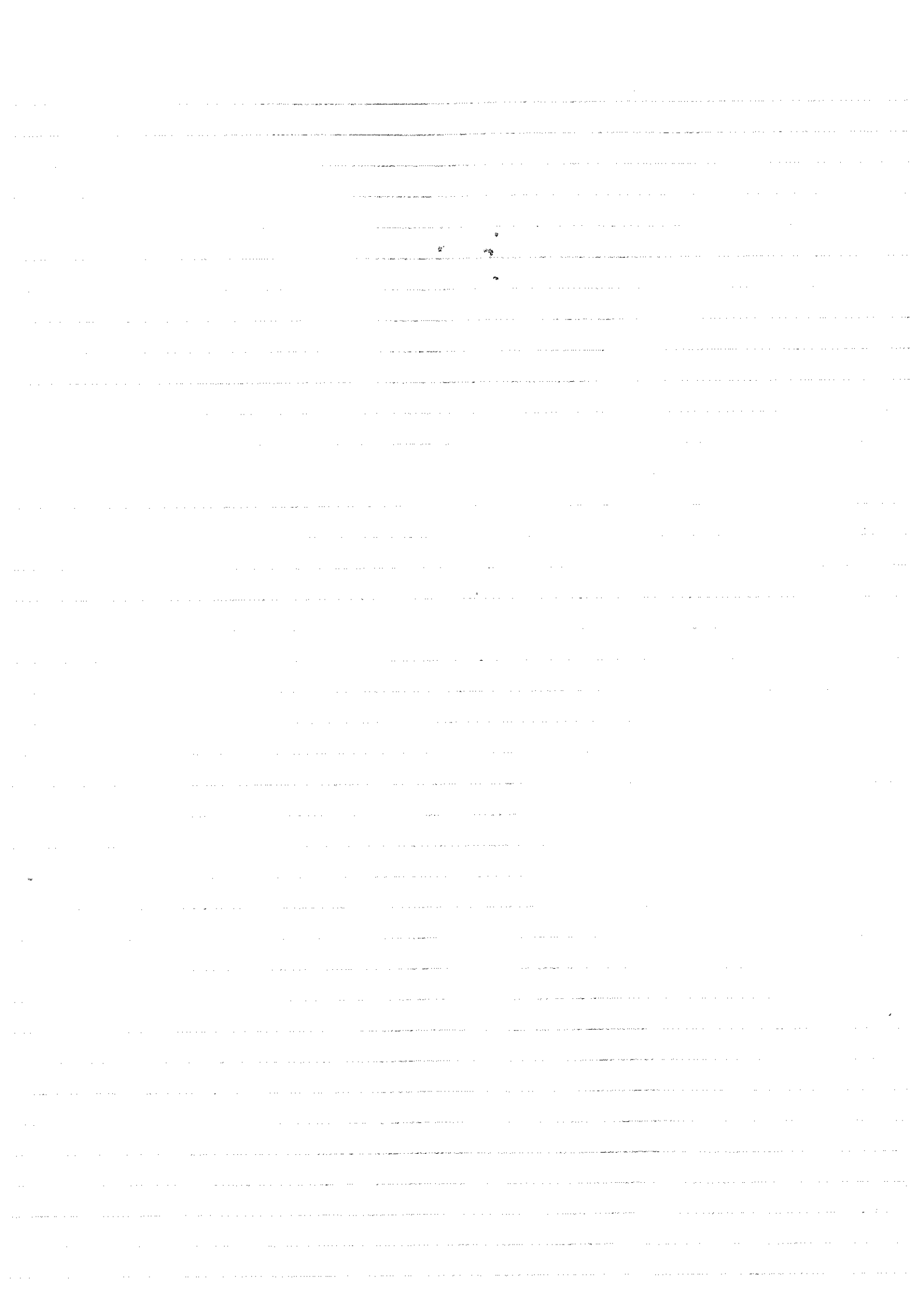
- ◆ Interview a climate scientist about what is happening to the ice pack in the Arctic.
- ◆ Apply for the position of a scientist who is based in Antarctica.
- ◆ Write a letter to the editor convincing people to agree with your view of climate change and how to protect our environment.

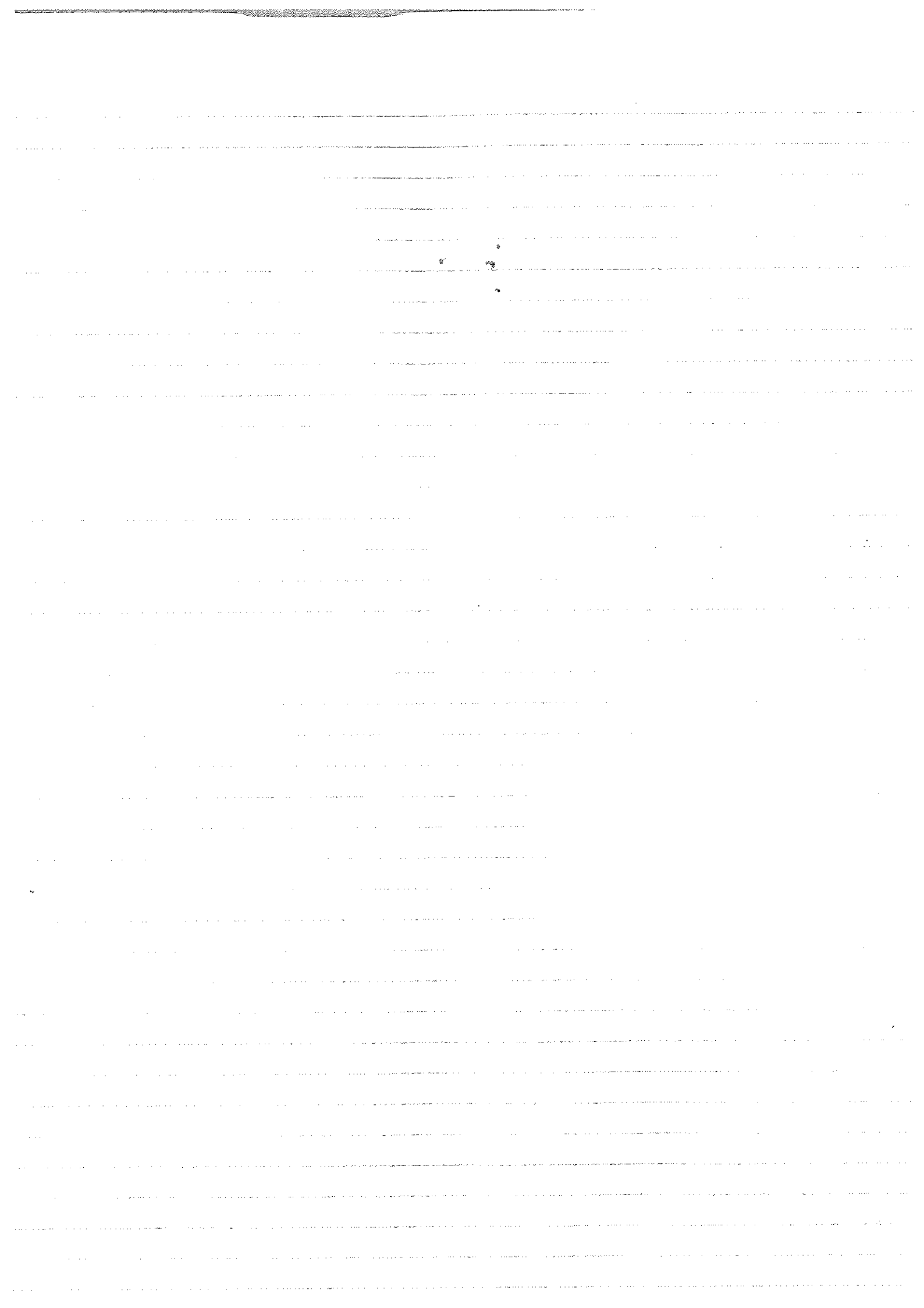
## IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Imagine you are an explorer in Antarctica. Write about the struggles you face.
- ◆ The two people in the photograph are lost. Write a narrative to tell of their adventures.
- ◆ Imagine you are one of these characters. Write an anecdote telling a funny story from your time in the Arctic.

## INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Research either the Arctic ice pack or Antarctica. Write an informative report about it.
- ◆ Describe the photograph above.
- ◆ Create a historical timeline of Antarctic exploration.







## WRITING PROMPT CARD

Persuasive Texts  
Upper Primary

Use the picture to help you create an interesting text.  
Decide which type of text you will write and then brainstorm ideas, purpose, format and vocabulary choices. Use the graphic organisers, scaffolds and writing purpose ideas to help you.



### PERSUASIVE IDEAS

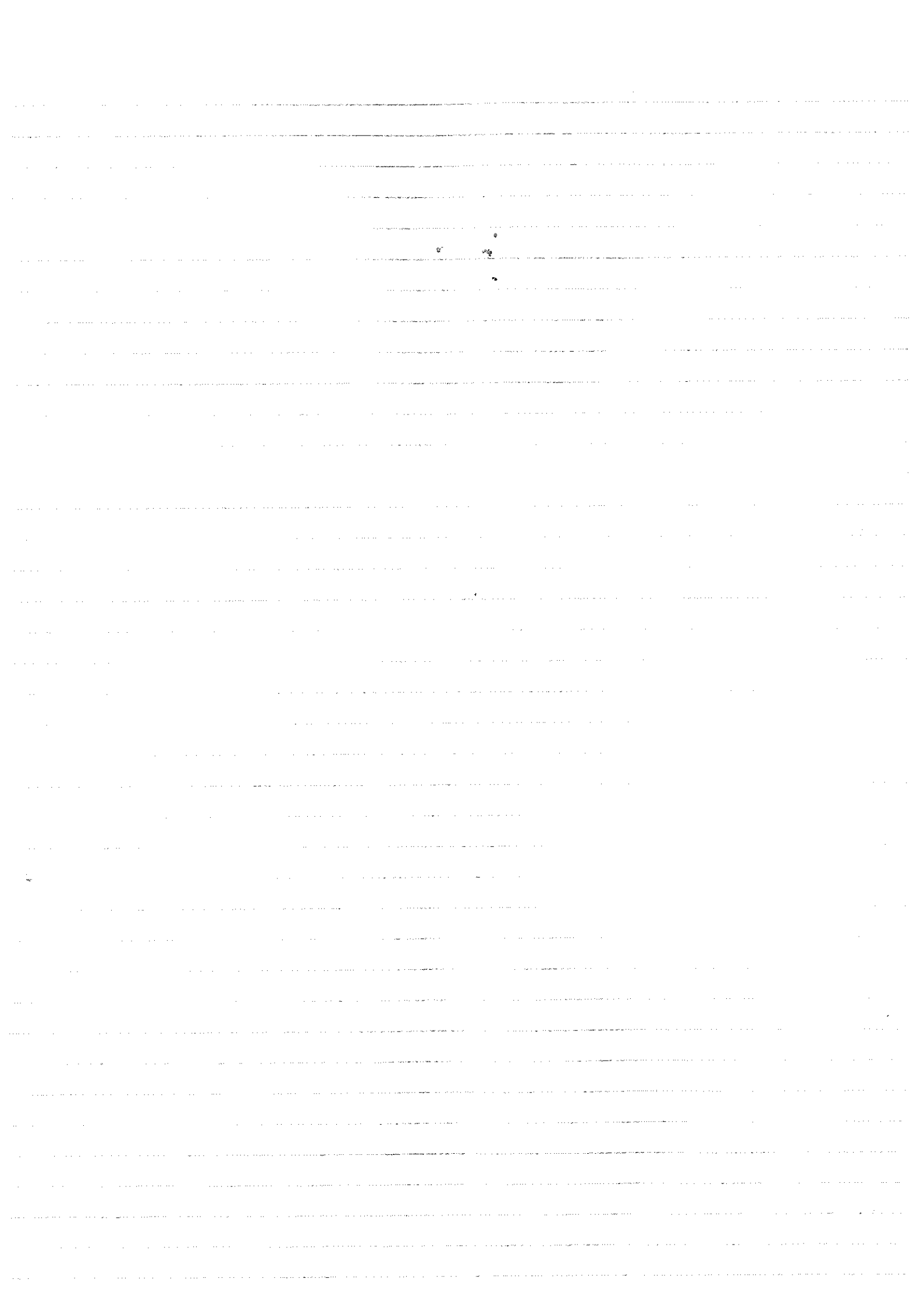
- ◆ Create an advertisement seeking support for The Red Cross, UNICEF, World Vision, CARE or Doctors Without Borders.
- ◆ Write an editorial for the local newspaper about the situation of children in developing countries.
- ◆ Discuss this topic: *Should Australia give more overseas aid?*

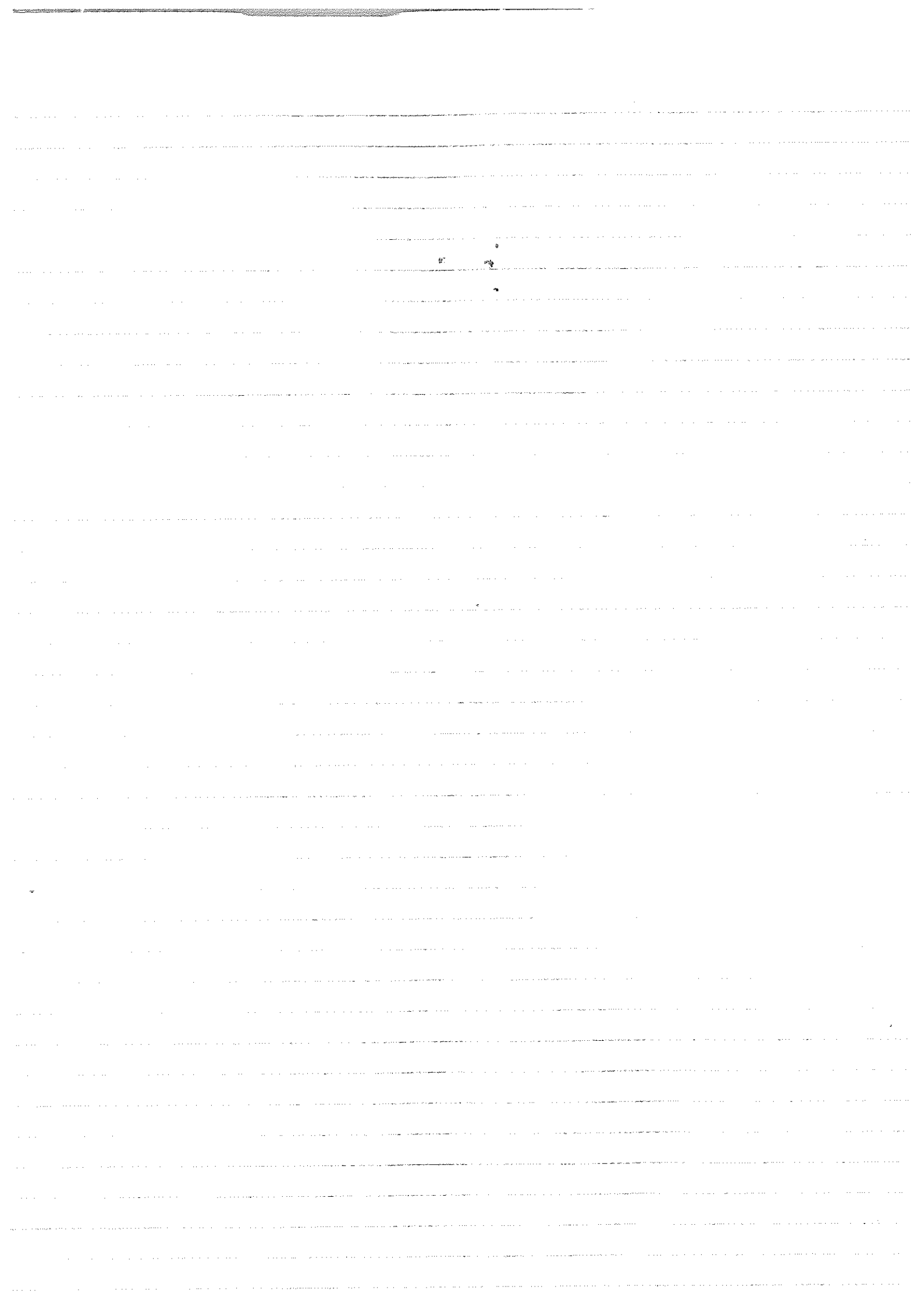
### IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Write a poem about the girl and her hopes for the future.
- ◆ Write a dramatic play featuring the girl and her family. You can include other characters too.
- ◆ Write a folktale about a poor family working for an evil lord.

### INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Write an information report about one of the international aid organisations listed in the first activity.
- ◆ Describe the photograph above.







# Violence on the news

**Read the exposition.**

*Television violence my view*

*I feel there is (two, too) much violence shown on television news programs at prime time. I don't think it is (write, right) that disturbing images like aksident scenes are shown during times when young children is likely to be watching.*

*Although I think it is sometimes necessary and essential to show (some, sum) of the more unpleasant aspects of life images not suttable for children should be kept until later news broadcasts so many of todays parents work and this means that many children are left alone in the house with unsupervised acess to the television until early eevning i feel that all television networks should be stopped and banned from showing unsuitable images during (they're, their) early news programs no other show during the same timeslot would be (allowed, aloud) to show violence, so why should news programs gets away with it just because the violence is (reel, real)?*

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**1 Punctuation**

(a) Find the 3 missing capital letters, 3 full stops, 1 apostrophe and the colon in the title.

**2 Grammar**

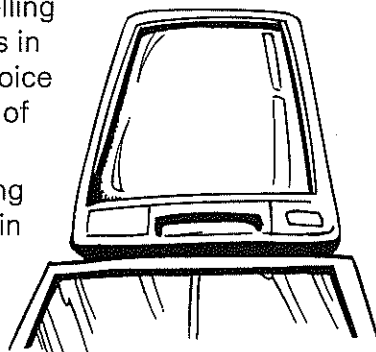
*In any sentence, the subject and the verb have to agree in person and in number; for example, 'He **has**' but 'They **have**'.*

(a) Two verbs in the text do not agree with their subjects. Write the correct form of each verb in the space at the end of the line.

**3 Spelling**

(a) Choose the correct spelling from each pair of words in brackets. Write your choice in the space at the end of the line.

(b) Write the correct spelling for the misspelt words in the space at the end of the line.



**4 Writing**

*Tautology is the unnecessary repetition of an idea in a phrase or sentence; for example, 'descend down', 'repeat again'.*

- (a) Find 2 examples of tautology in the text. Choose one word to replace the phrase. It may be one of the words used in the phrase. Write it in the space at the end of the line.
- (b) Correct the errors of fact in these sentences.

**The author feels that early news programs don't show enough violence. Television networks should be encouraged to show violence in early news programs because many adults watch them.**

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# Left-wing

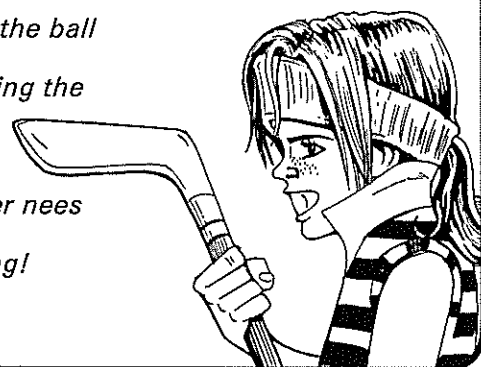
## Read the recount.

It was the last game before finals. Tarnie sat on the pitch putting her shin pads underneath her socks. She glanced up at the sky. Overcast, that's good she thought. The whistle blew. Tarnie jumped up bringing her knees to her chest a couple of times then grabbed her stick and mouthguard. She jogged to the centre to shake hands with her opponents, then walked to the left wing, twirling her stick in her hands. For the newest member of the team, it was the simplest position to play. Left wing was also a position where you could score a goal and Tarnie was determined to score in this game.

The first half was a blur. At half time Tarnie shoved a jelly snake in her mouth and stared at the ground. The whistle blew. This was it.

After 15 minutes of play, her team's centre player had possession of the ball and was descending, bringing it down the field, dodging and avoiding the other team's defence. Tarnie ran towards the goals and stood in position—stick ready. The ball came towards her. Tarnie fell down to her knees stick outstretched and swept the ball between the goalies legs. Bang!

The ball had hit metal. She had scored.



### 1 Punctuation

- Find the 2 exclamation marks, 3 apostrophes which show possession and 1 for a contraction, 4 missing commas and a hyphen joining two words in paragraph 2.
- Include the missing set of quotation marks.
- Circle the dash to show an additional piece of information has been added to a sentence.

### 2 Grammar

*Pronouns are words that replace nouns; for example, 'I', 'he', 'she', 'him', 'it'.*

- Underline 4 different pronouns in the text.

*Collective nouns are nouns commonly used to name groups: for example, 'a pride of lions'.*

- Find collective nouns for these groups.
  - a \_\_\_\_\_ of players
  - a \_\_\_\_\_ of geese
  - a \_\_\_\_\_ of fish

### 3 Spelling

- Write the correct spelling above each of the 8 misspelt words.

### 4 Vocabulary

- Write 1 compound word from the text and 2 more of your own.

### 5 Writing

*Tautology is the unnecessary repetition of an idea in a phrase or sentence; for example, 'descend down', 'repeat again'.*

- Underline 2 examples of tautology in the final paragraph of the text.

# The St Bernard

**Read the report.**

*The St Bernard am a large intelligent dog with a dense coat.*

*The breed was first developed in the 1600s in Swisserland*

*(wear, where) the dogs were kept at the St Bernards*

*monasterry in the swiss Alps as guard dogs. By 1750 the*

*breed became known for rescuing people who was*

*traveling on foot through the alps and got lost or were*

*berried by snowstorms or avalanches. The St bernard had*

*many attributes that made it sutable for working in these*

*conditions thick fur a keen sense of smell an exellent*

*sense of direction and, according (too, to) the monks*

*an ability to sense severe (whether, weather) conditions.*

*Todays St Bernards are thouht to be bigger than the*

*original Swiss rescuers. They can (weigh, way) up to about*

*90 kg and stand about 75 cm hi, making them one of*

*the largest dog breeds. Their coats is white and red or*

*white and brown and can be long or short. They has a*

*gentle nature however, due to (they're, their) size they can*

*be a handfull for any family to own!*

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**1 Punctuation**

(a) Write the 2 missing apostrophes for possession, 3 capital letters and 6 commas.

*A semicolon is used to separate clauses or phrases in a sentence. It indicates a pause—not as strong a pause as a full stop or colon, but stronger than a comma; for example, 'He wouldn't stop talking; he was being annoying', 'You may go; however, pack up first'.*

(b) Write 2 semicolons missing from the text.

**2 Grammar**

*In any sentence, the subject and the verb have to agree in person and in number; for example, 'He **has**' but 'They **have**'.*

(a) Four verbs in the text do not agree with their subjects. Write the correct form of each verb in the space at the end of the line.

**3 Spelling**

(a) Choose the correct spelling from each pair of words in brackets. Write your choice in the space at the end of the line.

(b) Write the correct spelling of the misspelt words in the space at the end of the line.



**4 Vocabulary**

(a) Circle the 3 shortened forms in the text. Write what each stands for.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

## DAY 21

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nico's spelling test results were disastrus.*
- Circle the correct spelling. peculiar    percular
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Nico did not menshun his test results to his parents.*
- Circle the correct spelling. certin    certain
- A synonym for **delete** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
erase    cheat    hinder
- Add the prefix that means **longer than**.  
\_\_\_\_\_grow    \_\_\_\_\_live
- Write as a contraction.  
will not \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The strong gust of wind blew/blue out the candle.*
- Separate **different** into its syllables. \_\_\_\_\_
- The singular of **loaves** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
'Come on, let's eat Mum. I'm starving!' said Bea.
- Add a comma after the adverbial.  
*Before eating you should always wash your hands.*
- Add commas to the list.  
*To make pasta, you need flour eggs oil and salt.*
- Write the common noun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Our holiday begins on Friday.*
- Write the noun phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Our holiday begins on Friday.*
- Circle the noun phrase.  
*Our holiday to the pyramids of Egypt starts on Friday.*
- Write the comparative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*A holiday away is better than staying at home.*
- Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Our best holiday so far has been to Cambodia.*
- Circle the possessive determiners.  
*We go on holidays with our family and our friends.*
- Write the possessive pronoun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*This year, the choice of where to go on holiday is mine.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 22

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I think my favrite season is spring, or maybe autumn.*
- Circle the correct spelling. populer    popular
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I just cannot diside which season is the best.*
- Circle the correct spelling. serpose    suppose
- An antonym for **admit** is:  
 despise     deny     dislike
- Write the new noun when the suffix **age** is added to:  
break \_\_\_\_\_  
bag \_\_\_\_\_
- Write **prove** and **proof** in the correct places.  
*Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ that I am guilty?*
- The prefix **ultra (ultrasonic)** means:  beyond  
 behind
- In the dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ comes before **decline**.  
 decrease     decision     decorate
- In which word is the letter **u** silent?  
quaint    quiche    queasy
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*Dads job keeps him away from home quite a lot.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*My sisters bedrooms are untidier than mine.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*'My childrens rooms are a mess!' exclaimed Mum.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I can do lots of DIY jobs at home.*
- Circle the (infinitive) verb that follows the modal verb.  
*I can change the washer in a tap.*
- Write the verb group. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I will paint the walls of my room in the next holidays.*
- Circle the adverb that modifies the verb **prepared**.  
*I prepared a shelf carefully before painting it.*
- Write the adverbial of time. \_\_\_\_\_  
*After painting, I clean my brushes with soapy water.*
- Circle the preposition phrase.  
*I would like to renovate an old house in the country.*
- Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Because I am so handy, Dad has fewer jobs to do.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 23

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I was given a speshial gift on my birthday.*
- Circle the correct spelling. **acheive** **achieve**
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My acshual birthday was on Sunday but the party was on Saturday.*
- Circle the correct spelling. **forty** **fourty**
- A synonym for **excellent** is:  
 marvellous  adequate  reasonable
- Choose the prefix **anti** or **ante**.  
\_\_\_\_\_ natal \_\_\_\_\_ freeze
- Write as a contraction.  
**shall not** \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I need to altar/alter my jacket before I can wear it.*
- Separate **desperate** into its syllables.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The singular of **diaries** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
*We do not unlike animals in the wild, hunt and kill prey.*
- Add a comma after the adverbial.  
*After the first snowfall everywhere seemed silent.*
- Add commas to the list.  
*In the snow, we play snowball fights build a snowman sledge down the hill and make snow angels.*
- Write the abstract noun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*People take pleasure in playing in the snow.*
- Write the abstract noun phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Building a snowman is great fun.*
- Circle the noun phrase.  
*The huge snowman with twigs for arms is melting.*
- Write the comparative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I felt ill yesterday and today, I feel worse.*
- Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Being ill is the worst luck as I can't play in the snow.*
- Circle the possessive determiners.  
*My cousins came to build a snow cave in our garden.*
- Write the possessive pronoun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Even when they've gone, the cave will still be theirs.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 24

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The school secetary is leaving this week.*
- Circle the correct spelling. **sacrifice** **sacrafice**
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My brother now has a regiar job during the holidays.*
- Circle the correct spelling. **desperate** **desprate**
- An antonym for **different** is:  
 regular  usual  similar
- Write the adjective when the suffix **ous** is added to:  
**adventure** \_\_\_\_\_  
**glory** \_\_\_\_\_
- Write **fewer** and **less** in the correct places.  
*I now drink \_\_\_\_\_ cups of tea and take \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.*
- The prefix **mal** (**maltreat**) means:  bad  wrong
- In the dictionary, **preview** comes before \_\_\_\_\_.  
**prevent** **previous** **pretend**
- Which word has the same middle sound as **caught**?  
 though  thousand  thorough  
 thought  through
- Add possessive apostrophes where necessary.  
*Janeks party was in a gazebo at the park, close to his grandparents house.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*Janek cleaned his pet mices cage before his party.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*The geeses shed is shut at night to keep the fox out.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Could penguins fly if they had longer wings?*
- Circle the (infinitive) verb that follows the modal verb.  
*I think they couldn't fly even with very long wings.*
- Circle the verb group.  
*I would be interested in these theories.*
- Circle the adverb that modifies the verb **swim**.  
*Penguins cannot fly but they can swim superbly.*
- Circle the adverbial of manner.  
*Leopard seals hunt penguins with great ferocity.*
- Circle the preposition phrase.  
*Penguin parents take turns with their precious egg.*
- Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*A penguin chick is very vulnerable when it is first born.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 25

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*There are many diffrent species of birds.*
- Circle the correct spelling.   gard       guard
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Pictures can be attatcht to emails.*
- Circle the correct spelling.   occur       ocurr
- A synonym for **variety** is:  
 mixture    different    many
- Write the prefix **il** or **in** to give the opposite meaning.  
\_\_\_\_\_ appropriate   \_\_\_\_\_ legal
- Write as a contraction.  
you will \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The polar bare/bear strode across the ice.*
- Separate **occupy** into its syllables. \_\_\_\_\_
- The plural of **sheep** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
*While Mum was cooking the dog ran away.*
- Add a comma after the adverbial.  
*After a warm-up you should stretch before exercising.*
- Add commas to the list.  
*Stretch the muscles in your legs arms neck back and shoulders.*
- Write the proper noun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*There is a new continent in the Pacific Ocean.*
- Circle the noun phrases.  
*This vast, plastic rubbish patch is the size of Australia.*
- Circle the noun phrases.  
*What can the world's nations do to reduce this problem?*
- Write the comparative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The plastic refuse problem is more severe than most people realise.*
- Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The problem is most severe in countries that do not have recycling centres.*
- Circle the possessive determiners.  
*We should look after our world for our descendants.*
- Write the possessive pronoun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The problem is ours, so we must try to solve it.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 26

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The Arctic and Antarctica are at oppersit poles.*
- Circle the correct spelling.   straight       strate
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I sergest we try to solve this problem calmly.*
- Circle the correct spelling.   awkward       orkword
- An antonym for **return** is:  
 welcome    retrace    leave
- Write the new noun when the suffix **ist** is added to:  
piano \_\_\_\_\_  
archaeology \_\_\_\_\_
- Write **among** and **between** in the correct places.  
*On the grass \_\_\_\_\_ the two trees, we shared the treats \_\_\_\_\_ the team.*
- The prefix **ex** (**exhale**) means:  out    old
- In the dictionary, ..... comes after **mallet**.  
 malaria    mammoth    malice
- In which word is **k** the silent letter?  
 knowledge    duck    khaki
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*An athletes life is enjoyable but it has its problems.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*His teammates support helped the individual athlete to victory.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*His teams belief in him was rewarded.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*May I ride my bike to school today?*
- Circle the infinitive verbs that follow the modal verbs.  
*You may ride your bike, but it might rain.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I will not risk it, as I don't want to get wet.*
- Circle the adverb that modifies the verb **might try**.  
*I might try tomorrow as the weather should be better.*
- Circle the adverbial of frequency.  
*Mum says I may always ride to school.*
- Circle the preposition phrases.  
*I can ride on the road but I must stay on the path.*
- Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Cycling can be dangerous when the roads are busy.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 27

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*It is important to have enuff exercise.*
- Circle the correct spelling. avridge average
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My most rescent holiday was to Canada.*
- Circle the correct spelling. bargain bargin
- A synonym for **possibly** is:  
 maybe  definitely  never
- Choose the prefix **pro** or **pre**, meaning 'before'.  
\_\_\_\_\_ pay \_\_\_\_\_ view
- Write as a contraction.  
do not \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The heard/herd of zebra reached the lake.*
- Separate **imagine** into its syllables. \_\_\_\_\_
- The singular of **rubbish** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
*Before Dad could eat the cat jumped on to the table.*
- Add a comma.  
*If a bus or train is full always offer your seat to an older person.*
- Add a comma or commas to the list.  
*Public transport includes the bus the train and the ferry.*
- Write the plural nouns. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Children understand IT better than older people.*
- Write the plural noun phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The patient people had been waiting outside for the shop to open.*
- Circle the noun phrase.  
*The new version mobile phone is now available.*
- Circle the comparative adjectives.  
*The new phone is dearer than the older model.*
- Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Of all the phone brands, mine is the cheapest.*
- Circle the possessive determiners.  
*My phone is so heavy, holding it to my head hurts my arm.*
- Circle the possessive pronouns.  
*Dad agreed I could use his as it's better than mine.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 28

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*If you don't listen, you won't lurn.*
- Circle the correct spelling. apear appear
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The mucsles in my left leg really hurt.*
- Circle the correct spelling. rhyme ryhme
- An antonym for **angry** is:  
 funny  annoyed  pleased
- Write the verb made when the suffix **ify** is added to:  
mummy \_\_\_\_\_  
pure \_\_\_\_\_
- Write **hanged** and **hung** in the correct places.  
*The picture of the \_\_\_\_\_ man was \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.*
- The suffix **ward (backward)** means:  place  direction
- In the dictionary, ..... comes after **parallel**.  
 parachute  paralysed  paradise
- The letters in **exhibition** that give the **sh** sound are:  
 it  ti  tio
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*This cat homes goal is to find homes for all its cats.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*Your cats check-ups are at 10.30 am and 10.40 am.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*My cats kittens were born this morning.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Before buying a pet, you should learn about its needs.*
- Circle the (infinitive) verb that follows the modal verb.  
*You should prepare your house before bringing the pet home.*
- Circle the verb group.  
*We ought not leave our new pet alone for too long.*
- Circle the adverb that modifies the verb **cried**.  
*Bec's kittens cried constantly for the first few nights.*
- Circle the adverbial of time.  
*Bec played with the new kittens for the whole day.*
- Circle the preposition phrase.  
*The kittens love to play in old cardboard boxes.*
- Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The kittens walk around Bec's legs as she prepares their food.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 29

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Please turn the calender to the next month.*
- Circle the correct spelling.    inportant    important
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I never remmember to write the date on my work.*
- Circle the correct spelling.    interfere    interfear
- A synonym for **weary** is:  
 exhausted     lazy     sad
- Write the prefix **counter** to give the opposite meaning.  
\_\_\_\_\_ clockwise    \_\_\_\_\_ attack
- Write as a contraction.  
were not \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The bough/bow of the boat crashed into the bank.*
- Separate **material** into its syllables. \_\_\_\_\_
- The plural of **fish** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
*While the dogs were hunting the boy cleaned their kennels.*
- Add a comma after the adverbial.  
*After cleaning the kennels he mucked out the stables.*
- Add commas to the list.  
*His chores included sweeping the yard grooming the horses cleaning their tack and feeding them.*
- Write the gender noun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*In the stable, the mare nuzzled her newborn foal.*
- Write the noun phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The huge bull snorted angrily as he waited and watched.*
- Circle the noun phrase.  
*The mean looking black bull was ready to charge.*
- Circle the comparative adjective.  
*Is bullfighting crueller than fox hunting?*
- Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*'Watching the birth of the foal was the most amazing thing I've ever seen!' exclaimed Tiana.*
- Circle the possessive determiners.  
*The vet got into his car and left our farm.*
- Circle the possessive pronoun.  
*Dad winked at Tiana and Lily and said the foal was theirs.*

MY SCORE

## DAY 30

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My cats know which cubboard their food is kept in.*
- Circle the correct spelling.    figger    figure
- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*When they're alone, our cats get into a lot of mischif.*
- Circle the correct spelling.    biscuit    biscit
- An antonym for **accurate** is:  
 exact     rough     similar
- Write the noun made when the suffix **acy** is added.  
**accurate** \_\_\_\_\_  
**literate** \_\_\_\_\_
- Write **quiet** and **quite** in the correct places.  
*I \_\_\_\_\_ like it when the house is really \_\_\_\_\_.*
- The prefix **non** (**nonfiction**) means:  without  
 not
- In the dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ comes before **round**.  
 routine     rough     route
- In **flight**, which letters give the long *i* sound?  
 i     ig     igh
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*The swimmers goggles were not in his bag.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*The swimmers coach barked instructions at them.*
- Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*His swimming squads training schedule was tough.*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*To be in the squad, swimmers must train every day.*
- Circle the (infinitive) verb that follows the modal verb.  
*'Shall we write our names on the squad list?'*
- Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Swimmers would get up early to train before school.*
- Circle the adverb that modifies the verb **groaned**.  
*As the alarm clock beeped, Jay groaned loudly.*
- Circle the adverbial of manner.  
*Jay dressed himself in a semiconscious daze.*
- Circle the preposition phrase.  
*Morning training in the summer months is great.*
- Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Jay has been in the swimming squad since he joined the club.*

MY SCORE



1. Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*To acheive a good result, you must work hard.*
2. Circle the correct spelling.    enuff    enough
3. Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I am certin I locked the door this morning.*
4. Circle the correct spelling.    learn    lurn
5. A synonym for *erase* is:  
 hide     delete     capture
6. Add the prefix *in* or *il* to give the opposite meaning.  
\_\_\_\_ legible    \_\_\_\_adequate
7. Write as a contraction.  
will not \_\_\_\_\_
8. Write the correct homophone. \_\_\_\_\_  
*It was a long walk for the bride and her father to the altar/alter.*
9. Separate *desperate* into its syllables. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The singular of *diaries* is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Add a comma to give the sentence sense.  
*Although Dad could eat the problem still bothered him.*
12. Add a comma after the adverbial.  
*Every Friday for six weeks Dad has to visit the dentist.*
13. Add commas to the list.  
*Dad's other problems include: a bad back sore knees ricketty hips ingrown toenails and bunions.*
14. Write the common noun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The race starts at the beginning of July.*
15. Circle the noun phrase.  
*This famous annual race is challenging and exciting.*
16. Circle the noun phrase.  
*The annual race around France always ends in Paris.*
17. Write the comparative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The race in France is longer than the one in Italy.*
18. Write the superlative adjective. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Of the three races, in Italy, France and Spain, the one in France is the most famous.*
19. Circle the possessive determiner.  
*My dream holiday would be to follow the French race.*
20. Write the possessive pronoun. \_\_\_\_\_  
*You know about my dream holiday—what's yours?*
21. Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Tennis is the most populur sport in our class.*
22. Circle the correct spelling.    favourite    favrit
23. Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*My dad will be fourty next year.*
24. Circle the correct spelling.    disastrus    disastrous
25. An antonym for *deny* is:  
 truth     believe     admit
26. Write the adjective made when the suffix *ous* is added to the nouns.  
mountain \_\_\_\_\_    ridicule \_\_\_\_\_
27. Write *among* and *between* in the correct places.  
*We sat on the grass \_\_\_\_\_ two trees and shared the treat \_\_\_\_\_ the team.*
28. The prefix *mal* (*malnourished*) means:  badly  hot
29. In the dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ precedes *paradise*.  
parallel    paralysed    parachute
30. In which word is the letter *u* not silent?  
 quay     quiche     queasy
31. Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*Jans visits to the library became less frequent.*
32. Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*My uncles sister is my mum and they are her brothers.*
33. Add a possessive apostrophe.  
*The womens changing room is next to the stairs.*
34. Write the modal verb. \_\_\_\_\_  
*What shall we do this weekend?*
35. Circle the verbs that belong to the modal verb.  
*We could visit the lakes and walk in the hills.*
36. Circle the verb group.  
*I would prefer to relax in the sunshine.*
37. Circle the adverb that modifies the verb *won't walk*.  
*We won't walk fast, so you'll be able to keep up.*
38. Write the adverbial of time. \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm happy to walk for about an hour, but that's all.*
39. Circle the preposition phrase.  
*We'll walk to the old bridge.*
40. Write the subordinating conjunction. \_\_\_\_\_  
*When you are fitter, we'll be able to walk further.*



## Truganini

Truganini was born in 1803 and was thought to be the last Tasmanian Aboriginal. She grew up on Bruny Island and by the time she was 17 had seen many of her family killed. In 1829 she met George Robinson, a white man who supported Aboriginal people's rights. They travelled around Tasmania collecting the remaining 135 Aboriginal people and settled on Flinders Island. Here they were taught the Christian/European way of life and given farming skills. The program was unsuccessful and many people died. Truganini died in 1876 in Hobart. Although she wanted to be buried far away, her bones were put on display at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. In 1976 her bones were finally returned to the Aboriginal people and a closed service was held at the Cornelian Bay crematorium before her ashes were spread on the waters of the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

1. Where is Bruny Island? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give reasons to explain why it was thought appropriate to settle all the Aboriginal people in one place.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why do you think the program on Flinders Island failed?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why is Truganini an important person in Aboriginal history?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Oodgeroo Noonucal

Oodgeroo Noonucal (Kath Walker) was born in 1920 on Stradbroke Island in Queensland. She was the first poet to have her work published in English. Her first book of poems, called *We are Going*, was published in 1964 and deals with the problems Aboriginal people face and racism in Australia. Other publications include *Father Sky and Mother Earth*, *My People* and *Stradbroke Dreamtime*, which is a collection of short stories. Kath Walker spent 30 years in senior government positions where she was able to concentrate her efforts on gaining changes for Aboriginal people.

**Complete this profile.**

Aboriginal name: \_\_\_\_\_ European name: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Major achievements: \_\_\_\_\_

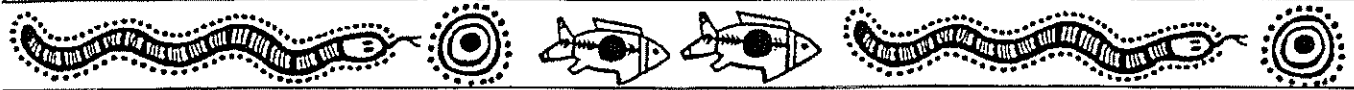
\_\_\_\_\_

Published works: \_\_\_\_\_

Goals: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Create a poem of your own that relates to the Aboriginal people and the land.*



## Famous People

### Ernie Dingo

Ernie Dingo was born on 31 July 1956 on Bullardoo Station in Western Australia. This is a cattle station near the Murchison River, where his mother was a cook.

He is a Wadjadi Yamatji. Yamatji is his people and Wadjadi is his tongue, the language that he still speaks. He is from 'freshwater' country. His grandfather was a dingo tracker. When the white man handed out English names the name Dingo was given to Ernie because of this.

Ernie's Aboriginal name is Oondamooroo which means shield, as in protection, not in defence.

He became a performer when the basketball team he played with became a dance troupe called *Middar*. From there, he was offered his first acting role as the lead character of *Yagan* in the Jack Davis play *Kullark*.

Since then, Ernie Dingo has worked nationally and internationally, almost non-stop, in television, film and theatre.

In June 1990, Ernie Dingo was awarded the



Order of Australia by Her Majesty, the Queen. He has had lead, support and guest roles in seven major films, 22 television programs and 13 theatre productions.

During 1994, Ernie travelled throughout Australia doing a series of stories for *The Great Outdoors*. During this same year he was voted Aboriginal of the Year by the NAIDOC Committee and was awarded Personality of the Year by the Australian Caption Centre. He was also nominated for the Beyond Television Award for lead actor in a drama in the 1994 AFI Awards.

1. Can you name some television programs or movies in which Ernie Dingo has been involved?

---

---

2. What qualities do you think Ernie has that make him such a popular and successful Australian?

---

---

3. Ernie has great pride in his Aboriginal heritage. What statement supports this idea?

---

4. Write a resume and job application that would assure Ernie Dingo was granted a leading role in a major movie. Include personal information, experience, strengths, interests etc.

# Emu Egg Carving

Joyce Hillary is a descendant of the Aboriginal Nhanda people of the Murchison Region in Western Australia. She was born in 1958 in Northampton, WA. There were twelve children in her family. Joyce grew up in Shark Bay, WA. She now resides in Geraldton, WA. She has three children.

Joyce has always had a natural talent for drawing. She recalls being inspired to carve emu eggs while watching an Aboriginal man in Carnarvon. He taught her to carve and, at the age of 31, she began to carve her own eggs.

Carving emu eggs involves various steps. The outer shell of the egg needs to be removed and the egg is then smoothed with sandpaper. The picture is drawn on the egg in pencil. The picture and the space around it are then carved with a pocket knife. Some carvers engrave on the surface, but Joyce prefers to carve into the actual egg.



When choosing eggs, Joyce prefers the green eggs and she works on medium and small eggs. Tools needed for egg carving include a pocket knife, sandpaper and steel wool. The time taken to complete an egg depends on the picture and whether you want to do one side or the whole egg. It usually takes between 15 and 35 hours.

In order to carve eggs, Joyce obtained grants for \$6 000 from the Department of Arts and the Australian Arts Council. She was one of 21 successful applicants out of 84 who applied.

Joyce also needs to obtain a licence from CALM to carve eggs. Emu eggs are popular with tourists and sell for between \$200 and \$600.

1. Categorise the information to develop a character profile.

Joyce Hillary				
Age	Residence	Family	Interests	Achievements

2. Write a report for a local community newspaper which covers an emu egg exhibition and the facts and ideas involved in this art form.

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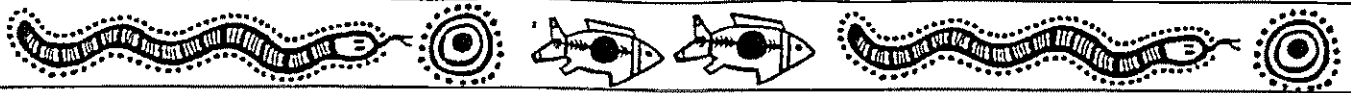


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3. Create a poster to advertise an emu egg carving exhibition.



## Maths

1. Joyce worked from 8.15 a.m. until 13.20 on Saturday, and from 7.20 a.m. until 15.15 on Sunday carving emu eggs.

(a) How much time did she spend altogether?



\_\_\_\_\_

(b) If she spent the same amount of time carving for the next four weekends, what would be the total time spent?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) If one egg takes 25 hours to carve, how many eggs could be carved in the five weekends?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If one container holds 250mL of water, how many containers are needed to fill a 4L container?

\_\_\_\_\_



3. Find the volume of a waterhole 16m long, 8.5m wide and 3.4m deep.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Find the area of a rectangular camping ground if the length is 34.6m and the width is 17.9m.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Find the circumference of a wooden bowl if the diameter is 29.5cm.



6. Find the circumference of a waterhole if the radius is 5.85m.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Draw a didgeridoo that measures 15.5cm in length.

8. A \$6 000 grant was provided to carve emu eggs.

What is 60% of this total?

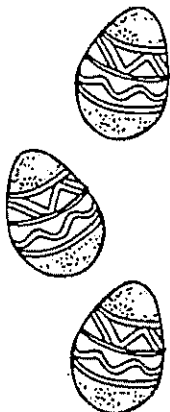
\_\_\_\_\_

What is 80%?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is 25%?

\_\_\_\_\_



9. One wooden container holds 78 berries. How many berries in 17 containers?

\_\_\_\_\_

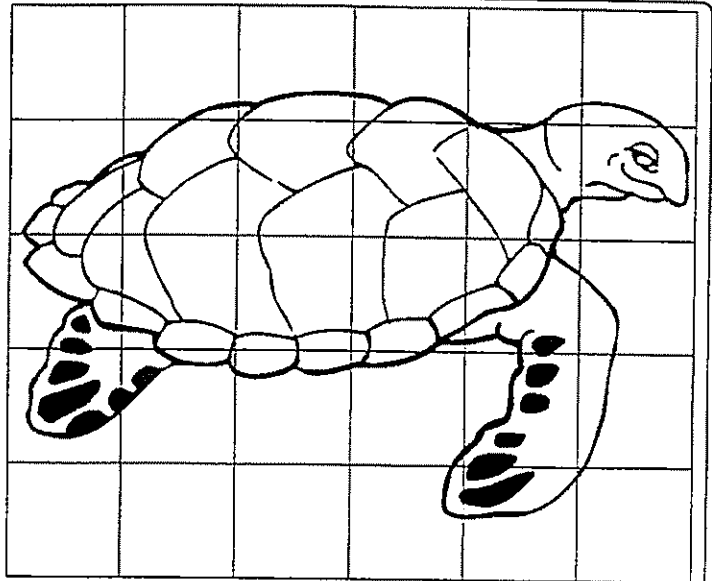


10. On the back of this page, draw the Aboriginal flag measuring 65mm by 48mm. Colour it correctly.

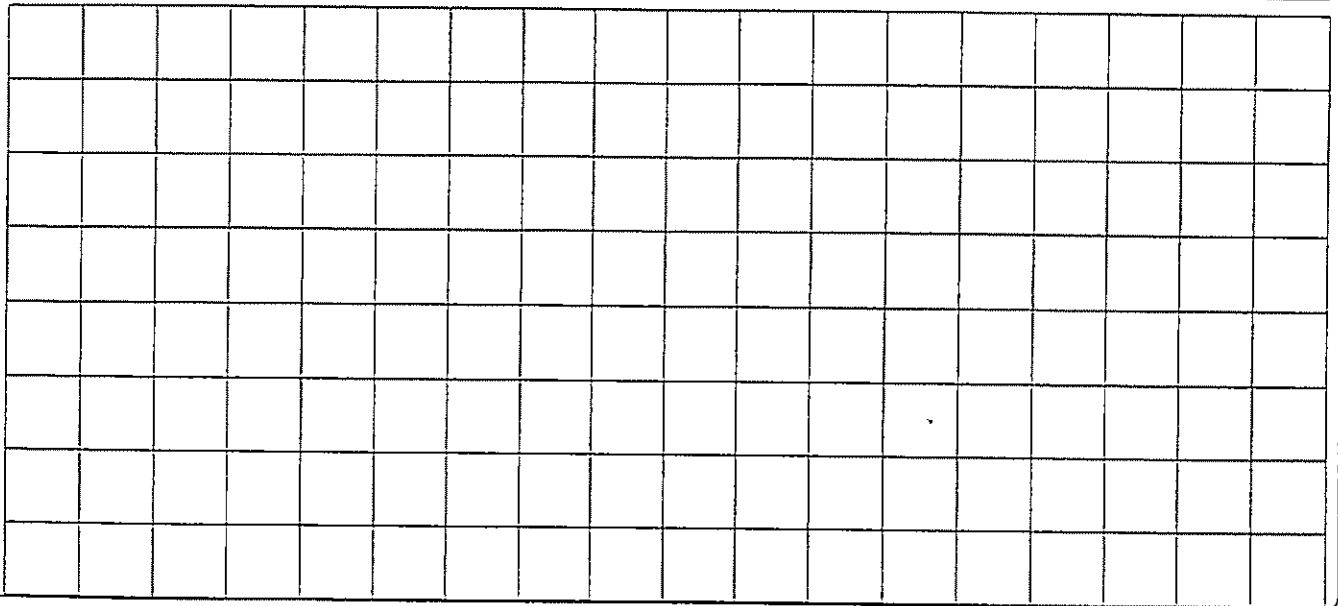
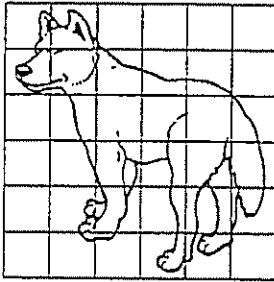


# Maths

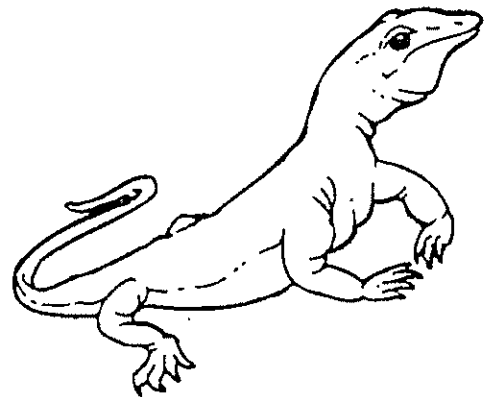
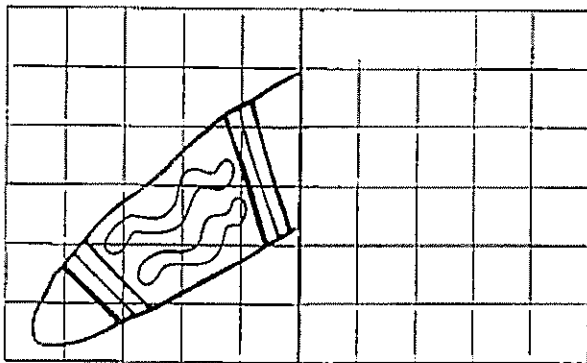
1. Reduce this shape on the grid below.



2. Enlarge this shape on the grid below.

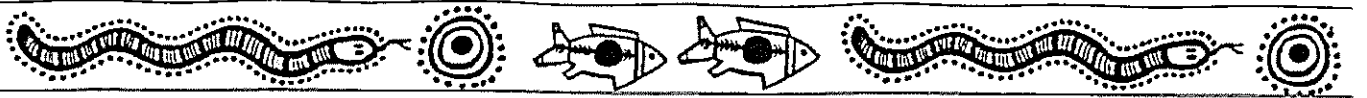


3. Complete the following to show symmetry.



4. On the back of this page draw a network to show Kalgoorlie - Geelong - Canberra - Cabramatta - Gympie - Arnhem Land - Booleroo

5. On a separate piece of paper, draw an Aboriginal design and tessellate it.



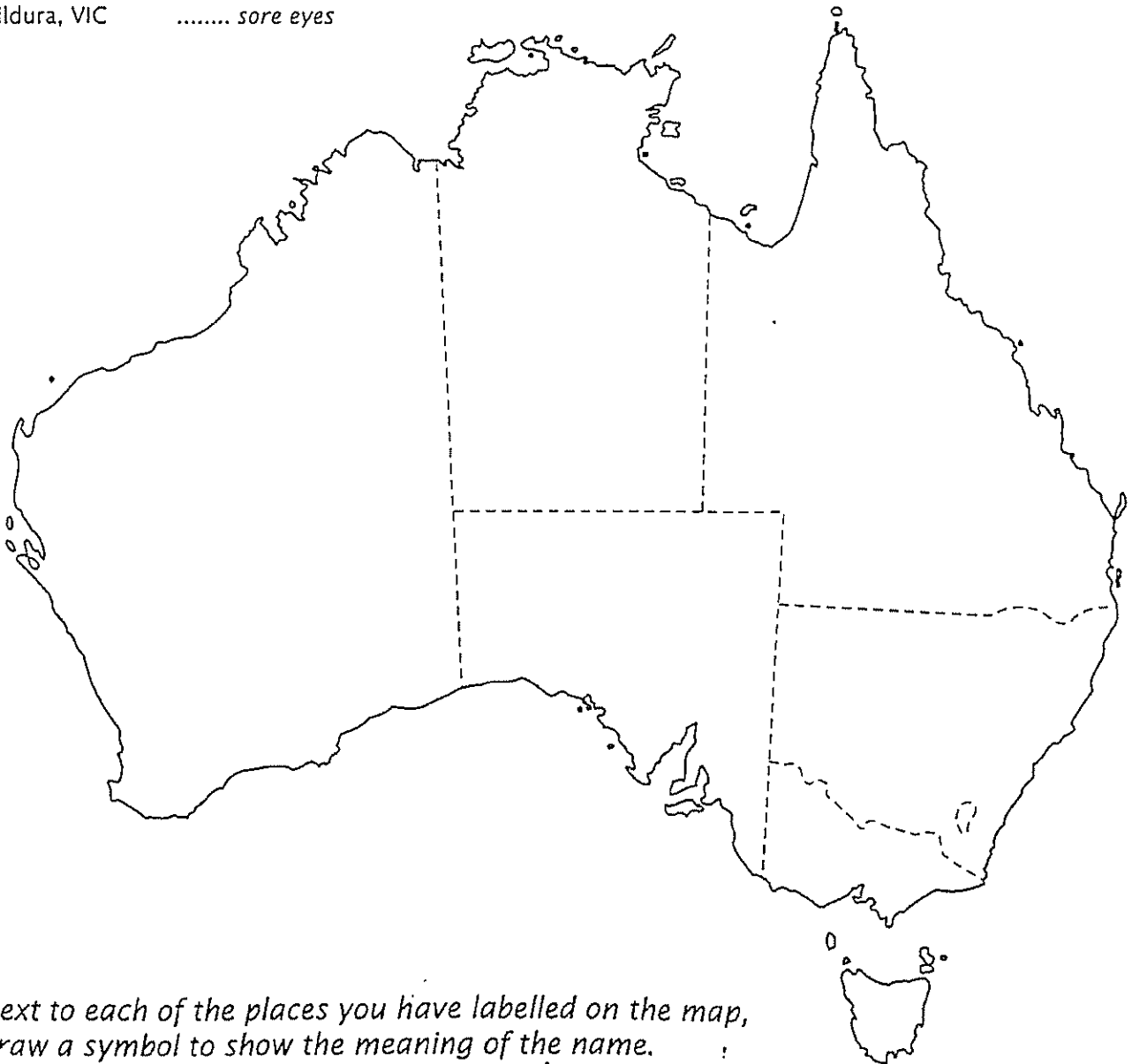
## Mapping

Australia has many thousands of Aboriginal placenames. Many were recorded in the 1800s and refer to land features. Some place names may have English meanings that are interpreted differently by various Aboriginal groups. In certain areas some names have syllables in common. For example, in Western Australia many names end in 'up', which means the place or camp of, and in Queensland many names end in 'pilly', which means gully.

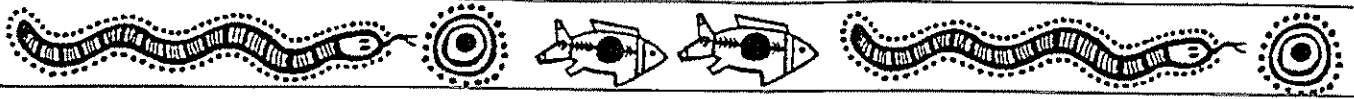
On the map of Australia label the following:

All capital cities, States and Territories;

Kalgoorlie, WA	.....	three tracks	Kingaroy, QLD	.....	the red ant
Geelong, VIC	.....	a swampy plain	Dubbo, NSW	.....	head covering
Cabramatta, NSW	.....	home of the cobra grub	Wollongong, NSW	.....	hard ground near the water
Boomeroo, SA	.....	plenty	Ballarat, VIC	.....	camping place
Gympie, QLD	.....	stinging trees	Cowra, NSW	.....	rocks
Yarra, VIC	.....	running water	Canberra, ACT	.....	meeting place
Wagga Wagga, NSW	.....	many crows	Illawarra, NSW	.....	pleasant place by the sea
Mildura, VIC	.....	sore eyes			



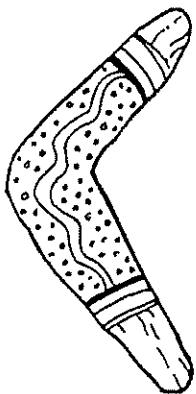
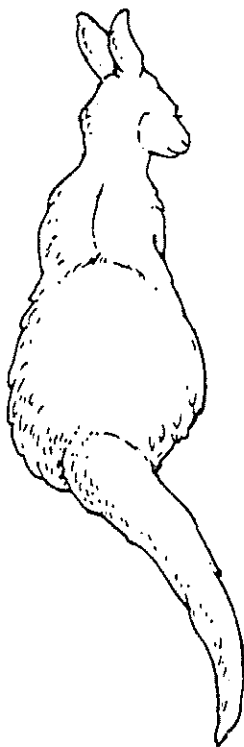
Next to each of the places you have labelled on the map, draw a symbol to show the meaning of the name.



# Wordsleuth

Find the words forward, backward or diagonally. The remaining letters spell a mystery word.

- |            |            |           |            |              |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Ancestors  | Ant        | Art       | Artefacts  | Assimilation |
| Australian | Bark       | Boomerang | Bush       | Ceremonies   |
| Clan       | Corroboree | Creation  | Didgeridoo | Dreamtime    |
| Dry        | Emu        | Family    | Fire       | Gathering    |
| Goanna     | Heat       | Heritage  | Hunting    | Hut          |
| Indigenous | Initiation | Kangaroo  | Kinship    | Language     |
| Legends    | Meal       | Name      | Nuts       | Ochre        |
| Painting   | Reserves   | Rituals   | Sacred     | Seed         |
| Shelter    | Sites      | Sleep     | Songs      | Spears       |
| Spirits    | Sticks     | Sun       | Tracks     | Traps        |
| Tree       | Tribes     | Tucker    | Water      | Yams         |



D	I	D	G	E	R	I	D	O	O	C	T	U	H	C
R	C	R	D	E	E	R	O	B	O	R	R	O	C	R
I	L	E	E	G	A	T	I	R	E	H	A	I	E	E
T	A	K	R	E	S	E	R	V	E	S	C	N	M	A
U	N	C	C	E	S	R	A	E	P	S	K	I	A	T
A	C	U	A	M	M	E	A	L	T	T	S	T	N	I
L	E	T	S	U	U	O	S	U	N	I	A	I	N	O
S	S	L	G	N	I	T	N	U	H	R	R	A	A	N
N	T	D	W	S	Y	R	D	I	S	I	T	T	O	T
O	O	R	A	G	N	A	K	K	E	P	E	I	G	S
I	R	E	T	N	U	I	C	E	N	S	F	O	N	U
T	S	A	E	O	N	I	R	A	N	T	A	N	I	O
A	L	M	R	S	T	I	I	E	R	H	C	O	R	N
L	E	T	H	S	F	L	S	P	A	R	T	R	E	E
I	E	I	E	G	A	U	G	N	A	L	S	H	H	G
M	P	M	A	R	M	L	E	G	E	N	D	S	T	I
I	R	E	T	R	I	B	E	S	E	E	D	U	A	D
S	E	S	H	E	L	T	E	R	K	R	A	B	G	N
S	U	S	M	A	Y	G	N	I	T	N	I	A	P	I
A	S	E	T	I	S	G	N	A	R	E	M	O	O	B

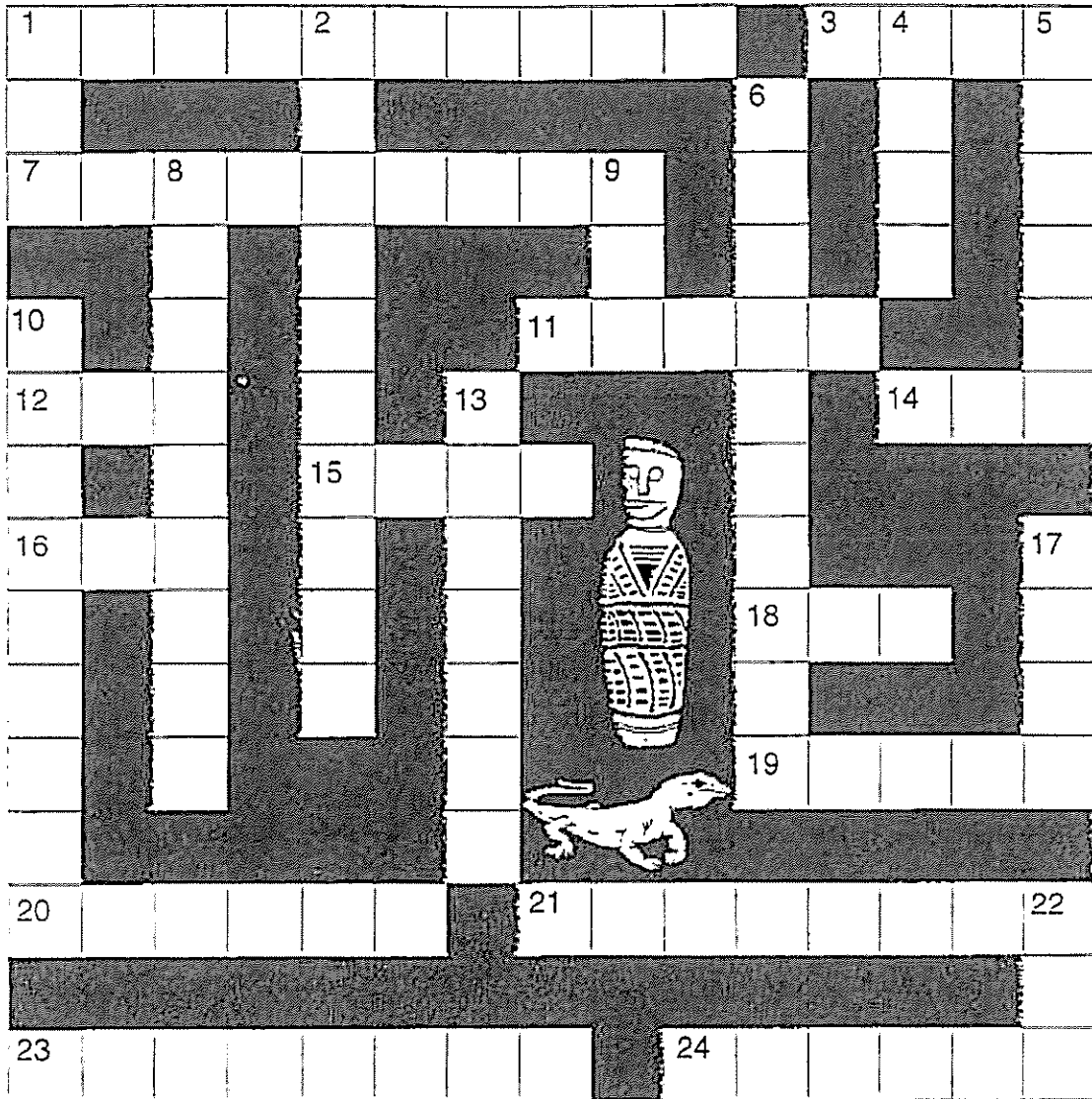


Mystery word: \_\_\_\_\_





# Crossword



### Across

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ people were the first inhabitants of Australia
3. Large flightless birds
7. The handing down of beliefs and customs from generation to generation
11. A period of development
12. A mineral
14. One colour on the Aboriginal people's flag
15. A kangaroo's \_\_\_\_\_ is used for balance
16. Fibres can be used to weave one
18. Australia is a very \_\_\_\_\_ continent
19. Natural earthy colour
20. A lizard
21. An object made for use
23. A native Australian animal
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Goolagong Cawley won Wimbledon twice



### Down

1. Dot painting is a type of \_\_\_\_\_
2. A type of ceremony to signify the coming of age
4. A traditional story
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sites are places of importance
6. A wind instrument
8. The people who lived before us in our family
9. A trap for catching fish
10. A curved piece of wood which is thrown
13. The way people are related to each other
17. Used for cooking
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Dreaming

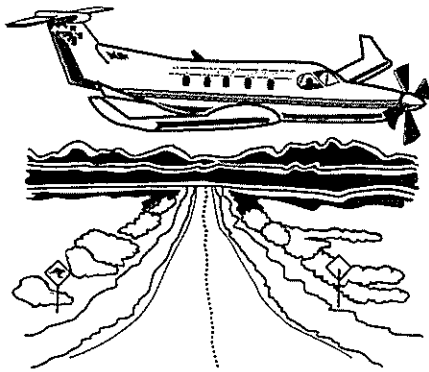


# The Australian Royal Flying Doctor Service

Read the text and answer the questions.

The RFDS is a free air ambulance service for people living in towns or on farms in remote parts of Australia. The service was begun in 1928 by the Reverend John Flynn, and was the world's first air ambulance service. Now, its air bases are located throughout Australia, from Port Hedland in the west to Townsville on the east coast. Its head office is in Sydney and its main committee sends state and federal government funds to its various medical centres. Donations also come from large companies and individuals. They help to purchase vital equipment, pay doctors, nurses, pilots and support staff and replace ageing aircraft. All planes have pressurised cabins like passenger jets, essential for treating serious illnesses and babies.

When picking up emergency patients from remote farms at night, the RFDS advises that a path of flares or the headlights of cars should help their plane to land safely. However, sometimes a road landing has to be made. RFDS planes usually carry a pilot and a nurse but a doctor is added for serious cases.



In its first year of operation the service flew 32 000 km. It is now the world's largest air ambulance service and in 2005, on average, its planes flew over 53 000 km each day! Its operating costs for that year were over 31 *million* Australian dollars! Perhaps your class could organise a fundraising event for the RFDS.

1. For how many years has the RFDS been saving lives and helping the injured?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which two things can be used to guide in a plane at night?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The cabins are pressurised to help which patients?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How would you know an RFDS plane was flying to a seriously ill patient?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How would you like to live in a remote area, far from hospitals? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. How many people are usually in an RFDS plane? Who are they?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Find words from the text for: assist, gifts, dwelling, buy, essential.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. If an RFDS plane flew 53 000 km each day, calculate how far it would travel in a year.

\_\_\_\_\_

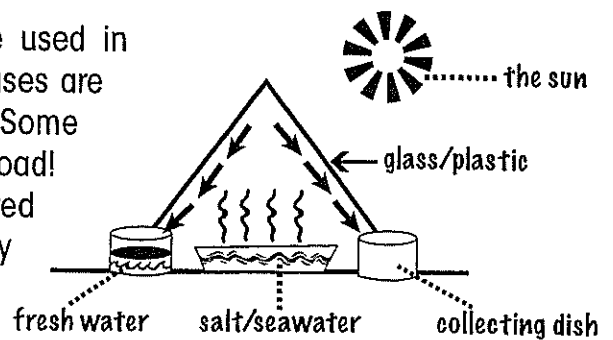
# Desalination

Read the text and answer the questions.

**D**esalination is the production of clean drinking water from salt water. Some desalination plants use the thermal method which involves boiling seawater and collecting the clean water vapour rising from it.

The most common method is the membrane process, which 'sucks up' millions of litres of seawater but, sadly, also sucks in plankton eaten by whales, fish eggs and other small marine life. Very high pressure then forces the seawater through a synthetic mesh containing a huge number of very tiny holes. This membrane allows the water molecules to pass through the holes, but not the salt. The clean water is collected and the concentrated salt solution (brine) left behind is pumped back into the ocean in a waste flow. To prevent membranes from clogging up, solid particles are removed in a pre-treatment stage and the membrane filters are cleaned every few months.

Enormous amounts of expensive electrical energy are used in the two processes and large amounts of greenhouse gases are produced, which could contribute to climate change. Some critics say it's like putting an extra 200 000 cars on the road! Environmental scientists support more use of radiated solar heat or wind power to create the electrical energy as they are less expensive and less damaging to our environment.



1. What is another name for the 'mesh'?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which substance is not intended to pass through the membrane holes?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who wants the sun's heat to be used in the desalination process?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the thermal process do to seawater?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What has to be cleaned on a regular basis?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ process is used more than the

\_\_\_\_\_ process.

7. Name a big disadvantage to either of these processes.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Find out the meaning of the word 'potable'.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Find words from the text for: minute, huge, costly, harmful, stop.

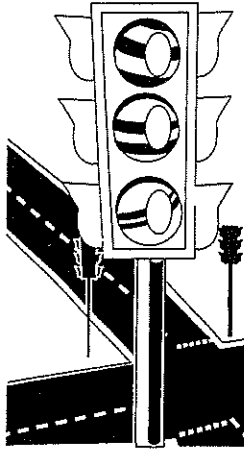
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Road traffic control

Read the text and answer the questions.

Traffic moving smoothly is important today with hundreds of thousands of vehicles on our roads. The Ancient Roman emperor, Julius Caesar, even banned chariots from Rome during daytime!



On most busy roads traffic lights control the flow, usually changing after a few minutes. Where roads intersect, signals remain on green longer for those roads which carry the most traffic. Some lights are activated by vehicles passing over detectors embedded in the road. The information is then transmitted to computers which operate a suitable sequence using green, amber and red.

Road signs with driver information are often painted with reflective paint or covered with glass or metal beads which glow in headlights. Electronic signs may flash messages like 'Keep in left lane', 'Fog ahead' etc. and are situated so they can be seen well in advance.

'Speed bumps' in suburbs slow down vehicles and police speed cameras enforce official road speeds, especially speeds at certain times near schools. Main roads have higher speeds allowed as they are designed to link cities. In some cities, 'bus only' lanes prevent frequently stopping buses holding up traffic.

Radio stations use helicopters to warn listeners about congested roads and many drivers have a GPS receiver in their car to guide them to a destination. Sometimes, a recorded voice in the receiver also warns the driver when the vehicle is exceeding the speed limit.

1. What is used to make road signs easier for drivers to see their message?

---

---

2. What times of the day do you think 'certain times' refers to?

---

---

3. Which device helps drivers to find their destination?

---

4. How are radio stations able to give up-to-date news about traffic on roads?

---

5. When were chariots banned from entering Rome?

---

6. Find out what GPS stands for. A dictionary could help!

---

7. Find words from the text for: old, shine, often, permitted, districts

---

8. On squared paper, draw a block graph of the class road tally results the teacher has put on the board.

## Read the text and answer the questions.

For young or old, Lego™ offers the chance to be creative using different-coloured plastic bricks called 'elements'. An element has small cylinders called 'studs' on top and they slot into 'tubes' on another brick. Elements can be 'staggered' so they overlap like bricks in a wall in a house. This creates a good bond between the bricks which gives the model more strength. Lego™ bricks are full of 90 degree angles but spheres or curves can still be created. Bricks with sloped sides are called 'slopes' or 'roof bricks' and 'arches' are used to make bridges, tunnels etc. while 'minifigs' are miniature figures which can be used in model towns.

Developed in the 1970s, 'Technic™' bricks include axles, gears, bricks with holes etc. which means a model can have a motor added and actually work! 'Mindstorm' sets let you build a robot which can be programmed with help from step-by-step instructions. Larger bricks are also made for very young children so they can't be swallowed.

Baseplates are large thin bases with an underside where no bricks can be attached. Mosaic-like patterns similar to decorative tiles in a bathroom can be arranged on them with tubes and studs facing outwards to create an interesting design.

With large model towers, buildings etc. it is best to start on smaller sections first and work from the bottom up while having a picture of the finished model in your mind.

In 2010, a famous London department store Selfridges started selling 'kidult' products of silver jewellery decorated with a Lego™ block.



1. Describe a baseplate.

---

---

2. How can you make sure your Lego™ model is strong?

---

3. Which special element/brick would you need to make a tunnel?

---

4. Why is Lego™ a good toy to have?

---

---

5. What can you build an artistic design on?

---

6. Which two things are used to bond bricks together?

---

7. Give an everyday example of a cylinder.

---

---

8. Find words in the text for: small, orbs, narrow, ornate, parts

---

---

# Communication

Read the text and answer the questions.

Have you ever shrugged your shoulders, nodded your head or pulled a face? These are the simplest forms of communication and are used even by infants. Prehistoric tribes used such gestures before brain development made simple language possible so they could cooperate in hunting animals, making tools and building shelters. Indians on the North American plains used smoke signals which could be seen over long distances. Tribes in the African jungles sent messages by drums because trees blocked any visual communication. Town criers once walked the streets shouting messages about important community events. Old photos and centuries-old paintings communicate to us information about fashions, furniture and life in a bygone age. Writers for centuries have shared their thoughts in millions of books.

During wars, pigeons have carried messages over long distances. For shorter distances, signal flags sent silent messages in a system called 'semaphore' since the enemy could detect radio signals. Beacon fires along the south coast of England were lit one after the other to signal the position of the huge Spanish armada sailing to attack England in 1588.



Compare these methods with what you can use today—phone calls, e-mails, text messages; all done in a matter of seconds!

1. Which word tells us the armada was a fleet of ships?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What can we look at to see what people wore in the recent past and centuries ago?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why were semaphore flags used during wartime?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What would a town crier have needed to deliver his information?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which common methods of communication do we still use after centuries of use?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What made simple language possible in prehistoric times?

\_\_\_\_\_

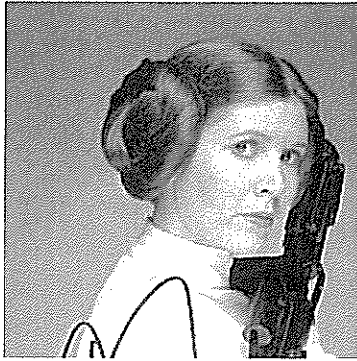
7. Why didn't African tribes use smoke signals?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Find words from the text for: beasts, era, foe, ignited, pennants

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Carrie Fisher

actress, writer

**Born:** 21/10/1956

**Birthplace:** Beverly Hills, California

Daughter of entertainers Eddie Fisher and Debbie Reynolds, Carrie Fisher is one of the most visible actresses in her generation mainly due to her role as Princess Leia in *Star Wars* (1977) and its sequels.

Despite bouts with drug addiction and depression, Fisher has followed her early success with solid work in front of and behind the camera. She adapted her own novel, *Postcards from the Edge* (1990), into a fine movie starring Meryl Streep, and has also played the role of script doctor on many major releases, including *Outbreak* (1995) and *The Wedding Singer* (1998).

## Questions

1) What role has made Carrie Fisher one of the most seen actresses of her time? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Which of the following has Carrie Fisher been involved in professionally? Tick only the ones that are correct:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Acting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Producing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Script writing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Script editing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Novel writing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Poetry writing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Directing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Modelling

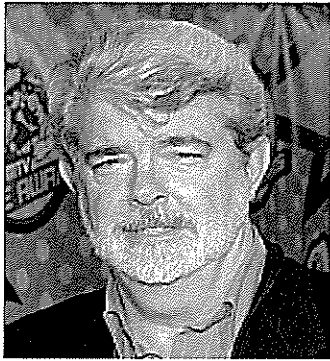
3) What issues have been struggles for Carrie Fisher in the past? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Who wrote the film script for her successful novel *Postcards from the Edge*? \_\_\_\_\_

5) Which actress starred in this particular film? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Answer true or false to the following, according to what is either said in the passage or what you think the writer meant:

Statement	True/ False
1. Carrie Fisher was born into the entertainment industry.	
2. Carrie Fisher hasn't been as successful in acting as she has been in writing.	
3. Her past problems with drug addiction were caused by her poor relationship with her parents.	
4. <i>Star Wars</i> was a very successful film.	
5. Carrie Fisher has been successful in a variety of fields.	



# George Lucas

director, writer, producer

**Born:** 1944

**Birthplace:** Modesto, California

George Lucas is best known as the writer, director and producer of the Star Wars films.

Although Lucas's first film, *THX-1138* (1970), was not successful, his next two, *American Graffiti* (1973) and *Star Wars* (1977), set the course for filmmaking in the next decade. The first made song scores an acceptable alternative to symphonic orchestrations; the second presented a simple action scenario bolstered by amazing special effects. Both were tremendously successful, the latter becoming the first film to top \$200 million at the box office. Lucas then formed "Lucasfilm" (which has since become a business conglomerate) and produced two further instalments of the Star Wars tale, *The Empire Strikes Back* (1980) and *Return of the Jedi* (1983). In both films he promoted a special effects-driven aesthetic through the formation of "Industrial Light and Magic", a company that produces state-of-the-art effects for films.



Lucas also produced the popular Indiana Jones trilogy, which mixed spectacular stunt work with a serial-like content of inescapable traps from which the stalwart hero escapes. In addition, he has provided financial sponsorship for more traditional work, such as Akira Kurosawa's *Ran* (1985). In 1987 he won a special Academy Award for lifetime achievement. By the early 1990s he controlled a large, multifaceted entertainment business empire. Lucas has also produced, written, and directed three additional instalments of the *Star Wars* cycle, "prequels" entitled *The Phantom Menace* (1999), *Attack of the Clones* (2002), and *Revenge of the Sith* (2005).

## Questions

- 1) What was the title of Lucas' first successful film? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What breakthrough in the area of soundtracks did this film make? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) How did Star Wars impact the film industry, according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What two companies mentioned in the passage has Lucas formed and for what purpose?

Company Name	Purpose for which it was established



5) With which successful film trilogies is George Lucas associated? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Write down the names of the six "Star Wars" films:

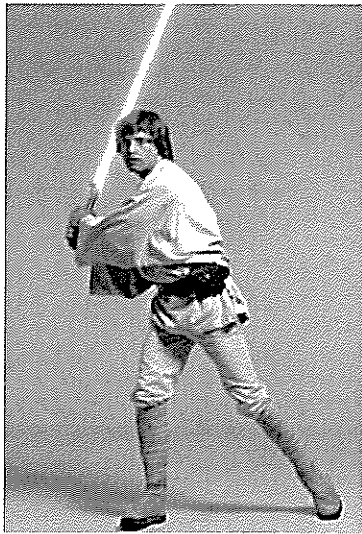
In order of chronology (storyline sequence)	In order of release
①	①
②	②
③	③
④	④
⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥

7) What are the Indiana Jones movies remembered for in particular? \_\_\_\_\_

8) What, if any, awards has Lucas won? \_\_\_\_\_

9) Match the following words or phrases from the passage with the correct meaning:

Line	Phrase	Meaning
6	<i>symphonic orchestrations</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Storyline which unfolds as a series of happenings which follow on from each other
7	<i>simple action scenario</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> episodes in a storyline which become before what has already been written in terms of plot
8	<i>bolstered by</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> complex musical pieces arranged for an orchestra
11	<i>business conglomerate</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> aiming for an overall look in a film where stunts and action are believed to be real, even if tricks of photography or lighting
14	<i>special effects-driven aesthetic</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> an uncomplicated storyline, in which there is lots of action rather than talk
15	<i>state-of-the-art</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> technologically of the highest quality and most up to date
18	<i>serial-like content</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> brave main character who wins the day
18	<i>stalwart hero</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> strengthened by
21	<i>multifaceted business empire</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> group of companies that are linked
23	<i>prequels</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a whole group of companies controlled by one person and covering many areas of business



## Mark Hamill

actor

**Born:** 25/9/1951

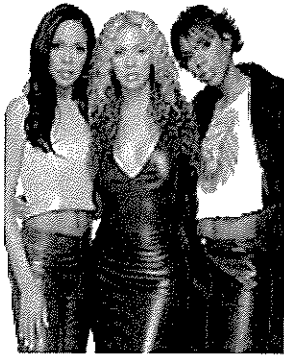
**Birthplace:** Oakland, California

This actor answers the question, "What do you do after you save the universe from the forces of evil?" Apparently, nothing.

Hamill played the earnest Luke Skywalker three times, beginning with *Star Wars* (1977), of course, and ending with *Return of the Jedi* (1983). Since then, he's done mainly voices in animated shows and movies. In 2000, he was slated to appear in *Sinbad: Beyond the Veil of Mists* (another animated movie) with Leonard Nimoy, another actor who couldn't distance himself from an intergalactic part.

### Questions

- 1) For what part is this actor remembered? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What evaluation (comment that judges) does the writer of this passage give to what Mark Hamill has done since his role in the Star Wars films? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What does the passage go on to say that Hamill has actually done, in terms of the movie business? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Which other actor does the passage say has had a similar problem to Hamill? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) How does the passage describe the problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) How old is Hamill now? \_\_\_\_\_



## Destiny's Child

*R&B band*

Beyoncé Knowles, TaTavia Roberson, Kelly Rowland, and LeToya Luckett first came together as rap singing tots under the management of Matthew Knowles, Beyoncé's father and cousin Kelly's legal guardian. In 1998, the group released their self-titled debut album, featuring the single "No, No, No (Part II)." The group's sophomore album, *The Writing's on the Wall*,

followed in 1999 and contained their number one, "Bills, Bills, Bills," winner of two Grammy nominations. Roberson and Luckett left the band in March 2000 and filed a lawsuit against the group and manager. The two were replaced by Farrah Franklin and Michelle Williams, but after five months, Franklin opted out. The remaining trio then recorded the theme song for the film revival of *Charlie's Angels*, "Independent Women," another smash hit, and released their third album, *Survivor*. In 2000, they had three No.1 hits on the Billboard Hot 100, "Bills, Bills, Bills," "Say My Name," and "Independent Women." In 2001, they won the Favourite Band Award at the Annual American Music Awards and the Sammy Davis Jr. Award for Entertainer of the Year.

Beyoncé's debut solo album, *Dangerously in Love* (2003), earned her five Grammys. Her acting career began when she starred in the TV movie *Carmen: A Hip Hopera* (2001), and then she went on to the big screen in *Austin Powers: Goldmember* (2002) and *The Fighting Temptations* (2003). She rejoined Destiny's Child for a new album, *Destiny Fulfilled*, in 2004.

### Questions

1) List all the women who have been members of Destiny's Child at some stage. When you have finished, circle the names of the group's current members.

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_

2) How did Destiny's Child begin? \_\_\_\_\_

3) How was the band's manager related to Beyonce Knowles and Kelly Rowland? \_\_\_\_\_

4) What was the name of their first album? \_\_\_\_\_

5) What did two of the members do when they left the band in 2002? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Which singles recorded by Destiny's Child have been a number one hit? \_\_\_\_\_

7) For what film did the band record the theme song? \_\_\_\_\_

8) What awards have they won? \_\_\_\_\_

9) Which member of the band has had a successful solo career? \_\_\_\_\_

10) What has this member been involved in besides music? \_\_\_\_\_

11) What kind of music does this band specialise in? \_\_\_\_\_

12) Find the words or phrases in the passage with the following meanings:

Meaning	Word or phrase in the passage
<i>small children</i>	
<i>first</i>	
<i>something marking a next stage of development</i>	<b>sophomore</b>
<i>chose to leave</i>	
<i>group of three</i>	
<i>re-make</i>	



# Harrison Ford

actor

**Born:** 13/7/1942

**Birthplace:** Chicago

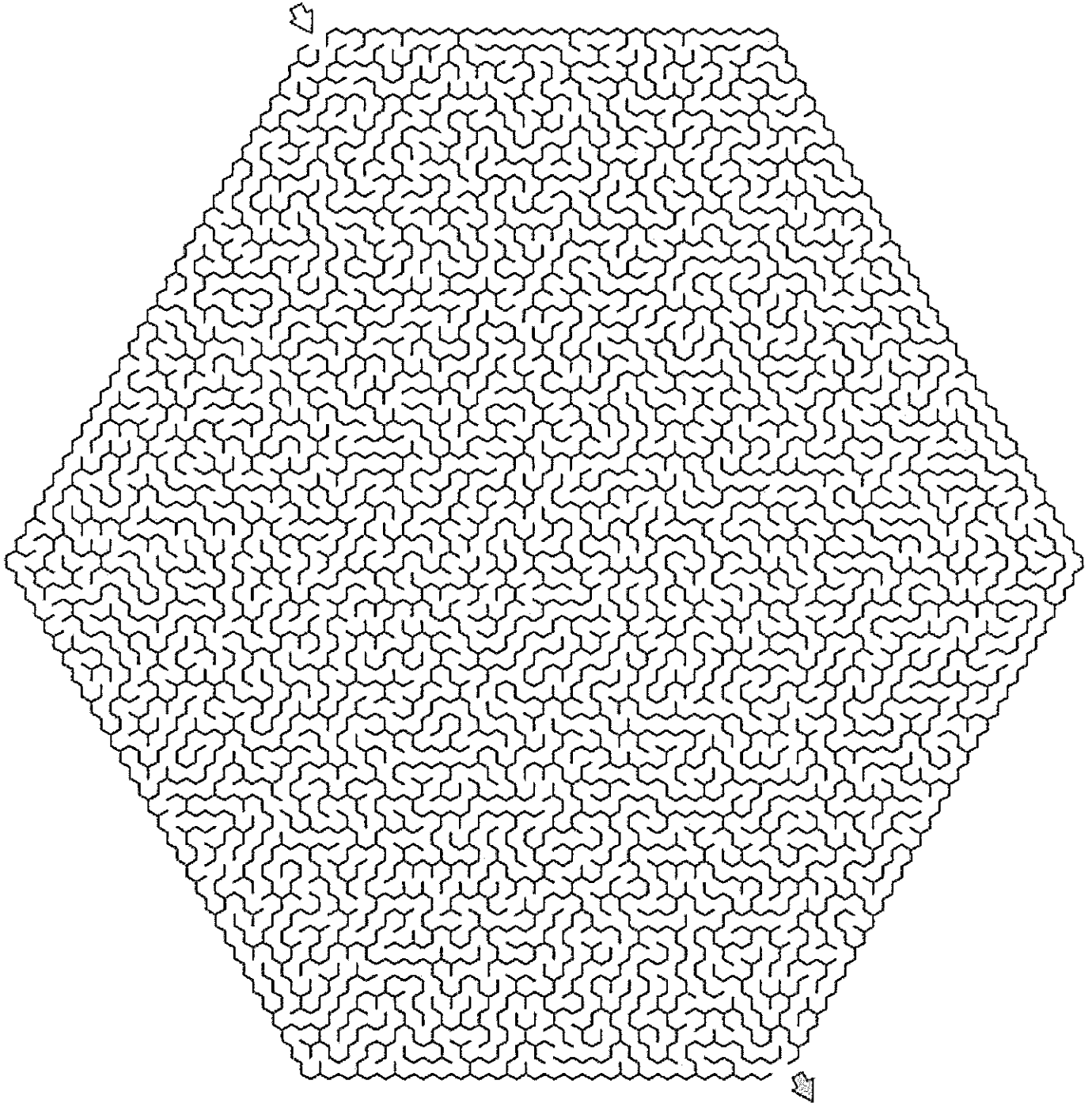
By several measures Harrison Ford could be considered the most successful actor of his generation. Ford has turned his quiet Everyman persona into invincible Hollywood gold, appearing in many of the most popular films of all time. Ford's signature roles include "Indiana Jones" in the trilogy beginning

with *Raiders of the Lost Ark* (1981), Han Solo in the *Star Wars* (1977) trilogy, and CIA man Jack Ryan in movies such as *Clear and Present Danger* (1994). Ford has also appeared in *Sabrina* (1995), *Air Force One* (1997), *Six Days Seven Nights* (1998), *Random Hearts* (1999) and *What Lies Beneath* (2000).

## Questions

- 1) How successful has Harrison Ford been as an actor? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) According to the passage, what has been the key to Ford's success? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Name three roles or characters mentioned in the passage that Ford is especially famous for:
  - ① \_\_\_\_\_
  - ② \_\_\_\_\_
  - ③ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Where was Ford born? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) How old is he now? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Match the following words or phrases from the passage with the correct meaning:

Line	Phrase	Meaning
3	<i>Everyman persona</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a character role with which Ford has become associated with as his own
3	<i>invincible Hollywood gold</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a series of three films
5	<i>signature role</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> taking on the identity of the ordinary everyday man
5	<i>trilogy</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> unbeatable success in the US film industry

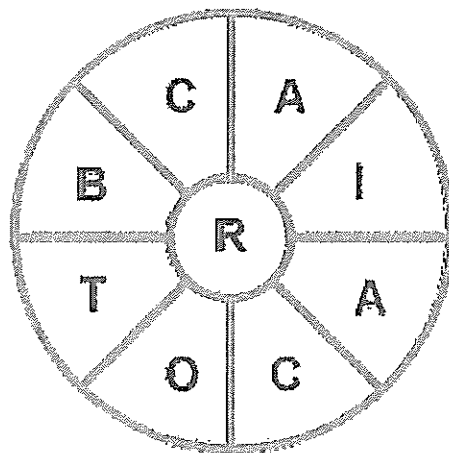


# PUZZLE CHOICE

Home | [Word Play Menu](#)

## HUB-WORDS 10

How many words can you make from the letters in the wheel? Each word must contain the hub letter R. Can you find a 9-letter word and at least 20 other words of four letters or more avoiding proper nouns?



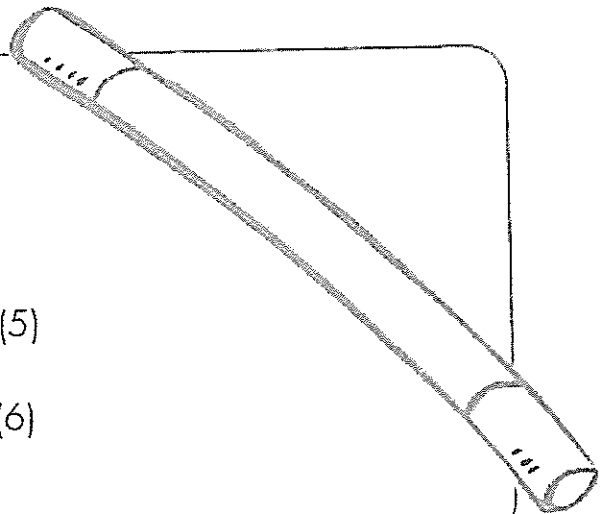
Puzzle Choice

[Solution](#)

## 12. MAGIC

F	E	I	H	C	R	E	K	D	N	A	H
A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A	M
O	H	N	F	D	H	S	E	S	W	Q	A
T	L	K	J	H	S	O	N	N	L	J	A
S	E	A	B	D	V	A	M	K	H	S	R
E	M	W	R	L	I	R	F	C	S	S	A
R	D	A	Q	C	E	H	D	I	V	X	B
P	C	K	I	T	N	N	S	N	Q	K	B
S	F	G	T	A	E	T	D	C	M	S	I
L	A	O	J	O	A	B	W	N	L	F	T
M	P	H	V	N	B	K	D	M	A	S	A
A	Q	M	T	R	I	C	K	S	J	W	Z

1. The magic word (11)
2. A magician's helper (9)
3. Pull this out of a hat (6)
4. Someone who performs magic (8)
5. Magicians perform these (6)
6. Tricks sometimes involve a pack of these (5)
7. A magic black and white stick (4)
8. Harry who is a famous young magician (6)
9. Wave this around to conceal things (12)
10. 'Hey \_\_\_\_\_' is the magic saying (6)







# Halloween Word Scramble



1. okypos
2. pkpinum
3. treta
4. oghst
5. ydanc
6. rpivame
7. keonstel
8. luhgo
9. pecyre
10. tomcuse
11. nthua
12. owaercrcs
13. iyderah
14. oblod
15. labck act
16. ogbiln
17. mymmu
18. rasyc
19. piserd
20. sremca

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## Printable Sudoku Puzzles – Medium #2

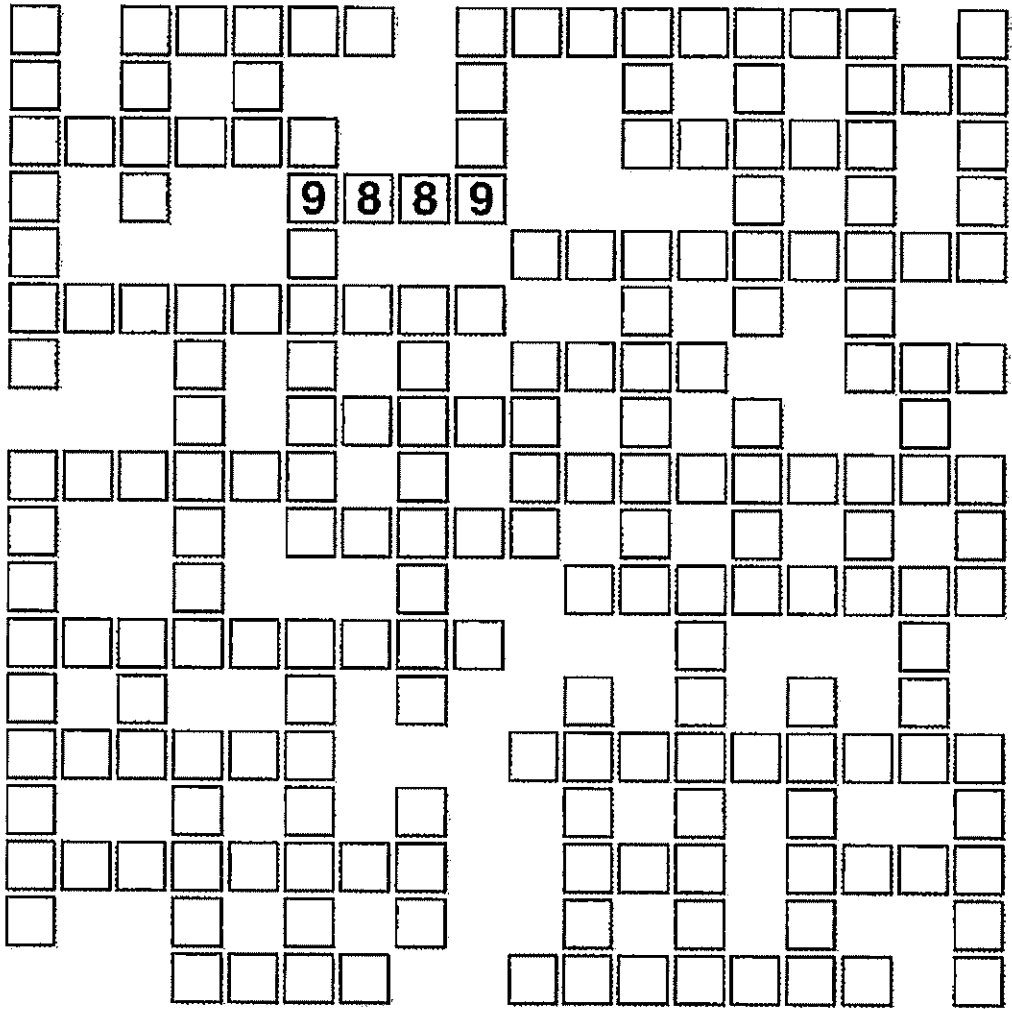
	7			3			1	
1	3	9		8	2		6	
6							8	
7		2						1
			9		4			
8						9		6
	8							5
	5		1	4		2	9	7
	1			9			3	

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

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

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

83



**3 digits**  
 123  
 162  
 243  
 566  
 736  
 806  
 908  
 912  
 915  
 951

**4 digits**  
 1312  
 2542  
 3251  
 4350  
 4659  
 7194  
 7346  
 9357  
~~9869~~

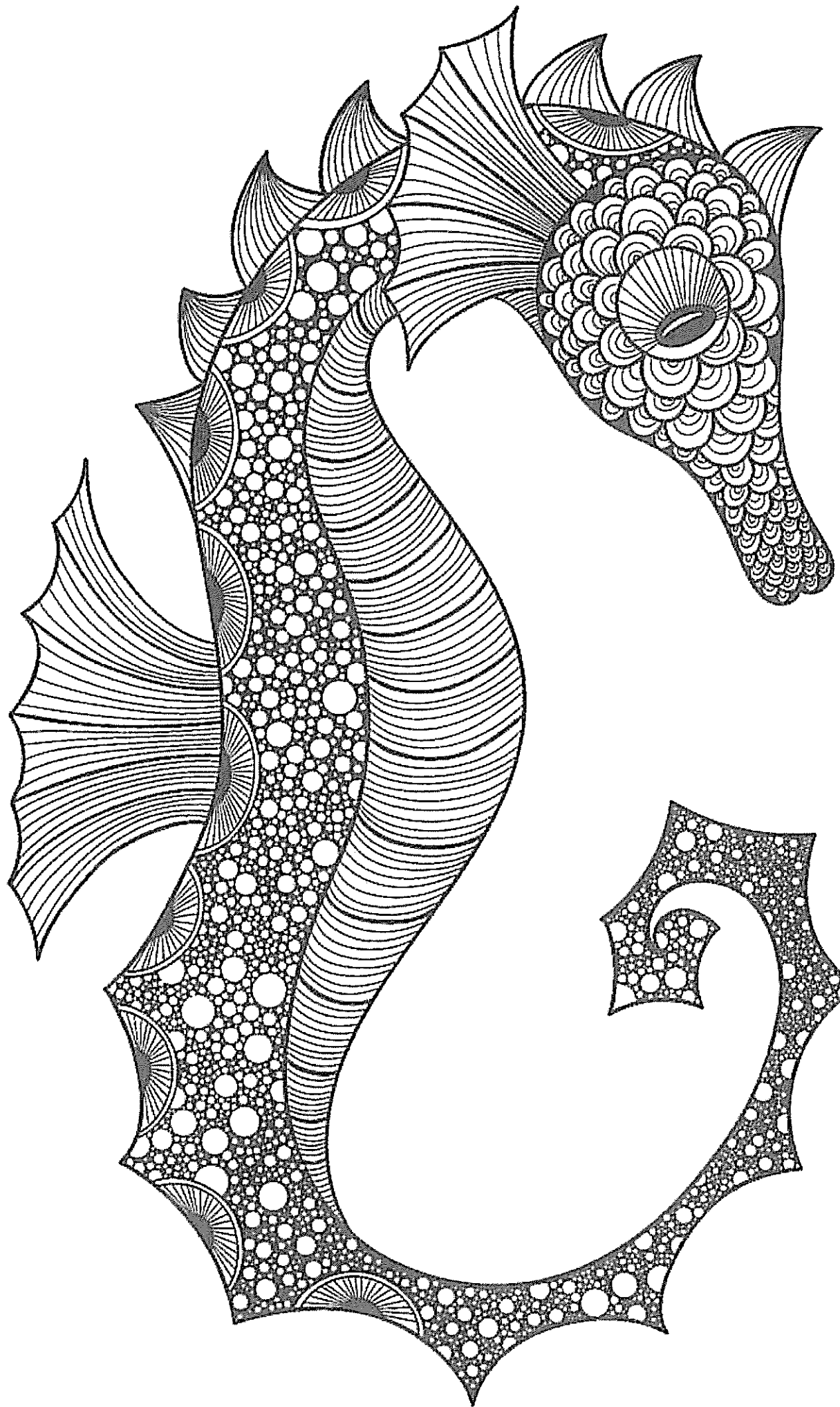
**5 digits**  
 37241  
 46265  
 52311  
 63804  
 85202  
 88304  
 96187

**6 digits**  
 157943  
 365637  
 518704  
 551505  
 677116  
 700253

**7 digits**  
 2141011  
 3306230  
 7355051  
 7534520  
 8840489  
 9451103

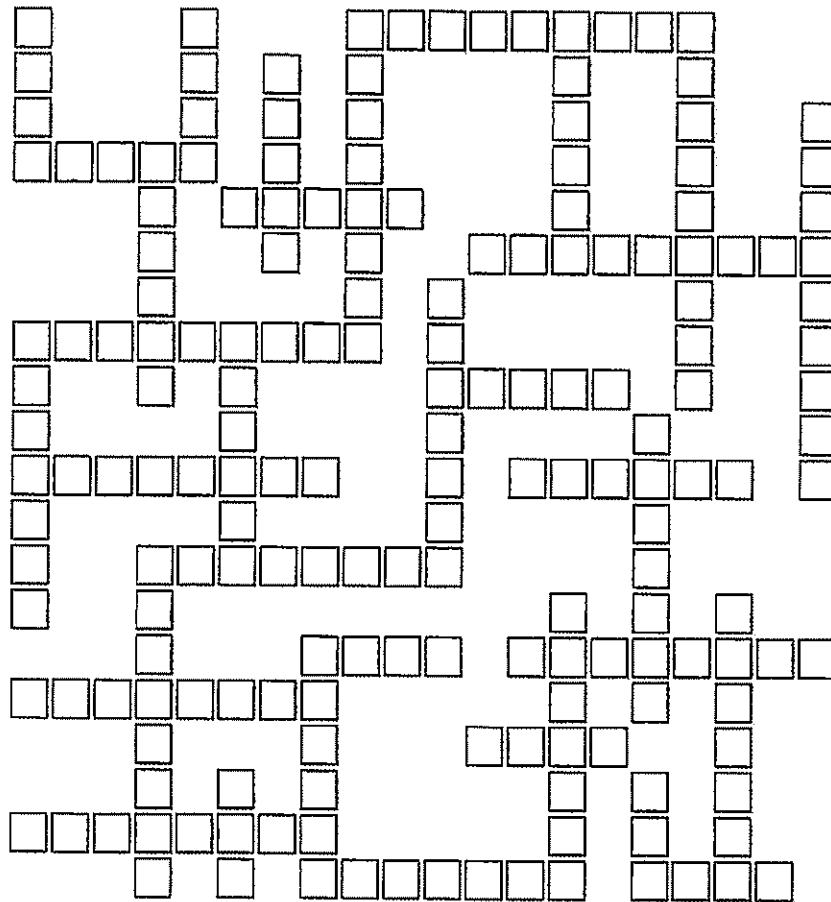
**8 digits**  
 18273188  
 34031042  
 41476638  
 44203226  
 44757518  
 79387368

**9 digits**  
 129337884  
 288938815  
 454020618  
 602702417  
 615135131  
 940131729



# TWINE AND AGAIN

I think this puzzle all about rope should hit the right cord,  
just don't get yourself tied up in knots when trying to crack it!



3 letters

GUY  
TOW

4 letters

CORD  
RODE  
SPAN  
TACK  
YARN

5 letters

BRACE  
CABLE  
NOOSE  
SUGAN

6 letters

HOBBLE  
RUNNER  
STRING  
TETHER  
THREAD

7 letters

BOBSTAY  
MANROPE  
PAINTER  
RAWHIDE  
SEIZING  
TOW-ROPE

8 letters

BUNTLINE  
DOWNHAUL  
FOOT ROPE  
FORESTAY  
GANTLINE  
RATLINES  
SLIP ROPE

9 letters

BREECHING  
FORESHEET  
GUEST ROPE  
GUIDE ROPE  
MAINBRACE

# 48 PIANO KEYS

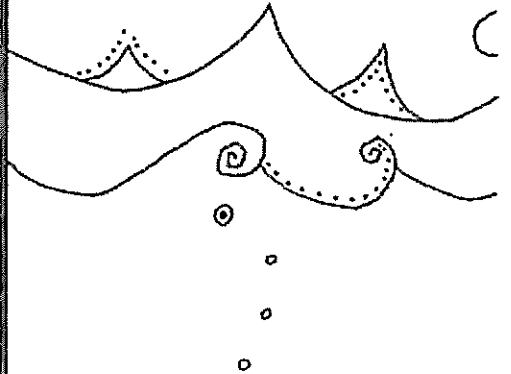
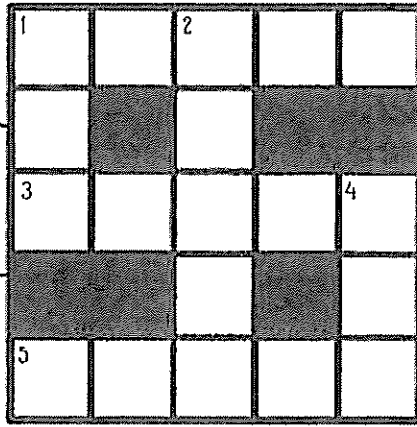
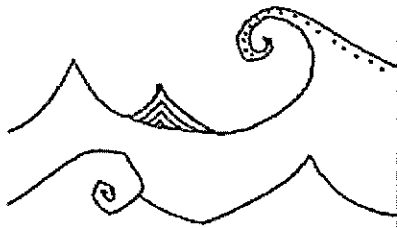
X	Q	G	G	U	G	Y	S	K	C	I	T	S	P	O	H	C	U	D	L
N	L	G	A	B	D	N	H	S	U	A	E	F	C	L	N	S	A	K	Y
P	D	L	I	V	O	R	I	E	S	T	R	L	O	G	M	N	C	S	A
E	Y	N	O	B	E	H	F	G	R	U	A	R	P	S	E	A	E	N	A
R	B	L	S	D	R	R	A	O	R	S	N	I	D	I	L	E	L	S	L
F	G	H	T	N	A	P	F	U	S	A	A	U	R	B	O	A	K	R	E
O	N	I	Y	M	O	O	I	I	T	N	N	S	A	E	D	D	N	A	L
R	P	R	E	T	N	I	C	T	I	N	N	D	O	I	Y	E	I	Q	A
M	R	B	B	A	S	A	T	S	C	R	E	E	B	T	H	L	T	I	G
A	A	N	I	E	L	A	T	I	E	H	T	M	Y	O	C	T	A	V	E
N	H	P	E	M	A	D	Y	S	S	H	K	V	E	S	O	L	O	R	T
C	S	I	R	A	E	T	E	E	G	O	N	F	K	V	O	L	S	R	R
E	E	A	I	T	I	T	H	I	X	N	P	U	E	N	O	D	L	S	E
R	S	T	O	O	L	G	R	M	A	E	B	M	A	E	I	M	T	D	C
P	N	A	T	R	E	P	U	O	S	O	R	I	O	R	L	I	U	T	I
E	N	E	R	D	U	S	F	A	N	H	P	C	R	C	E	E	U	S	T
D	E	O	E	I	I	L	A	E	T	O	G	N	I	E	T	P	R	F	A
A	S	K	P	C	O	I	Y	A	L	B	M	E	D	S	N	T	M	L	L
L	R	H	E	E	S	U	A	I	O	C	N	E	T	R	E	M	M	A	H
E	O	T	R	E	C	N	O	C	T	E	C	H	N	I	Q	U	E	R	D

BEAT  
BLACK  
CHOPSTICKS  
CLASSICAL  
CLEF  
COMPOSITION  
CONCERTO  
DAMPER  
DUET  
EBONY  
EXERCISE  
FRAME

GRAND  
HAMMER  
IVORIES  
KEYBOARD  
MELODY  
METRONOME  
MOVEMENT  
MUSIC  
OCTAVE  
PEDAL  
PERFORMANCE  
PIANIST

PIANOFORTE  
PIANOLA  
PITCH  
RECITAL  
REPERTOIRE  
SHARP  
SOFT  
SOLO  
STOOL  
TECHNIQUE  
TINKLE  
UPRIGHT

3



**ACROSS**

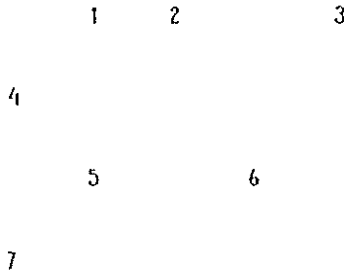
- 1. Great, amazing (5)
- 3. Opposite of Heads (5)
- 5. Story in your head while you're sleeping (5)

**DOWN**

- 1. Group, collection (3)
- 2. Cost (5)
- 4. Total (3)



4

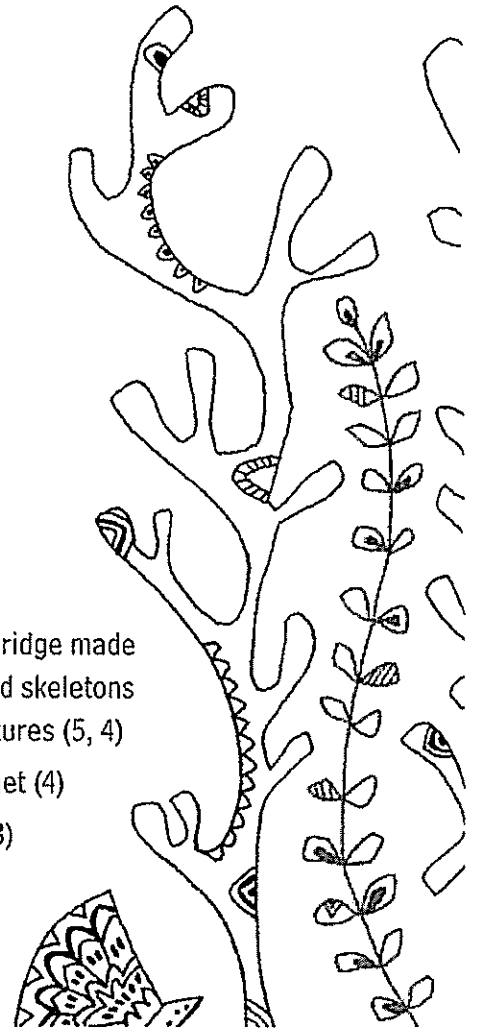


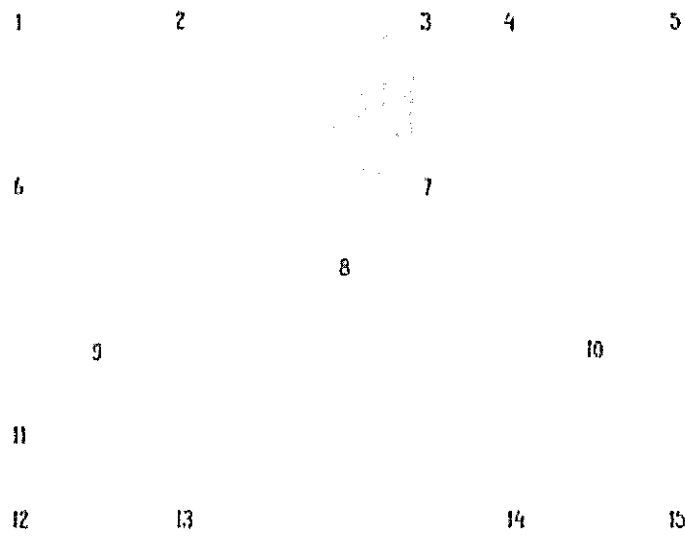
**ACROSS**

- 1. Pack, squeeze in (4)
- 4. You have one big \_\_\_ on each foot (3)
- 5. Back part (4)
- 7. Simple boats made of planks tied together (5)

**DOWN**

- 1. & 2. Undersea ridge made up of the hard skeletons of little creatures (5, 4)
- 3. The Red Planet (4)
- 6. Swallowed (3)



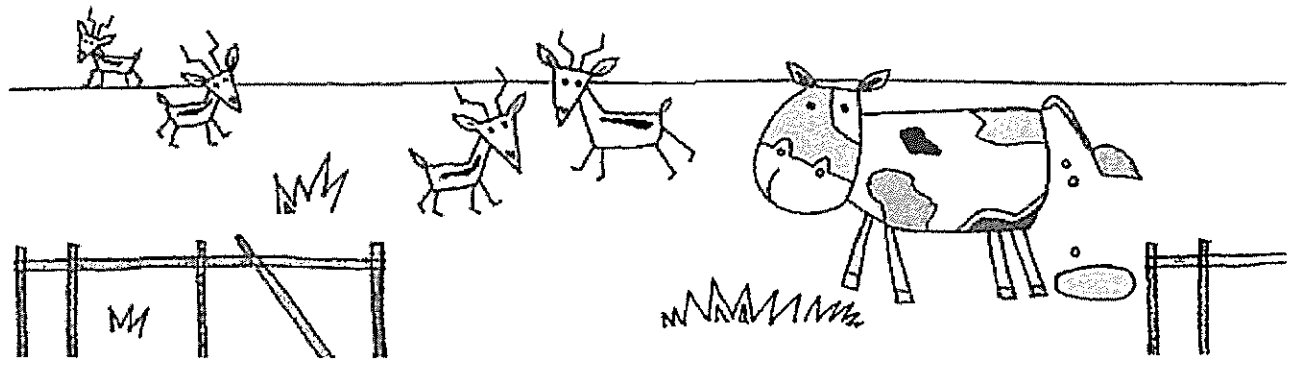


**ACROSS**

- 1. Nothing, zilch (4)
- 3. Sector, area (4)
- 6. Idle, sluggish (4)
- 7. Dopey, dreamy (4)
- 9. Most insane (8)
- 12. Surprise, dazzle (5)
- 14. Zig\_\_\_\_, jagged line (3)
- 16. Spots, acne (4)
- 17. Shoot off like a rocket (4)

**DOWN**

- 1. South African tribe (4)
- 2. Shaving blade (5)
- 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ layer protects the Earth from harmful rays (5)
- 5. Country where Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered (5)
- 8. Medieval Mexican civilization who built pyramid temples (5)
- 10. The Baltic or Caspian, for example (3)
- 11. A type of music where the players make it up as they go along (4)
- 13. Perform in a play or movie (3)
- 14. Wildlife park (3)
- 15. You chew this, but don't eat it (3)





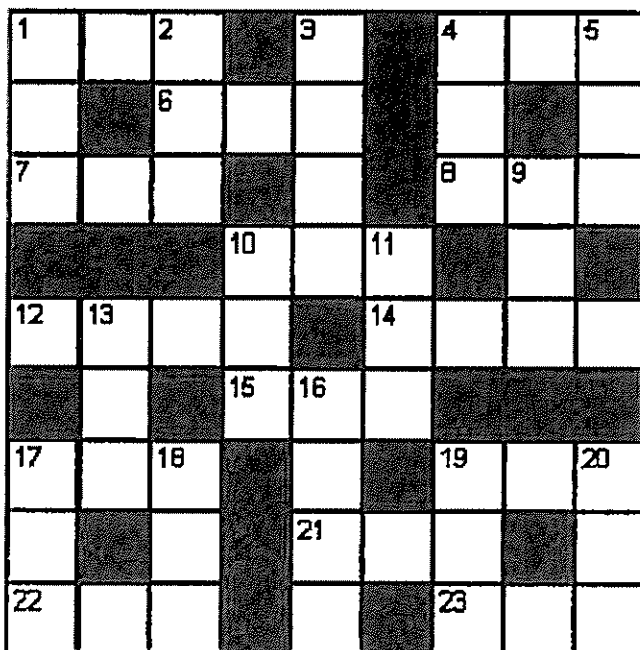
# PUZZLE CHOICE

[Home](#) | [Number Puzzle](#)  
[Menu](#)

| [Number Cruncher Puzzles](#)

No 12

## Number Cruncher



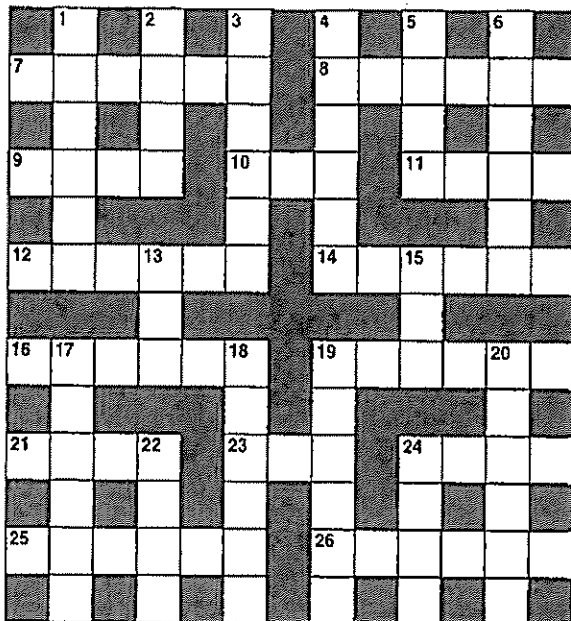
### Across

1. 13 down minus twenty-eight
4. 23 across plus thirty-one
6. 18 down plus twenty-nine
7. 10 down minus 188
8. 5 down doubled
10. 22 across times six
12. Five times 21 across
14. Minutes in four days
15. Seconds in three minutes
17. Seven times 22 across
19. 19 down plus seven
21. Three times 1 down
22. Months in nine years
23. 9 down doubled

### Down

1. Twelve dozen
2. 17 down minus twenty-eight
3. 14 across plus four
4. 10 across minus 191
5. Minutes in six hours
9. 15 across plus twenty-six
10. 4 across plus 158
11. 19 across minus eighty-one
13. 22 across plus forty-seven
16. 3 down plus 2980
17. 17 across plus thirty-five
18. 2 down minus 155
19. Seven times 20 down
20. Months in eleven years

# QUICK CROSSWORDS



**ACROSS**

- 7 Salt dispenser (6)
- 8 Hold tight! (4,2)
- 9 Exchange (4)
- 10 Greek god of pastures (3)
- 11 Coco \_\_\_\_, breakfast cereal (4)
- 12 Art of bee-keeping (6)
- 14 Sycophant (3-3)
- 16 Vital principle (6)
- 19 \_\_\_\_, path, track for horses (6)
- 21 Matured (4)
- 23 In addition (3)
- 24 Incite (4)
- 25 Mindlessly keen (4-2)
- 26 Fiends (6)

**DOWN**

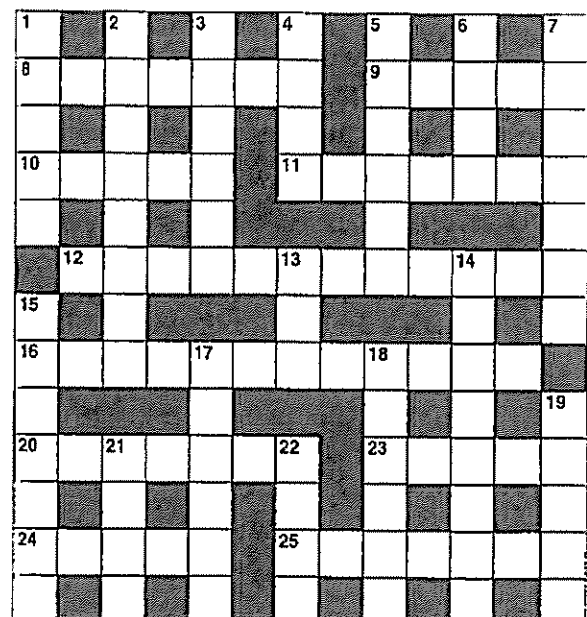
- 1 Make an appearance (4,2)
- 2 Waste container (4)
- 3 Provide funds in advance (6)
- 4 Stocky (6)
- 5 Quick cut (4)
- 6 Fairground game (4-2)
- 13 Mixture of gases within the atmosphere (3)
- 15 Move on snow (3)
- 17 Win at cribbage (3,3)
- 18 Army pageant (6)
- 19 \_\_\_\_, Mary, spicy tomato juice and vodka drink (6)
- 20 Responsible (6)
- 22 Canines (4)
- 24 Yield to pressure (4)

**ACROSS**

- 8 Able to keep afloat (7)
- 9 Golden Delicious, for instance (5)
- 10 Sandbank (5)
- 11 Pale yellow root vegetable (7)
- 12 Causing total engrossment (12)
- 16 Argumentative quality (12)
- 20 \_\_\_\_, charge, repairer's fee for turning up (4-3)
- 23 Board \_\_\_\_, Scrabble or Monopoly, eg (5)
- 24 \_\_\_\_, *New World*, Huxley novel (5)
- 25 Charging, invoicing (7)

**DOWN**

- 1 Bottomless hole (5)
- 2 Coarse handwoven fabric (8)
- 3 Legitimate (6)
- 4 Ladder rung (4)
- 5 Network of rabbit burrows (6)
- 6 Golf or tennis championship (4)
- 7 Percolation (7)
- 13 Lawyers collectively (3)
- 14 Habitual sleeplessness (8)
- 15 Cooler for drinks (3,4)
- 17 Violent demonstrator (6)
- 18 Find fault continually (6)
- 19 Treatment, practice (5)
- 21 Thin sheet of gold, silver etc (4)
- 22 Hollow cylinder (4)



# WORDSEARCH PUZZLE BOOK 1

## EXTREME SPORTS!

ABSEILING

AGGRESSIVE

BMX

BODYBOARDING

BOXING

BULLFIGHTING

BUNGIEJUMPING

DANGER

DESTRUCTIONDERBY

DIRTCROSS

DRAGRACING

EXTREME

FREEFALLING

HANGGLIDING

ICEGOLF

INLINESKATING

JETSKIING

KITESURFING

LONGBOARDING

MOTOCROSS

MOUNTAINBIKING

MOUNTAINCLIMBING

NASCAR

PARACHUTING

POWERBOATING

QUADBIKING

ROCKCLIMBING

RODEO

SCUBADIVING

SKATEBOARDING

SKIING

SNOWBOARDING

STREETLUGE

STUNTBIKING

SURFING

WAKEBOARDING

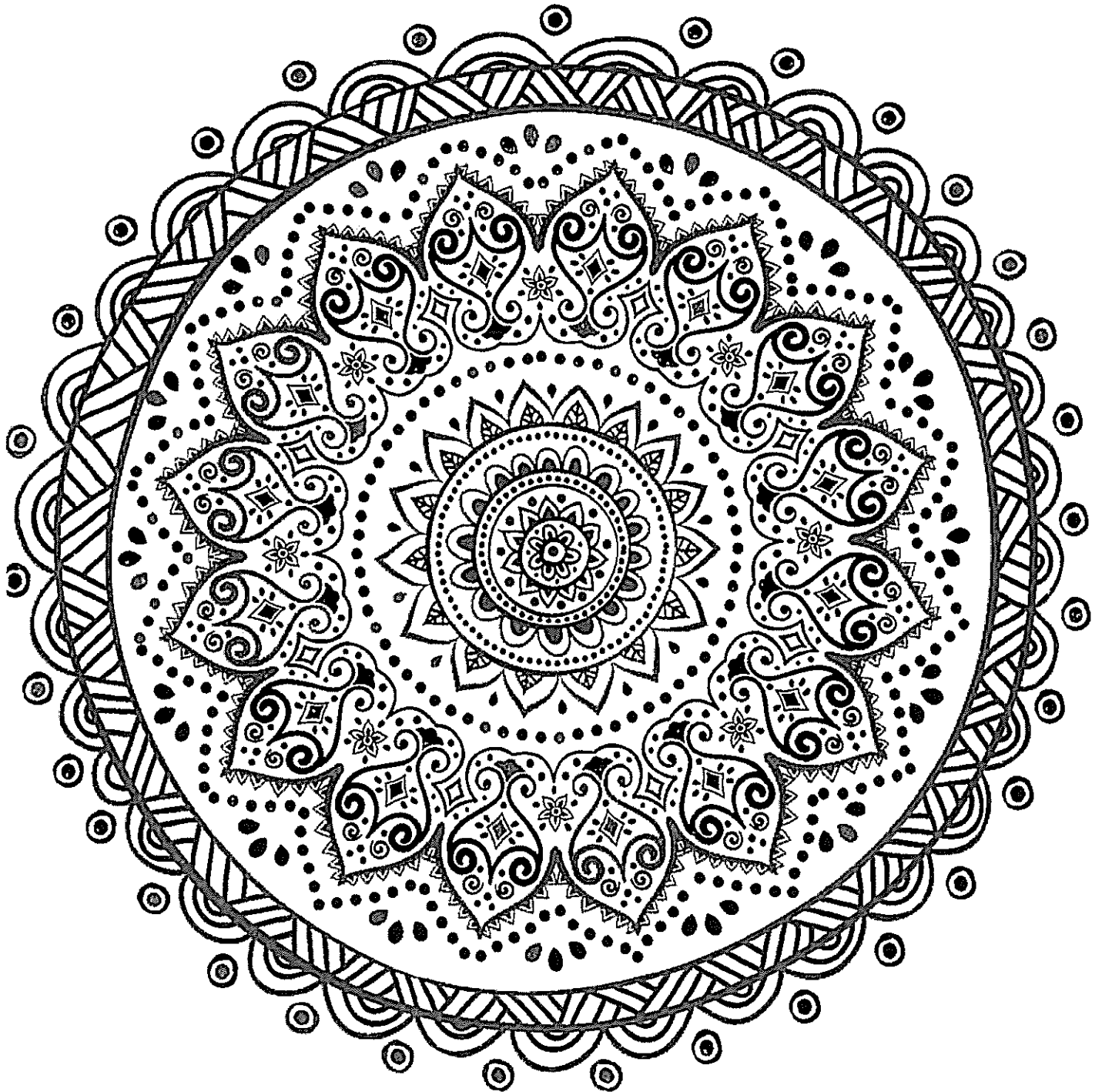
U Y T X Y B X B T L K R B V O A O O T L O D  
I O S A C G B S J W S S O R C O T O M E Z E  
N P S M A S P M N E Y U X R O D E O X M Y X  
R A J O Y M D T G N I K I B T N U T S E S O  
F R E E F A L L I N G O N S X N I Q J R G Q  
G A T H J E T S K I I N G K T D N V C T N S  
N C G A G N D Y J Z G L I A L Z T A N X I C  
I H G N N Y B R E D N O I T C U R T S E D Z  
B U N G I E J U M P I N G E A O T S R C R H  
M T I G D T X A X M B G I B S O A S W N A U  
I I C L R U A Q N I M B A O S B B O A N O R  
L N A I A I M K K R I O B A C E A R K Q B H  
C G R D O C R I S G L A D R U V T C E I Y G  
K G G I B E N T F E C R X D B I B T B W D L  
C F A N W G P E G Y N D D I A S X R O R O V  
O O R G O O T S V D I I G N D S W I A M B P  
R Z D A N L G U Z Q A N L G I E L D R W R O  
P E A M S F S R S F T G U N V R X U D U U X  
H I X J G Y X F T B U L L F I G H T I N G R  
Q U A D B I K I N G O B D A N G E R N U I E  
B P B O E F Y N F K M V Z C G A N W G B Y J  
H G H O P R E G U L T E E R T S D D K Z S D

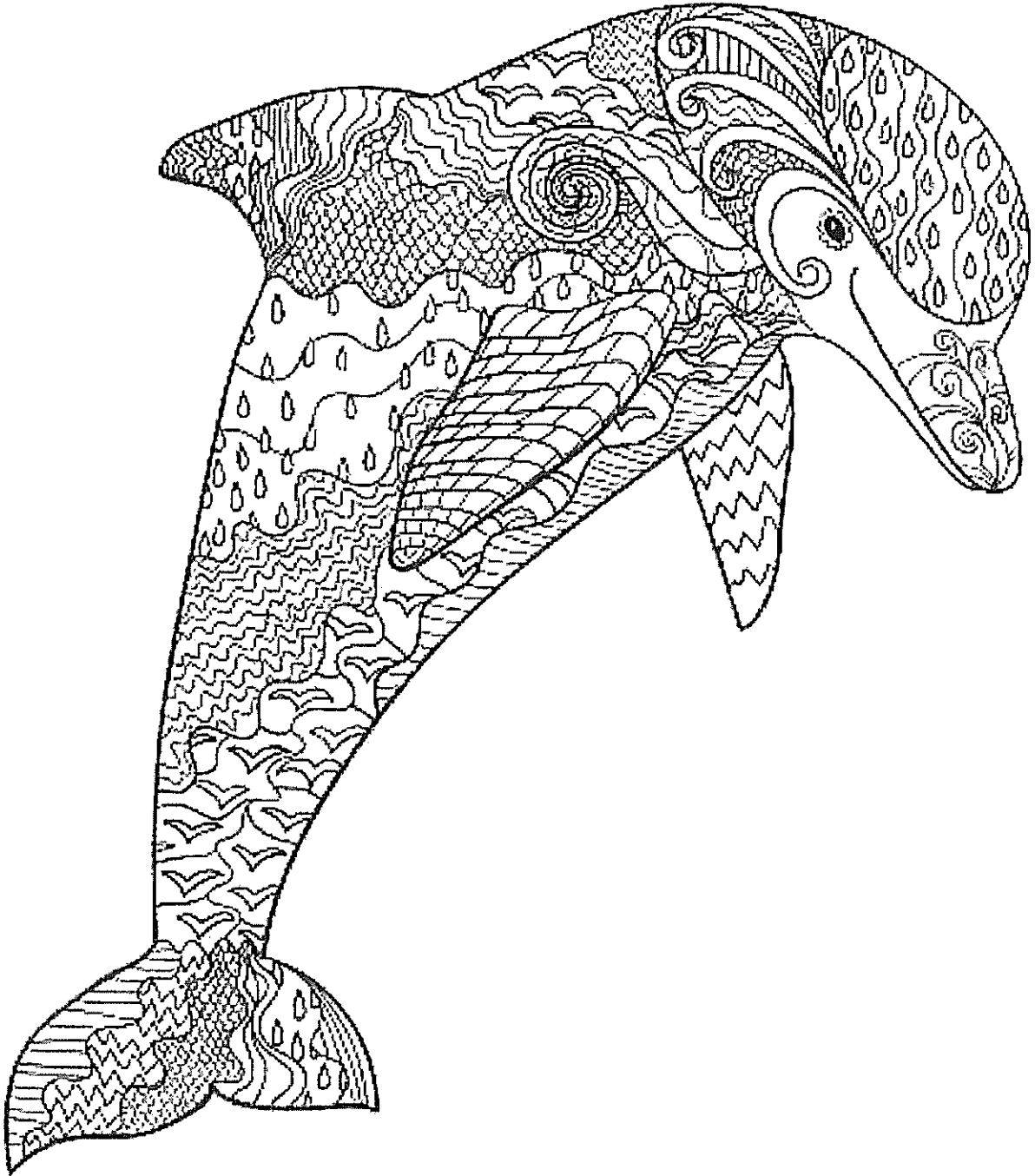
# WORDSEARCH PUZZLE BOOK 1

## CAPITALS

ACCRA	BUENOS AIRES	HARARE	LISBON	ROME
ALGIERS	CAIRO	HAVANA	LONDON	SANTIAGO
ANKARA	CANBERRA	HELSINKI	LUSAKA	SOFIA
ATHENS	CARACAS	JERUSALEM	MADRID	STOCKHOLM
BAGHDAD	COLOMBO	KABUL	MOSCOW	TALLINN
BERNE	COPENHAGEN	KAMPALA	NAIROBI	TEHRAN
BOGOTA	DHAKA	KATMANDU	OSLO	TOKYO
BUCHAREST	DUBLIN	KIEV	PARIS	TRIPOLI
BUDAPEST	HANOI	KINGSTON	PEKING	TUNIS
		KINSHASA	PRAGUE	VIENNA
		LAPAZ	RANGOON	WARSAW
		LIMA	RIGA	WELLINGTON

K J F Y M D A K S O L F Z H A N O I D U  
 N F F P Q Q O E O Z Q D A A R T K A H F  
 W C S I N U T M F B Z C G V I L I G A R  
 Q A T I S E H U I K U A S A H S N I K U  
 W I R E R R A E A L L C A N B E R R A U  
 M R M C H A R M L G I Y H A G E O M U U  
 I O E L C R P P I S M E L A S U R E J U  
 R O S L O A A E X L I U H K R P B X Q Y  
 N N L C L H R N O T G N I L L E W D M V  
 J B I A O S K P Y J E N K V U S S K R C  
 A Y S L M W A C K P G K E I N S X T E Z  
 D N B O B U E N O S A I R E S K A B U L  
 P N O N O U J C T T K M H N N A T K G I  
 P E N D G X D O M I S T N N W R S B A G  
 C A N O O G N A R B A E E A I A E Q R Q  
 V Q I N T Z N I D Q S G P P C K S B P T  
 V W L M A D R I D H I O O A S N K R J H  
 Y L L P U P E K I N G L R T D A Q B A W  
 Z B A B S T I B O R I A N B Y U F T K W  
 T L T G C Q J A S V C I B D O N B A K C







*Only  
an  
Open  
Heart  
Can  
Catch a Dream*

