

Nouns

Introduction

Upper Primary children should be familiar with the following functions of a noun.

- (a) Nouns are the **names** of things around us. Nouns that are used to name general things (rather than a particular person or thing) are called **common nouns**. Examples:

dog table car bottle

- (b) Some nouns are the names of particular or special people or things. These are called **proper nouns** and are written with a capital letter at the beginning. Examples:

Michael Jackson stayed at the Hilton Hotel in Adelaide last July.

- (c) Some nouns are the names we use for collections of things. These are called **collective nouns**. Examples:

a flock of birds a herd of cattle a bunch of grapes
a smack of jellyfish a siege of bears a murder of ravens
an army of frogs a charm of finches a pod of dolphins

Other collective nouns name a number of different things in the same class. Examples:

fruit tools luggage birds

Children often have difficulty deciding whether a collective noun is singular or plural.

- Words that represent a number of different things in the same group always take a single verb. Examples:

furniture is luggage is linen is

- Words that have a plural meaning but no plural form take a plural verb. Examples:

people are police are

- Other collective nouns can take a plural verb if the context emphasis is on a group of individuals. However the singular is preferred. Examples:

The crowd is cheering.

Parliament is sitting.

The crew is ready.

The Olympic Games are in Sydney.

(d) Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. The relevant plural constructions at this level are:

- Many plurals are made by simply adding *-s*. Examples:
dog/dogs girl/girls
- If the noun ends in *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch* or *-x*, make the plural by adding *-es*.

Examples:

bus/buses bush/bushes church/churches fox/foxes

- If the noun ends in a *-y* before which there is a consonant, make the plural by changing *-y* to *-i* and adding *-es*. Examples:

fairy/fairies city/cities

- If the noun ends in *-y* before which there is a vowel, (a, e, i, o, u) make the plural by simply adding *-s*. Examples:

monkey/monkeys toy/toys

- If the noun ends in *-f*, change the *-f* to *-v* and add *-es*. Examples:

loaf/loaves leaf/leaves

However some simply add *-s*. Examples:

roof/roofs chief/chiefs

- Some nouns have an irregular plural. Examples:

foot/feet goose/geese man/men child/children

(e) **Possessive nouns** are especially difficult for children at this level to grasp.

- The possessive of a singular noun is formed by adding an apostrophe and *-s* at the end of the word. No letters are changed or left off the original word. Examples:

the *boy's* dog (the boy owns a dog)

the *lady's* car (the lady owns a car)

- The possessive of a plural noun ending in *-s* is formed by adding an *apostrophe*. Examples:

horses/horses' manes *ladies/ladies'* cars

- The possessive of a plural noun not ending in *-s* is formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *-s*. Examples:

children/children's *men/men's*

(f) **Terms of address** are the nouns we use when we refer to or address certain people. Examples:

Mr Jones Ms Smith Doctor Smith Captain Peters

(g) An **abstract noun** is the name of something that can't be recognised by the five senses—you can't touch, taste, hear, smell or see it—it can only be recognised by the mind. Examples:

courage *misery* *delight* *fear*
excitement *distress* *hope* *possibility*

Children should also be introduced to the relationship of nouns to words such as verbs (words that tell what the noun is doing), adjectives (words that describe the noun) and pronouns (words that take the place of a noun).

Teaching Strategies

Alphabet game

Challenge children to write a common noun for every letter of the alphabet. These could be related to a particular topic or theme, for example, the Earth, cities or endangered species. Make the challenge more exciting by adding a time limit. They could then repeat the activity with proper nouns.

Labels

Have children draw a diagram, for example a car, bicycle or horse, and then add labels.

Lists

Have children make lists of nouns, such as: Things I Need to Take on the School Camp or Things I Might See in the City.

Mystery nouns

Children can describe a mystery object and challenge classmates to guess what it is.

I am a sphere.

I am made of glass.

You play games with me.

(marble)

Puzzles

Have children make anagram or jumbled letter puzzles for their classmates to solve.

flow=wolf

arrtoc (vegetable)=carrot

Cloze

Create cloze exercises by selecting an extract from a story and blotting out the nouns. Have children add a noun that maintains the context of the story.

Proper noun match

Read aloud a list of common nouns. Have children supply a proper noun for each.

planet/Venus

country/Cuba

river/Murrumbidgee

Lots of

Read aloud a sentence which includes the words 'lots of'. Have children suggest a suitable collective noun.

I saw lots of birds.

I saw lots of cars.

Unusual collections

Encourage children to explore collective nouns that are not so well known. Encyclopaedias and dictionaries will assist them.

Made-up collections

After discussing common collective nouns with children (a flock of birds, a herd of cattle) have them make up their own imaginary collective nouns that they feel would suit a group of creatures.

a slither of snakes

a hop of frogs

a gathering of goannas

a trumpet of elephants

Abstract mime

Write abstract nouns on slips of paper and place the papers in a hat. Allow children to take turns to pick a paper from the hat and mime the abstract noun. The rest of the class must guess the abstract noun.

happiness

sadness

anger

kindness



Abstract opposites

Have children provide the opposite words for abstract nouns you read aloud.

love/hate

beauty/ugliness

WORD BANK

NOUNS

Common Nouns

aeroplane	country	maid	saddle
aunt	creek	match	seat
basket	daughter	money	shirt
bath	dentist	monkey	shoulder
blanket	doctor	motor	soup
blood	donkey	mum	stairs
body	earth	music	stream
bottle	engine	needle	sugar
breath	fairy	neighbour	tail
bridge	flames	nephew	teacher
bucket	floor	newspaper	tears
button	holiday	niece	toast
cabin	honey	ocean	tomatoes
camel	husband	pencil	tunnel
captain	island	person	valley
castle	jelly	piano	village
chair	knee	picnic	whale
chalk	knife	potatoes	wheat
cliff	ladder	pupil	women
coach	lamb	rooster	

WORD BANK

NOUNS

Proper Nouns

Aunty Tanya
the Big Banana
Captain Cook
Christmas
Christmas Day
Doctor Smith
Easter
Mum
Norfolk Island
the Sydney Opera House

Collective Nouns

army	family
band	flotilla
bunch	forest
class	gang
club	herd
committee	litter
congregation	pack
convoy	police
crew	swarm
	team

Abstract Nouns

anger	distress	honour	love
beauty	excitement	hope	misery
consideration	fear	idea	pity
courage	friendship	imagination	pleasure
danger	fun	joy	possibility
delight	gladness	kindness	prettiness
despair	greed	laughter	sadness
dismay	happiness	loneliness	shame

Common Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

1

Nouns that are used to name general things are called common nouns.

1. Sort the nouns in the box under the headings below.

knees	yachting	caviar	biscuits	steak
bacon	stomach	football	polo	beanie
jacket	veins	anorak	skull	hockey
			trouser	

Clothing

Body

Food

Sport

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Write the word from the box that names each group of things.

- a. cassowary, emu, plover _____
- b. stool, desk, table _____
- c. badminton, lacrosse, soccer _____
- d. carriage, coach, car _____
- e. orchid, daisy, pansy _____
- f. currants, cherries, apricots _____
- g. herring, flounder, cod _____
- h. spaniels, terriers, poodles _____

sports
flowers
birds
dogs
furniture
fish
vehicles
fruit

3. Circle the noun in each row that is out of place.

- a. butterfly grasshopper thistle wasp
- b. walrus palm olive maple
- c. panther lion tiger zebra
- d. lettuce apricot carrot onion
- e. attic cellar kitchen stomach
- f. planet doctor nurse surgeon

Common Nouns

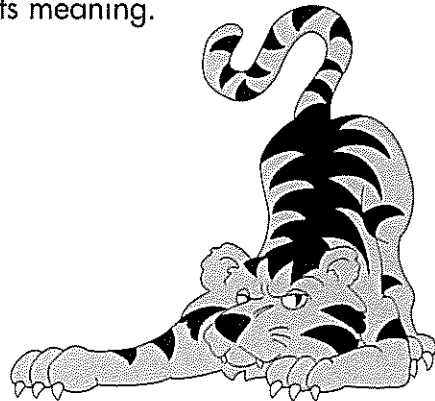
Name _____ Grammar BLM

2

Nouns that are used to name general things are called common nouns.

1. Find the nouns in the grid. Write each one beside its meaning.

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



- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| a. body part | _____ | f. food | _____ |
| b. insect | _____ | g. metal | _____ |
| c. fruit | _____ | h. flower | _____ |
| d. fish | _____ | i. vegetable | _____ |
| e. bird | _____ | j. large cat | _____ |

2. Colour the boxes that contain a noun.

barrel	falcon	bugle	leather	vinegar
happy	silly	orchid	sofa	canal
eel	pitcher	chewing	dirty	tall
old	silk	hamper	ferret	envelope

3. Choose 5 nouns from question 2. Write a sentence using each one.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Collective Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

3

Collective nouns are the names we use for collections of things.

1. Use a collective noun from the box to fill each space.

brood fleet library litter tuft flight batch bunch

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. a _____ of aircraft | e. a _____ of ships |
| b. a _____ of cakes | f. a _____ of puppies |
| c. a _____ of grass | g. a _____ of chickens |
| d. a _____ of grapes | h. a _____ of books |

2. Add a collective noun from the box to complete each sentence.

bouquet hail gaggle pride staff plague

- On our farm we have a _____ geese.
- The gangster dropped in a _____ of bullets.
- The bride carried a _____ of flowers.
- A _____ of grasshoppers devoured the lawn.
- A _____ of lions dozed under the trees.
- My mum's company has a large _____.



3. Add a collective noun of your own on each line below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. a _____ of footballers | e. a _____ of hay |
| b. a _____ of eggs | f. a _____ of wool |
| c. a _____ of sheep | g. a _____ of trees |
| d. a _____ of sailors | h. a _____ of bananas |

Proper Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

4

Proper nouns are the names of particular people, places or things. They are written with a capital letter at the beginning.

1. Write the proper noun from the box beside the matching common noun below.

September Nile Tuesday Matthew Flinders Cairns Japan

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a. country _____ | d. river _____ |
| b. month _____ | e. day _____ |
| c. explorer _____ | f. city _____ |

2. Use the proper nouns in the box to complete the story.

Bass Strait Vanessa Monday Portland April
Good Friday Tony Victoria Tasmania Seahawk

On _____ the eighth of _____ two students, a girl named _____ and a boy named _____, left the seaside city of _____ in _____ to sail a yacht named _____ across _____ to _____. They arrived safely on _____, much to the relief of their parents.

3. Write the word from the box that names each group of proper nouns.

months
oceans
planets
countries
states
mountains

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Chile, Canada, England | _____ |
| b. June, August, July | _____ |
| c. Saturn, Uranus, Neptune | _____ |
| d. Everest, Kosciuzko, Kilimanjaro | _____ |
| e. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian | _____ |
| f. Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria | _____ |

Plural Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

5

Singular nouns refer to one person, place or thing. Plural nouns refer to more than one person, place or thing.

1. Write the plural of the word in brackets. Hint! If there is a vowel before the *y*, add *s*. If there is a consonant before the *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *es*.

- a. All the children in our school were given _____. (diary)
- b. There are lots of large _____ in Australia. (city)
- c. The _____ were making a lot of noise. (turkey)
- d. This supermarket has over five hundred _____. (trolley)
- e. We ate all the _____ on the tree. (cherry)
- f. Lots of _____ gathered around the rotten food. (fly)

2. Write the plural of each word. Hint! For some words that end in *f*, change the *f* to *v* and add *es*. For others, simply add *s*.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. loaf _____ | e. leaf _____ |
| b. chief _____ | f. handkerchief _____ |
| c. knife _____ | g. thief _____ |
| d. half _____ | h. wolf _____ |

3. Write the plural of the word in brackets.

- a. The two _____ decided to end the war. (army)
- b. They read the story 'Snow White and the Seven _____'. (Dwarf)
- c. When the box was dropped, all the _____ broke. (glass)
- d. At the zoo we saw lots of _____. (monkey)
- e. Several _____ were needed to pull the wagon. (ox)
- f. The _____ left their coats on the bed. (lady)

Plural Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM **6**

Singular nouns refer to one person, place or thing. Plural nouns refer to more than one person, place or thing.

1. Write the plural of the word in brackets. Hint! Most nouns form the plural by adding *s*. Those that end in *ch*, *sh*, *s* or *x* add *es*.

- a. There are over seven _____ in our town. (church)
- b. There are lots of _____ growing in the playground. (tree)
- c. The frightened dog hid between the two _____. (bush)
- d. Jan put all the _____ on the table. (box)
- e. My brother ate three _____ for lunch. (peach)
- f. The six school _____ were in a line. (bus)

2. Write the plural of each of the following words. Hint! They are all irregular.

- a. goose _____
- b. man _____
- c. foot _____
- d. house _____
- e. tooth _____
- f. woman _____
- g. child _____
- h. mouse _____

3. Write the plural of the word in brackets. Hint! Some nouns that end in *o* add *es* to make the plural. Others simply add *s*.

- a. We planted _____ in the garden. (potato)
- b. On our holiday, Kyle took lots of _____. (photo)
- c. South America has many _____. (volcano)
- d. Hundreds of _____ damaged the wheat crop. (kangaroo)
- e. The brave _____ were all given medals. (hero)
- f. I sliced the three _____ to make a salad. (tomato)

Forming Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

7

Nouns can be formed from other parts of speech.

1. Complete the sentence by making a noun from the verb in brackets.

- a. We placed an _____ in the newspaper. (advertise)
- b. The _____ took place in a nearby church. (marry)
- c. Our teacher asked for our complete _____. (attend)
- d. Ian's _____ has been much better this term. (behave)
- e. They had to make an important _____. (decide)
- f. The teacher gave us a lot of _____. (encourage)

2. Complete the sentence by making a noun from the adjective in brackets.

- a. It was with great _____ we said goodbye. (sad)
- b. The firefighter was awarded for her _____. (brave)
- c. We sat in the coolness of the _____. (shade)
- d. There was a lot of _____ between the two teams. (bitter)
- e. We gasped at the _____ of the mountains. (beautiful)
- f. We were not sure what _____ he was suffering from. (sick)

3. Make nouns from each of the words below.

- a. punish a severe _____
- b. invent a clever _____
- c. friendly a good _____
- d. appear an untidy _____
- e. weigh a heavy _____
- f. lose a sad _____

Possessive Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

8

**An apostrophe is used to show possession
(that something belongs to something or someone).**

- **For a singular noun add an *apostrophe* and *s* at the end of the word.**
the horse's mane
the child's toys
- **For a plural noun add an *apostrophe* if the word ends in *s***
the horses' manes
or an *apostrophe s* if the word does not end in *s*
the children's toys.

1. Rewrite the following to show possession.

- the dress of the girl _____
- the stripes of the tiger _____
- the pencil of the boy _____
- the handbags of the lady _____
- the leaves of the tree _____
- the petals of the flower _____
- the antics of the clown _____
- the uniform of the police officer _____

2. Now rewrite the following to show possession.

- the dresses of the girls _____
- the ears of the donkeys _____
- the books of the men _____
- the saddles of the horses _____
- the houses of the women _____
- the pencils of the boys _____
- the nests of the birds _____
- the ship of the sailors _____

Abstract Nouns

Name _____ Grammar BLM

9

An abstract noun is the name of something that can't be recognised by the five senses. You can't touch, taste, hear, smell or see it—it can only be recognised by the mind.

1. Add an abstract noun from the box to fill each space.

excitement fun pain health length happiness care wealth

- We had lots of _____ at the show.
- After he fell over Tom had a _____ in his leg.
- Although he has been ill, he is in good _____ now.
- There was a lot of _____ when the mouse escaped in the classroom.
- I am not sure of the _____ of this rope.
- Mr Richman thinks that _____ is important.
- The genie said that I would have health, wealth and _____.
- Tim took a lot of _____ with his work.

2. Find the abstract nouns in this grid. Write them on the lines.

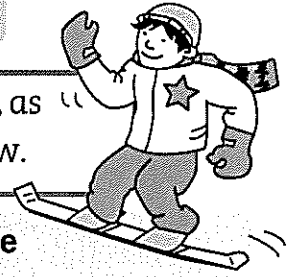
s	a	d	n	e	s	s
g	s	o	r	r	o	w
r	g	r	i	e	f	g
e	l	p	a	i	n	l
e	o	f	e	a	r	e
d	v	j	o	y	x	e
x	e	a	n	g	e	r

3. Write an abstract noun to suit each situation. Compare your answers with those of a friend.

- Your younger brother scribbles all over your new book. _____
- Your teacher tells you there is no school next week. _____
- You have played sport all day. _____
- A poisonous spider lands on your arm. _____

Sound patterns, ai

Each word in the box contains the long a sound spelled as ai, as in **tail** and **fail**. Write the correct word in each sentence below.



quail	available	quaint	waive
failure	complaint	slain	frail
maintain	container	vain	rainbow
acquaint	entertain	faithful	explain

- The rock band is going to _____ us during the interval.
- The film star was an extremely arrogant and _____ person.
- St George is said to have _____ the dragon.
- The judge decided to _____ the fine.
- I asked the teacher to _____ the problem again.
- The elderly person became quite _____ after the fall.
- We ate some roast _____ for tea.
- It is hoped you _____ the high standard you have set.
- His _____ to pay the fine on time cost him dearly.
- Our teacher asked us to _____ the new student with the daily routine of our class.
- There are lots of foreign foods _____ at this store.
- When the attendant was rude I lodged a _____ with the manager.
- The old cottage is really _____.
- The water was stored in a large plastic _____.
- After the storm the sun appeared through the clouds and formed a large _____.
- The old dog was _____ to its master right to the end.

Write these words in sentences of your own:

fainted _____

obtain _____

aide _____

Parent/Teacher Signature _____

Date _____



Sound patterns, ar

The words below each contain the letters ar, pronounced as in car and star. Write the correct word in the sentences below.

cardigan

carnival

departure

apartment

marvellous

charcoal

bargain

snarl

harp

marble

cargo

harvest

barge

particle

barter

guard

1. The _____ at the sentry post asked the visitor for identification.
2. He played the _____ in the string section of the orchestra.
3. The dog began to _____ when I took its bone.
4. Mike lives in an _____ seven storeys above the street.
5. The student wore a neat woollen _____ to the disco.
6. It was really a _____ victory for our school team.
7. The wheat _____ begins in early summer.
8. After the fire had died down we searched through the _____ to find the missing keys.
9. As they usually cost \$20 I got a real _____ at only \$5.
10. The ship carried vital _____ for the isolated settlement.
11. You can often _____ for goods at markets.
12. His _____ last night left our team short for today's match.
13. We joined in the noisy _____ being held in the street.
14. The statue was sculpted from white _____.
15. The bales of wool were stacked on the _____ ready for transport downriver.
16. A small _____ of dust disrupted the computer program.

Write these words in sentences of your own:

marvel _____

cigar _____

bark _____

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

Sound patterns, ea

The letters ea can be pronounced in different ways:

- (a) long e sound, as in **beak**
- (b) short e sound, as in **head**
- (c) long a sound, as in **break**.



A Study the grid carefully. Find the words and write them under their sounds.

b	f	e	a	s	t	c	t
r	s	t	e	a	k	r	h
e	s	w	e	a	t	e	r
a	e	a	g	l	e	a	e
k	d	e	a	t	h	s	a
g	r	e	a	s	e	e	d

Long e sound

Short e sound

Long a sound

B Write each word from the box beside a word it can be linked to in some way below.

bleach

weapon

peach

conceal

pleasant

steak

measles

thread

dread

season

breakfast

wealth

1. mumps _____
2. rifle _____
3. apricot _____
4. whiten _____
5. sewing _____
6. cereal _____

7. hide _____
8. winter _____
9. nice _____
10. meat _____
11. fear _____
12. money _____

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

Sound patterns, au and oi

A The letters **au** can be pronounced **or**, as in **sauce**, or as a short **o**, as in **sausage**.

Look at the words on the left-hand side. Write each in its correct sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| audition | 1. The noise of the car was coming from its _____. |
| authentic | 2. After we _____ the shirts we will iron them. |
| gauze | 3. I poured the milk for the cat into the _____. |
| nausea | 4. We placed a _____ over the car to protect it. |
| launder | 5. We ate two eggs and a _____ for lunch. |
| exhaust | 6. The stale food gave her _____ and vomiting. |
| saucer | 7. The _____ bandage was placed over the wound. |
| tarpaulin | 8. This is an _____ replica of an Italian sculpture. |
| cauliflower | 9. The actors had an _____ for the role of the star. |
| sausage | 10. The cook shredded the _____ to make coleslaw. |

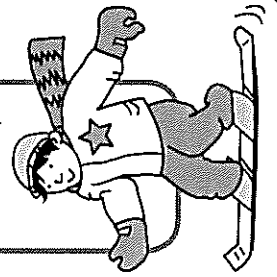
B The letters **oi** are usually pronounced as **oy**, as in **boil** and **toil**. Write each word on the left in its correct sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| poise | 1. We dried the _____ from the cloth before we used it. |
| moisture | 2. The students are not to _____ in the street. |
| poisonous | 3. The spaceship passed through the _____ belt. |
| asteroid | 4. The dress she wore was a _____ colour. |
| appointment | 5. It is wise to _____ the freeway at peak hour. |
| rejoice | 6. Do no eat this fungus as it is _____. |
| avoid | 7. She showed great _____ in her dancing. |
| voice | 8. After their victory the players began to _____. |
| turquoise | 9. His _____ is quite hoarse because of the cold. |
| loiter | 10. My _____ with the doctor is after school. |

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Date _____

Sound patterns, oo and oa



A The letters **oo** can make a long sound, as in **boot** and **pool**, or a short sound, as in **book** and **took**.
Write each word on the left in its correct sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| cockatoo | 1. The large _____ used its antlers to protect itself. |
| lagoon | 2. The tall _____ was eaten by the pandas. |
| schooner | 3. We watched the _____ on television. |
| bamboo | 4. This is a _____ table but that one is made of steel. |
| cartoon | 5. We slept in a shady _____ of the forest. |
| moose | 6. Sam is _____ bacon and eggs for breakfast. |
| hooded | 7. The crew of the large _____ embarked at the jetty. |
| wooden | 8. The Aborigines hunted for mussels in the _____. |
| cocoon | 9. The white _____ could say many words. |
| rooster | 10. The bandit was _____ when he entered the bank. |
| cooking | 11. The _____ stayed beside the hens. |
| nook | 12. A green caterpillar hatched from the _____. |

B The letters **oa** are often pronounced as the long **o** sound, as in **coat** and **loaf**.
Match each **oa** word in the box with a word it can be linked to in some way.

toadstool	loaves	cocoa	toast	cloak
approach	coast	loan	roast	throat

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. meat _____ | 6. mushroom _____ |
| 2. bank _____ | 7. bread _____ |
| 3. ocean _____ | 8. hot chocolate _____ |
| 4. tongue _____ | 9. clothing _____ |
| 5. near _____ | 10. breakfast _____ |

Parent/Teacher Signature _____

Date _____

Sound patterns, ou

The letters ou can be pronounced in three ways:
 (a) short u, as in **trouble** (b) long u, as in **crouton**
 (c) an ow sound, as in **loud**.

A Write each ou word on the left in the correct sentence.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| boundary | 1. The first pioneer was the _____ of our city. |
| flounder | 2. The boy's _____ were torn when the dog bit him. |
| trousers | 3. The mayor resigned as the leader of the _____. |
| fountain | 4. There was a _____ for each feral animal he trapped. |
| council | 5. It is _____ we will reach the station in time. |
| scoundrel | 6. I gave my friend a \$10 _____ for her birthday. |
| doubtful | 7. The mischievous boy was a real _____. |
| voucher | 8. A large _____ was in the middle of the city square. |
| founder | 9. He caught a two-kilogram _____ in the net. |
| bounty | 10. The ball went over the _____. |

B The following ou words contain the short u sound or the long u sound. Write each beside the word it can be linked to in some way.

double	touched	moustache	coupon	crouton
cousin	youngster	toucan	acoustics	cougar

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. felt _____ | 6. bird _____ |
| 2. beard _____ | 7. soup _____ |
| 3. relation _____ | 8. cat _____ |
| 4. adult _____ | 9. sound _____ |
| 5. single _____ | 10. gift _____ |

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

Revision

A Add **ai, ar, ea, au** or **oi** in the spaces.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ___tumn (season) | 9. aster___d (space body) |
| 2. p___ch (fruit) | 10. ___gle (bird of prey) |
| 3. f___thful (loyal) | 11. ___de (helper) |
| 4. n___sea (sickness) | 12. c___digan (clothing) |
| 5. conc___l (hide) | 13. s___sage (mince meat in casing) |
| 6. m___sture (dampness) | 14. m___ble (hard rock) |
| 7. cig___ (large tobacco product) | 15. m___sles (disease) |
| 8. entert___n (amuse) | 16. p___se (control) |

B Sort the **ou** words in the box under the headings below.

coupon	couple	double	southern	cougar	toucan
cousin	youth	routine	acoustics	trouble	touch

Short u sound

Long oo sound

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

bleach	dread	leave	sweat	squeak	heavy
death	cheat	jealous	preach	thread	streak

Long e sound

Short e sound

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

Test 1

**One word in each line is spelled incorrectly.
Find the word and write it in the space.**

1	He had a very pleasent walk.	<input type="text"/>	1
2	The ticket will not be aivalable until next week.	<input type="text"/>	2
3	It is important that you manetain your efforts.	<input type="text"/>	3
4	We want to acquaint you with our friends.	<input type="text"/>	4
5	The statue was carved from marbel.	<input type="text"/>	5
6	The departchu time has been changed.	<input type="text"/>	6
7	We got a real bargin at the sale.	<input type="text"/>	7
8	I ate a bowl of cereal for brekkfast.	<input type="text"/>	8
9	The chemicals are very poisinos.	<input type="text"/>	9
10	The band is going to entatain us.	<input type="text"/>	10
11	We smeared greese on the rusty joint.	<input type="text"/>	11
12	The large eagle siezed the prey in its talons.	<input type="text"/>	12
13	I placed the cup and sorcer on the table.	<input type="text"/>	13
14	The workers cut down the tall thick bambu.	<input type="text"/>	14
15	Mr Smith has a large, bushy mustache.	<input type="text"/>	15

Total correct _____
15

Parent/Teacher Signature

Date

Test 2

Choose the correct spelling of the word in brackets and write it in the space.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|----|
| 1 | I am (doubtful, doubull, doutfull) that he will come. | <input type="text"/> | 1 |
| 2 | I purchased a (voucha, vowcher, voucher) for \$10. | <input type="text"/> | 2 |
| 3 | The (cooga, cougar, couger) tracked its prey quietly. | <input type="text"/> | 3 |
| 4 | The ball went over the (boundry, boundary, boundery). | <input type="text"/> | 4 |
| 5 | From the (cockoon, cocune, cocoon) hatched a moth. | <input type="text"/> | 5 |
| 6 | We cooked a (roast, rowst, roste) for lunch. | <input type="text"/> | 6 |
| 7 | This (cokatu, cokatoo, cockatoo) can say several words. | <input type="text"/> | 7 |
| 8 | I grew (cauliflours, colliflowers, cauliflowers) in the garden. | <input type="text"/> | 8 |
| 9 | This chemical is (poisonous, porsinous, poisinus). | <input type="text"/> | 9 |
| 10 | The chef cooked the (sausiges, sosages, sausages). | <input type="text"/> | 10 |
| 11 | A rifle is a dangerous (weapon, wepun, weapin). | <input type="text"/> | 11 |
| 12 | We have to (separate, seperate, seprate). | <input type="text"/> | 12 |
| 13 | We all enjoyed the street (canival, carnival, carnivel). | <input type="text"/> | 13 |
| 14 | My old dog is really (faithful, faithfull, faythful). | <input type="text"/> | 14 |
| 15 | It is a (marvellus, marvellous, mavelis) day for the race. | <input type="text"/> | 15 |

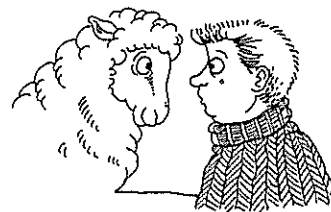
Total correct _____

15

Parent/Teacher Signature _____

Date _____

WOOL



When we see a picture of a Russian with a fur hat or an African wearing ostrich feathers, we understand they are using material that once clothed animals. But when we put on a pullover, we are also putting on what was once an animal's coat. Many of our outer clothes are made of wool, and that wool once grew on a sheep's back. Though we can imitate its appearance by using synthetics, there is no finer material than wool. A woollen garment keeps us cool in summer as well as warm in winter, for just as it prevents the heat of the body passing out, it prevents the heat of the sun passing in. It is not sufficient, however, that material should prevent heat passing through it—a rubber wet-suit will do that—but it must be porous so that the outside and inside air can mingle to let perspiration evaporate.

It is estimated that there are over 500 million domesticated sheep in the world, and all these are producing wool that is shorn once a year, and woven into cloth or knitwear to keep us warm. This involves no cruelty to the sheep, for it is the same for the animal as you having a haircut.

Breeders of sheep, by careful selection, have now produced a race of animals that yield on an average twice as much wool as sheep yielded a little more than a century ago. This great triumph of scientific stock-breeding means that we not only enjoy a better product, but with increased quantity, the price has fallen.

All sheep do not yield the same quality of wool, and even the same sheep will produce better wool in one country than another. Sheep reared in Australia produce a finer wool than the same kind living in England. In fact, Australian wool is amongst the finest in the world. This country possesses more sheep than any other country, including other large wool producers like Argentina, Uruguay and the United States.

How long the sheep's wool has been woven into fabric we cannot be sure. The ancient Egyptians, as a race, did not all wear woollen garments because the climate was hot, but we have evidence that some did. Vergil, the Roman poet, knew a great deal about sheep farming, and his description of the work of a shepherd in Roman times might almost have been written today about life on a large Australian sheep station.

It was England that first prospered in the Middle Ages, by sending wool to Flemish weavers in the Netherlands to be woven into cloth. Later, King Edward III encouraged weaving in England, and from his time onwards, woollen mills produced products which were sent round the world. Today, however, other countries like China and Hong Kong have taken much of this trade away, and they are the leaders in processing wool.

■ Write true or false after each statement (use the letters T or F).

1. It is possible to buy a pullover not made of wool.
2. Argentina produces wool.
3. The increase in quantity of wool produced by a sheep has lowered the price of wool.
4. Wool is taken from sheep twice a year.
5. England has breeds of sheep similar to Australia.
6. Some ancient Egyptians knew how to make garments from wool.
7. Virgil lived in England.
8. China imports all its processed wool today.
9. Australia exports raw wool to Hong Kong.
10. Flemish weavers made cloth from English wool.
11. A king stopped weaving in England.

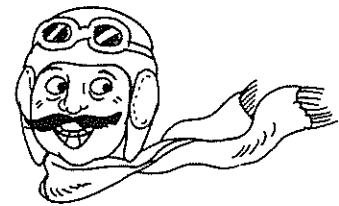
■ Which words from the passage mean the same as:

12. sweat
13. tamed
14. copy
15. mix

THE FIRST TO FLY

People have always been jealous of birds, and far back in history there are legends about men who wanted to fly. King David sighed for the wings of a dove. A Greek myth tells of one of their heroes, Icarus, with wings of wax which melted when he approached too near the sun. Many people did experiment through the ages, but only cracked their skulls or maimed themselves when trying to match the birds. They used flip-flap paddles or sail-like wings worked by the arms and legs.

Two brothers, Joseph and Michael Montgolfier, who watched smoke rising from a fire, were inspired to inflate a bag with smoke and watch it rise. They went on to build a balloon equipped with a wicker basket and a portable fire, which rose and flew across their native city of Paris. Hydrogen had been discovered by Henry Cavendish at the time, and two other Frenchmen used the gas for a balloon which soared far higher than the one filled with smoke. Balloonists were in the skies for over a century, and they risked their lives to tap the secrets of the upper air. There were two main drawbacks—steering in the right direction was difficult and unexpected high winds could prove disastrous.



It was two Americans who gave us the first powered flight. Orville and Wilbur Wright had tried all sorts of gliding mechanisms until they made an ungainly plane of wood and canvas, and which was full of bars, wires and levers. It was equipped with a tiny motor. At Kittyhawk, North Carolina, the plane flew for the first time with Wilbur at the controls. Up climbed the machine and stayed aloft for 59 seconds!

Some weeks after, the plane was shipped to Spain, and a demonstration was held for people in Europe. Out of a wooden shed, where the plane was temporarily stored, came this weird-looking contraption on a pair of makeshift wheels. One brother turned the propeller and oiled it. The other took a large jug and poured petrol down into a pipe that stuck out. The plane was taken off the wheels and rested on its rails or skids. Then, after donning his black flying suit, Wilbur sat down on one of the two slabs of wood that looked like a child's swing. The motor was started, down the field he went and rose gracefully into the air. The plane manoeuvred like a bird and headed for the hills until it looked like a motor car dashing along the snow-covered ridges of the Pyrenees mountains. After ten minutes, Wilbur landed, to the astonishment of the watching crowd. This time men had really copied the birds successfully.

1. From which country did the story of a man flying too close to the sun originate?
2. What nationality were the Montgolfier brothers?
3. Which was the more successful in balloons, smoke or hydrogen?
4. In which state of the USA. did the first powered flight take place?
5. Did the plane take off on a pair of wheels?
6. In which country are the Pyrenees mountains?

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

7. an exhibition or show
8. awkward- looking.....
9. putting on
10. injured
11. amazement
12. used clever or skilful movements

ESCAPE

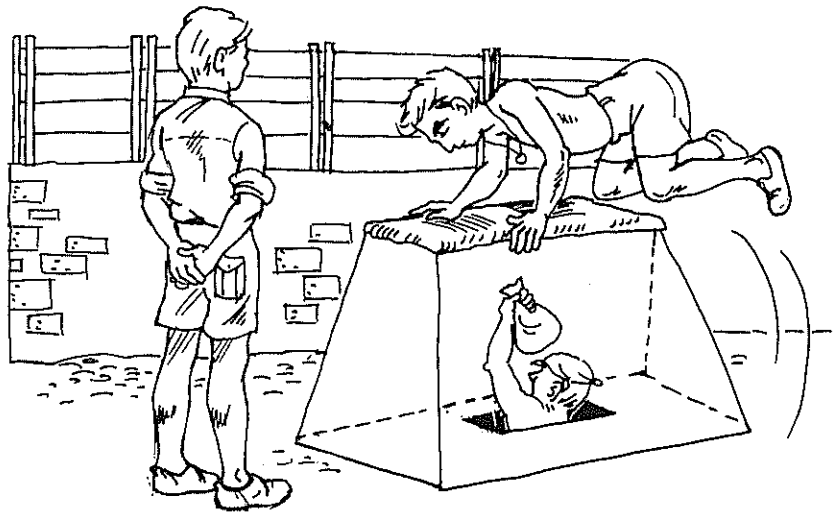
In the Second World War, men who were captured by the enemy were locked away in prison camps. Stalag Luft III was a prison camp in Germany for British airmen. Two barbed wire and electrified fences, eight metres high, encircled the camp. Armed guards in watch towers kept an eye on the camp night and day.

Eric Williams and two other airman were determined to escape. They discussed methods of achieving this

goal. There were three options—penetrate the wire fences, go through the main gate, or dig a tunnel under the fences. The men came up with a brilliant plan. To start a tunnel near the fences would mean much less excavating than starting under the floor of one of the huts. They would build a box like one that is used for vaulting exercises. Two men could be concealed in the box each morning as it was placed near the wire. Equipped with digging tools, these men would tunnel downwards then outwards. While they were digging, friends who knew about the escape plan lined up for gymnastics. The German guards watched them and even yelled funny remarks when an inexperienced vaulter made a mess of his leap.

At the end of the day, soil from the tunnel was put into little bags and hung on hooks inside the horse. The tunnellers covered the tunnel entrance with a lid, then pushed soil over it. On returning to the hut where the vaulting horse was stored, the men climbed out and the bags of soil were emptied by willing helpers into spaces under huts or in ceilings. The tunnelling went on for four months, and as it grew, a hand-made pump was needed to supply fresh air as one tunneller had become ill from the lack of oxygen.

At last the great day arrived. The end of the tunnel was well clear of the fences! The horse was taken out, but this time it carried three men. They crawled down along the tunnel, emerged at the end after dark and then clawed their way to the surface. All three escaped from the camp and after many exciting adventures they all reached England.



1. Did the Germans suspect that there was a tunnel being dug?
2. Did this plan need the help of others besides the three escapers?
3. In what part of the hut besides under flooring was the soil hidden?
4. Write the sentence that tells us that the tunnel was long enough.
.....
5. Was the plan a complete success?

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. talked amongst each other | 7. hidden |
| 8. choices available | 9. physical exercises |

BLACKBEARD



Pirates were sea robbers who attacked ships to steal their cargo. Edward Teach, a pirate captain, lived over two hundred years ago. He preyed on ships that sailed along the west coast of North America. Called Blackbeard by all who knew him, this man was the terror of the seas. He seldom washed. His clothes, which were stained with food and drink, were also spattered with the blood of some of his victims. When Blackbeard attacked a ship, he carried several pistols and a heavy cutlass. In his hair he stuck slow-burning matches which normally would be used to light gun-powder in the ship's big guns. Together with his huge black beard, he frightened sailors so much that they often gave up without a fight. If Blackbeard's ship, the *Revenge*, came into port, the shopkeepers shut their shops because Blackbeard and his pirates fired their pistols for fun at all kinds of targets, and nobody was safe.

The Royal Navy was always hunting pirates, who had to hide among the islands or inlets on the coast. In 1718, the Navy sent Lieutenant Maynard with two ships to kill or capture Blackbeard. Sailing into an inlet where they found the *Revenge*, Maynard lost one ship almost immediately and his own was disabled and began drifting towards the pirates. Blackbeard saw that there were only a few men on the deck. He thought most of the crew were dead. "Follow me!" he yelled, and leapt aboard the naval ship. But there was a surprise for him, as Maynard had hidden his men below decks. They then rushed up to fight.

Blackbeard swung his cutlass to left and right. Seeing Maynard, he slashed at him, breaking the captain's sword in two. Maynard, however, shot Blackbeard with his pistol and another British sailor ran his sword into his back. Still Blackbeard kept fighting. More and more sailors shot or stabbed him until at last he fell to the deck and died. He had been a pirate for two years, but now he would rob and kill no more. Most of his crew were killed; those who were captured were later hanged.

1. What was the name of Blackbeard's ship?
2. What kind of a sword did a pirate usually carry?

■ **Circle the right answer:**

3. Maynard's ship belonged to: (a) the American Navy (b) the British Navy (c) the Australian Navy.
4. Slow-burning matches were usually used: (a) to light pipes (b) to light lamps (c) to fire guns.
5. Complete the sentence which tells how Maynard tricked Blackbeard.
Maynard
6. Did Captain Maynard have more than one weapon?
7. Would Blackbeard have sailed up and down the coast where New York is situated today?
8. Which word tells you that pirates were executed if they were taken alive by the Navy?

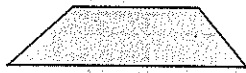
■ **Write the word from the passage that means the same as:**

9. chasing after
10. from the start
11. rarely

MONDAY

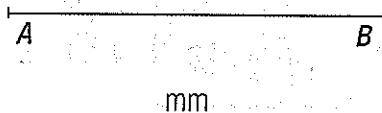


1. What is the time?
2. $9 + 9 + 9 =$
3. Is $1\frac{3}{4}$ closer to 1 or 2?
4. Mark the parallel sides.

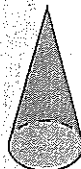


5. $\$5.00 - \$3.50 =$
6. Halve 1250.
7. $XC =$
8. $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$ true false
9. $49 \times 9 =$ (a) 40×9 less than 50×9 .
(b) 1×9 less than 50×9 .
(c) 1×1 less than 50×9 .
10. 1 m = _____ cm
11. Which is symmetrical,
A or G?
12. Write *one thousand and ten* as a numeral.

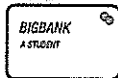
13. What is the length of \overline{AB} ?



14. Round 1151 to the nearest hundred.
15. $8^2 =$
16. 6, 12, 18, _____, 30,
17. Name this 3-D shape.



18. Does sunset occur at am or pm time?
19. EFTPOS and credit cards are forms of exchanging money. Write one advantage of using EFTPOS over cash.



20. In which season is July?



MY SCORE

TUESDAY



1. What is the time?
2. Is $2\frac{4}{5}$ closer to 2 or 3?
3. In which season is October?

- 4.

A truck driver travelled 32 km from the sign towards Melbourne. How many kilometres are left to travel?

5. $8 + 8 + 8 =$
6. $500 + 700 =$
7. $\$5.00 - \$2.90 =$
8. $2091 - 100 =$

9. What is the speeding fine?



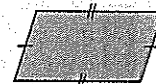
5–12 km/h \$75
13–19 km/h \$150
20–27 km/h \$200



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

11. $70 \times 9 =$
12. $69 \times 9 =$
13. 1 cm = _____ mm
14. $180 - 90 =$
15. This is a:

- (a) rectangle.
- (b) parallelogram.
- (c) rhombus.



16. $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{6}$ true false
17. $4 \times 7 =$
18. 4, 8, _____, 16,
19. Is Z symmetrical?
20. 1 kg = _____ g



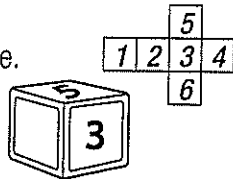
MY SCORE



1. What is the time?
2. $\$5.00 - \$4.40 =$
3. Is $3\frac{4}{10}$ closer to 3 or 4?
4. $4 + 7 =$
5. Show as a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn clockwise.



6. $200 - 187 =$
7. $60 + 60 + 60 =$
8. Match the net with the dice.
Which number fits on the blank face?

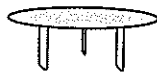


9. $491 \quad 10 = 49.1$
10. $1 \text{ km} = \quad \text{m}$
11. If 6 apples weigh about 1 kg, about how many apples weigh 4 kg?



12. What shape is this tabletop?

- (a) a circle.
 (b) an octagon.
 (c) a triangle.



13. $9^2 =$
14. $3 \times 8 = \quad, 30 \times 8 =$
15. $24 \div 3 =$
16. 25, 30, $\quad, 40,$

17. Dad is buying a new car for \$103 500. What form of money transfer is he likely to use to pay for it?

- (a) cash
 (b) bank cheque
 (c) credit card
 (d) internet bank transfer
 (e) money order



18. $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{5}$ true false

19. $1 \text{ t} = \quad \text{kg}$

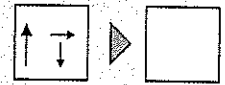
20. $6 \overline{)96} =$



MY SCORE



1. What is the time?
2. Write *one thousand and eleven* as a numeral.



3. Show as a $\frac{1}{2}$ turn clockwise.

4. Is $2\frac{2}{3}$ closer to 2 or 3?

5. $6 + 7 =$

6. $4^2 =$

7. 2000, $\quad, 1300, 950$

8. $1300 - 950 =$

9. $210 - 70 =$

10. What shape is this sign?



11. $1 \text{ m} = \quad \text{cm}$

12. $9 \times 3 = \quad, 90 \times 3 =$

13. Alicia received 45c change from \$5. She had bought a bag of grapes. What was its cost?



14. What is the total length of line \overline{ABC} ?

$\quad \text{mm}$

15. In which season is April?

16. $30 \div 6 =$

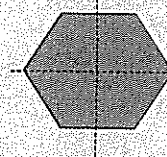
17. Write $\frac{1}{2}$ as a decimal.

18. $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$ true false

19. Share 42 worms among 7 birds. How many worms each?



20. Draw 4 more lines of symmetry.



MY SCORE

MONDAY



1. What is the time?
2. 2, 5, 8, 11,
3. $800 + 300 =$
4. $7 + 7 + 7 =$
5. $4 \times 9 =$
6. Gino received \$1.25 change from \$10 after buying a new stationery set. What was the cost?
7. Write *eleven thousand and ten* as a numeral.

8. Is $9\frac{3}{4}$ closer to 9 or 10?
9. Show as a $\frac{3}{4}$ turn clockwise.

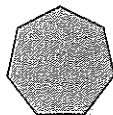


10. $41 \div 5 =$ r

11. $10^2 =$

12. $\frac{1}{10} > \frac{1}{2}$
 true false

13. Name this shape.



14. $71 - 7 =$

15. (Roman numerals) CCX =

16. What season is January in?

17. This is a:

- rhombus.
 trapezium.
 parallelogram.



18. One decade = years.

19. Write $\frac{1}{4}$ as a decimal.

20. $30 \times 40 =$

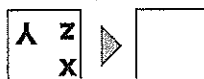
MY SCORE

TUESDAY



1. What is the time?
2. How many weeks are in one year?
3. $4 \times 8 =$
4. Halve 1930.
5. 10 000, 9750, 9250
6. Write *one hundred thousand and eleven* as a numeral.

7. $\$10.00 - \$7.30 =$
8. Rotate 90° clockwise.

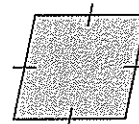


9. $90 \times 9 =$
10. $89 \times 9 =$
11. $53 \div 5 =$ r
12. How many \$20 banknotes make up \$1000?

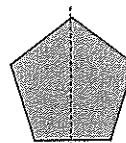
13. Is $8\frac{4}{5}$ closer to 8 or 9?
14. If $0.5 \text{ km} = 500 \text{ m}$,
then $0.6 \text{ km} =$ m.

15. This is a:

- rhombus.
 trapezium.
 square



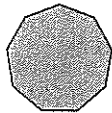
16. $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{8}$ true false
17. Draw the other 4 lines of symmetry.



18. One century = years.
19. $600 - 35 =$
20. $60 \times 30 =$

MY SCORE

1. What is the time?
2. Name this shape.



3. $8 + 6 =$
4. A *hectare* is abbreviated to *ha*.
1 ha = \quad m²
5. Write *one thousand*,
one hundred as a numeral.
6. $9 + 8 + 7 =$
7. $1200 - 750 =$
8. $\$10.00 - \$8.10 =$
9. (Roman numerals) CCCLXIV =
10. Rotate the letter shapes 270° anti-clockwise.

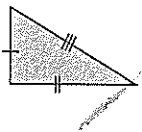
W	V
X	
11. odd + odd = odd even
12. Draw a 45 mm line.

13. Round $3\frac{4}{5}$ to the nearest whole.

14. 33, 37, \quad , 45,
15. $38 \div 5 = \quad$ r
16. $40 \times 6 =$
17. $\frac{4}{5} < \frac{1}{10}$ true false

18. This is:

- a scalene triangle.
 an isosceles triangle.
 an equilateral triangle.



19.
 Sydney weather
 Max: 13 °C Min: 8 °C
 Rainfall: 22 mm



What season is this likely to be?

20. $900 - 55 =$



MY SCORE

1. What is the time?
2. What 2-D shape is this?



3. $5 + 8 =$
4.
 Melbourne weather
 Max: 37 °C Min: 23.5 °C
 Rainfall: nil

What season is it likely to be?

5. $7 + 9 + 6 =$
6. $\$10.00 - \$4.20 =$
7. Alex wanted to buy an ice-cream for \$1.20. What form of money transfer is most suitable to use?
 (a) EFTPOS
 (b) cash
 (c) cheque
 (d) credit card

8. Write *half a million* as a numeral.

9. $6^2 =$

10. Rotate 180°. A B

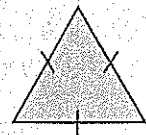
11. $72 - 8 =$

12. odd + even = odd even

13. Round $7\frac{1}{5}$ to the nearest whole.

14. This triangle is:

- a scalene triangle.
 an isosceles triangle.
 an equilateral triangle.



15. 1 m = \quad mm

16. 124, 129, 134, \quad , 144

17. $20 \times 9 = \quad$, $19 \times 9 =$

18. $49 \div 5 = \quad$ r

19. 2 ha = \quad m²

20. $800 - 45 =$

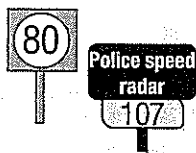


MY SCORE

MONDAY



1. What is the time?
2. $8 + 7 + 8 =$
3. What is the speeding fine?
5–12 km/h \$50
13–20 km/h \$100
21–30 km/h \$150

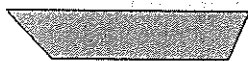


4. $999 + 9 =$
5. Round $9\frac{7}{10}$ to the nearest whole.
6. Is **R** symmetrical?
7. Write *one quarter of a million* as a numeral.

8. 0.7, 0.8, 0.9,
9. Name this 3-D shape.



10. Mark the parallel sides.



11. $5 \times 9 =$
12. $32 \div 6 =$ r
13. $4086 - 100 =$
14. $130 \text{ cm} = 1.$ m
15. $0.2 < 0.7$ true false
16. Mimi is saving for a new MP3 player. If she is halfway to the listed price of \$360, how much has she saved so far?

17. If today's date is 18 August, the date one week before was

18. 1900 hrs = 7 am 7 pm

19. $84 - 7 =$

20. Share \$10.00 among 4 people.

\$ each



MY SCORE


TUESDAY



1. What is the time?
2. $6 + 8 + 9 =$
3. If the date is 29 July, the date one week later is

4. $505 \quad 10 = 5050$
5. Round $8\frac{5}{10}$ to the nearest whole.
6. $41 \div 6 =$ r
7. Round 12 612 to the nearest thousand.

8. Write $\frac{1}{3}$ as a decimal.
9. What is the perimeter of a square with 7-cm sides?

10. Rotate 360° . 

11. Write *one million* as a numeral.

12. $7 \times 80 =$

13. 2000, 1850, , 1550

14. Is a cube 2-D or 3-D?

15. $93 - 8 =$

16. $180 \text{ cm} =$ m

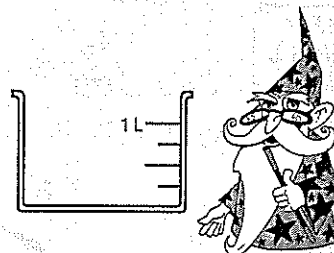
17. $\$20.00 - \$9.50 =$

18. $0.1 < 0.8$ true false

19. Give one reason why it may not be winter?


Perth
Max: 31 °C
Min: 18 °C

20. The wizard's special potion needs 250 mL of beetroot juice. Shade the amount on the beaker.

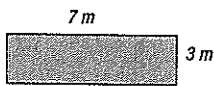


MY SCORE



1. What is the time?
2. $50 + 70 + 90 =$
3. $1.4 \text{ m} =$ cm
4. $5 + 6 =$
5. Rotate 270° anticlockwise.

6. $38 \div 6 =$ r
7. Mum bought a new pink Minaro car for \$81 500. She did not pay by cash or cheque. What other forms of payment could she use?

8. $4086 - 100 =$
9. $\$20.00 - \$8.40 =$
10. Round $9\frac{3}{7}$ to the nearest whole.
11. Perimeter = m



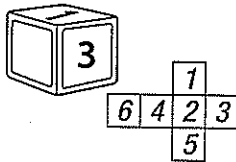
12. If you received 55c change from a \$1 payment, what did you spend?

13. $1.0,$ $, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6$

14. $\text{even} + \text{even} =$ *odd* *even*

15. $6 \times 60 =$

16. Which number fits on the blank face of the cube?



17. If the date is 4 April, what was the date one week before?

18. Name this 3-D shape.



19. $\text{odd} - \text{odd} =$ *odd* *even*

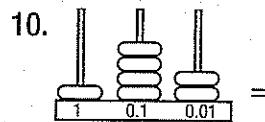
20. 0100 hours = *1 am* *1 pm*



MY SCORE



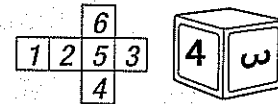
1. What is the time?
2. $3.2 \text{ m} =$ cm
3. $1500 \text{ hours} =$ *3 am* *3 pm*
4. $9 + 6 =$
5. Round $4\frac{5}{8}$ to the nearest whole.
6. $29 \div 6 =$ r
7. $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{4}{10} =$ $\frac{\quad}{10} =$ $\frac{\quad}{10}$
8. $\$20.00 - \$5.30 =$
9. Which is even, 109 or 110?



11. $3^2 =$
12. Write the numeral 100 less than ten thousand.

13. $50 \times 8 =$

14. Which number fits on the blank face of the cube?



15. $0.3, 0.6, 0.9,$

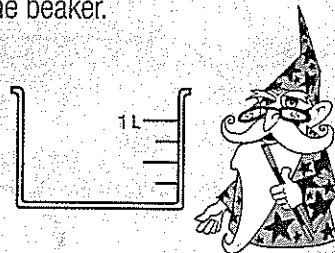
16. Name a quadrilateral shape.

17. If the date is 3 January, what was the date one week before?

18. $0.9 > 0.10$ *true* *false*

19. $2 \text{ m} =$ mm

20. The wizard's special hair shampoo needs 750 mL of tomato sauce. Shade this amount on the beaker.



MY SCORE

MONDAY



1. What is the time?
2. $9 + 3 =$
3. Draw a vertical line.
4. Which equation is equal to 9×8 ?
 (a) $40 + 42 = 82$
 (b) $100 - 21 = 79$
 (c) $6 \times 6 \times 2 = 72$
5. 1500 hours = _____ pm
6. $29 \div 7 =$ _____ r
7. Write 10 100 in words.

8. Round $8\frac{6}{10}$ to the nearest whole.

9. What is the speeding fine?

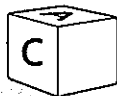
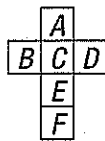
- 5–12 km/h \$65
- 13–21 km/h \$105
- 22+ km/h \$250



10. 250 cm = _____ m
11. $30 \times 8 =$
12. $2078 - 100 =$
13. A decagon is a 2-D polygon which has _____ sides.
14. $1030 > 1029$ true false
15. Which set has 2 prime numbers?
 (a) 15, 19 (b) 17, 19
 (c) 21, 23 (d) 29, 33

16. 2.5, 2.8, _____, 3.4,

17. Which letter fits on the blank face of the cube?



18. $5.1 - 0.4 =$
19. Mr Tangletoes used a \$20 banknote to pay for his \$3.80 cup of coffee.
What is the amount of change?
20. If the date is 27 October, the date in

5 days will be

MY SCORE

TUESDAY



1. What is the time?
2. $5 \times 9 =$
3. 13.00 = _____ pm
4. Round $12\frac{2}{5}$ to the nearest whole.
5. $7 + 8 + 7 =$
6. $40 \div 7 =$ _____ r
7. Write 1020 in words.

8. Rotate 450° anticlockwise.



9. $2\frac{1}{4} = 4 \overline{)21} = 21 \div 4 =$ _____ r

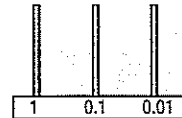
10. $0.3 \times 4 =$

11. $1129 < 1103$ true false

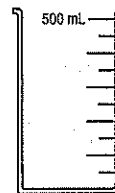
12. $7 \times 9 =$ _____, $70 \times 9 =$ _____

$700 \times 9 =$

13. Draw beads on the abacus to show 2.04.



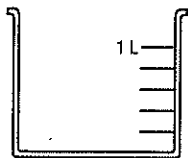
14. The wizard needs 200 mL of prune juice for his special skin lotion. Shade this amount on the beaker.



15. $2190 - 1000 =$
16. 410 cm = _____ m
17. $\$20.00 - \$13.20 =$
18. If the date is 26 December, the date in 6 days time will be
19. *Wally's Toyworld*
4 x W-Box Games @ \$15 = \$
20. If a plane leaves Sydney for Brisbane, in which direction will it be travelling?

MY SCORE

- The wizard needs 400 mL of cabbage juice for his potion. Shade this amount on the beaker.



- $7 + 9 =$
- $10 \overline{)110} =$
- Round $14\frac{5}{8}$ to the nearest whole.
- Rotate 180° . \rightarrow
- $\frac{53}{10} = 10 \overline{)53} = 53 \div 10 =$
r or .
- If $n = 6$, then $n \times 4 =$

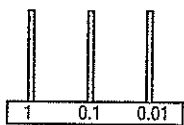
8. $5 - \frac{1}{4} =$

9. $414 \div 100 = 4.14$

- Name this 3-D shape.



- On this abacus, draw beads to show 2.34



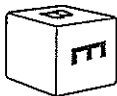
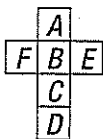
12. $4 \text{ m} =$ mm

- Write in words 20 200.

- If an Oz Air flight leaves Sydney for Adelaide, in which direction will it be travelling?

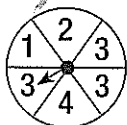
- If the date is 29 November, the date in 4 days will be

- Which letter is missing from the blank face of the cube?



17. $3.8 \text{ m} =$ cm

- What is the chance (as a fraction) of the arrow landing on 3?



19. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 120 =

20. $0.5 > 1$ true false



MY SCORE



- What is the time?
- Write in ascending order.
 $8.1, 8.09, 6.85, 8.11, 7.30$

3. $120 \div 2 =$

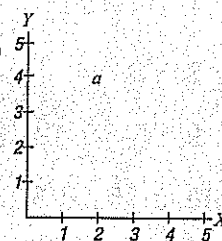
- If the date is 30 July, the date in 2 days will be

5. $8 \overline{)96} =$

- Lim's washing machine uses 150 L of water per wash. If she does 4 washes per week, how many litres of water are used each week?

- What is the coordinate for a ?

- (4, 2) (2, 3)
 (2, 4) (4, 1)



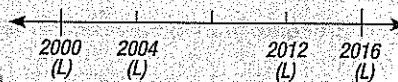
8. $48 \div 7 =$ r

9. Halve $\frac{8}{10}$

10. Double $\frac{1}{3}$

- L = leap year.

What leap year is missing?



- Write 1110 in words.

13. $1 > 0.9$ true false

14. $6 \times 7 =$, $60 \times 7 =$,

$600 \times 7 =$

15. 1800 hours = pm

16. $\frac{1}{5}$ of 120 =

17. $4.5 \text{ m} =$ cm

- A heptagon has sides.

19. $105 - 7 =$, $1005 - 7 =$

$10\,005 - 7 =$

20. $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$ true false

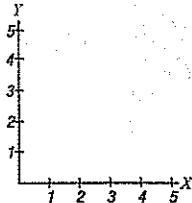


MY SCORE

MONDAY



1. What is the time?
2. Halve 1100.
3. What type of pyramid has 4 faces?

4.  Write *a* at grid reference (5,1).

5. Round 7.3 to the nearest whole.
6. $2\frac{1}{2} = 2$.
7. $1.6 \div 4 =$
8. $4\frac{3}{4} = 4$.
9. $1\frac{2}{9} = 9 \overline{)12} = 12 \div 9 =$ r
10. 5, 25, 30, 50, 55,
11. Write 3330 in words.

12. $1209 > 1199$ true false
13. 'So Close' and 'Faraway' were horses competing in an equestrian event. Their times were Min 21:40.75 and Min 22:45.2. Was So Close faster by more than or less than a minute?

14. $2 - \frac{1}{3} =$
15. $4 \times 6 =$
16. If an Oz Air flight leaves Perth for Melbourne, in which direction is it heading?
17. Name this 2-D shape.



18. 2100 hours = pm
19. $36 \times 8 = (30 \times 8) + ($ x)
 $=$ + 48
 $=$
20. 7 m = mm



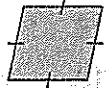
MY SCORE

TUESDAY



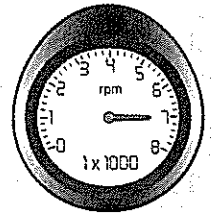
1. What is the time?
2. $10 + 4000 + 600 + 4 =$
3. Arrange these digits to make the highest value:
3, 7, 1, 6.
4. A fishing trawler has a 4 t capacity. If it is one-quarter empty, what amount of fish is on board?

5. $3\frac{1}{4} = 7$.
6. Which equations are true?
 (a) $9 \times 9 = 81$ (b) $7 \times 9 = 62$
 (c) $12 \times 7 = 84$ (d) $8 \times 7 = 54$
7. Write $\frac{7}{2}$ as a mixed number.
8. If the date is 5 April, the date one week before was



9. This is a
10. How many vertices does a triangular prism have?
11. How many \$20 banknotes make up \$1100?
12. 3, 7, 12, 18,

13. Double 999.
14. This V8 car race engine is spinning at what revolutions per minute (rpm)?
 (a) 7 (b) 700
 (c) 7000 (d) 0.007



15. $87 - 9 =$
16. 6.1 m = mm
17. Write \$195.15 in words.

18. $83 \times 7 = ($ x) + (x)
 $= 560 +$ =
19. 0400 hours = am or pm
20. $0.44 + 0.10 =$



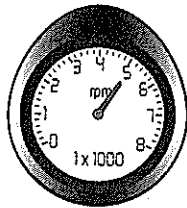
MY SCORE



- What is the time?
- $900 + 7000 + 20\,000 + 2$
=
- $1 - \frac{4}{9} =$
- Round 9.7 to the nearest whole.
- If the date is 3 November, the date 5 days before was

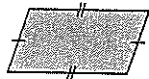
6. What is the rpm for this V8 car engine?

- (a) 5
 (b) 50
 (c) 500
 (d) 5000
 (e) 0.005



7. $50 \div 8 =$ r

8. This is a



9. $1000 + 55 < 1000 + 60$ true false

10. $2946 + 100 =$

11. 1000, 970, 940, 910,

12. $5\frac{1}{2} = 5$.

13. If an orange weighs about 200 g, approximately how many oranges weigh 2 kg?

14. $7 \times 8 =$

15. **Tamworth 207 km**

If a truck driver is heading to Tamworth and has 50 km to go, how many km has she travelled?

16. $84 \times 9 = (80 \times 9) + (\quad \times \quad)$

= $\quad + \quad =$

17. $\frac{9}{2} =$

18. 2.9 m = \quad mm

19. Which set has 2 composite numbers?

- (a) 5, 9 (b) 9, 15
 (c) 8, 19 (d) 10, 17

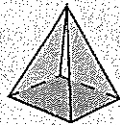
20. 0030 hours = am or pm



MY SCORE



- What is the time?
- $5015 - 1000 =$
- What 3-D polyhedron is this?



- Round 10.8 to the nearest whole.
- How many faces does the shape in Question 3 have?

6. $70 \div 8 =$ r

7. $4.2 \div 6 =$

8. $4975 + 100 =$

9. Lisa's mobile phone costs \$19.95 per month. What is the total cost after 10 months?

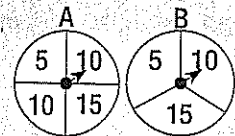
10. If the date is 6 July, the date one week before was

11. Write a number sentence using the number family of 6, 9 and 54. (Use \times or \div .)

12. 3.5 m = \quad mm

13. For each spinner, write what the chance is of a 10 outcome (as a fraction).

A = \quad B = \quad



Which spinner has a better chance of a 10?

14. Using a cheque, your aunt purchased a Goochee handbag for \$1150. Write this amount in words.

15. 2000 hours = \quad am or pm

16. Arrange these digits to make the lowest odd value: 4, 8, 3, 5.

17. Write *nine-tenths* as a decimal.

18. Write $1\frac{1}{2}$ as an improper fraction.

19. $5 \overline{)130} =$

20. $0.7 > 1$ true false



MY SCORE

PLACE VALUE

NUMBER

1. Complete the table.

	Number	Place value	Expanded form	Meaning
Example:	8765	thousands	8×1000	8000
(a)	12 482			
(b)	25 007			
(c)	76 451			
(d)	351 885			
(e)	720 529			
(f)	495 006			
(g)	3 000 083			
(h)	5 555 555			

2. Write the missing numbers.

(a) $4892 = 4000 + \square + \square + 2$

(b) $18\,462 = \square + \square + \square + \square + \square$

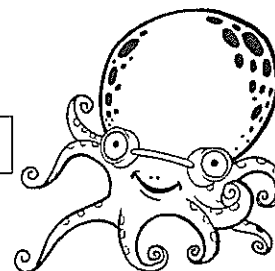
(c) $\square = 10\,000 + 4000 + 700 + 50 + 8$

(d) $35\,876 = \square + \square + \square + \square + \square$

(e) $655\,655 = \square + \square + 5000 + \square + \square + \square$

(f) $2\,255\,255 = 2\,000\,000 + \square + \square + \square + 200 + \square + \square$

(g) $\square = 6\,000\,000 + 400\,000 + 60\,000 + 2000 + 800 + 90 + 7$



3. Write the meaning of the underlined number; e.g. $888 = 80$

(a) $9\underline{7}21 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $28\underline{4}07 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $34\underline{6}56 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(d) $\underline{8}9\,050 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (e) $1\,426\underline{5}00 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $\underline{8}\,041\,261 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(g) $9\,461\underline{1}11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $6\,456\underline{7}89 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (i) $4\,444\underline{4}44 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Set out each set of numbers as an addition sum then use a calculator to find the total.

(a) $33 + 3030 + 33\,000$
 $+ 333 + 3333$

(b) $842 + 861\,420 + 8054$
 $+ 18\,088 + 80$

(c) $60 + 2\,000\,000 + 6200 + 6$
 $+ 2620 + 262\,626$

ROUNDING

NUMBER

1. Round these numbers to the nearest 10.

- (a) 281 _____ (b) 3416 _____ (c) 1242 _____
(d) 24 815 _____ (e) 38 046 _____ (f) 121 121 _____
(g) 306 007 _____ (h) 502 096 _____ (i) 4 261 584 _____

2. Round these numbers to the nearest 100.

- (a) 2645 _____ (b) 3098 _____ (c) 21 285 _____
(d) 34 045 _____ (e) 18 589 _____ (f) 10 999 _____
(g) 70 095 _____ (h) 411 111 _____ (i) 1 432 045 _____
(j) 4 655 655 _____ (k) 6 989 989 _____

3. Round these numbers to the nearest 1000.

- (a) 8250 _____ (b) 7045 _____ (c) 5555 _____
(d) 16 908 _____ (e) 80 999 _____ (f) 55 125 _____
(g) 106 495 _____ (h) 234 098 _____ (i) 1 485 795 _____
(j) 2 401 286 _____ (k) 2 208 908 _____

4. Round these numbers to the nearest whole number.

- (a) 84.2 _____ (b) 76.5 _____ (c) 145.9 _____
(d) 333.3 _____ (e) 640.5 _____ (f) 1200.9 _____
(g) 2045.5 _____ (h) 17 000.6 _____

5. Round these numbers to one decimal place.

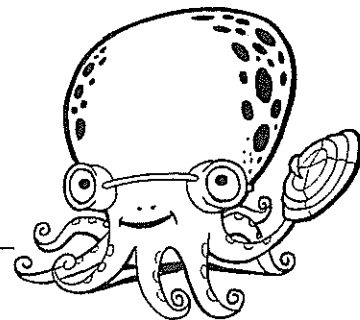
- (a) 7.61 _____ (b) 9.57 _____ (c) 11.35 _____
(d) 19.05 _____ (e) 21.08 _____ (f) 80.98 _____
(g) 54.59 _____ (h) 101.11 _____

6. Round these numbers to two decimal places.

- (a) 2.621 _____ (b) 4.559 _____ (c) 8.041 _____
(d) 0.729 _____ (e) 4.565 _____ (f) 8.008 _____
(g) 16.585 _____ (h) 21.098 _____

7. Estimate these answers by rounding to the nearest 1000.

- (a) $4650 + 2095 =$ _____ $+$ _____ $=$ _____
(b) $6091 - 2995 =$ _____ $-$ _____ $=$ _____
(c) $55\ 221 + 105\ 015 =$ _____ $+$ _____ $=$ _____
(d) $48\ 125 - 23\ 995 =$ _____ $-$ _____ $=$ _____



ADDITION

NUMBER

1. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ + 245 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 508 \\ + 235 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 479 \\ + 284 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ + 387 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 786 \\ + 298 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 2143 \\ + 3208 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 4066 \\ + 2789 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 3458 \\ + 2784 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 8417 \\ + 2395 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 7654 \\ + 4564 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 12\ 045 \\ + 14\ 169 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 34\ 658 \\ + 23\ 357 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 421\ 500 \\ + 378\ 999 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 385\ 929 \\ + 325\ 985 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 845\ 845 \\ + 666\ 666 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

4. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ 237 \\ + 155 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 3460 \\ 2548 \\ + 1208 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 5624 \\ 5895 \\ + 2417 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 21\ 462 \\ 20\ 555 \\ + 21\ 289 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 201\ 455 \\ 286\ 209 \\ + 132\ 555 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 224 \\ 312 \\ + 125 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 1417 \\ 1582 \\ 2091 \\ + 2605 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 7209 \\ 6318 \\ 5427 \\ + 4536 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 19\ 405 \\ 11\ 652 \\ 22\ 074 \\ + 54\ 199 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 742\ 581 \\ 330\ 609 \\ 199\ 500 \\ + 251\ 387 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

6. Find the missing numbers to complete each sum.

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 3\ 6\ \square \\ + 3\ 5\ 5 \\ \hline \square\ 2\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} \square\ 8\ 6 \\ + 3\ 8\ 9 \\ \hline \square\ 0\ \square\ \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 3\ \square\ 4\ 2 \\ + \square\ 4\ 6\ \square \\ \hline 4\ 7\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 7\ 0\ 4\ \square \\ + 2\ \square\ 9\ 9 \\ \hline \square\ 9\ \square\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 3\ 2\ \square \\ 2\ \square\ 8 \\ + \square\ 7\ 6 \\ \hline 8\ 4\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(f) $\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ \square\ \square\ 6 \\ + 7\ 5\ 6\ \square \\ \hline \square\ \square\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (g) $\begin{array}{r} \square\ 0\ 6\ 1 \\ 2\ \square\ 0\ \square \\ + \square\ 0\ \square\ 4 \\ \hline 6\ 6\ 6\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (h) $\begin{array}{r} 5\ 9\ 7\ 6 \\ \square\ 8\ 4\ \square \\ + 3\ \square\ 0\ 3 \\ \hline \square\ 2\ 3\ 2\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (i) $\begin{array}{r} 6\ \square\ 9\ 0\ 0\ \square\ 0 \\ + \square\ 9\ 0\ \square\ \square\ 1\ 9 \\ \hline 9\ 9\ \square\ 1\ 0\ 0\ \square \\ \hline \end{array}$

ADDITION PROBLEMS

NUMBER

1. Emily travelled 427 km before taking a break. If she drove another 286 km, how far did she travel altogether?

2. How many students altogether if 345 are girls and 387 are boys?

3. A website recorded 2769 hits one day and 2875 the next. How many altogether?

4. Three batsmen recorded scores of 188, 149 and 215. What is the combined total?

5. 9472 people attended a concert on Friday and 12 750 attended on Saturday. What was the total attendance?

6. In a TV phone poll, 23 487 viewers voted 'Yes' and 6625 voted 'No'. How many registered to vote?

7. Three reality show contestants attracted votes of 4516, 2548 and 12 462. How many votes were registered altogether?

8. The Grand Final attracted 102 985 people in 2007. The figure for 2006 was 89 635. How many attended both games?

9. Over four days, one popular track was downloaded the following number of times—2327, 2691, 3182 and 3716. How many times was the track downloaded?

10. Greensboro has a population of 442 471, Redsboro has 350 749 people and there are 731 461 people in Bluesboro. What is the total population of the three towns?

11. Use a calculator.

(a) $91 + 462 + 1379 + 41\,082 + 717\,616 =$

(c) $681\,497 + 888 + 7777 + 528\,419 + 5 =$

(b) $4\,126\,521 + 38 + 591 + 8652 + 9 =$

(d) $2 + 8791 + 3 + 1978 + 55 + 1001 =$

Write your own word problems using the numbers given. Set out and solve each problem.

12. $3498 + 1979$

13. $52\,405 + 48\,960$

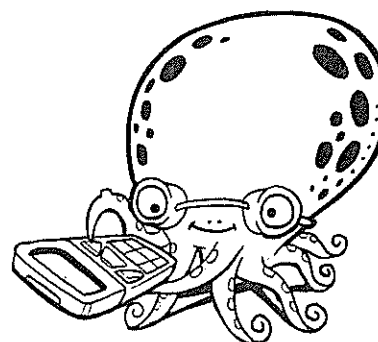
MENTAL ADDITION

NUMBER

A	B	C	D	E
$9 + 6 =$	$18 + 4 =$	$50 + 15 =$	$60 + 40 =$	$12 + 12 =$
$10 + 12 =$	$11 + 11 =$	$21 + 22 =$	$37 + 4 =$	$8 + 43 =$
$7 + 13 =$	$30 + 60 =$	$7 + 20 =$	$88 + 8 =$	$22 + 22 =$
$15 + 8 =$	$9 + 12 =$	$63 + 7 =$	$6 + 5 =$	$3 + 78 =$
$33 + 0 =$	$16 + 14 =$	$9 + 42 =$	$12 + 13 =$	$15 + 65 =$
$11 + 14 =$	$2 + 47 =$	$37 + 0 =$	$56 + 4 =$	$7 + 35 =$
$7 + 7 =$	$83 + 9 =$	$13 + 13 =$	$8 + 27 =$	$4 + 8 =$
$51 + 5 =$	$4 + 27 =$	$88 + 12 =$	$44 + 44 =$	$71 + 11 =$
$3 + 27 =$	$18 + 3 =$	$26 + 9 =$	$13 + 9 =$	$15 + 24 =$
$8 + 6 =$	$49 + 7 =$	$5 + 17 =$	$99 + 1 =$	$31 + 13 =$
$90 + 9 =$	$11 + 9 =$	$14 + 22 =$	$20 + 9 =$	$40 + 50 =$
$12 + 6 =$	$25 + 25 =$	$8 + 16 =$	$31 + 29 =$	$16 + 16 =$
$21 + 8 =$	$93 + 7 =$	$42 + 18 =$	$22 + 23 =$	$5 + 5 =$
$72 + 8 =$	$4 + 12 =$	$15 + 60 =$	$5 + 30 =$	$20 + 80 =$
$6 + 6 =$	$10 + 27 =$	$9 + 21 =$	$7 + 28 =$	$17 + 21 =$
$40 + 20 =$	$18 + 8 =$	$22 + 9 =$	$12 + 78 =$	$56 + 6 =$
$13 + 0 =$	$5 + 22 =$	$7 + 6 =$	$51 + 15 =$	$2 + 89 =$
$8 + 25 =$	$33 + 33 =$	$66 + 11 =$	$14 + 14 =$	$24 + 13 =$
$15 + 10 =$	$7 + 14 =$	$36 + 3 =$	$29 + 9 =$	$88 + 11 =$
$22 + 11 =$	$55 + 45 =$	$9 + 1 =$	$86 + 7 =$	$25 + 4 =$
$4 + 36 =$	$10 + 10 =$	$84 + 12 =$	$2 + 24 =$	$77 + 7 =$
$98 + 2 =$	$82 + 9 =$	$25 + 35 =$	$18 + 81 =$	$14 + 15 =$
$5 + 31 =$	$15 + 6 =$	$56 + 7 =$	$3 + 3 =$	$10 + 85 =$
$9 + 9 =$	$2 + 38 =$	$16 + 6 =$	$71 + 17 =$	$99 + 0 =$
$50 + 1 =$	$8 + 8 =$	$21 + 31 =$	$35 + 41 =$	$44 + 4 =$

Each 3 x 2 box, row and column has to contain all the numbers 1 to 6.

6	2				
5		3		4	
					3
3		1			
2	4		1	3	
	3		4		6



SUBTRACTION

NUMBER

1. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 747 \\ - 235 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 846 \\ - 245 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 6458 \\ - 2135 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 9999 \\ - 4567 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 14\ 875 \\ - 12\ 743 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 652 \\ - 239 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 873 \\ - 358 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 4764 \\ - 2428 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 8983 \\ - 5457 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 26\ 581 \\ - 14\ 569 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ - 159 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 613 \\ - 458 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 6412 \\ - 3285 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 7423 \\ - 5077 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 35\ 241 \\ - 12\ 058 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

4. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 3461 \\ - 2582 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 6214 \\ - 4865 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 24\ 134 \\ - 22\ 699 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 54\ 127 \\ - 38\ 538 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 427\ 361 \\ - 205\ 495 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ - 231 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 1300 \\ - 695 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 6000 \\ - 2467 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 10\ 000 \\ - 7\ 946 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 100\ 000 \\ - 40\ 625 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

6. (a) Subtract 25 495 from half a million.

(b) Subtract 483 092 from one million.

7. Find the missing numbers.

(a) $\begin{array}{r} \square 5 6 \\ - 1 7 \square \\ \hline 8 4 \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 6 5 \square \\ - \square 4 3 \\ \hline 5 \square 8 \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 5 \square 0 \\ - \square 3 7 \\ \hline 3 6 3 \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 2 \square 4 \square \\ - 1 7 \square 9 \\ \hline \square 0 1 0 \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} \square 4 1 4 \\ - 4 \square 8 \square \\ \hline 3 1 2 9 \end{array}$

(f) $\begin{array}{r} 3 5 \square 5 \square \\ - \square 3 0 6 9 \\ \hline 2 \square 2 \square 3 \end{array}$ (g) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \square \square \square \\ - 6 9 5 7 \\ \hline 2 0 4 3 \end{array}$ (h) $\begin{array}{r} \square 0 1 \square 0 1 \\ - 3 \square 7 2 \square \\ \hline 7 0 3 \square 6 \end{array}$

SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS

NUMBER

1. 425 people met for a reunion. If there were 208 males, how many were females?

2. At a school with 1865 students, 397 were in high school. How many were primary school students?

3. Ben needed to write a 1500 word essay. A word count check showed he had 987 words. How many more words did he need to write?

4. Out of a possible 2000, Kate has 427 songs on her iPod™. How many more songs can she download?

5. 8764 people attended a concert. If 6477 booked tickets, how many bought tickets on the night?

6. 7943 people live in one town and 21 239 live in another. What is the difference in population?

7. One contestant received 24 055 votes and the other received 18 106. What was the difference?

8. 53 136 attended one match and 38 437 attended another. What was the difference?

9. Greensville has a population of 40 500. The closest town has 21 782 people. What is the difference in population?

10. 80 000 tickets were available for a concert. If 68 572 were sold in the first two days, how many remained?

Use a calculator.

11. Subtract 128 476 from a quarter of a million.

12. Subtract 875 429 from five million.

Write your own word problems using the numbers given. Set out and solve each problem.

13. 6345 – 4069

14. 5000 – 3849

MENTAL SUBTRACTION

NUMBER

A	B	C	D	E
$50 - 10 =$	$90 - 9 =$	$45 - 6 =$	$81 - 9 =$	$10 - 3 =$
$15 - 7 =$	$54 - 45 =$	$96 - 8 =$	$20 - 8 =$	$42 - 7 =$
$45 - 25 =$	$12 - 11 =$	$25 - 21 =$	$31 - 5 =$	$90 - 10 =$
$10 - 7 =$	$100 - 4 =$	$72 - 6 =$	$100 - 36 =$	$27 - 16 =$
$82 - 4 =$	$27 - 8 =$	$47 - 15 =$	$59 - 27 =$	$38 - 8 =$
$20 - 9 =$	$48 - 8 =$	$100 - 13 =$	$75 - 6 =$	$41 - 31 =$
$100 - 40 =$	$60 - 6 =$	$34 - 8 =$	$66 - 37 =$	$15 - 9 =$
$37 - 14 =$	$31 - 11 =$	$60 - 30 =$	$90 - 20 =$	$62 - 42 =$
$16 - 8 =$	$72 - 9 =$	$75 - 9 =$	$100 - 52 =$	$82 - 8 =$
$52 - 2 =$	$22 - 12 =$	$100 - 10 =$	$21 - 3 =$	$14 - 5 =$
$14 - 6 =$	$49 - 7 =$	$19 - 4 =$	$50 - 22 =$	$29 - 19 =$
$75 - 15 =$	$66 - 36 =$	$84 - 12 =$	$42 - 24 =$	$45 - 35 =$
$42 - 6 =$	$31 - 13 =$	$28 - 15 =$	$7 - 0 =$	$25 - 19 =$
$90 - 4 =$	$50 - 17 =$	$100 - 50 =$	$70 - 35 =$	$54 - 9 =$
$66 - 11 =$	$20 - 7 =$	$37 - 0 =$	$33 - 23 =$	$68 - 17 =$
$12 - 9 =$	$73 - 7 =$	$67 - 7 =$	$25 - 10 =$	$40 - 20 =$
$77 - 7 =$	$80 - 40 =$	$98 - 89 =$	$92 - 12 =$	$36 - 15 =$
$32 - 4 =$	$60 - 25 =$	$20 - 13 =$	$44 - 11 =$	$100 - 49 =$
$25 - 25 =$	$56 - 8 =$	$17 - 6 =$	$65 - 15 =$	$21 - 7 =$
$60 - 12 =$	$80 - 10 =$	$58 - 37 =$	$57 - 16 =$	$19 - 11 =$
$33 - 23 =$	$44 - 24 =$	$90 - 1 =$	$100 - 8 =$	$67 - 46 =$
$57 - 8 =$	$17 - 8 =$	$14 - 3 =$	$63 - 9 =$	$20 - 6 =$
$8 - 7 =$	$25 - 18 =$	$76 - 9 =$	$28 - 18 =$	$50 - 1 =$
$54 - 6 =$	$100 - 99 =$	$85 - 35 =$	$100 - 21 =$	$75 - 20 =$
$72 - 12 =$	$90 - 45 =$	$15 - 8 =$	$81 - 9 =$	$99 - 11 =$

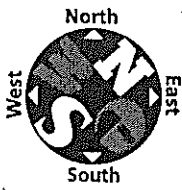
Use the code to solve each.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1.
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline - & \square & \square \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline - & \square & \square \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline - & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$



Reading Maps

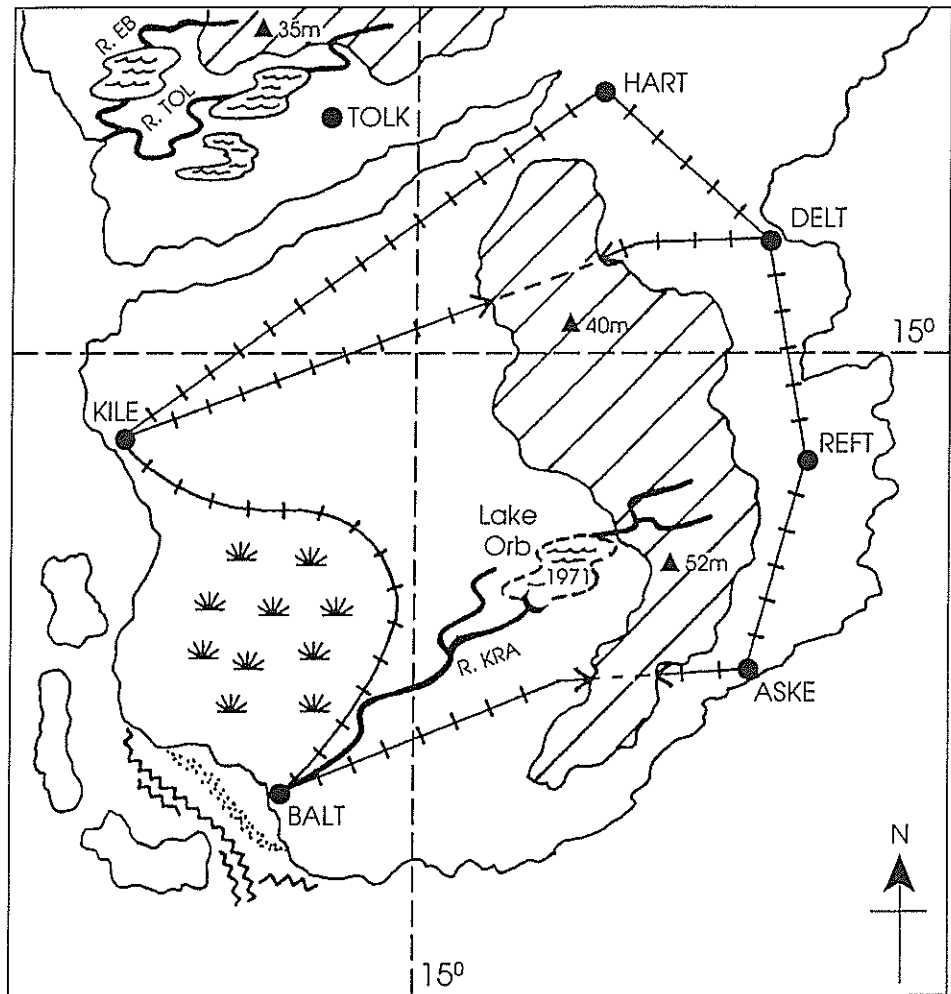
All the information you need to answer the questions is on the map.

LEGEND

- ++++ Rail
- ⇄ Rail tunnel
- Lake
- Dam
- Hills
- Artificial lake
- Marsh
- Sand bar
- Reef
- Peak

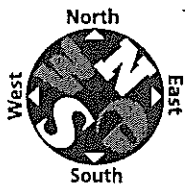
SCALE

1 cm → 10 km



1. Why is Balt's beach safe from sharks? _____
2. Which **artificial** physical feature is a recent one? _____
3. You travel by rail from Aske to Kile via Hart. How long is your journey? _____ km
4. How wide at its narrowest point is the smallest **offshore** island? _____ km
5. How many inland towns are there west of the 15° longitude line? _____
6. Put a green cross in the area known as a **sound** lying north of the 15° latitude line.
7. Why does the railway line curve for 40 km? _____

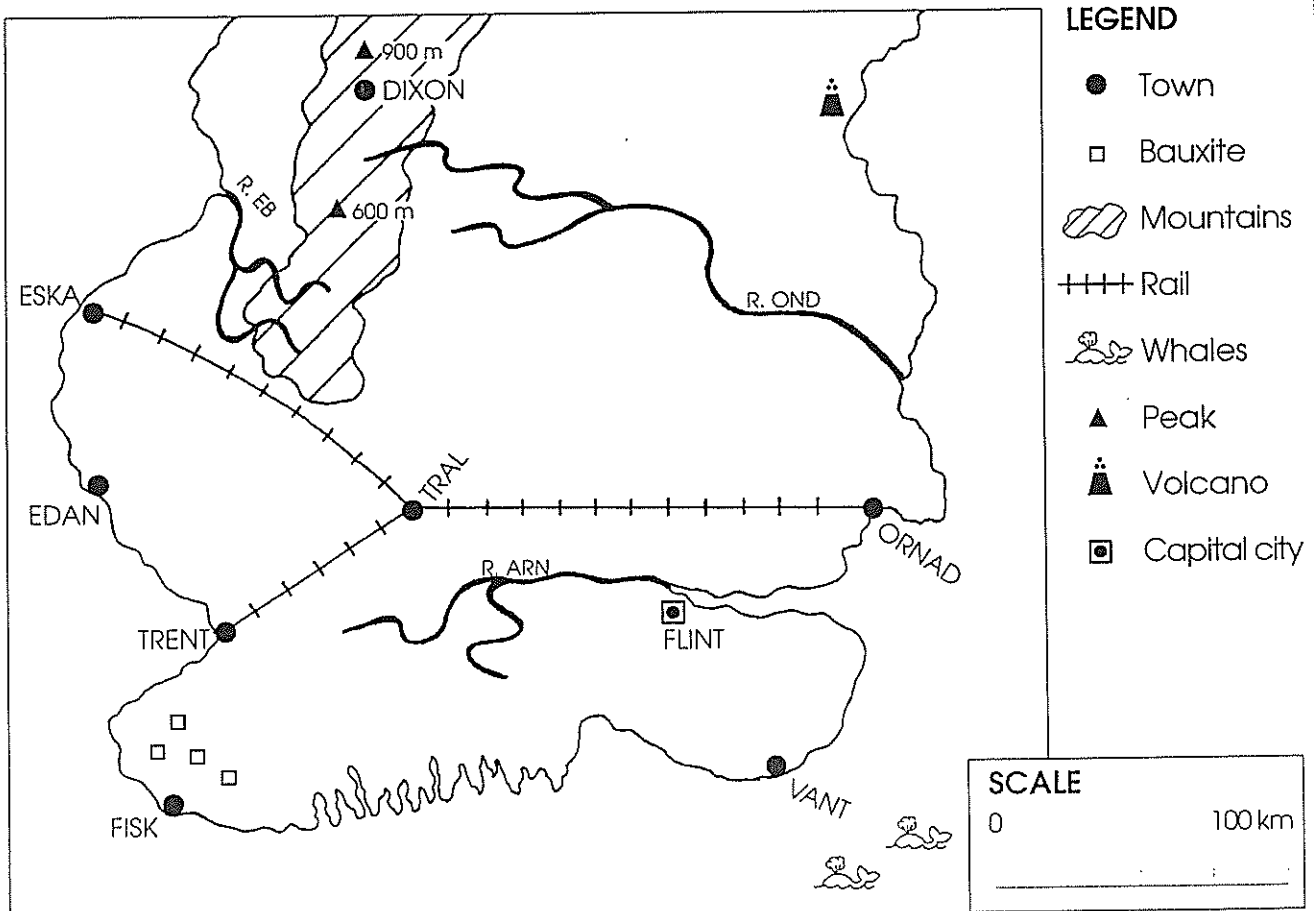
8. Shade in blue the region's **oxbow** lake.
9. How much longer is the longer tunnel than the shorter one? _____ km
10. Why wouldn't you expect to see **glaciers** in this region? _____



Reading Maps

1. Which of this country's rivers has an **estuary**? _____
2. If you travelled NW from Ornad, how far would you travel before you reached a town? _____ km
3. Which coast (east, west or south) is similar to **fiord** coasts in Norway? _____
4. If you set off by rail from Ornad, why would you have to catch a bus or taxi at Tral to continue to Edan? _____

5. Which port was once a whaling station? _____
6. Which is the country's capital? _____
7. Near which coast (east, west or south) would you see **lava** flows? _____
8. Which town would be warmer, Dixon or Trent? _____
Why? _____
9. Why do you think Fisk is a thriving town? _____
10. What product in your house could have been made in factories in Fisk? _____

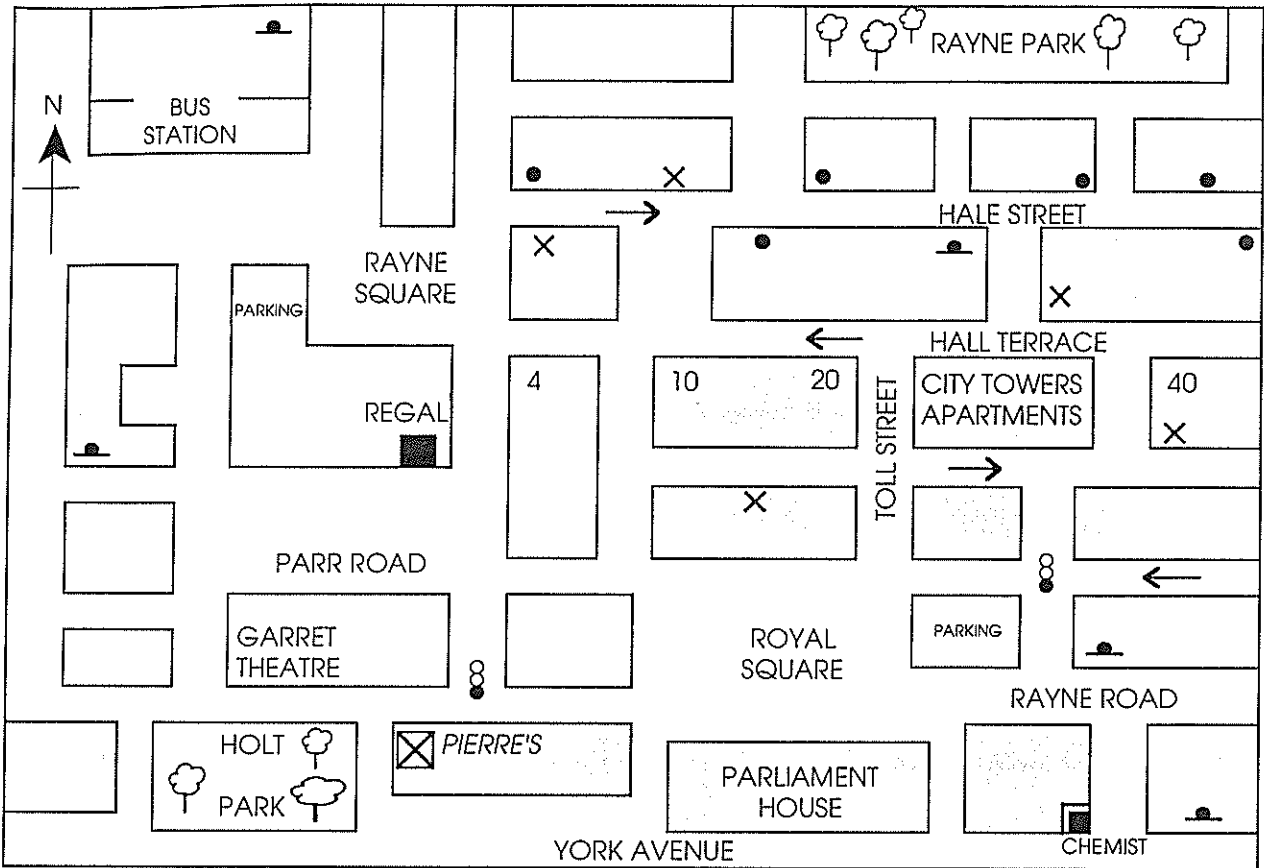


All the information you need to answer the questions is on the above map.



Reading Maps

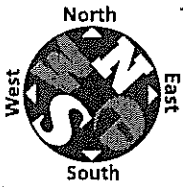
All the information you need to answer the questions is found on the map.
CITY CENTRE



- ☒ Restaurant ■ Cinema → Traffic flow × Shoe store SCALE 1 cm → 50 m
- Clothing store ⚡ Traffic lights 🧑 Milliner

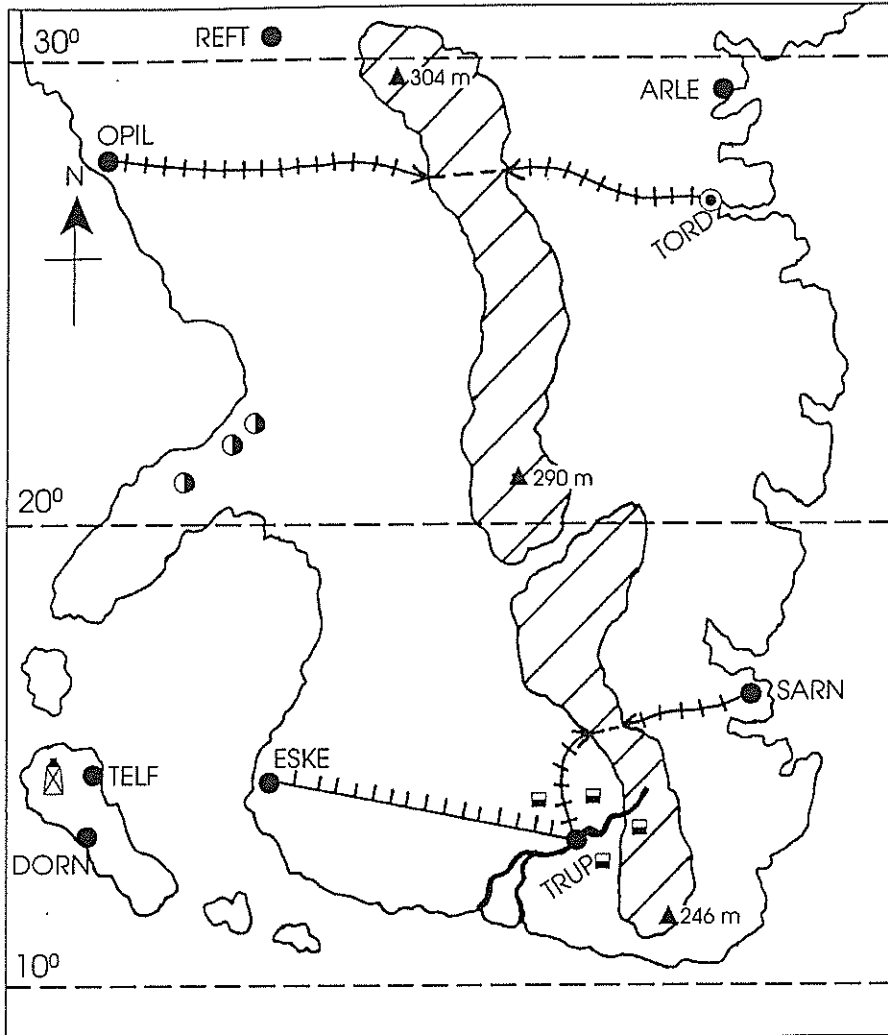
1. How is J. R. Rayne, a former mayor, remembered? _____
2. A resident drives out of City Towers apartments onto Hall Terrace. Why can't he turn right? _____
3. Why would it be unwise to open a new shop selling suits on Hale Street?

4. If you could walk 200 m in five minutes, how long would it take you to walk from the bus station to Holt Park? _____
5. Which is the first street you would cross travelling east from 16 Hall Terrace? _____
6. Why don't many film-goers come into the city centre? _____
7. To buy which type of clothing would I have to do most walking if I wanted to see all the shops selling them? _____
8. Which two buildings on Parr Road and York Avenue are $\frac{1}{2}$ km apart as the crow flies?
_____ and _____
9. Trace (in red biro) the shortest route from the west entrance of the City Towers apartment block to Holt Park.
10. Why would alfresco dining at Pierre's be attractive? _____



Reading Maps

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



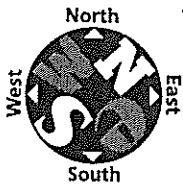
LEGEND

- ⊙ City of 1 000 000
- Town of 5 000 - 10 000
- ++++ Rail
- ⇄ Rail tunnel
- Mountains
- Copper
- ||||| Canal
- ▲ Peak
- Oil
- Coal

SCALE

1 cm → 60 km

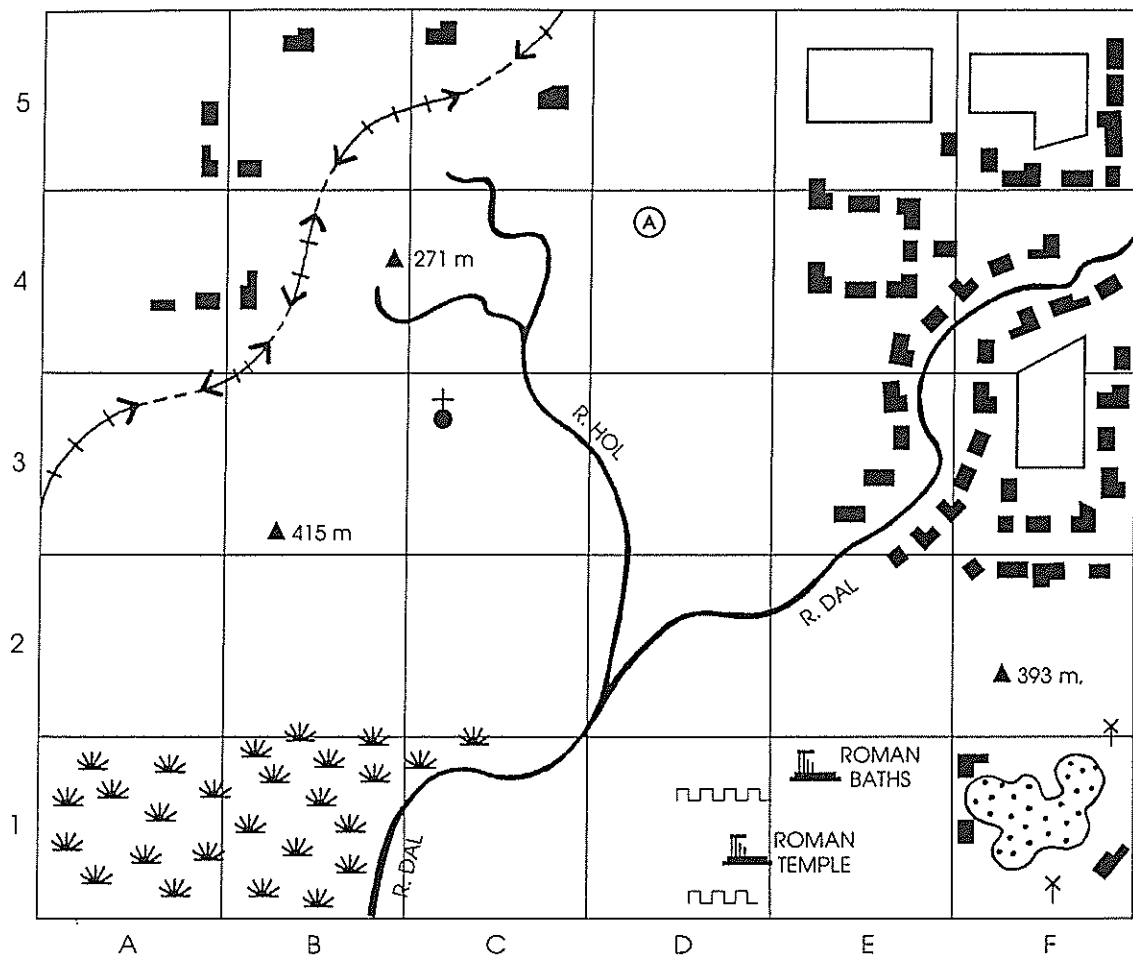
1. Why was a canal built from Trup to the port of Eske? _____
2. A home built on the region's longest promontory would be on the _____ coast.
3. How many coastal towns are there north of 25° latitude? _____
4. What does the largest offshore island produce? _____
5. How long is the most northerly rail tunnel? _____ km
6. Which coast (east, west or south) has most inlets? _____
7. How can you tell the coal in the west is not mined? _____
8. Which is the mainland's most westerly port? _____
9. Name the most populated city east of the dividing range. _____
10. How far is it in a direct line between the two highest summits in the region? _____ km



Reading Maps

LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| ++++ Rail | ⇄ Tunnel | Lake | ⊕ Church | House |
| ▲ Peak | Swamp | ⊗ Windmill | Ⓐ Airport | Ancient ruins |
| □ Factories | Historic Wall | SCALE: 1 cm → 50 m | | |



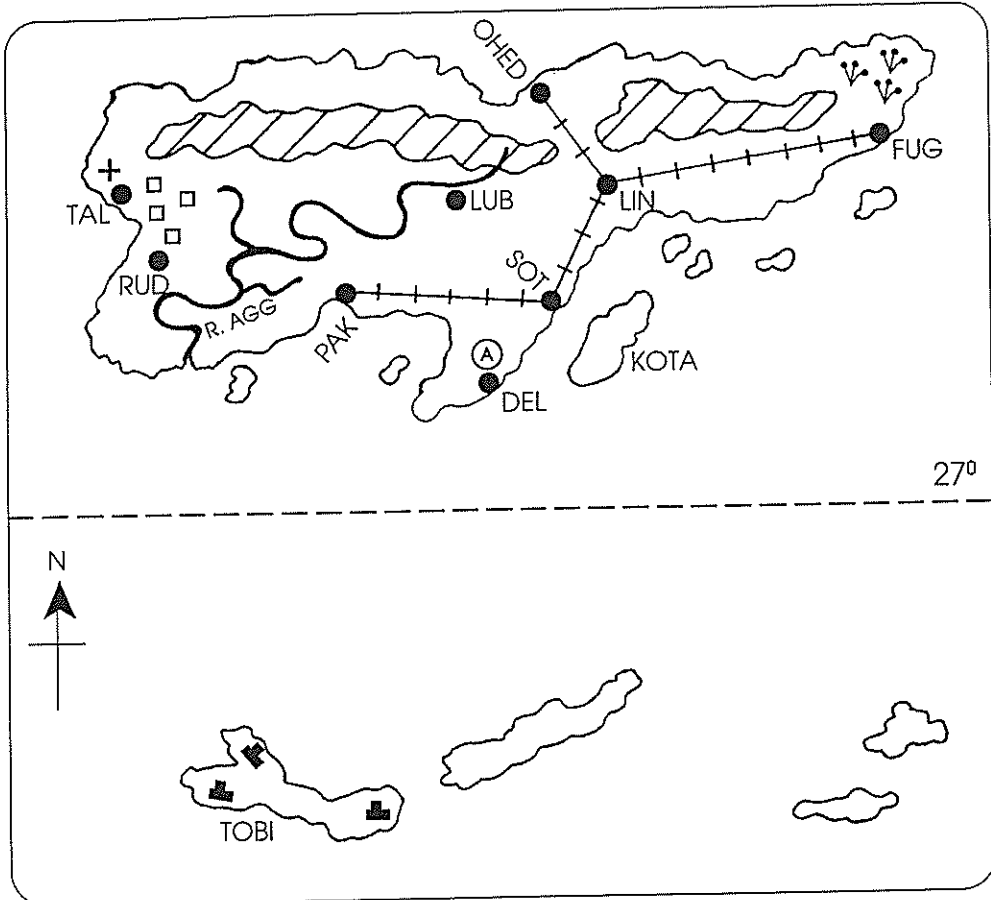
1. You travel from church to the lake in what direction? _____
2. How do you know the land in the NW is hilly? _____

3. What is the map's most southerly **physical feature**? _____
4. Show with a red cross the best place for a bridge across the R. Dal.
5. Why are there no houses in the south-west? _____
6. What is the highest point in the area? _____
7. Why do most residents live in the eastern **region**? _____
8. In which coordinate do the main rivers **converge**? _____
9. What tourist facility lies west of the town? _____
10. Why would tourists come to the area? _____



Reading Maps

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



LEGEND

■ Hotel

● Town

Ⓐ Airport

▨ Mountains

++++ Rail

▽ Cotton

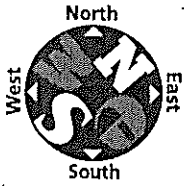
□ Iron ore

+ Steelworks

SCALE

1 cm → 100 km

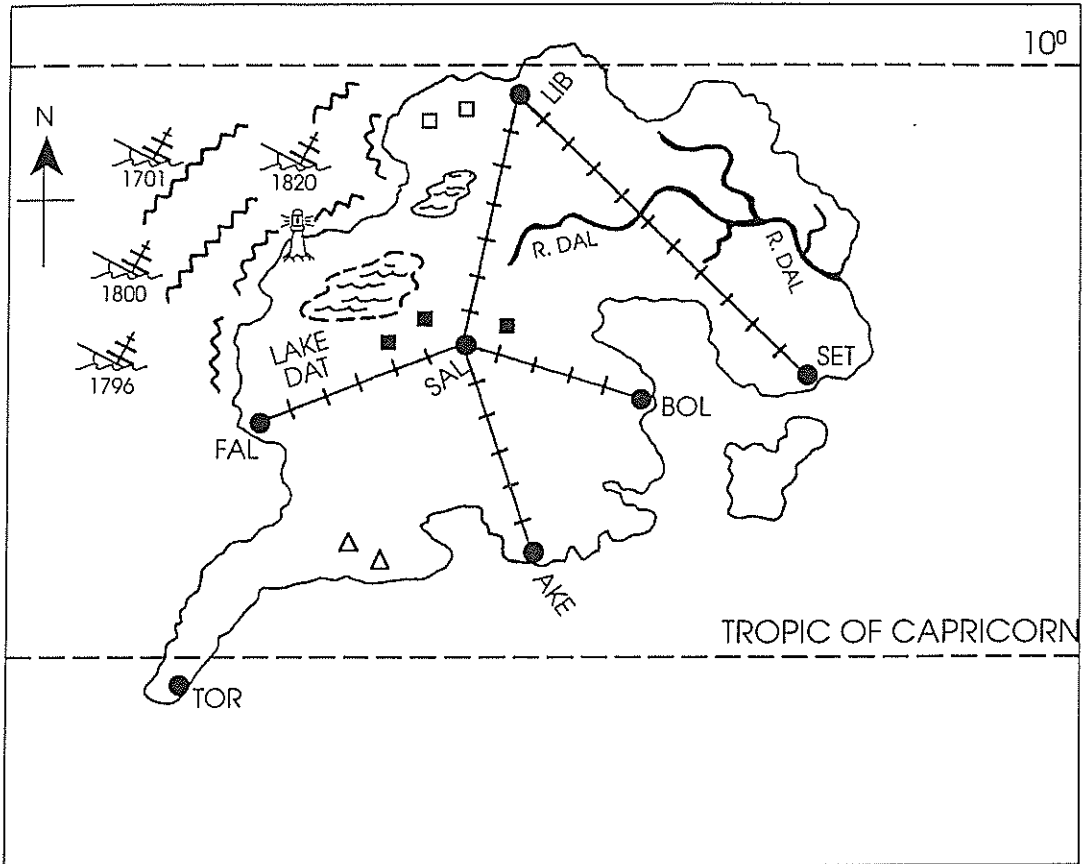
- If you **circumnavigated** the island of Kota, how far would you travel? _____ km
- How do we know Tobi is a tourist destination? _____
- How would holiday-makers travel the hundreds of kilometres from the main island to Tobi? _____
- Between which two towns does the railway go through a valley?
_____ and _____
- Does the R. Agg have fast-flowing rapids west of Lub? _____
Why? _____
- Which town is the western **terminus** of the rail network? _____
- What do you think they would produce in Fug's two factories? _____
- Which is the main island's most northerly port? _____
- How many **offshore** islands are there? _____
- How can you tell the island's **mineral** deposits are mined? _____



Reading Maps

LEGEND

- Iron
- Copper
- △ Zinc
- Seasonal lake
- Towns
- Reef
- Wreck
- Lighthouse



SCALE

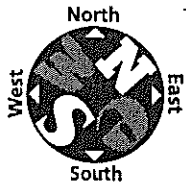
1 cm → 120 km

1. How many different minerals are found on the island? _____
2. How much longer is the rail journey from Sal to Lib than the Sal to Fal rail distance?
_____ km
3. The island is in the northern hemisphere. True or false? _____
How do you know? _____
4. How long is the R. Dal's longest tributary? _____ km
5. Which town probably has factories making railway equipment? _____

6. Why wouldn't you go yachting on Lake Dat during the hot summer months?

7. Why has there been so many shipwrecks off the NW coast in earlier times?

8. What has been done to prevent more in modern times? _____
9. Use your own atlas symbol and put a city of one million inhabitants on the island's longest peninsula.
10. Which is the island's most isolated town? _____



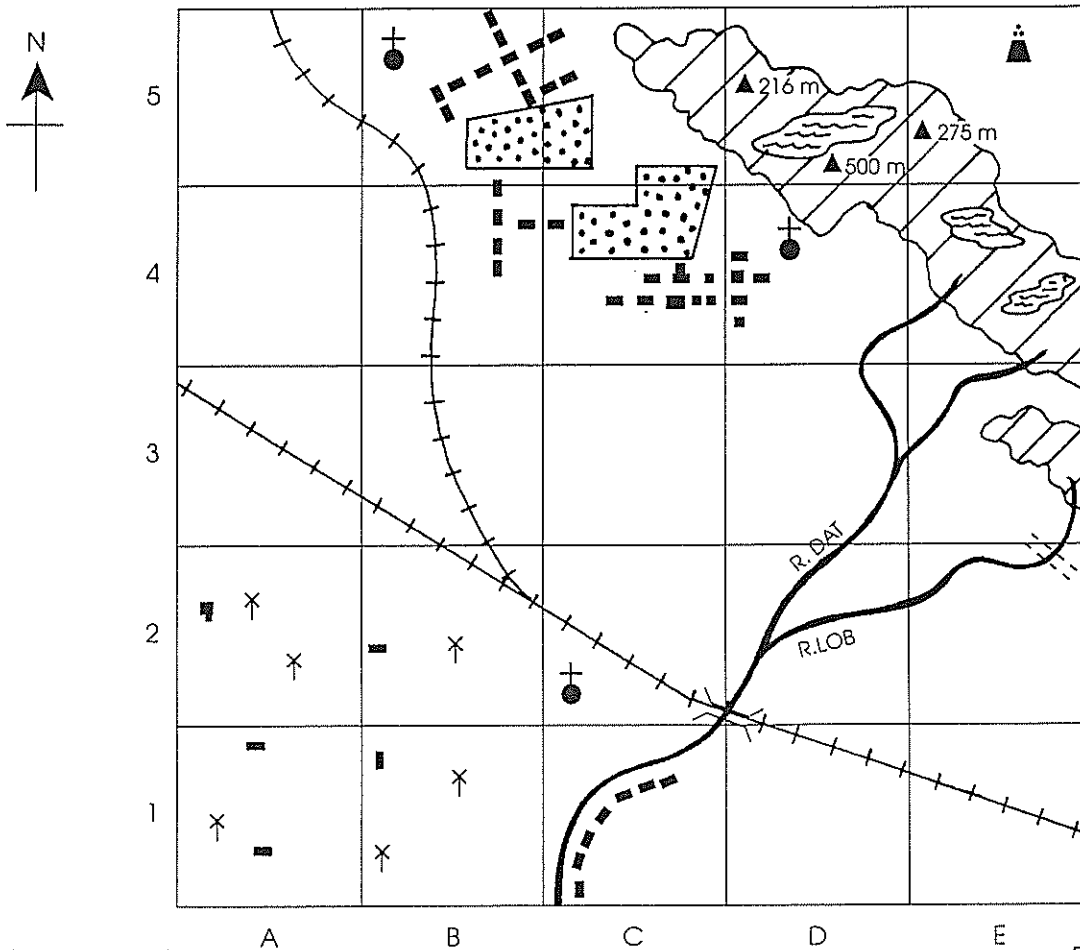
Reading Maps

- In which coordinate is there a rail junction? _____
- Homes in C1 are more expensive than those in the north. Why? _____
- How far is it between the two closest churches as the crow flies? _____ km
- In which coordinate is the most northerly **tarn**? _____
- Where would you advise four-wheel-drive motorists to cross the river Lob? _____
- Why are there no residences in the NE? _____
- What height is the region's highest point? _____
- Would you see the volcano from the most easterly church? _____ Why? _____
- What tells you that the SW is probably farmland? _____
- In which part of the region (NW, SW, NE and SE) are you most likely to see a **plateau**? _____

LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Mountains | Bridge | Railway | Houses | Industrial area |
| Church | Lake | Ford | Volcano | Peaks |
| Wind Pump | | | | |

SCALE: 1 cm → 1 km



1 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

- ◆ Write a letter to the farmer, local newspaper or council from the point of view of the cow, complaining about your living conditions.
- ◆ Interview an animal rights activist about the issue of cattle exports and trade. What are their concerns? What should change?
- ◆ Design and create a new dairy product. How would you advertise it? Write a radio script for your advertisement.

IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

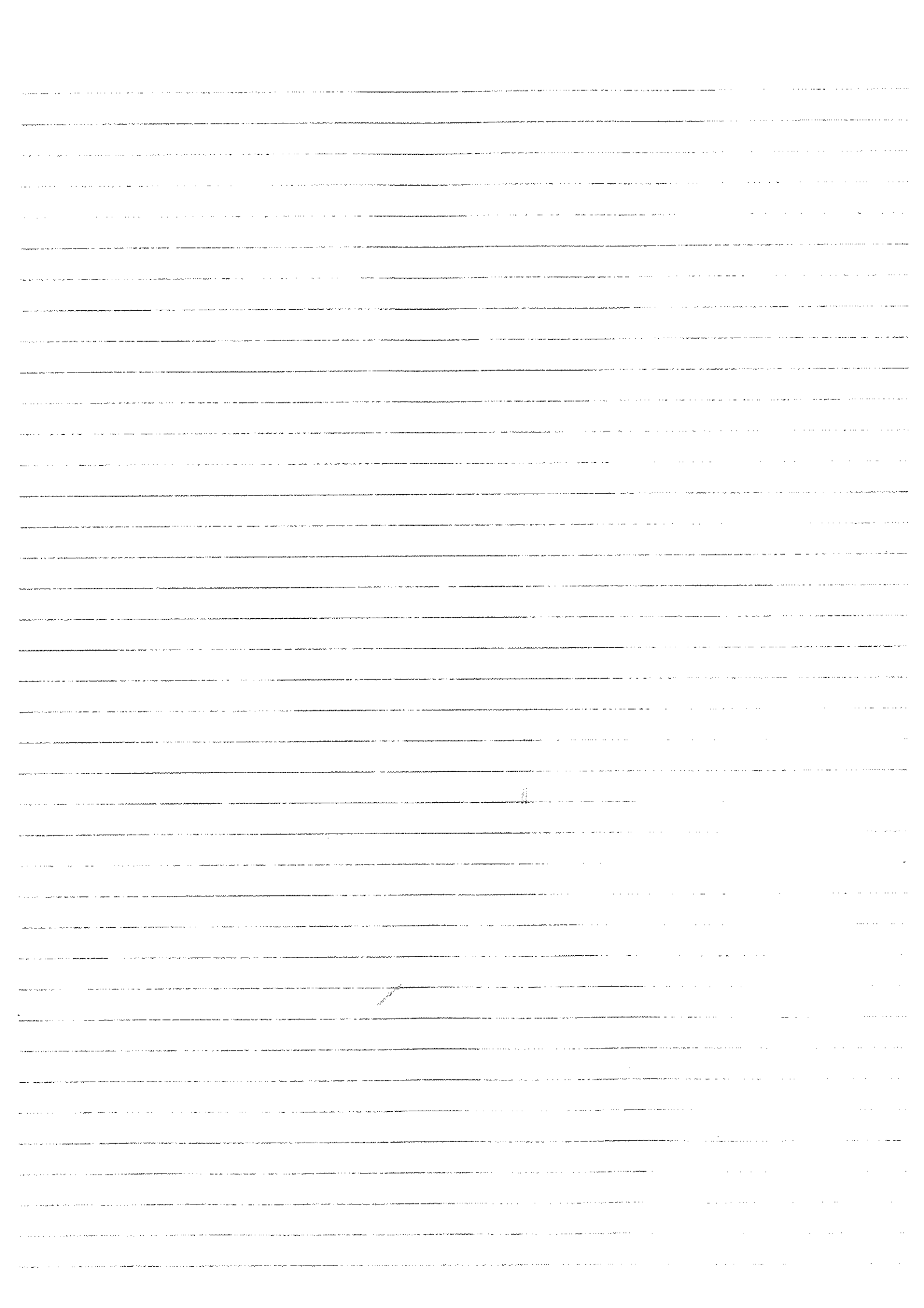
- ◆ Create a dramatic play featuring the cow and its friends on the farm.
- ◆ Write an everyday narrative: *The Day My Pet Cow Escaped*.
- ◆ Write a poem about life on an outback cattle station.

INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Explain how milk is produced.
- ◆ Recount a day in the life of a jackaroo or jillaroo.
- ◆ Write a news report about the local agricultural show.

1

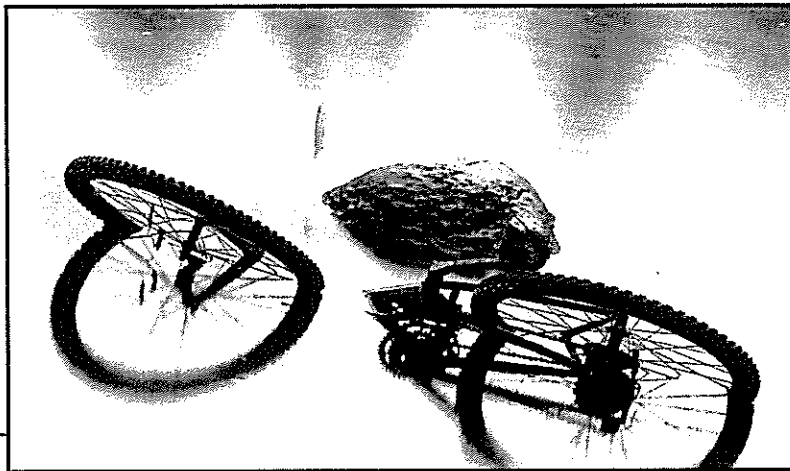
2



2 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

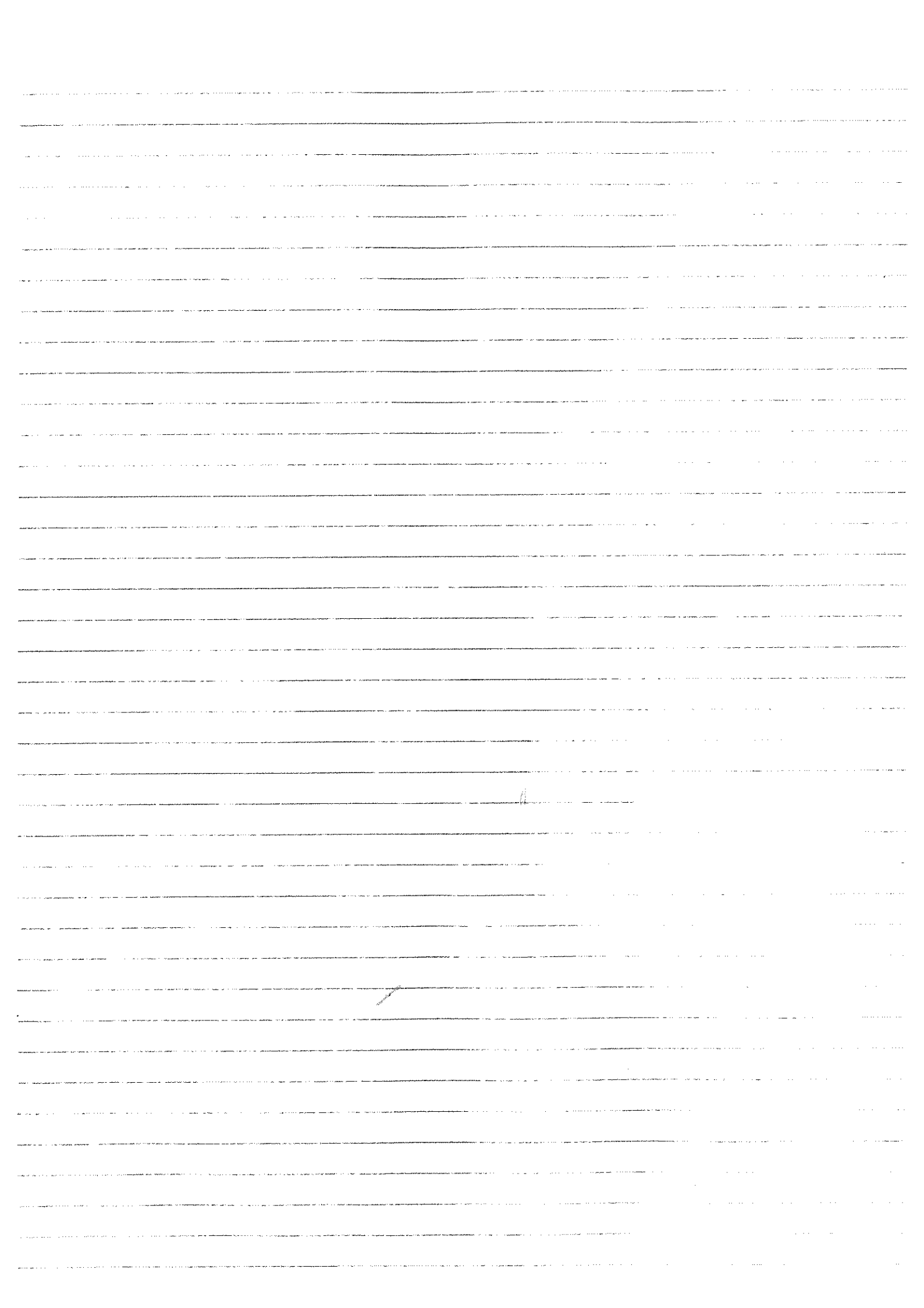
- ◆ Write a transcript of a conversation where one person is trying to convince the other that riding bikes is dangerous.
- ◆ Create a bike safety poster for your school.
- ◆ Pretend you are the bike. Complain about how you have been treated.

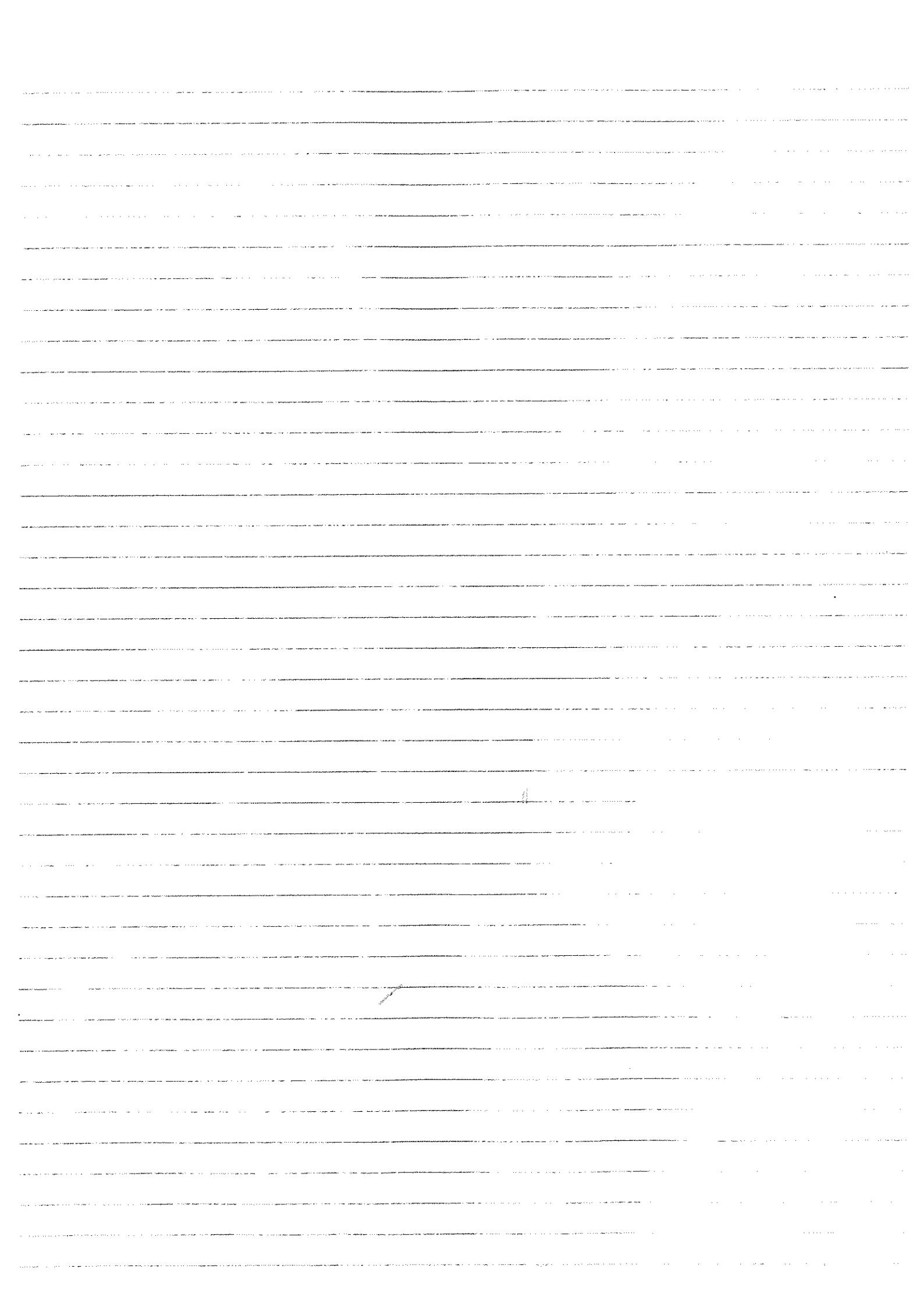
IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Write a mystery narrative: *The Case of the Stolen Bike*.
- ◆ Write a science fiction narrative about a time-travelling cyclist.
- ◆ Write a folktale which contains a message about safety.

INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Describe your bike or a bike you would like to have.
- ◆ Explain how the gears on a bike work.
- ◆ Design a bike track for your local area. Then write directions for how to follow the route.

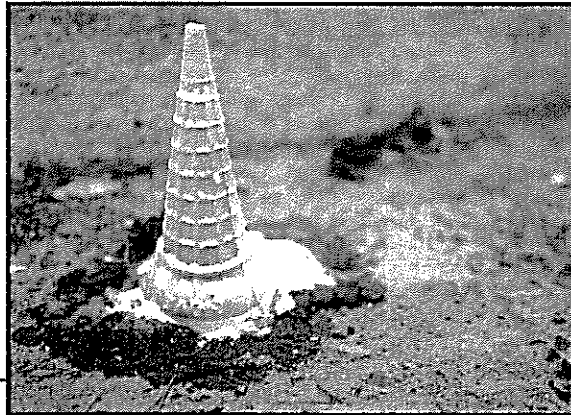




3 WRITING PROMPT CARD

Persuasive Text
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

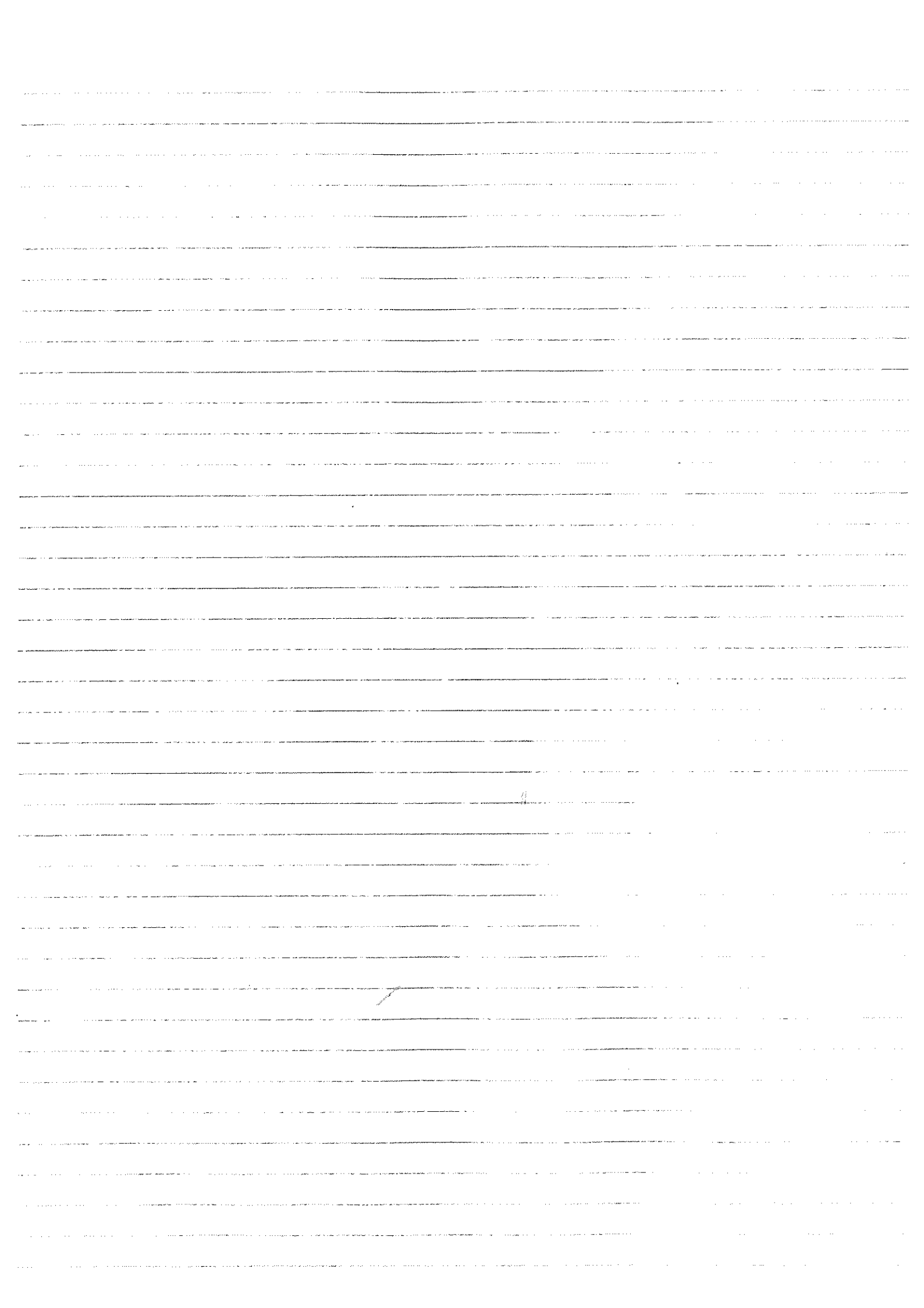
- ◆ How would you convince your parents to get you another ice cream after you dropped this one? Write what you would say.
- ◆ Interview the inventor of a non-slip ice cream cone.
- ◆ What is your favourite ice cream flavour? Why? Convince others to agree with you.

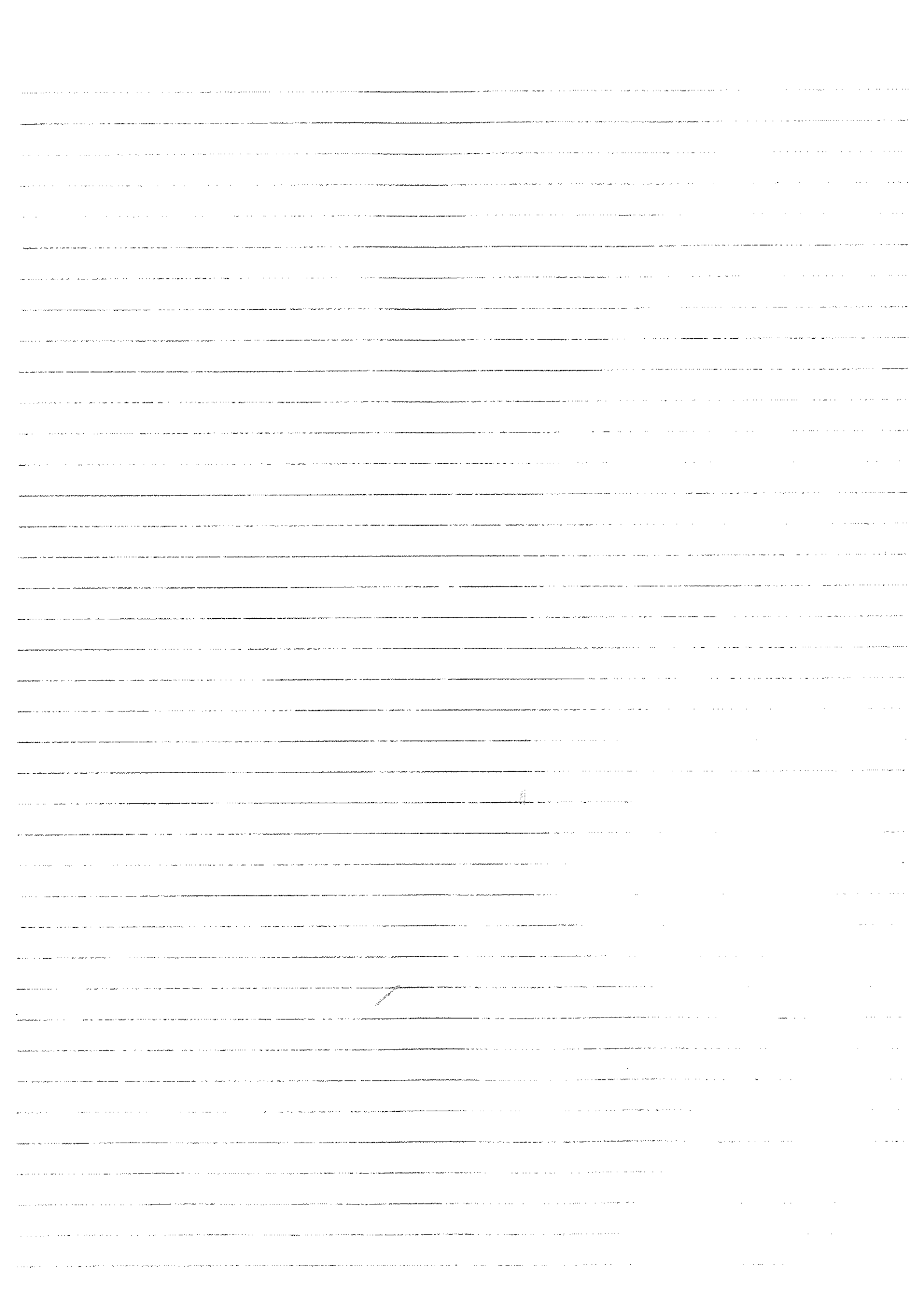
IMAGINATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Imagine you are the ice cream. Write a series of diary entries to recount your life.
- ◆ Write a mystery narrative: *The Case of the Melting Ice Cream*.
- ◆ Write a poem about ice cream.

INFORMATIVE IDEAS

- ◆ Explain the process of making ice cream.
- ◆ Write an information report about the history of ice cream.
- ◆ Create an interesting recipe that includes ice cream as an ingredient.

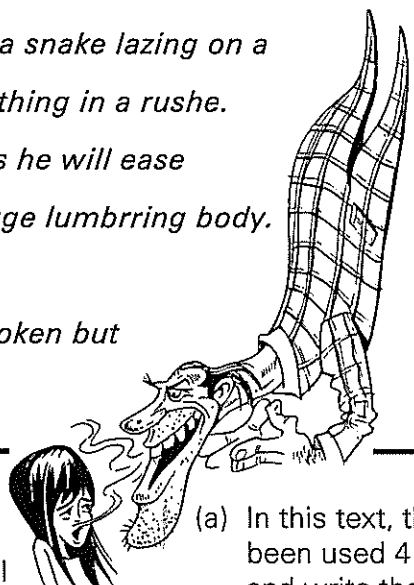




Revulsion

Read the description.

The man rubbed his puffy hands together and grinned. His teeth were a sickning yellow they looked like they hadn't been brushed in years. Slowly he reaches into the pocket of his oldfashioned jakkit and pulled out the parchment with the other hand, he will slick back his greazy hair. Finally he placed the parchment on the table and starred at Mara. Then he laughed it was a laugh that made Maras spine tingle. Earpiercing and hollo it echod around the room for what seemed like minutes. Then the man stops and leant even closer to Mara. She shranck back. His breath was unbearable he looked at her without blinking, remynding her of a snake lazing on a rock. This was a man who never did nothing in a rushe. He didn't have to. After several seconds he will ease himself into his chair and settled his huge lumbring body. Well, my deer, we need to talk. Mara shuderred. The man was softlispoken but there was an ege to his words.



1 Punctuation

(a) Write the 4 missing capital letters, 4 full stops, 5 commas, 1 apostrophe to show possession and 1 set of quotation marks.

A hyphen (-) is used in some words to connect smaller words together; for example, 'happy-go-lucky', 'self-pity', 'blue-black'.

(b) There are 3 words in this text that need a hyphen between them, have been incorrectly written as one word. Write in the hyphen.

2 Grammar

We can change the 'tense' of a verb to tell what happened in the past, what is happening in the present or what will happen in the future; for example, 'He **said** it' (past tense); 'He **says** it' (present tense); 'He **will say** it' (future tense).

(a) In this text, the wrong verb tense has been used 4 times. Find each of these and write the correct verb tense in the space at the end of the line.

3 Spelling

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

4 Writing

A double negative statement incorrectly uses two negative words; for example, 'I haven't got no more,' should be 'I haven't any more' or 'I have no more'.

(a) Circle the line in the text containing a double negative. Write it correctly.

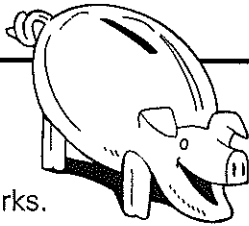
Piggy banks

Read the explanation.

Ever wonder why some people keep their savings in a moneybox shaped like a pig? It is all due to the incorrect meaning of a word!

The origin of the piggy bank can be found in the Middle Ages, when most pots, dishes, jars and other containers used in people's homes are made of a cheap clay known as 'pygg'. Metal was rarely used as it was too expensive. A pot made from pygg is kept by many households for storing the family's savings. This money pot became known as the 'pygg bank'.

But when potters in 19th century England were asked by customers to make pygg banks, they misunderstood and produced pig-shaped containers. Instead of correcting the mistake, people took to the idea and ever since, the piggy bank has been a well-loved type of moneybox.



1 Punctuation

(a) Write the 5 missing commas and 2 apostrophes. Circle the quotation marks.

A hyphen (-) is used in some words to connect smaller words together; for example, 'happy-go-lucky', 'self-pity', 'able-bodied'.

- (b) (i) Circle the 2 words in this text that contain hyphens.
- (ii) Choose one of the words. Use a dictionary to find three hyphenated words that contain one of the smaller words.

2 Grammar

We can change the 'tense' of a verb to tell what happened in the past, what is happening in the present or what will happen in the future; for example, 'He **said** it' (past tense); 'He **says** it' (present tense); 'He **will say** it' (future tense).

3 Spelling

- (a) Three plural words from the text are misspelt. Write the correct spelling on the line at the end of the row.
- (b) Write the correct spelling of 10 misspelt words in the space at the end of the line.

4 Writing

(a) Correct the errors of fact in this sentence.

In the 19th century in England, metal workers made pig-shaped moneyboxes, but people did not take to the idea.

DAY 1

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
How long is a lenth of string?
- Circle the correct spelling. **suprise** **surprise**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **braek** **brake**
- In *histry*, the missing vowel is .
- A synonym for *brief* is: _____
soon **short** **near**
- Add the prefix *auto* to one word to make a new word.
marine **biography** _____
- Write as a contraction.
has not _____
- Write the homophone of *hole*. _____
- Separate *friendship* into its syllables.

- Write the plural of *library*. _____
- Complete the punctuation.
my favourite fruits are apples and bananas
- Circle the words that should have capital letters.
australia **beijing** **japanese** **countries**
- Write ! or ?
'Hurry, we need to catch this bus
- How many nouns? Circle them.
Mai and her mother came on a plane from Vietnam.
- Circle and write the proper noun. _____
Mai loves to perform for an audience.
- Circle the two common nouns.
At the concert, Mai sang three songs.
- Circle the two adjectives.
The big city is a new experience for Mai.
- Circle the proper adjectives.
Mai loves to play Italian, Greek and Irish music.
- Circle the pronoun and the nouns it refers to.
Mai and her mother enjoy walking in the parks where they meet lots of people.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun it refers to.
Mai misses her family, which makes her sad.

MY SCORE

DAY 2

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
There are vairious ways to stay fit and healthy.
- Circle the incorrect spelling. **probably** **proibly**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **noes** **knows**
- Rearrange the letters to make the word that means 'badly behaved'.
aghntuy _____
- An antonym for *predator* is: _____
hunter **prefect** **prey**
- Add the suffix *less* to one word to make a new word.
age **soft** _____
- Write *breath* and *breathe* in the correct places.
When I am short of _____, I try to _____ deeply.
- The part of the words that means *circular* is _____.
bicycle **cyclone** **recycle**
- In the dictionary, comes before *immediate*.
 important **impatient** **imagine**
- Circle the word which does not have the *or* (for) sound.
brought **fought** **mouse** **nought**
- Complete the punctuation.
Jay asked Please may I be excused?
- Add commas to the sentence.
You can see lions bears offers and zebras at the zoo.
- Write ! or ?
'Which way shall we go
- Circle and write the verbs. _____
Li began a new school and has many new friends.
- Circle the verb group.
Li has been swimming with her friends.
- Circle the verb group.
Tomorrow, Li will be dancing in a competition.
- Circle and write the verb. _____
Yesterday, Li played netball in a tournament.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Xao played the violin beautifully.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Li and Xao have settled in well at their new school.
- Circle the adverbial of place.
Li and Xao's house is opposite the park.

MY SCORE

DAY 3

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
Not every question has a simple answer.
- Circle the correct spelling. interest intrest
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? bouy boy
- Circle the correct spelling. natchural natural
- A synonym for *hasty* is: _____
delicious quick important
- Add the prefix *dis* to one word to make a new word.
polite honest _____
- The contraction *must've* is made from the words:
_____ and _____
- Weight* is a homophone of _____.
- Separate *arrival* into its syllables.

- The plural of *monkey* is _____.
- Complete the punctuation.
the ship visited ports in italy, france and spain.
- Add quotation marks to the sentence.
Amir cried, I do love travelling to different countries!
- Add ! or ?
'Which cities are near the coast'
- How many nouns? Circle them.
Alice felt her face go red with embarrassment.
- Circle and write the abstract noun. _____
She had a great fear of the big waves at the beach.
- Circle and write the two nouns. _____
Everyone except Alice was enjoying the water.
- Circle the two adjectives.
As a young girl, Alice loved to play in the salty water.
- Circle the comparative adjective.
But one day, the sea was rougher than usual.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun it refers to.
A huge wave knocked Alice over and dragged her back into the water.
- Circle the noun that the pronoun *she* refers to.
Sue helped Alice as she tried to stand up.

MY SCORE

DAY 4

- Circle the correct spelling. early uryly
- Circle the correct spelling. offen often
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? doe duogh
- Circle the correct spelling. among amung
- An antonym for *certain* is: _____
definite doubtful probable
- Add the suffix *ness* to one word to make a new word.
care weak _____
- Write *allowed* and *aloud* in the correct places.
I am _____ to sing _____, but only in the shower.
- The part of the words that means *sound* is: _____
microphone symphony telephone
- In the dictionary, comes after *occasion*.
 ocean obvious obtain
- Which word does not have the *ou* (out) sound?
 doubt mouse thought plough
- Add an apostrophe to show possession.
The babies nappies needed changing.
- Which is correct? children's toys
 childrens' toys
- Add a comma to the sentence.
A nutritious inexpensive children's menu was available.
- Circle and write the verbs. _____
Chad and Amy help their dad who builds bicycles.
- Circle the verb group.
Their dad has been building bikes for over 30 years.
- Circle the verb group.
Now, Chad and Amy can repair their own bikes.
- Circle and write the modal verb. _____
The twins could run their own bike shop in the future.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
They have organised their bike shed thoughtfully.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
The twins work carefully with the bike tools.
- Circle the adverbial of place.
They spend all their spare time in the bike shed.

MY SCORE

DAY 5

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
Cough medersin sometimes tastes like strawberries.
- Circle the correct spelling. **experiense** **experience**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **threw** **through**
- Circle the correct spelling. **escape** **excape**
- A synonym for **clear** is: _____
clean **shiny** **transparent**
- Add the prefix **anti** to one word to make a new word.
social **energy** _____
- Write as a contraction.
might not _____
- Write the homophone of **flower**. _____
- Separate **calculator** into its syllables.

- Write the plural of **address**. _____
- Complete the punctuation.
'What a beautiful bouquet exclaimed georgia.
- Add commas to the sentence.
Tom said 'Yesterday I ran swam and played tennis.'
- Add an apostrophe.
James and lans parents were Don and Delia.
- How many nouns? Circle them.
Zane did his homework then played on his computer.
- Circle and write the non-count noun. _____
His mum wanted him to help with the housework.
- Circle the count nouns.
Zane had left a big mess; his books and games were all over the floor.
- The adjective compares:
 two things more than two things
Zane is the worst in his family for making a mess.
- The adjective compares:
 two things more than two things
Even Zane's 5-year-old brother is better than he is.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun it refers to.
Dad says that although he is messy, Zane is not lazy.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun it refers to.
Zane works in the garden, planting vegetables and harvesting them for Mum to cook.

MY SCORE

DAY 6

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
The magician can make you dissappear in a flash.
- Circle the correct spelling. **occassion** **occasion**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **riegn** **rain**
- Circle the correct spelling. **truely** **truly**
- An antonym for **curious** is: _____
strange **uninterested** **wondrous**
- Add the suffix **ful** to one word to make a new word.
enjoy **harm** _____
- Write **bought** and **brought** in the correct places.
She _____ a gift and _____ it to the party.
- The part of the words that means **far off** is: _____
television **telephone** **telegraph**
- In the dictionary, comes after **height**.
 heard heart history
- Which word does not have the long **a** (make) sound?
 major occasion natural daily
- Complete the punctuation.
What's on TV tonight asked Samir.
- Add a comma to the question.
Are sport music and movies included in the quiz?
- Add apostrophes.
Jims and Erics homework diaries
- Circle the infinitive of the underlined verb.
to be **to have** **to go**
The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris, France.
- Circle the verb group.
The Eiffel Tower was completed in 1889.
- Circle the verb group.
You can walk the 600 steps to the second level.
- The verb is in the: past tense present tense
Most visitors ride in the lifts to the three viewing platforms.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
The Eiffel Tower rises majestically above the city.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Stairs to the third level are usually closed to the public.
- Circle the adverbial of time.
Visitors to the Eiffel Tower may have to wait for a few hours in a long queue.

MY SCORE

DAY 7

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
Febuary is the second month of the year.
- Circle the correct spelling. quarter quafer
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? vien vane
- Circle the correct spelling. mystry mystery
- A synonym for **abandon** is: _____
destroy desert support
- Add the prefix **mis** to one word to make a new word.
able fire _____
- The contraction **they're** is made from the words:
_____ and _____
- Morning** is a homophone of _____.
- Separate **removal** into its syllables.

- The plural of **loaf** is: _____
- Circle the words that need capital letters.
at the north pole, january days are cold and dark.
- Add ! or ?
'Have you seen the northern lights' asked Hien.
- Add ! or ?
'There they are' cried Cara.
- How many nouns? Circle them.
A group of birds is sometimes called a flock.
- Circle the collective nouns.
A pack of dogs was chasing a herd of cattle.
- The collective nouns are: singular plural
A colony of penguins was attacked by a pod of seals.
- Which is correct? larger more large
Adult Emperor penguins are than adult Adelie penguins.
- Which is correct? ferociousest
 most ferocious
Leopard seals are one of the marine predators.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun group it refers to.
Female leopard seals are bigger than the males. They can weigh up to 600 kg.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun groups it refers to.
Natural predators of leopard seals are killer whales and great white sharks, but they are not their greatest threat.

MY SCORE

DAY 8

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
The wizard started his life as an ordinary boy.
- Circle the correct spelling. beleive believe
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? peice peace
- Circle the correct spelling. plastick plastic
- An antonym for **accept** is: _____
except reject receive
- Add the suffix **able** to one word to make a new word.
suit waste _____
- Write **practice** and **practise** in the correct places.
At music _____, we always _____ our scales.
- The prefix **inter** (**international**) means: in
 between
- In the dictionary, comes after **thought**.
 therefore through though
- Which word does not have the **oa** (boat) sound?
 elbow oboe bough smoke
- Add an apostrophe to show possession.
Mondays practice is the last one of the term.
- Circle the correctly punctuated phrase.
the teams' effort the team's effort
- Add a comma or commas to the sentence.
The enthusiastic dedicated team was well rewarded.
- Which pronoun matches the verb?
 I you it we they
Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain.
- Circle the verb group.
Many people would like to climb Mount Everest.
- Circle the verb group.
Many people have died on this mountain.
- The verb is in the: past tense present tense
People are still climbing Mount Everest.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Climbers prepare carefully for such a climb.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Families hope that climbers return safely.
- Circle the adverbial of time.
The summit of Mount Everest was first reached over 60 years ago.

MY SCORE

DAY 9

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
The guide showed us around the medieval castle.
- Circle the correct spelling. **userly** **usually**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **horse** **haorse**
- Circle the correct spelling. **voyage** **voyaje**
- A synonym for **caught** is: _____
entangled **released** **hidden**
- Add the prefix **im** to one word to make a new word.
possible **responsible** _____
- Write as a contraction.
does not _____
- Write the homophone of **heir**. _____
- Separate **ability** into its syllables.

- Write the plural of **calf**. _____
- Complete the punctuation.
At the end of the day the sun slipped out of sight.
- Add quotation marks to show what was said.
I can't believe you just did that! cried Ava.
- Add an apostrophe to show possession.
The cats tails swayed in unison.
- How many nouns? Circle them.
The name of a young swan is a cygnet.
- Circle the gender nouns.
A male swan is a cob and a female is a pen.
- Circle and write the collective noun. _____
There can be up to eight eggs in each clutch.
- Which is correct? **bigger** **more big**
Cobs are usually than pens.
- Which is correct? **protectiver**
 more protective
Swans are of their young than some birds.
- Circle the pronoun and the noun group it refers to.
Mute swans are quieter than other species but they make a lot of noise with their wings.
- Circle the pronoun and the nouns it refers to.
When they migrate, swans fly in a v-shaped formation called a wedge.

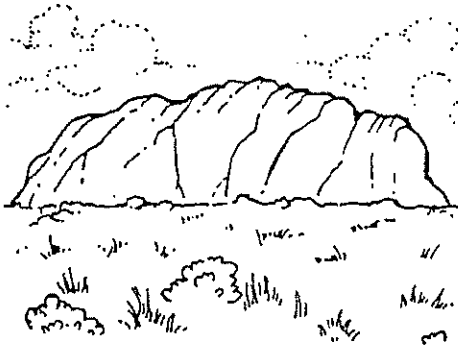
MY SCORE

DAY 10

- Correct the spelling mistake. _____
I change my books at the libery every week.
- Circle the correct spelling. **doesn't** **dosen't**
- Which word is spelt incorrectly? **caorse** **course**
- Circle the correct spelling. **urgent** **urggent**
- An antonym for **regular** is: _____
uniform **random** **always**
- Add the suffix **ation** to one word to make a new word.
inform **reverse** _____
- Write **break** and **brake** in the correct places.
The _____ on the cart could _____ if pulled too hard.
- The prefix **anti** (**anticlockwise**) means: **against**
 before
- In the dictionary, comes after **devour**.
 devious **devote** **devout**
- Which word does not have the **ew** (new) sound?
 queue **beauty** **hood** **feud**
- Complete the punctuation.
If you go to the library can I come too asked lan
- Add commas to the statement.
I have visited Thailand Vietnam France and Spain.
- Add an apostrophe.
Mum and Dads travel plans
- The pronoun matches the verb:
 I **you** **it** **we** **they**
World travel is the dream of many people.
- Circle the verb group.
The novel Around the world in 80 days was written by the French writer, Jules Verne.
- Circle and write the verb. _____
The book tells of a journey across the globe.
- The verb is in the: **past tense** **present tense**
Phileas Fogg is challenged to travel around the world in 80 days.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Fogg accepts the challenge eagerly.
- Circle and write the adverb. _____
Fogg and his servant, Passepartout, leave immediately.
- Circle the adverbial of time.
Eighty days later, Fogg's challengers wait with great hope that he will not succeed.

MY SCORE

1. Correct the spelling mistake. _____
Raise your hand if you know the anzer.
2. Circle the correct spelling. ocassion occasion
3. Correct the spelling mistake. _____
I am not userly late for school.
4. Circle the correct spelling. vareius various
5. A synonym for **entangled** is:
 caught released hidden
6. Add a prefix to give the opposite meaning.
_____agree _____mortal
7. Write as a contraction.
might have _____
8. Write the homophone of **practice**. _____
9. Circle the word with a different number of syllables.
bicycle calendar certain
10. Write the plural of **church**. _____
11. Add commas.
One day you will like carrots peas beans and onion.
12. Add the quotation marks to show what was said.
Please, may I have some more? asked Oliver.
13. Add an apostrophe to show possession.
The churches spires were silhouetted against the sky.
14. Circle the proper nouns.
The acting agency asked Brett and Joli to work again.
15. Circle the adjectives.
Joli is beautiful, tall and French but also rather rude.
16. Past, present or future tense? _____
Rehearsals for the play will begin in one week.
17. Adverbial of place or manner? _____
With grace and glamour, Joli swept on to the stage.
18. Circle and write the collective noun. _____
The cast included local men and women.
19. Comparative or superlative? _____
Joli was the most famous, but not the best actor.
20. Circle the negative verb.
Joli was not pleased by the audience response.
21. Correct the spelling mistake. _____
The libery closed early today.
22. Circle the correct spelling. surprise suprise
23. Rearrange the letters to make a word that means *move out of sight*.
aadeipprs _____
24. Correct the spelling mistake. _____
I will probbly go to the shops tomorrow.
25. An antonym for **doubtful** is: _____
certain unlikely impossible
26. Add the suffix that means **without**.
sense_____ fear_____
27. Write **allowed** and **aloud** in the correct places.
You are not _____ to read _____ in silent reading.
28. The prefix **mis** means: wrong below
29. In the dictionary, **engrave** comes before _____.
engine engulf enforce
30. Which word does not have an **oa** (*boat*) sound?
toe boast now globe
31. Complete the punctuation.
You will do as I say, Cotter! exploded Professor Drape
32. Add a comma to the statement.
Although I am young I have travelled a great deal.
33. Add apostrophes.
Mums and Dads parents.
34. Which word gives the adjective a stronger meaning?
To our great surprise, the train was unexpectedly early.
35. Circle the two non-count nouns.
All the traffic at the station made the air smell awful.
36. Choose the phrase. less busy less busier
The station is during the day than in the morning or evening.
37. Add the command verb. walk walks walked
Always _____ through the ticket barrier on the left.
38. Circle the adverbial of time.
The train will leave promptly at 3.15 pm.
39. Add the verb. caught caught caught
I would have _____ the earlier train but I was late.
40. Circle the proper nouns.
The train stopped at Usk, Gar and all stations to Chestle.



The Dreamtime

Aboriginal people believe that the Dreamtime, or the Dreaming, was the time of creation. It was the beginning of all land and life. Ancestral beings, or spirits, travelled around the earth, creating all forms of the landscape. The spirits, who were both human and animal, came from the sky and the ground to shape the rivers, rocks, mountains, deserts and forests. They also created people and animals.

Aboriginal people base their whole way of life on their belief in the spirits. The spirits gave them their customs, rules, laws and beliefs and their traditional songs, dances and rituals. They are the basis for their religious beliefs and hold great significance for the Aboriginal people.

After everything was created, the Ancestral beings returned to the land by forming themselves into creeks and pools. That is where they remain today.

1. Write the phrase that states the main idea of this information.

2. Briefly outline two other theories about the creation of the world.

3. Write the meaning of the following words:

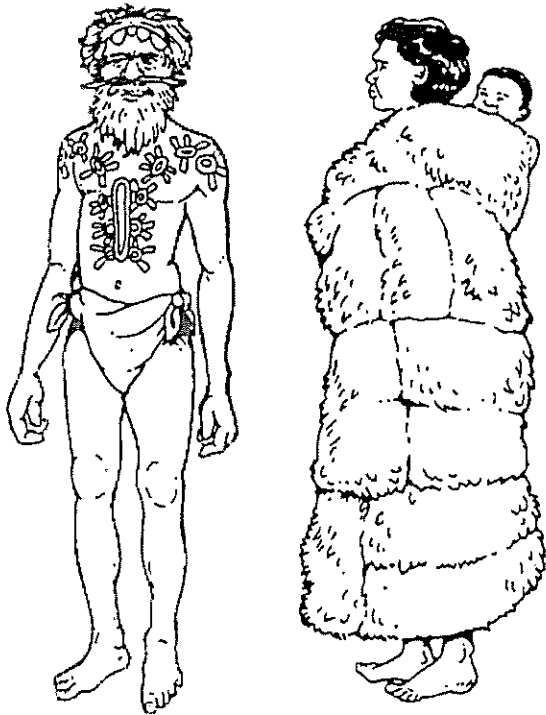
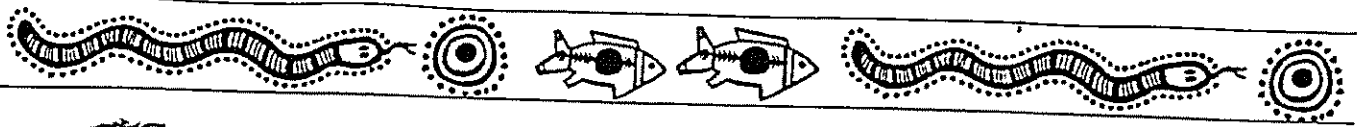
ancestor: _____

religion: _____

ritual: _____

4. Groups within society have different ideas on the creation of the world. How important do you think it is that one group is 'right' and the other 'wrong'? Do you think it will ever be proved beyond doubt and debate?

5. Design a jacket cover that could be used to promote a book written about the Dreamtime.

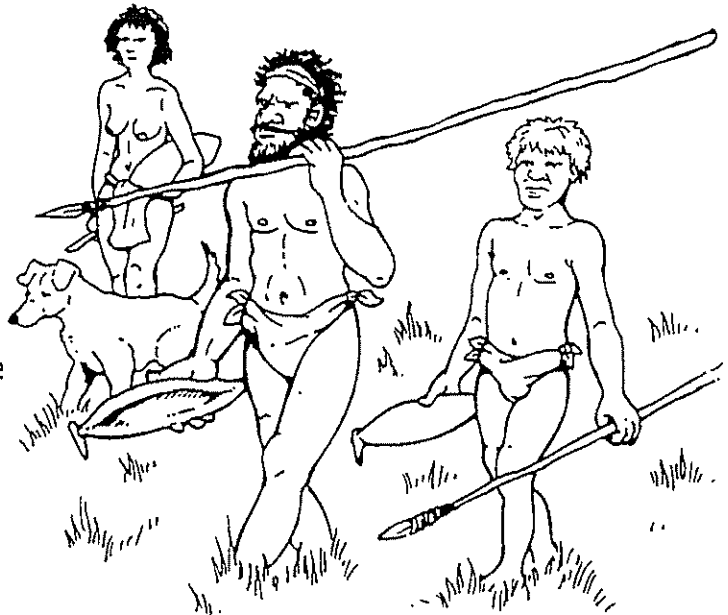


Clothing

The types of clothing we wear today are influenced by the various weather conditions. The Aboriginal people maintained a simple style of clothing. Depending on the climate, it was common for clothing to be very basic or consist of nothing at all. In some cases men wore a 'girdle' which was made from fur or twine. In different areas, the women wore an apron-type adornment made from leaves and possum skin. Decorations were worn by both men and women. The Aboriginal people often covered their children's bodies with an oil-based substance to guard them from the elements. Cloaks were also made for children from kangaroo or possum pelts.

Transport

In our modern times, there are various methods of transport available to us. Although Aboriginal people were a very nomadic people, they had no real form of transport available to them. If they needed to get to another place, they walked. Some groups who lived along the coastal areas built canoes made from wood, bark, branches and leaves. These canoes aided them in their fishing activities.



Shelter

Different people around the world have various types of shelter. Aboriginal people built simple shelters from trees. Trees were an important resource used for natural shade and building materials. Some shelters constructed included windbreaks and hollowed-out tree trunks. The Aboriginal people were very efficient in constructing these simple but effective shelters. On many occasions, sleeping under the stars was common and, when required, branches and animal hides were used for cover.



Clothing, Transport and Shelter

- Classify the information provided under the appropriate headings to compare traditional and modern forms of clothing, transport and shelter. Include illustrations for each comparison.

Clothing

Traditional	Modern

Transport

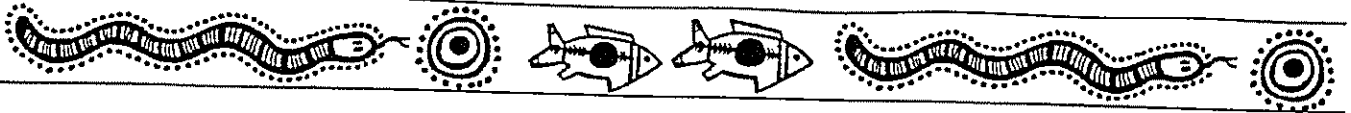
Traditional	Modern

Shelter

Traditional	Modern

The environment that the Aboriginal people lived in often directly affected their forms of clothing, shelter and transport. The environment and environmental conditions obviously affect the same aspects of life in modern society.

Design a travel brochure to highlight a particular area in Australia. Include required clothing, types of shelter available, methods of transport (for arrival, and duration of visit), climatic conditions and other points of interest.

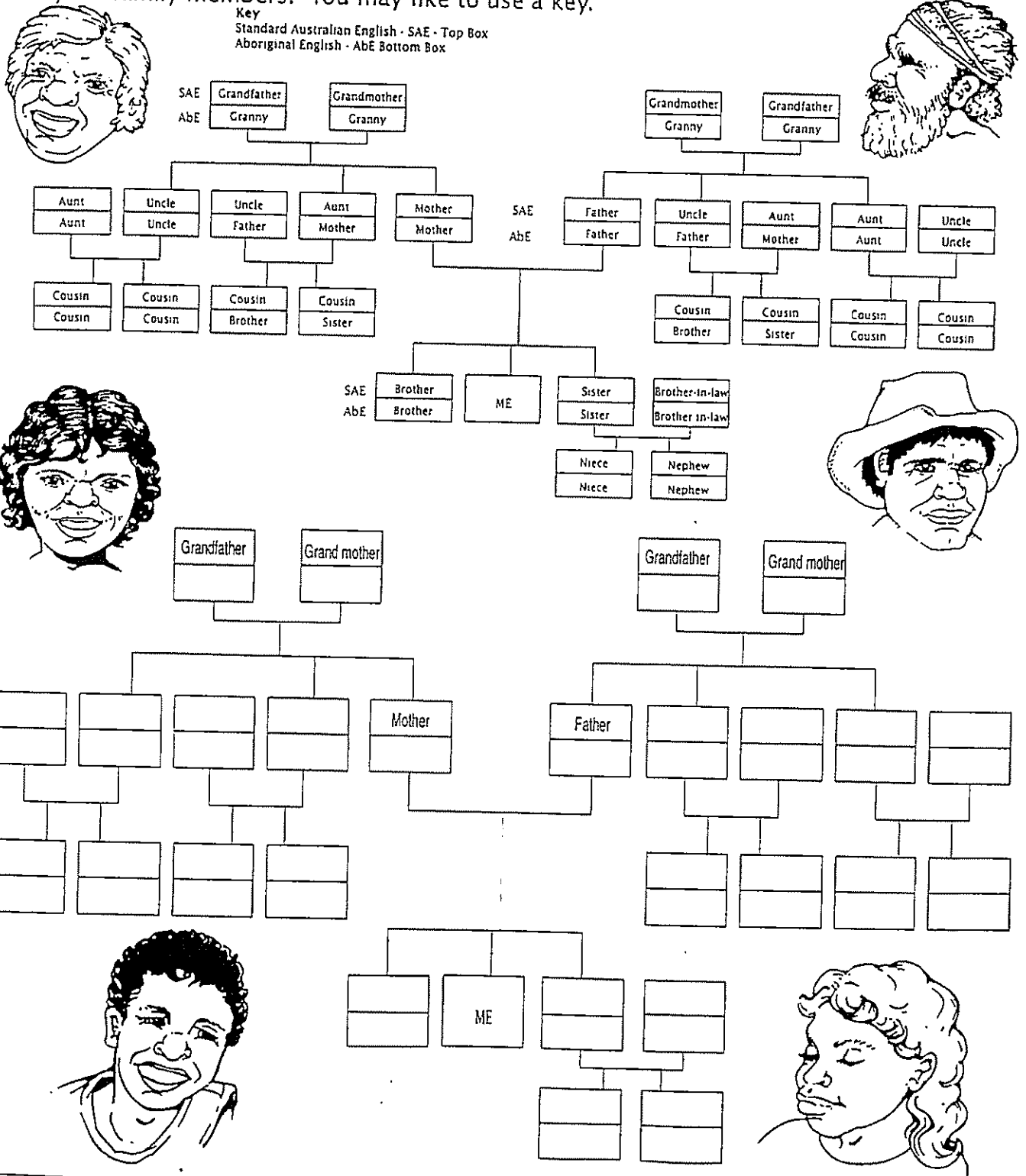


Kinship

The kinship system is a means by which Aboriginal groups indicate to their members the type of behaviour that is expected of them. Any person who comes into that group is given a kinship position, and this lets him or her and others know exactly how they should behave. In the Aboriginal kinship system a child may have more than one person whom they call mother, father, brother or sister. Everyone is thought of as being related to each other in some way. The kinship system also determines who may or may not marry whom.

1. Below is an example of part of a kinship structure. On the blank diagram, fill in your family members. You may like to use a key.

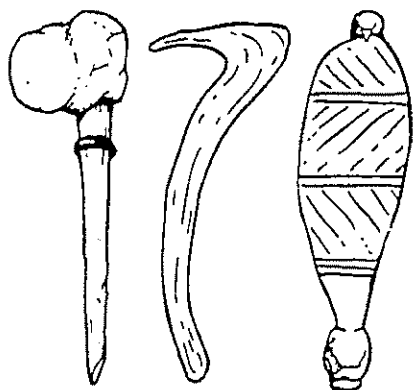
Key
 Standard Australian English - SAE - Top Box
 Aboriginal English - AbE Bottom Box



Tools

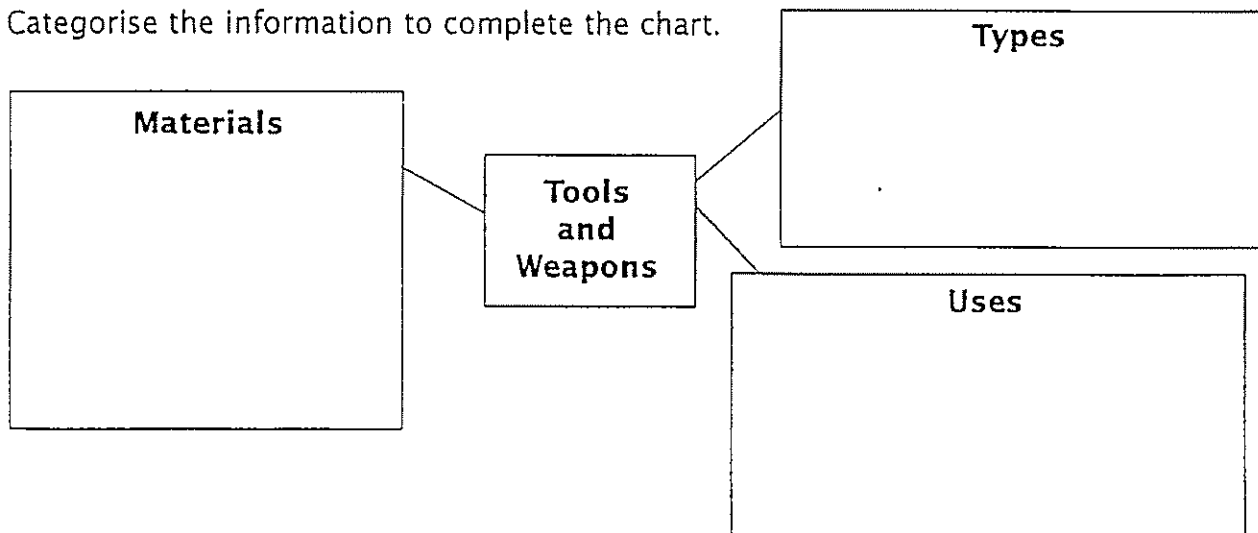
Aboriginal people had a diverse range of tools and weapons which they used for hunting, fishing and gathering food. They were nomadic people who often moved around because of the seasons and the availability of food and water.

The importance of a particular tool varied according to the type of hunting and gathering tasks it was used for. All the tools and implements were made by the Aboriginal people, and were developed according to the environment in which they were used. Sometimes, the important materials that were needed to make certain tools were not readily available, so these would be obtained through trade with other groups. The most common material used to make tools was stone. This ensured the tools would last longer. Other materials used included bone, hardwood, shells, plant fibre and animal sinew.



Some tools used for hunting and fishing include spears, spearheads, hatchets, knives, clubs, boomerangs, shields and woomeras. The clubs, shields and spears were also used in fighting, or as ceremonial objects in women's rituals. Boomerangs were used to kill birds and in sporting games. The woomera is a spear thrower that was always carried with the spears. It provided more power and accuracy when the spear was thrown.

1. Categorise the information to complete the chart.



2. Describe the importance of a woomera. _____

3. Explain the advantages of trading. _____

4. _____ was a common material for making tools. Why? _____

5. Choose a tool or weapon described above. Create an advertisement to place in the lost/ found section of a newspaper.



Food

Aboriginal people had an abundance of food ranging from fruit and nuts, to meat and fish. They had a well-balanced diet, obtaining all this food from the land. Because of the diverse range of environments within Australia, the Aboriginal people had a wide range of food to choose from.



Due to the changes in the seasons, the Aboriginal people travelled around. They were hunters and gatherers; therefore, they were aware of where to find the food and how to get it. Aboriginal people living on the coast ate different foods from those living in the desert. Coastal people were probably the more fortunate as they had a wider variety to choose from. Some of these foods were berries, wild plums, figs, yams, kangaroo, ducks, goanna, fish, shellfish and turtles. In the desert the Aboriginal people hunted and gathered for different food. Because the desert is a very hot and dry area, plant and animal life is sparse. The vegetation is spinifex grass and the available food is mainly lizards, rabbits and small mammals. Sometimes emus were available.

The preparation of the food consisted of grinding, cooking in the fire, roasting on the coals, steaming or boiling.

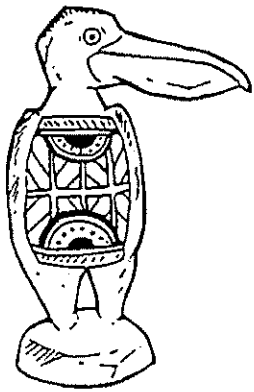
1. Complete the table by categorising each of the Aboriginal people's foods into one of the five food groups.

Meat	Fish	Fruit and Vegetables	Grains	Oils and Fat

2. Explain why the Aboriginal people's diet was so healthy compared to the average modern diet.

3. Compare the diets of the coastal and desert Aboriginal people.

4. List methods the Aboriginal people used to prepare and cook their food.



Carving and Sculpture

Carving and sculpture have been a part of the Aboriginal people's art for thousands of years. The Dreaming plays a significant part in the Aboriginal people's life and their art carvings reflect their strong beliefs. Rock carvings and tree carvings bear expressions from the past. Many implements and tools are now preserved in museums. Wooden implements used in everyday life such as carrying dishes, spears, boomerangs and shields were intricately carved with various designs.

Different types of tools were also carved in some areas of Australia. Sculptures were originally used for religious ceremonies by the Aboriginal people. In recent times, more sculptures of birds, fish and ancestral spirits have been produced. Sculptures were usually made from bark, fibre and various types of wood. Materials available varied in different parts of Australia. For example, in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, pearl shell was available for ornaments. Nuts from the boab tree were used to carve various designs.

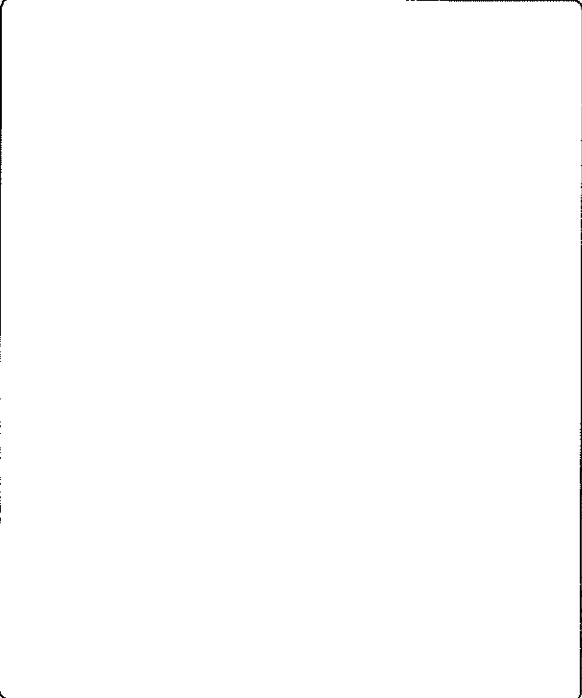
Carving emu eggs is now one of the most popular forms of carving. Aboriginal people today practise this technique and sell many of their designs to visiting tourists.

1. Different forms of art are popular all over the world. In your opinion, why does art hold such special significance to so many people?

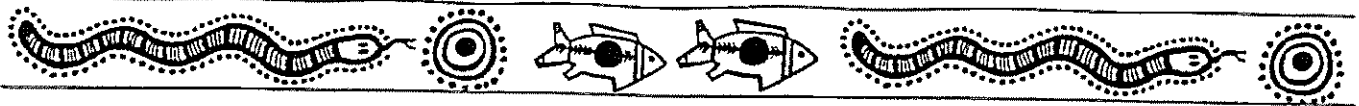
2. Make a list of items that Aboriginal people use to carve different designs.

3. Many of the Aboriginal people's sculptures have specific meaning to those who created them. If a sculpture could be erected at your school, describe what significance it could have, and the materials you would like to see used.

Draw what it may look like.

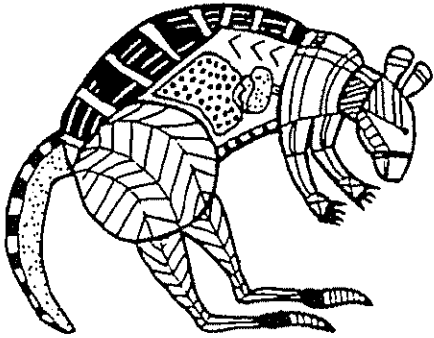


4. On the back of the page sketch a design that could be carved onto a boab nut.



Painting

Art plays an important part in the Aboriginal people's heritage. Although there are many forms of their art, the one that is probably the most important is painting. Throughout Australia the Aboriginal people have left a trail of colourful and interesting artwork on various formations. This is commonly known as rock art. These paintings are thousands of years old. Most of the paintings have some sort of meaning or story. The religious images represent spiritual ancestors and the Aboriginal people believe these are very sacred.



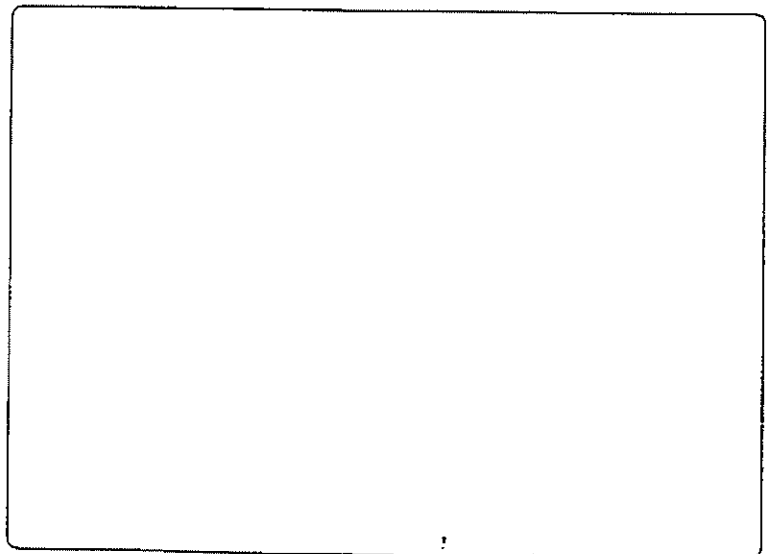
Aboriginal people used earth colours. The red was made from ochre and minerals, and the yellow from the dust of ants nests, minerals and fungus. Crushed charcoal or charred bark was used to make black, and white came from kaolin, which is a type of clay. The paint was applied with fingers, hands, blowing through the mouth or brushes made from chewed twigs. All these things were used by the Aboriginal people to make the rock paintings we see today.

1. What is one of the most important art forms to the Aboriginal people? _____
Why? _____

2. How did the Aboriginal people apply the paint to the rocks? _____

3. Make a list of colours the Aboriginal people used and the materials that were used to achieve these colours.

4. Use the above colours to create a dot painting of your own. Write a paragraph to describe the significance of your design.

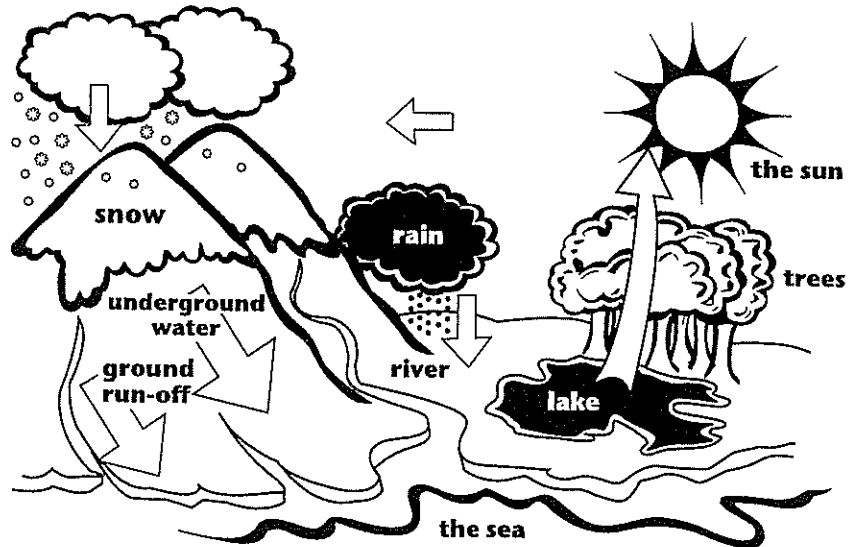


The water cycle

Read the text and answer the questions.

Grey clouds often bring rain, hail or snow. It's mostly rain which falls into rivers, lakes and oceans or onto land. We take water from lakes and rivers and also salt water from oceans to be desalinated. After treatment, the purified water is then piped to houses, factories and businesses. When the water has been used, drains carry waste water from showers, toilets, factories etc. to sewage treatment plants. There, it is again treated before any wastes are expelled far out to sea, using sewage outlet pipes.

The sun's rays heat land areas and though much rainwater seeps into the ground any shallow surface water soon evaporates into the atmosphere. Winds also help in the evaporation process. The sun's heat also causes water in lakes, oceans etc. to evaporate as water vapour. This rises high into cooler air and cools into droplets of water to form clouds. Air currents in the clouds move the droplets around and they merge to form larger drops. These are too heavy for the clouds to hold up and they fall as rain to fill up lakes, oceans etc. The whole cycle now starts all over again!



1. Why is waste expelled far out to sea?

2. Which word means 'soaks slowly' into the ground?

3. What do you think of cities/factories that expel untreated wastes into rivers/oceans?

4. How do large droplets form and become too heavy for clouds to hold?

5. Which word means 'a process which goes round and then repeats itself'?

6. When does the water vapour cool and form larger drops?

7. Suggest one way in which you could save water at home/in school.

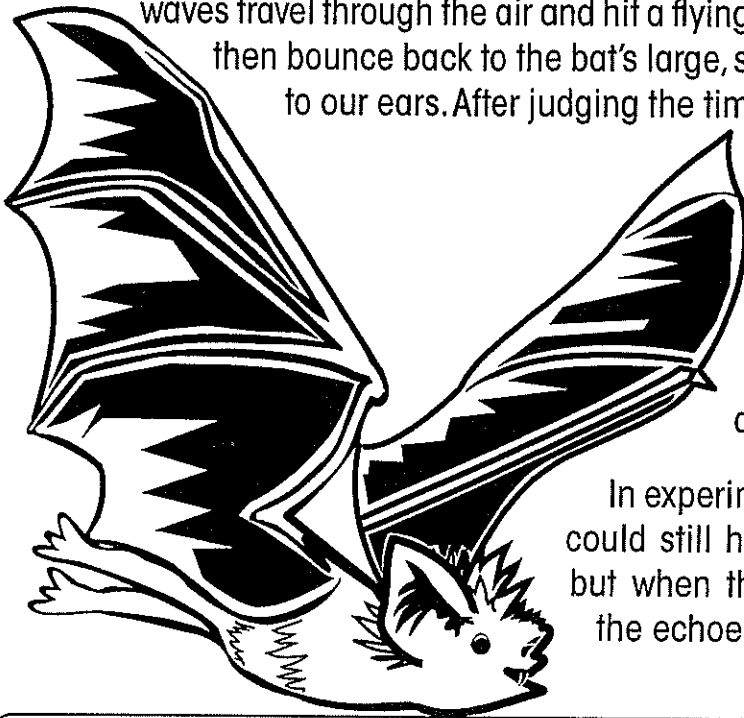
8. Give words from the text for: air, tubes, warmth, bigger, blend

The bat's echolocation system

Read the text and answer the questions.

Most bats fly at night, catching insects. Though they are nocturnal creatures, many can't see too well in the dark as their eyes are small and hidden by fur. As they fly, bats continually send out sounds, mostly too high for human ears. These high-pitched squeaks can only be 'heard' by the scientific instruments used by people studying the tiny mammals.

Some bats make the sounds through their mouth and other bats through their nose. The sound waves travel through the air and hit a flying insect or perhaps a tree branch. The sounds then bounce back to the bat's large, sensitive ears, just as an echo bounces back to our ears. After judging the time between echoes, a bat then uses its well-



developed brain to work out exactly where the insect or tree branch is. It can also tell how quickly the insect is moving and in which direction! This method of catching prey is called 'echolocation' and a bat using it can devour hundreds of mosquitoes and other insect pests each night!

In experiments many years ago, scientists found bats could still hunt insects when their eyes were covered, but when their ears were covered they couldn't hear the echoes.

1. Which word tells us bats come out at night?

2. How are bats useful to us?

3. How can scientists listen to the sounds bats make?

4. What does a bat use to locate where an insect is?

5. Which parts of their body do bats use to make sounds?

6. There is a saying: 'As blind as a bat'. Are bats blind?

7. Why can't we hear the sounds bats make?

8. Find words in the text for: concealed, bough, rapidly, eat, constantly.

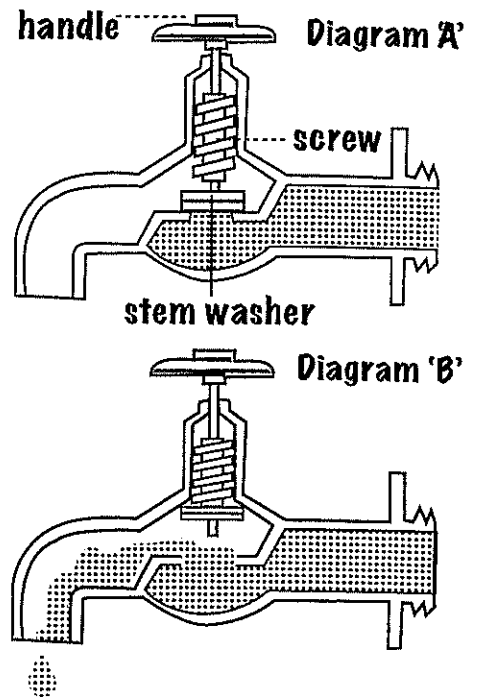
A garden tap

Read the text and answer the questions.

Isn't it marvellous when you water the garden to help your parents? You turn a tap on and water gushes out!

When you turn on the tap you move a valve with a washer on it. This opens a hole at the end of a waterpipe. The water authority or company provides this pipe to supply water to your house. The more you turn on the tap, the wider the hole becomes and more water under great pressure flows out.

Inside the tap is a stopper called a washer which can be made of rubber, plastic or other material. When the tap is turned off (Diagram 'A'), the washer seals off the waterpipe's opening and no water can flow. Turning the tap on lifts the valve and washer (Diagram 'B') and allows water to flow again. After some time a washer may deteriorate and allow water to drip out. Your parents would then have to replace it or buy a 'washerless' tap! This kind of tap has a metal ball or ceramic disc to control the flow of water. To change the jet of water to a fine spray, a nozzle on the end of your hose can be adjusted so you don't damage your plants or waste water!



1. Who supplies the water to your house?

2. Which diagram shows an open valve?

3. What happens if the washer begins to wear out?

4. Which kind of tap has a metal stopper?

5. If your parents don't want to replace a worn washer, what could they do?

6. What can you alter the position of in order to use a fine spray?

7. How many times a month do you help to water the garden?

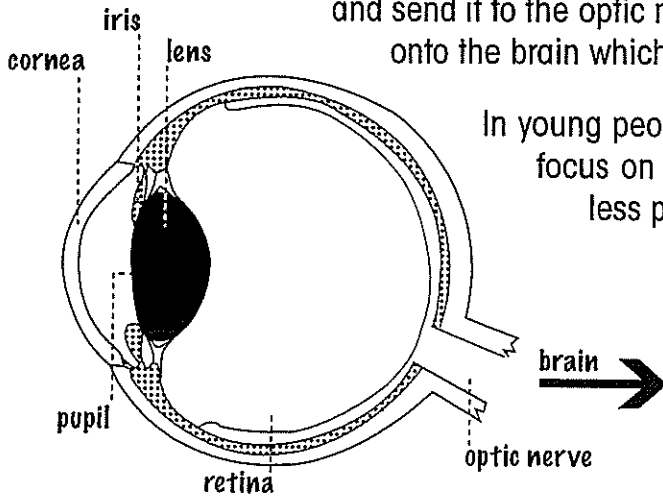
8. Write the names of some 'ceramic' objects. A dictionary may help!

9. Find words in the text for: alter, flows, raises, tube, wonderful

The human eye

Read the text and answer the questions.

At the front of your eye is the cornea. Its outer layer contains cells which, if damaged, can regrow very quickly. Inside the cornea are transparent layers of tissue which allow light to pass through, just like glass in a window! Behind the cornea is the iris which functions like a camera, opening and closing. This controls the amount of light coming through the pupil, a dark section in the centre of the iris. The pupil becomes smaller in bright sunshine to allow less light in. Behind the iris is the lens. This fine tunes the light onto a point on the retina at the back of the eye. Cells on the retina collect the light and send it to the optic nerve behind the eye. This nerve passes these signals onto the brain which works out at high speed what we are looking at!



In young people the retina is soft and pliable and allows them to focus on objects various distances away. In older people it is less pliable and spectacles may be needed to focus.

Another cornea task is to protect the eye. The eyelids and eyelashes also protect it by blinking and so keeping out dust. If a dust particle affects the eyeball, the tear ducts weep and wash out the irritation.

1. What word describes something that can be seen through?

2. When does the pupil become smaller?

3. What can irritate the eye?

4. Which nerve sends signals to the brain?

5. If the brain is where images seen are developed, what could the iris be seen as?

6. Which people usually have a soft, pliable retina?

7. Can you think of any ways you can look after your eyes?

8. Find words from the text for: acts, required, cry, middle, rapidly

9. Use a dictionary to find a word builder from 'optic', which means an eye expert.

The Red Cross

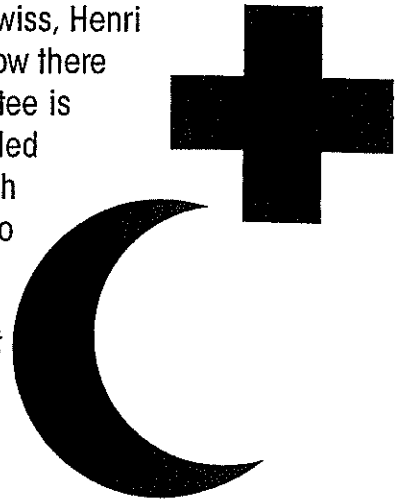
Read the text and answer the questions.

This international organisation was formed in 1863 after a young Swiss, Henri Dunant, saw a battlefield covered with dead and wounded soldiers. Now there are well over 100 Red Cross societies around the world. Its top committee is formed of well-known Swiss volunteers. In Muslim countries they are called Red Crescent societies and they also aim to reduce human suffering. Both groups have around 100 million volunteers worldwide and combine to hold an international conference every four years.

Chosen members from each country's Red Cross society and government officials from those countries attend regular meetings. They are held in Geneva, Switzerland, usually every two years, and delegates discuss any world problems and ways to solve them.

During peacetime, the Red Cross provides volunteers to aid victims of natural disasters such as earthquakes, forest fires and outbreaks of infectious diseases. It also provides blood donor services in many countries and serves in hospitals and first aid stations. In wartime, its nurses treat the wounded on both sides, and help fleeing refugees and prisoners of war. At a local level you will see its volunteers door-knocking or sitting patiently in shopping centres hoping for donations from the public.

To help the organisation, donations of money come from governments, large companies and each country's Red Cross society—this could include a donation from you or your family!



1. Why do you think the Red Cross head office is in Geneva, Switzerland?

2. How many years have passed since the Red Cross was formed

3. In which countries is the Red Cross called the Red Crescent? Give examples.

4. Which word in paragraph 2 means persons who attend a meeting?

5. When does the Red Cross help refugees?

6. Explain the difference between the Red Cross symbol and the Swiss flag.

7. The Red Cross attends many natural disasters not mentioned. Name some.

8. Find words from the text for: gifts, contagious, escaping, unite, help



Eminem

rap-artist, musician

(Detroit MC, Marshall Mathers)

Birthplace: Kansas City

Grammy Award-winning controversial hard-core rap artist who burst on the music scene with the release of 1999's *The Slim Shady LP*, a double platinum recording that shocked many with its lyrics about everyday social issues. However, his lyrics, Eminem

has earned praised for his nimble-tongued rhyming ability.

A high-school dropout, Eminem performed with a number of rap groups, including Soul Intent, before embarking on a solo career. In 1997 he released *Infinite* on an independent label. That same year he competed in several rap contests, placing second in Los Angeles' Rap Olympics. The rap community began to take notice. His *The Slim Shady EP* (1998) landed him guest appearances on MC Shabaam Sahdeeq's single "Five Star General" and Kid Rock's *Devil without a Cause* album. Impressed with Eminem's ability, Dr. Dre signed the rapper to his Aftermath label, and *The Slim Shady LP* was released in early 1999 and debuted at No. 3 on the *Billboard* charts. He is perhaps the first white rap artist to gain a wide following, as well as healthy record sales. He won two Grammy Awards in 2000 for Best Solo Performance for the single "My Name Is" and for Best Rap Album. Eminem's *The Marshall Mathers LP* was released in May 2000. While the album went straight to No. 1 on the *Billboard* charts, selling more than 1.7 million copies in its first week.

Questions

- 1) What is Eminem's real name? _____
- 2) In what part of the United States was Eminem born in? _____
- 3) What music awards has Eminem won? _____

- 4) What was the name of his first album? _____
- 5) Did Eminem complete high school? _____
- 6) Who signed Eminem to his first record deal? _____

- 7) What competition did Eminem come second in? _____

- 8) How many albums has Eminem sold? _____
- 9) When did the rap community begin to notice Eminem? _____

- 10) Complete the following sentence:
Eminem has earned _____.
- 11) In what year did Eminem burst onto the music scene? _____



Rowan Atkinson

comedian, actor

Born: 6/1/1955

Birthplace: Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England

Trained in electrical engineering at Oxford, Rowan Atkinson is known instead for his physical humour and verbal vitriol in British television comedies.

Atkinson's first role came in the sketch series *Not the Nine O'Clock News* (1980), which he developed into a starring role in the series of television appearances spoofing British history by following a single character, "The Black Adder", and his descendants through time. *The Black Adder* became a cult hit in the States through PBS and A&E, but Atkinson failed to gain a foothold in the American comedy scene until the release of *Bean* (1997) featuring a character he had created in another British sitcom, *Mr. Bean* (1989).

Atkinson is also remembered by American audiences for his role as the befuddled Father Gerald in *Four Weddings and a Funeral* (1994).

Questions

1) What was Atkinson originally trained to do? _____

2) What two things is Rowan Atkinson known for in his comic acting?

① _____

② _____

3) Match the phrases from the passage with the correct meaning:

Line	Phrase	Meaning
1	<i>physical humour</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> A television show that is watched very devotedly without fail by a loyal group of viewers
2	<i>verbal vitriol</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Poking fun at
4	<i>spoofing</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Facial expressions and movements that make you laugh
6	<i>cult hit</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Clever use of words
7	<i>foothold</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> A firm place from which to go forward

4) What was "The Black Adder" about? _____

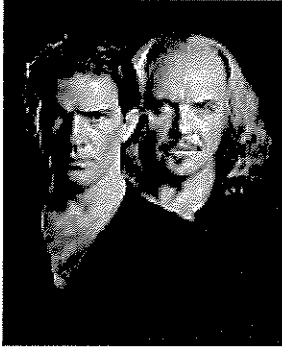
5) For what film has Rowan Atkinson become most well known in America? _____

6) List three British television series in which Rowan Atkinson has starred:

① _____

② _____

③ _____



Antonio Banderas

(José Antonio Domínguez Banderas)

actor, musician

Born: 10/8/1960

Birthplace: Málaga, Spain

This smouldering Spanish heartthrob first splashed onto the big screen in the USA in *The Mambo Kings* (1992) opposite Armand Assante, having worked in some twenty Spanish films in the 1980s and in the Spanish National Theatre before that. Though he did not speak English when he landed the role for *Mambo Kings*, he managed the part by learning all his lines phonetically.

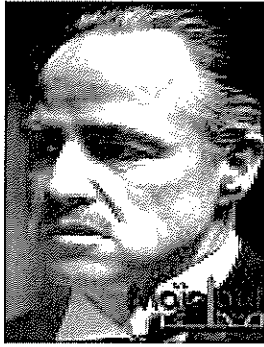
Following the success of this film, he quickly landed roles as a love interest both for men (Tom Hanks in *Philadelphia*, 1993; Brad Pitt in *Interview with the Vampire*, 1994) and women (*Desperado*, 1995, *The Mark of Zorro*, 1998). He met his wife, Melanie Griffith, while working on *Two Much* (1996), and rose to widespread recognition starring opposite Madonna as Ché in *Evita* (1997). Other films include *The 13th Warrior* (1999) and *Play It to the Bone* (1999). He made his directorial debut in 1999's *Crazy in Alabama*, which starred Griffith.

Questions

- 1) What background is Antonio Banderas from? _____
- 2) What acting experience had Banderas had prior to his role in *The Mambo Kings*? _____

- 3) How did he manage taking on an English-speaking role in *Mambo Kings* when he didn't actually speak English? _____

- 4) Has Banderas ever played a romantic role opposite another man? _____
- 5) Who is Antonio Banderas married to? _____
- 6) List two films starring Melanie Griffith in which Banderas has been involved:
 - ① _____
 - ② _____
- 7) Name three other actors or actresses with which Banderas has starred:
 - ① _____
 - ② _____
 - ③ _____
- 8) Write down three points about Antonio Banderas based on your reading:
 - ① _____
 - ② _____
 - ③ _____



Marlon Brando

actor

Born: 3/4/1924

Birthplace: Omaha, Nebraska

Marlon Brando was an Academy Award-winning actor who's inward looking style and rough but sexy appeal established him as one of Hollywood's most respected actors.

Brando was a practitioner of Method acting and appeared in *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1951), *On the Waterfront* (1954) and *The Godfather* (1972). He won the Best Actor Oscar for *The Godfather* but refused the award in protest of Hollywood's treatment of Native Americans.

Died: 7/1/2004



Questions

1) What is Marlon Brando known and remembered for as an actor?

2) What style of acting did Brando practise? _____

3) In which category did Brando win an Academy Award? _____

4) For what film did he receive this Oscar? _____

5) Why did Brando refuse to accept his Award? _____

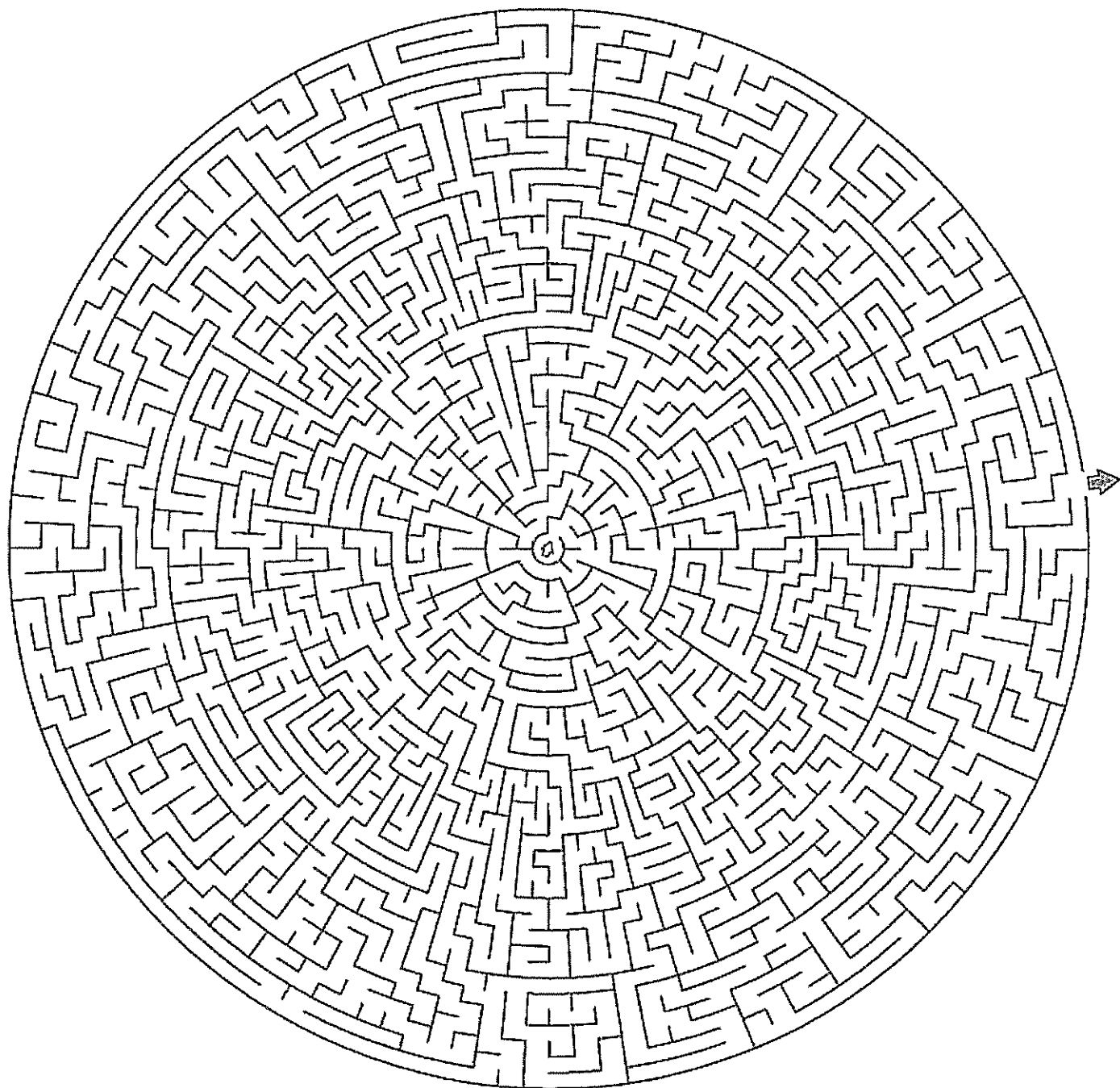
6) List the three films mentioned in the passage in alphabetical order:

① _____

② _____

③ _____

7) How old was Marlon Brando when he died? _____

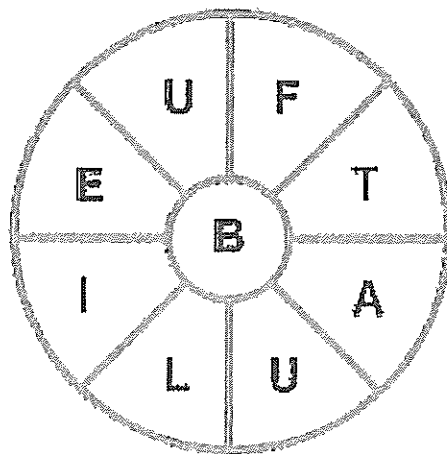


PUZZLE CHOICE

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HUB-WORDS 09

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



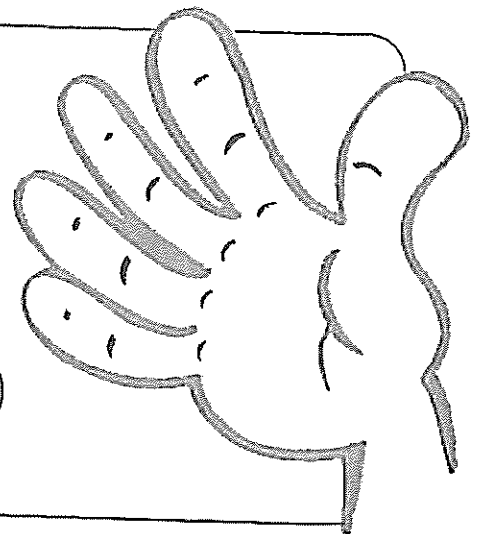
© Puzzle Choice

[Solution](#)

10. THE BODY

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

1. You see with these (4)
2. Allows the leg to bend (4)
3. On top of your neck (4)
4. You walk on these (4)
5. You pick things up with these (5)
6. Tissue that allows us to move (6)
7. This pumps blood around the body (5)
8. This hard material part makes up the skeleton (4)
9. Also known as the navel (5, 6)
10. They are on the end of your fingers (11)



SUDOKU

Place a number from 1-9 in each empty cell so that each row, each column and each 3 x 3 block contains all the numbers from 1-9.

A

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

B

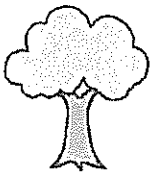
4						5		
2			7	6				3
		6		5	1	4	8	
		4	6	2	9			
			4	1	5	2		
	1	8	5	4		3		
5				8	6			1
		3						2

C

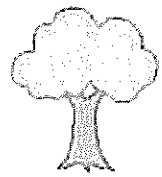
	2					6	4	
	5	1						9
		8		2				1
			2		6			
1			3			9		
		6	8	4	9			
	4		7			3	5	
7		5					2	8
	6			5				

D

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



Tree Word Scramble



1. ogdowdo
2. ceehb
3. nlatwu
4. itraocp
5. urmelbyr
6. octootnodw
7. laceyuustp
8. hrcery
9. ibchr
10. uctthesn
11. hcirkoy
12. liwowl
13. pelpbraac
14. erdoowd
15. sutcol
16. lmepa
17. byukcee
18. iaonamlg
19. cdear
20. lmap

SIMPLY PUZZLES

67

4 letters

AEON
HALT
LEST
OATH
SLIM

7 letters

ADIPOSE
INSURER
OSSICLE
SHERBET
TEMPERA

5 letters

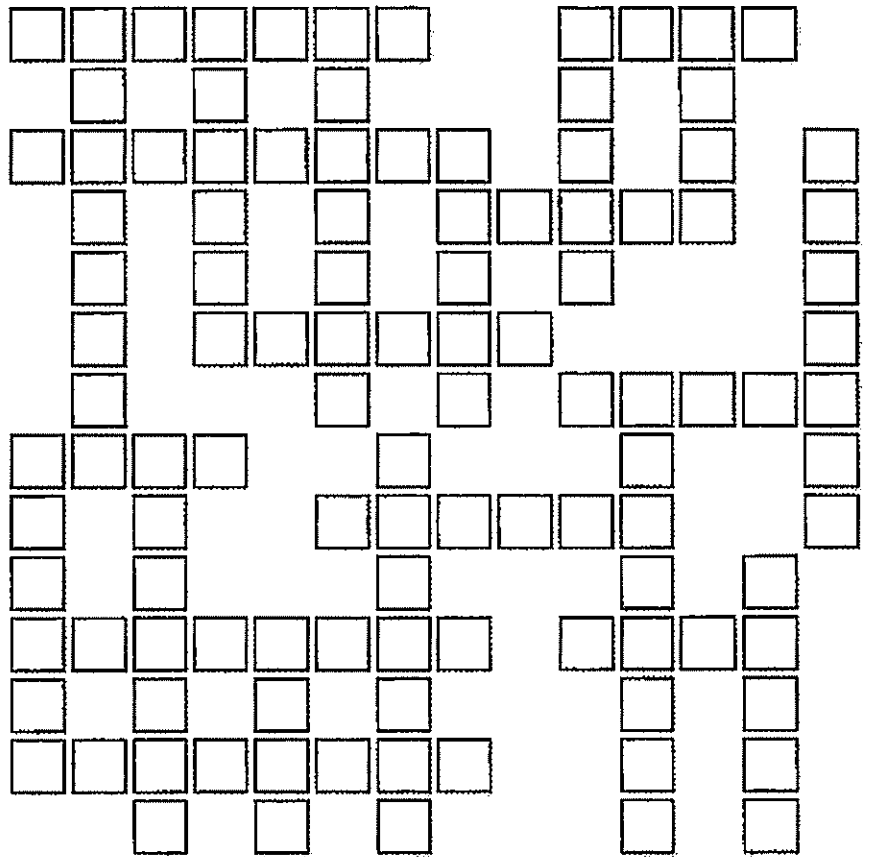
LUCID
OPIUM
SPARE
STORY
TOPIC

8 letters

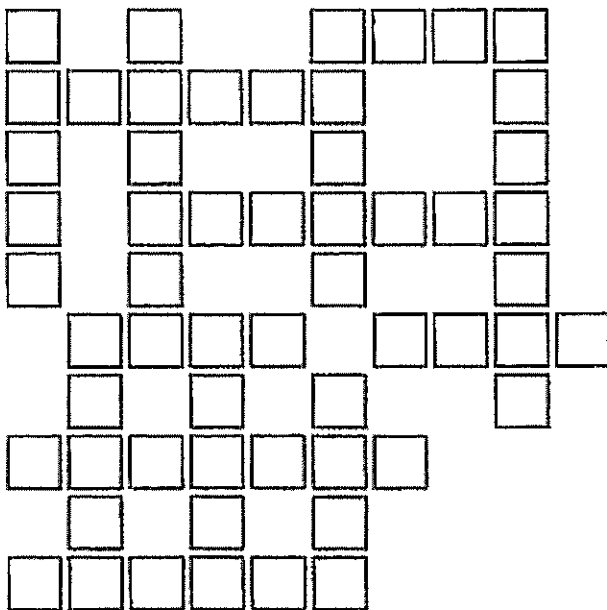
DERISIVE
EPILOGUE
ORNAMENT
PODIATRY
SPLUTTER

6 letters

ACCESS
EYELID
PLAQUE
UNCLAD



68



4 letters

ACID
FLAB
HALF
STUB

6 letters

ADVERB
INHALE
PHYSIC

5 letters

ACRID
FERAL
IMBUE
LIKEN

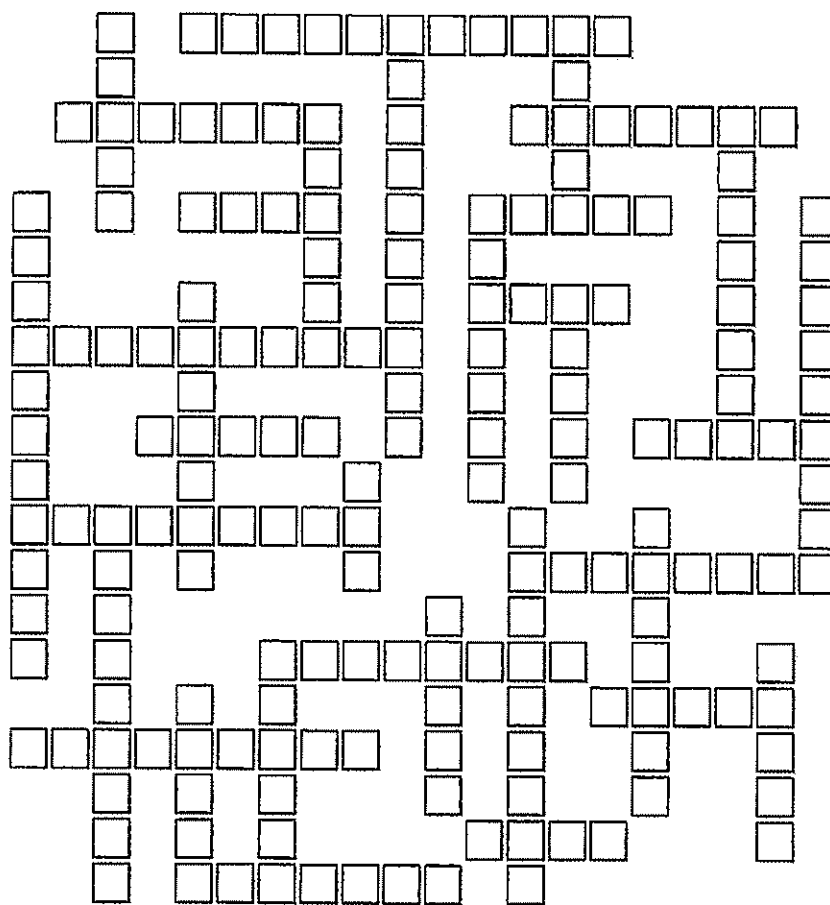
7 letters

BEGUILE
SHIATSU
TRIBUTE



GET YOUR SKATES ON

Get your skates on and start solving this puzzle all about ice skating.



3 letters

SET

4 letters

FLIP

LUTZ

SOLO

5 letters

ARENA

GLIDE

MUSIC

PIVOT

RULES

SLIDE

SPEED

SPINS

STEPS

TWIST

6 letters

OUTFIT

SCORES

7 letters

DISPLAY

FIGURES

ICE RINK

SALCHOW

SEQUINS

SIT SPIN

8 letters

AUDIENCE

OLYMPICS

PRACTISE

9 letters

COLOURFUL

PIROUETTE

PROGRAMME

SPECTACLE

TECHNIQUE

10 letters

DOUBLE AXEL

PERFECT SIX

11 letters

COMPETITION

OUTSIDE EDGE

19

FLAT AS...

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

FACILITY
FACTUAL
FAITHFUL
FALLOUT
FALSETTO
FANLIGHT
FATEFUL
FATHERLY
FAULTY
FIBRILLATE
FICTIONAL
FILAMENT

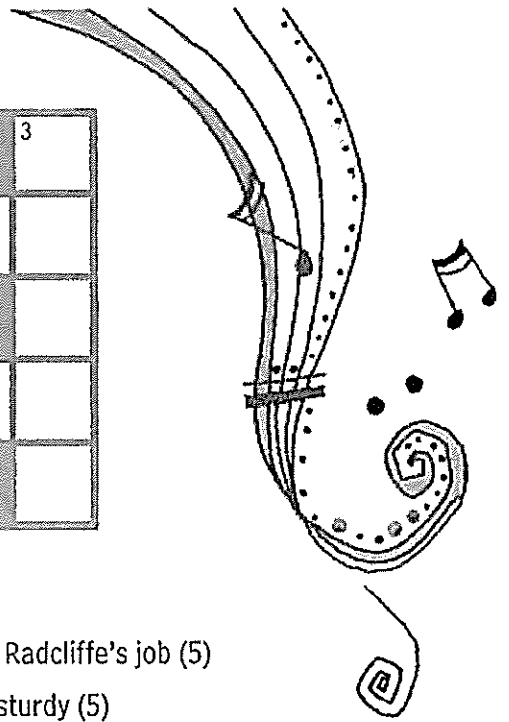
FINALIST
FISHTAIL
FLAGEOLET
FLAGRANT
FLAGSTONE
FLASHLIGHT
FLASHLIGHT
FLATFISH
FLATMATE
FLATTEN
FLATWORM
FLAUTIST
FLIPPANT

FLIRTATION
FLOODGATE
FLOTSAM
FLUCTUATE
FLYPAST
FLYTRAP
FOOTPLATE
FORECASTLE
FORESTALL
FORMALITY
FRAILTY
FRAUDULENT

11



1		2		3
4				
5				



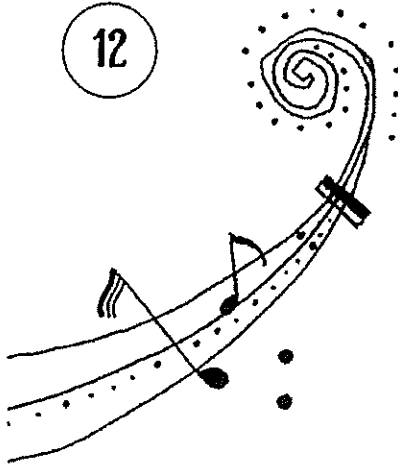
ACROSS

- 4. Cape (5)
- 5. Keyboard instrument found in churches (5)

DOWN

- 1. Daniel Radcliffe's job (5)
- 2. Hard, sturdy (5)
- 3. North American animal that can spray a foul scent (5)

12



1	2	3
4		
5		

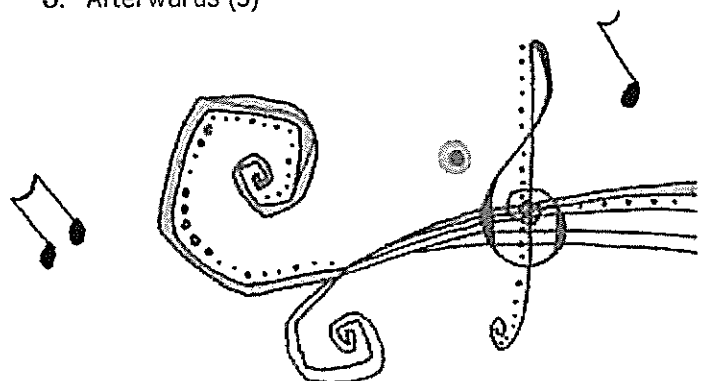


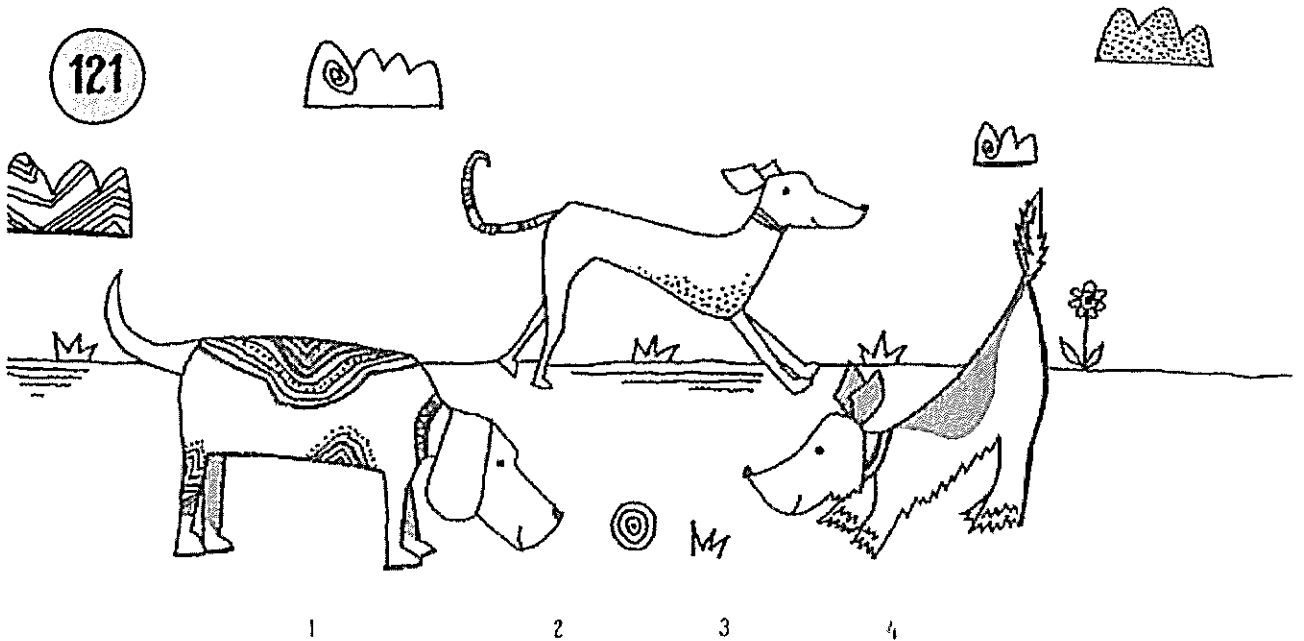
ACROSS

- 1. Range of musical notes increasing in pitch (5)
- 4. Woodwind instrument (5)
- 5. Entrances (5)

DOWN

- 2. Instrument like a large violin, played sitting down (5)
- 3. Afterwards (5)





ACROSS

- 1. Curly-haired dog (6)
- 5. Boatyard (4)
- 6. Dog bred to fetch things, such as a Labrador or Golden _____ (9)
- 8. Thin racing dog (9)
- 12. Gemstone (4)
- 13. Heroic dog in books and movies (6)

DOWN

- 1. Raised walkway above the sea (4)
- 2. Word that starts a letter (4)
- 3. Boundary (4)
- 4. TV, monitor (6)
- 7. A continent (6)
- 9. Shout, holler (4)
- 10. If you're unlikely to achieve something, the _____ are against you. (4)
- 11. Great _____, tall dog breed (4)

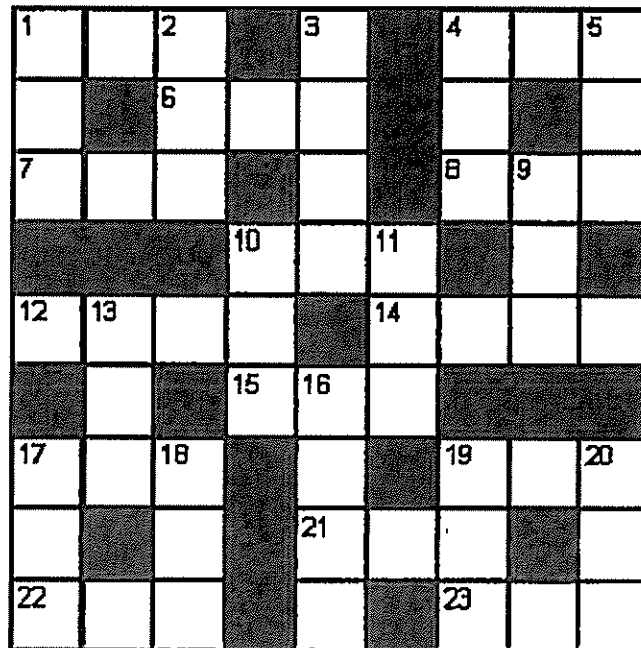


PUZZLE CHOICE

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[Menu](#)

No 10

Number Cruncher



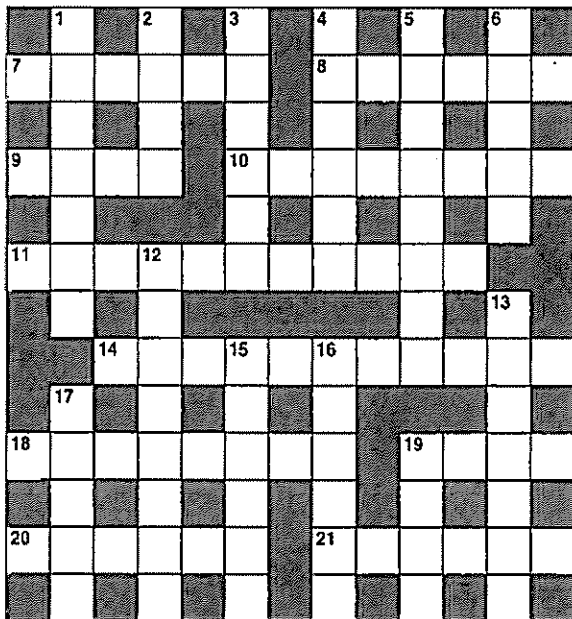
Across

1. 10 across minus 180
4. Nine dozen
6. 4 across plus four
7. Four times 4 across
8. 21 across doubled
10. 8 across minus twenty-eight
12. 3 down plus eighty-six
14. 5 times nine down
15. 5 times 6 across
17. 15 across minus eight
19. Months in eleven years
21. Seconds in three minutes
22. 9 down plus 170
23. Three times 11 down

Down

1. Months in twelve years
2. 19 down doubled
3. 16 down minus seven
4. 13 down minus 102
5. 22 across minus thirty
9. Minutes in eleven hours
10. 2 down plus 183
11. 18 down minus ten
13. 14 across divided by twelve
16. 23 across times nine
17. 19 across times four
18. Minutes in four hours
19. 19 across minus twenty-six
20. 1 across plus 108

QUICK CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- 7 Artist's workspace (6)
- 8 Fragrant shrubs (6)
- 9 Addition sign (4)
- 10 Relocation (8)
- 11 Rail track measurement (6,5)
- 14 Succinctness (11)
- 18 Morning-after feeling (4-4)
- 19 Bridle strap (4)
- 20 Wrench (an ankle or wrist) (6)
- 21 ___ Rouge, Paris club (6)

DOWN

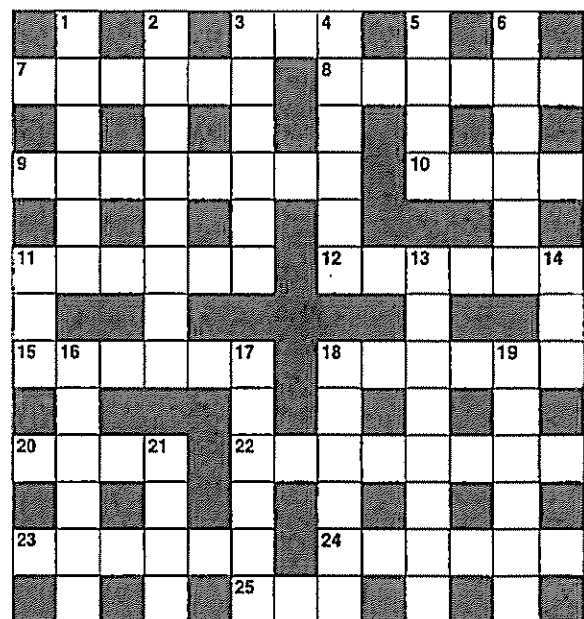
- 1 Astral (7)
- 2 Betting ratio (4)
- 3 Grovel (6)
- 4 Llama-like animal (6)
- 5 Camera's lighting accessory (8)
- 6 Farmland units (5)
- 12 Kit for crowd controllers (4,4)
- 13 Widely used painkiller (7)
- 15 ___ in, giving way (6)
- 16 Use too little (6)
- 17 Short and stout (5)
- 19 Flour and butter sauce (4)

ACROSS

- 3 Coxcomb (3)
- 7 Famous sports-car make (6)
- 8 Age at which you become an octogenarian (6)
- 9 Regain with effort (4,4)
- 10 Attack (4)
- 11 Validate (6)
- 12 ___ emperor, butterfly with blue-red wings (6)
- 15 Female parent (6)
- 18 Commotion (6)
- 20 Body extremities (4)
- 22 In an articulate way (8)
- 23 Standing by, available for duty (2,4)
- 24 Decorative tuft (6)
- 25 Was recumbent (3)

DOWN

- 1 Spanish rice dish (6)
- 2 Be heavier than (8)
- 3 Monastery (6)
- 4 Rally (4,2)
- 5 Food thickener from seaweed (4)
- 6 In your own time (2,4)
- 11 Bacardi, eg (3)
- 13 Impetuosity (8)
- 14 Night before (3)
- 16 Atlantic and Pacific, eg (6)
- 17 Top up (6)
- 18 Coconut chocolate bar (6)
- 19 Flowering water plants (6)
- 21 Rubber mouthpiece on a baby's bottle (4)



WORDSEARCH PUZZLE BOOK 1

DISASTERS

AIR CRASH

ANTHRAX

AVALANCHE

BOMBS

CAR CRASH

DROUGHT

EARTHQUAKE

EPIDEMIC

EXPLOSIONS

FAMINE

FIRE

FLOOD

GLOBAL WARMING

HAILSTORM

HIT AND RUN

HURRICANE

KIDNAP

LANDSLIP

MUDSLIDE

NUCLEAR

PLAGUE

POWER CUT

QUICK SAND

SHARK ATTACK

SHIP WRECK

TERRORISM

TORNADO

TWISTER

TYPHOON

VOLCANO

WAR

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

WORDSEARCH PUZZLE BOOK 1

IN THE GARDEN

AWNING	DECKING	HANGING BASKET	PLANTERS	SUMMERHOUSE
BARBECUE	FENCE	HEDGE	POND	SWING
BENCH	FLOWERS	HOE	RAKE	TREE
BIRD TABLE	GARDENER	HOSE	SECATEURS	TRELLIS
BORDERS	GATE	LAWN	SHEARS	TROWEL
BOWER	GAZEBO	LAWNMOWER	SLIDE	WASHING LINE
BUSHES	GNOME	PADDLING POOL	SOIL	WATER FEATURE
CLIMBING FRAME	GRASS	PATIO	SPRINKLER	WATERING CAN
COMPOST	GREENHOUSE	PAVING	STATUE	WEEDS
CONSERVATORY	HAMMOCK	PERGOLA	STRIMMER	WINDOW BOX

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



