



TIMES

creative

ENGLISH

for primary schools

ypuq v
a ho e q h u
plu r a l y a r b q a
a c a g u k m c r a
x p a r g u k m c r a
y u j v c u k m c r a
b e x m r a u v n o n t a
e g m r f k w s c n
a r p t
m a
k i z
r s a
m t e n s e u

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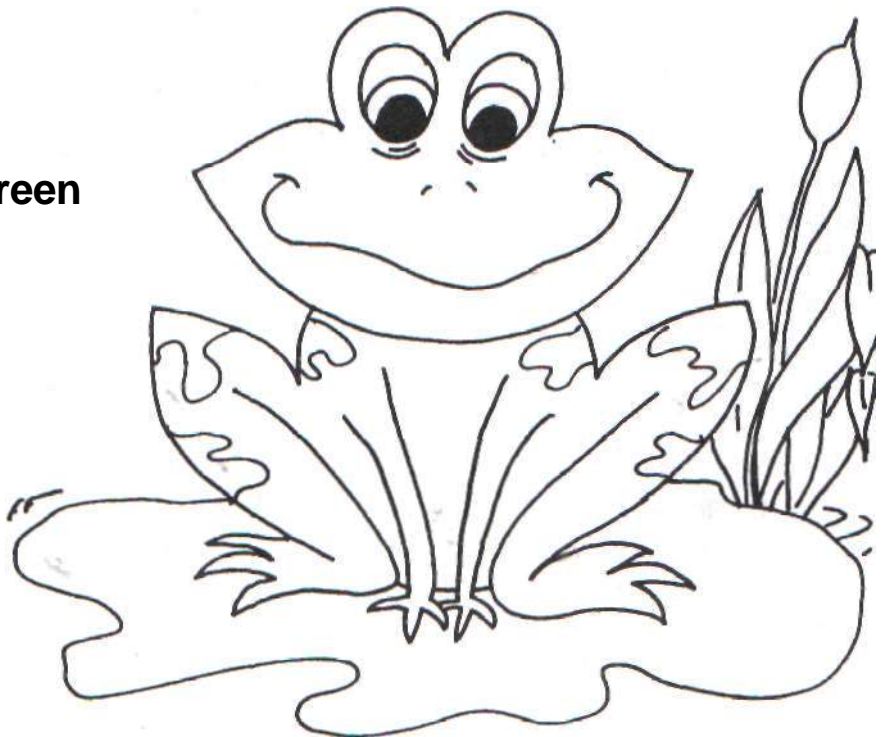
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FROGS

One day I went to the park. I played on the swings and in the sandpit. I walked down to the pond. I saw ducks swimming on the water. I saw a mother frog sitting on a log. She was big and green. She said, 'Croak, croak'.

The mother frog can lay jelly eggs. Tadpoles will hatch out of the frog eggs. I saw some tadpoles swimming in the water. They can swim very fast. They can hide in the reeds. I like to catch tadpoles. One day the tadpoles will grow legs. They will soon be big green frogs too.

**I'm a frog.
Colour me green
and yellow.**



Answer the questions



1. What were the ducks doing in the park?

2. Where was mother frog sitting?

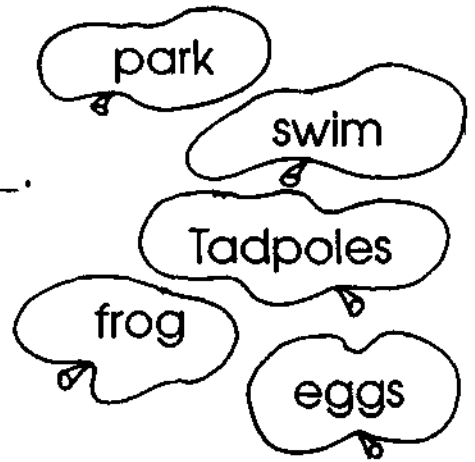
3. What colour was mother frog?

4. Where do tadpoles like to hide?

5. What do tadpoles change into?

Missing words

I went to the _____.
I can see a big, green _____.
She will lay some _____.
_____ hatch out of eggs.
A tadpole can _____ fast.



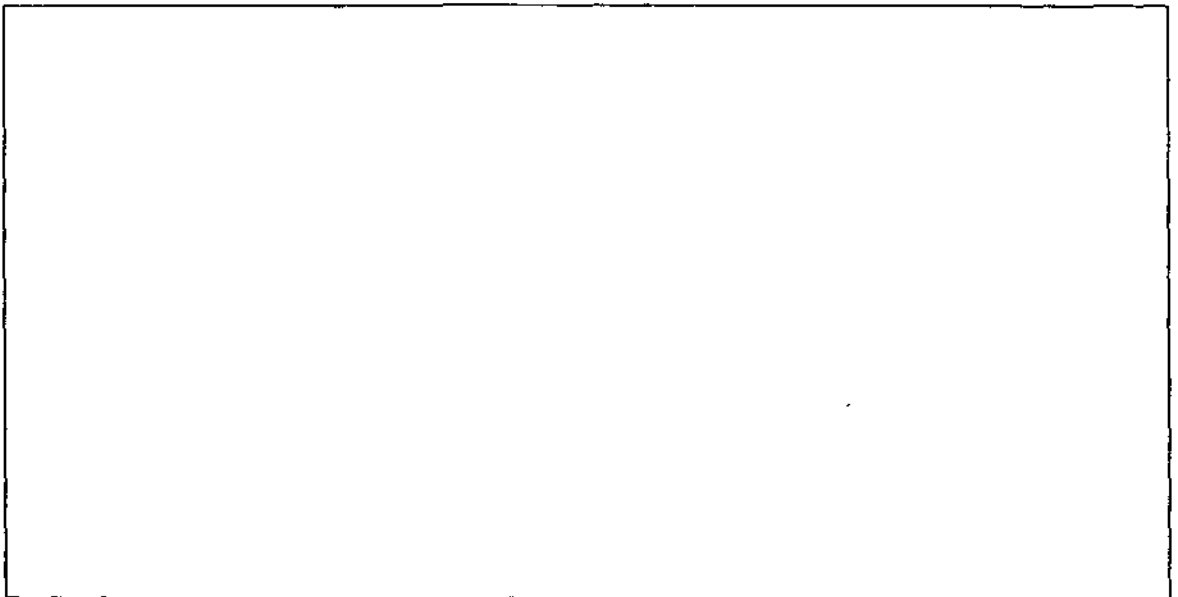
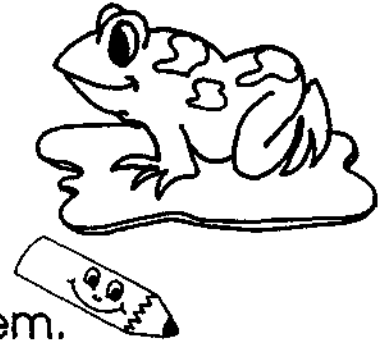
Unjumble these words

nopd _____
pletdoa _____
cduk _____

grof _____
geg _____
msiw _____

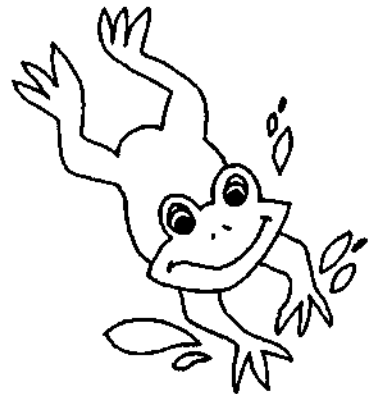
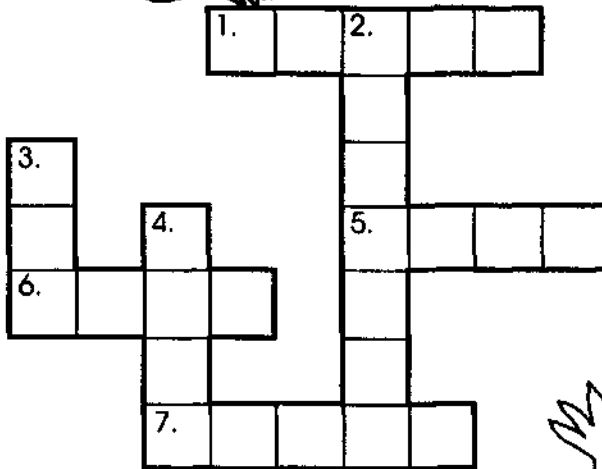
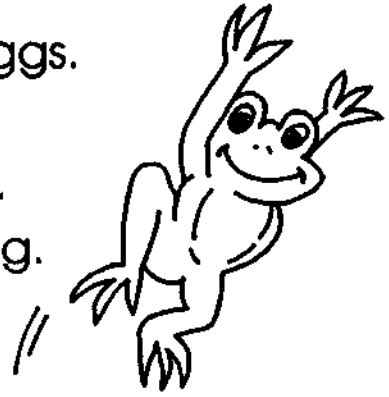
Read and draw

Two big frogs sit in a pond.
A little yellow duck is looking at them.



Across

1. Tadpoles _____ out of eggs.
5. Frogs can live in a _____.
6. We can play at the _____.
7. I can see a big, _____ frog.



Down

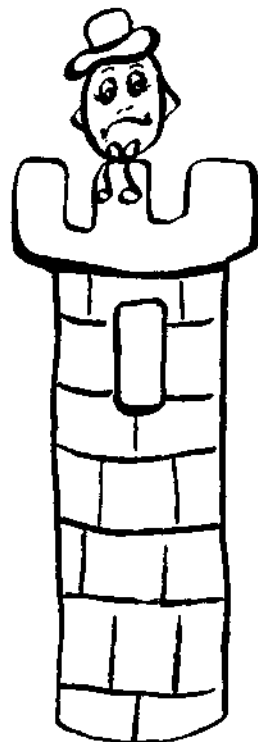
2. A baby frog is a _____.
3. A frog can move like this.
4. It lives in a pond and goes 'Croak, croak'.



ANTONYMS (1)

Write the **opposite** to finish these sentences.

- Please _____ the door.
(open)
- The baby is _____.
(awake)
- I came _____ in my race.
(last)
- The car was very _____.
(clean)
- Turn _____ the _____ tap.
(off) (hot)



Match the **opposites**.

good
up
in
fast
on
old
winter
float

new
down
off
summer
bad
sink
out
slow



Select the correct opposite word and write it in the dotted box.

dirty		walk	
near		work	
sharp		whisper	

far

shout

play

blunt

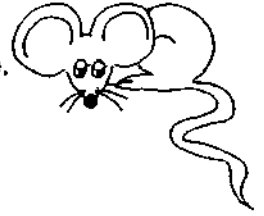
run

clean



ANTONYMS (2)

Write out each sentence, changing the underlined word to its **opposite**.



1. The boy ran down the stairs.



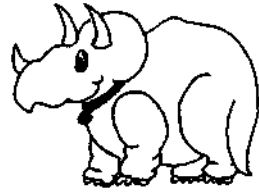
2. The baby began to laugh.

3. The white bucket is full.

4. The class was very noisy.

5. Mary was very happy after the party.

Dinosaurs were very big. They were of many different shapes and sizes. Many of them had large teeth. There are no dinosaurs alive any more. However, we can find models and skeletons of them at the museum. Today, many children own dinosaur toys.



1. Where would you go to find a dinosaur today?

Would it be alive or dead? _____

2. Describe the teeth of many dinosaurs.

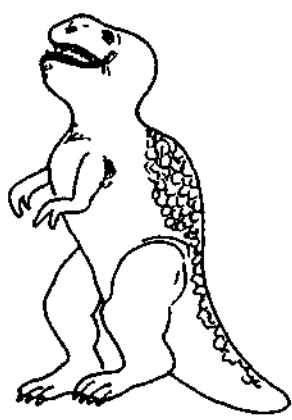
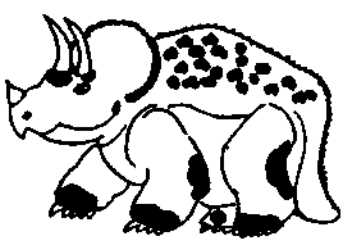
3. Were all dinosaurs the same when they lived on earth?

Do you like dinosaur toys? _____

4. Why do you think many children like to have dinosaur toys?

Draw a picture of a dinosaur in the space below.
Write a sentence about your picture.





EXTENSION - COMPOUND WORDS

Match the words in column 1 with words in column 2 to make a longer word. Write the longer word in column 3.

For example, **sea + horse = seahorse**. These words are called **compound words**.

column 1	column 2	column 3
1. water	fire	
2. over	paper	
3. hill	car	
4. over	guard	
5. foot	hearted	
6. sand	fall	
7. sand	shoe	
8. under	side	
9. land	ball	
10. motor	bird	
11. under	lord	
12. sand	path	
13. over	due	
14. foot	paper	
15. warm	melon	
16. lady	board	
17. mud	coat	
18. camp	bag	
19. water	ground	
20. wall	cover	

Make up five other compound words.



SYNONYMS (1)

A synonym is a word that is nearly the same in meaning to another word. For example, *little* and *small*.

Draw a balloon around the word that has nearly the same meaning.

1. **quick**

run



2. **tiny**

small

fly

3. **close**

open

shut

4. **easy**

simple

hard

5. **smile**

grin

chuckle

6. **talk**

chatter

laugh

7. **mend**

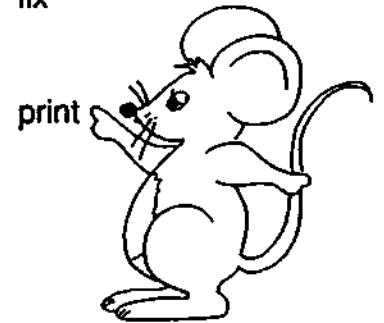
make

fix

8. **write**

talk

print



 Write a sentence with each word.

bumpy _____

rough _____

What do the people below use in their work? Draw a line to match them up.

baker
jockey
pilot
carpenter
fisherman
gardener
plumber
umpire

wrench
whistle
horse
rod
spade
aeroplane
oven
hammer



Answer Yes or No.

1. Does a doctor bake bread? _____
2. Does a farmer grow wheat? _____
3. Does a mechanic cut your hair? _____
4. Does a dentist mow lawns? _____
5. Does a jockey ride on a pig? _____
6. Does a butcher sell vegetables? _____
7. Does a vet treat sick animals? _____
8. Does a fisherman drive a bus? _____

 Draw a picture of something these people use.

librarian	chemist	artist
police officer	astronaut	deep-sea diver



ALPHABETICAL ORDER (1)

Write this group of jumbled words in alphabetical order.

dollar

bone

cent

able

few

grape

every

eleven

island

June

army

cry

hurry

dear

gift

bean

jelly

insect

flood

happen

1. _____

11. _____

2. _____

12. _____

3. _____

13. _____

4. _____

14. _____

5. _____

15. _____

6. _____

16. _____

7. _____

17. _____

8. _____

18. _____

9. _____

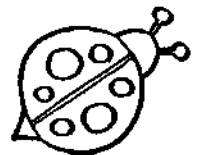
19. _____

10. _____

20. _____



Unjumble these words and put them in alphabetical order.
nilo, ulck, wain, dnla, labm





HOMONYMS

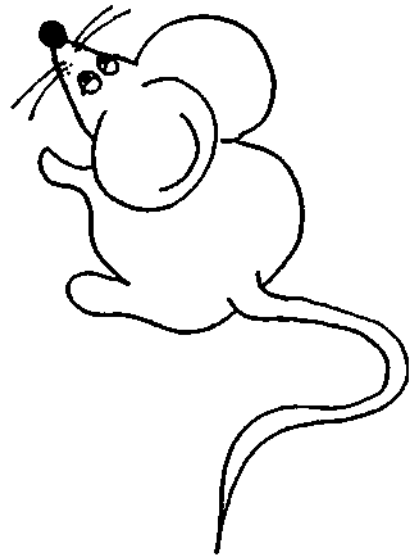
Homonyms are words that have the same sound and/or spelling but have a different meaning. For example, sea – see.


Draw a picture to show the meaning of one of the words in each pair. Put a ring around the word you chose.

by/buy		four/for	
so/sew		ate/eight	
been/bean		be/bee	
sea/see		which/witch	

Print the correct word in the space.

- Dad dug a _____ in the garden.
(whole, hole)
- I like roast _____ for dinner.
(meat, meet)
- A possum has a curly _____.
(tale, tail)



 Can you unjumble these words that sound the same?

epar _____

lasi _____

pria _____

elas _____

CLOWNS

Clowns are funny.

They have funny faces.

Clowns make us laugh because they do silly things.

We can see many clowns at the circus.

Some clowns have big red noses.

Other clowns have sad faces, but they can still make people laugh.



1. Why do clowns make people laugh?

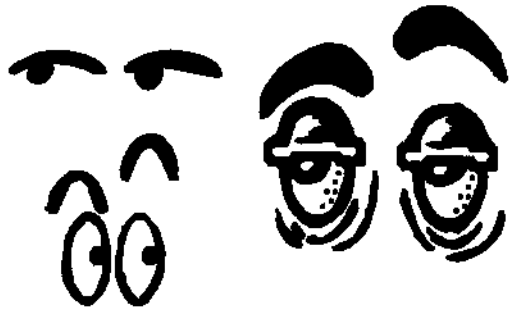
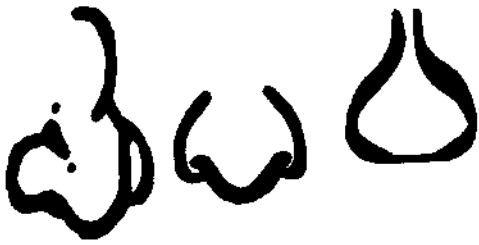
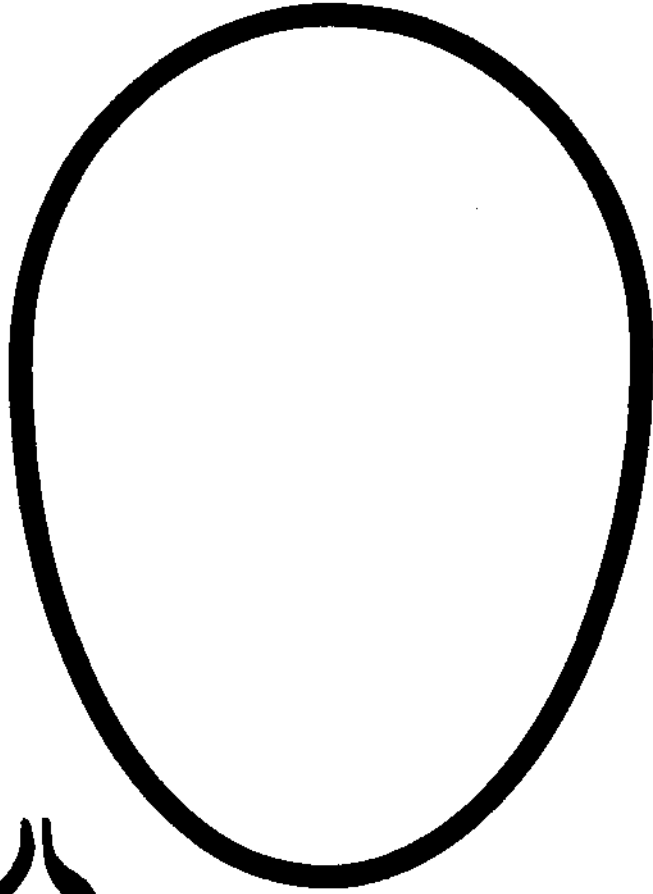
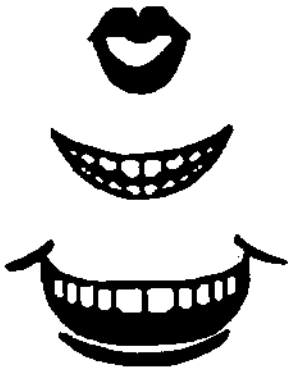
2. Why do you think that many clowns have red noses?

3. How could a clown with a sad face make people laugh?

4. Where do people go to see clowns?

5. Are there any other places where you have seen a clown?

Draw face parts to make your own clown.
Write a sentence describing your clown.



MY CLOWN



PLURALS (1)

When making some words say more than one, or *plural*, you only need to add an 's' For example, *ball - balls*.

Read the story. Add 's' where it is needed.

A Visit to the Beach



Tim and Robert went to the beach for a swim. They took their towel and some drink in a bag. They wore their hat ,slipper and shirt

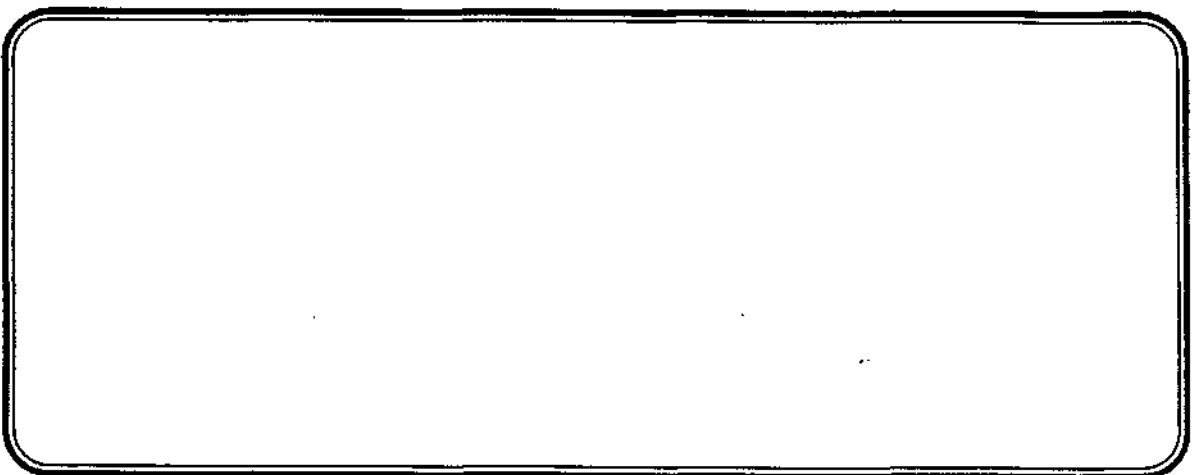
There were lot of people at the beach. Some children were building sandcastle .Other were collecting shell in bucket . Two little girl were throwing crust to the seagull .

Tim and Robert splashed and swam in the cool water. Further to sea they noticed people fishing in their boat .

The two boy decided to eat their lunches near the rock . There they saw several tiny crab scuttling over the rock

Tim and Robert collected all their food scrap and paper before going home.

Draw a picture of the story.





PLURALS (2)

Words that end in 'y' can be turned into plurals in two ways, by using this rule:

- change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'; for example, *berry* – *berries*.
- when the 'y' has a vowel before it, simply add an 's'; for example, *donkey* – *donkeys*.

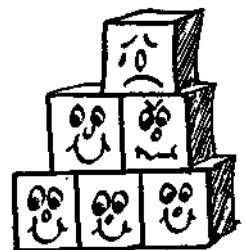
By using this rule, change these words to plurals.

word	plural
1. puppy	
2. jelly	
3. lolly	
4. monkey	
5. key	

Can you think of two other words that end in 'y' and can be made into plurals?

1. _____

2. _____





PLURALS (3)

Some words need 'es' or 's' to make more than one.

fox	_____	jump	_____
bird	_____	glass	_____
watch	_____	dog	_____
tomato	_____	dish	_____

Put a ring around the correct word.

- The ^{cow} were in the paddock.
cows
- The children were eating their sandwich
sandwiches
- The ^{glass} was broken.
glasses
- Mary blew out the candle on her cake
candles cakes

Select the correct plural form of the word and write it in the box.

rabbit

box

witch

brush

witches

brushes

rabbits

boxes



SPORT

Playing sport helps us to keep fit and healthy. When the weather is very good, we can play many outdoor sports.

At school we learn to play basketball, football, netball, softball and many other new games.

There are rules in sports that tell us what to do.

The umpire is the person that tells us about the rules.

Most of all, sport is a lot of fun.



1. What does playing sport help us to do?

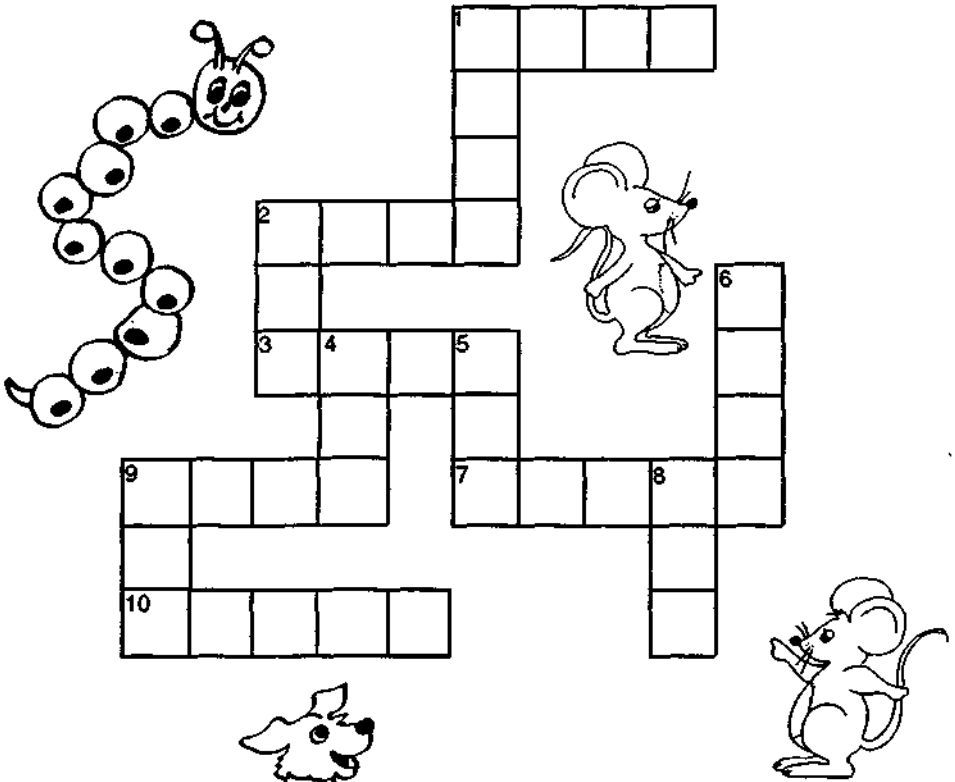
2. What are some of the games that we learn to play at school?

3. What do we call the person who can tell us about the rules in a sport?

4. Why do we have rules in the games we play?

5. When can we play many outdoor sports?

In this crosspatch, the answers to all the clues are rhyming words. A hint is given in the brackets next to each word.



Across

1. bend (to fix)
2. sent (crooked)
3. poor (you shut this)
7. reach (your teacher does this)
9. band (something at the beach)
10. think (you do this when you're thirsty)



Down

1. post (begins with 'm')
2. red (you sleep in this)
4. gold (opposite of young)
5. mat (like a mouse)
6. such (They ate too _____.)
8. map (a hat)
9. bad (opposite of happy)

Think of **four** words that rhyme with these.

bat _____

bang _____

Oh where, oh where?

Complete this rhyme.

Oh where, oh where has my tweety bird **roamed**,
Oh where, oh where can he **be**?
With his beak so sharp and his feathers all **combed**,
Oh where, oh where is **he**?

Oh where, oh where has my little cat **hidden**,
Oh where, oh where can he **be**?
He loves to play far and knows it's **forbidden**,
Oh where, oh where is **he**?

Oh where, oh where has my fat pig **rolled**,
Oh where, oh where can he **be**?
With his belly so full and his nose so **cold**,
Oh where, oh where is **he**?

Oh where, oh where has _____

Rhyme these words.

he _____ forbidden _____

roamed _____ cold _____

Question

Where do you think the tweety bird has roamed?

Answer





WORD GROUPS – WORD FAMILIES

Words are grouped in families if they have something in common. For example, *blue, green, gold, black* – are all *colours*.

In each list, underline the word that does not belong, and then write what the others have in common.

words	things in common
1. magpie, kookaburra, turkey, owl, kangaroo	
2. water, milk, butter, cordial, cool drink	
3. Bill, Mary, John, Joseph, Christopher	
4. blackboard, chalk, duster, lemon, desk	
5. man, king, boy, princess, prince	
6. December, January, Monday, February, April	
7. one, seven, twelve, frog, two	
8. kangaroo, wombat, lion, echidna, wallaby	

Make a list of words that could fit into the following word families:

metals _____

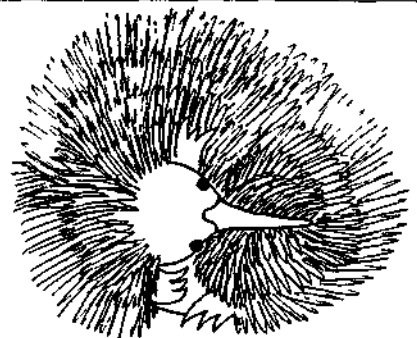
seasons _____

meats _____



Which word does not belong to this group?

diamond, emerald, pearl, ruby, sapphire





WORD GROUPS - PARENTS AND YOUNG

In English we often find that different parts of a family are given different names; for example, **father/mother/baby/child**.

Below are listed the parents and young of **eight** animals. Unjumble the words and write them the correct way.



parents



young

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. bull | woc _____ | aclf _____ |
| 2. aollbiy-gt _____ | nanny-goat | ikd _____ |
| 3. lion | eniloss _____ | ubc _____ |
| 4. arm _____ | ewe | malb _____ |
| 5. stallion | rame _____ | lofa _____ |
| 6. dagner _____ | goose | nsgolig _____ |
| 7. erdak _____ | duck | gludckin _____ |
| 8. rooster | ehn _____ | khcicne _____ |

Choose **two** of the families listed above. Write two sentences that include **all** three family members of those families.

- _____
- _____

Can you name two other complete families? _____



EXTENSION – SOUND AND MOTION

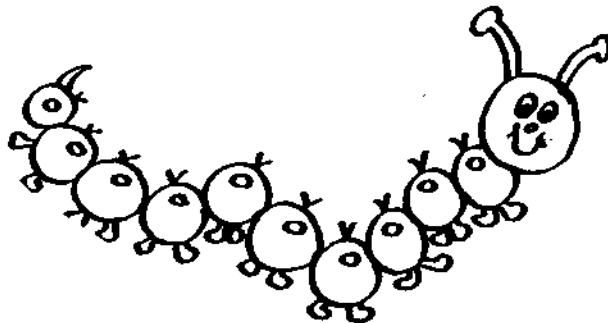
Unjumble the sounds in column 2, then match them with the animals that make them, in column 1.

	column 1		column 2
1.	bull	_____	albets
2.	horse	_____	eqsuaks
3.	lamb	_____	sollebw
4.	monkey	_____	roras
5.	mouse	_____	scuqak
6.	lion	_____	henigs
7.	duck	_____	rthcates
8.	person	_____	ruprs
9.	cat	_____	katls
10.	dog	_____	kabrs



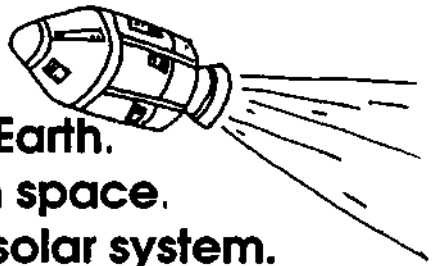
See if you can find out these harder sounds.

an ape _____ a hound _____ a crow _____





SPACE



We live on the **planet Earth**.

It looks like a huge ball in **space**.

There are nine planets in our **solar system**.
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are the planets.

We have one **sun**.

Each planet **orbits** the sun.

Earth takes one **year** to **orbit** the sun.

To travel in space you need a **rocket** and a
spacesuit.

An **astronaut** travels in space.

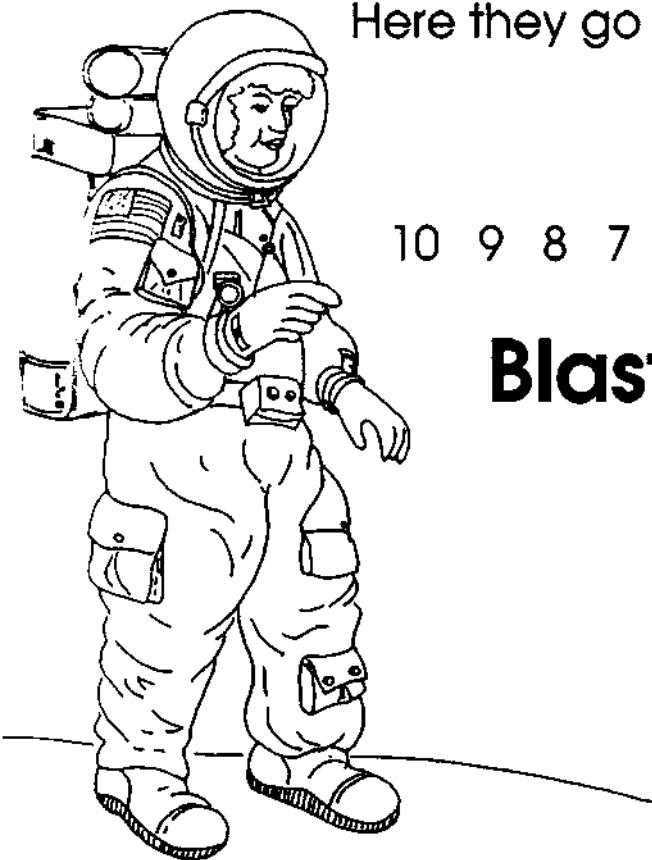
He or she can walk on the **moon**.

Astronauts must take food, water and **oxygen**.

Here they go now!

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

Blast Off!!!



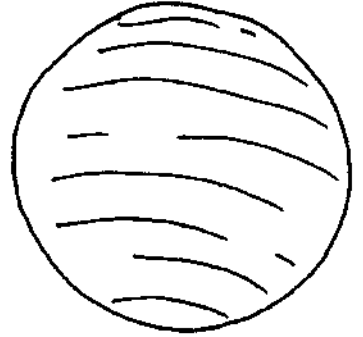
Answer these questions.

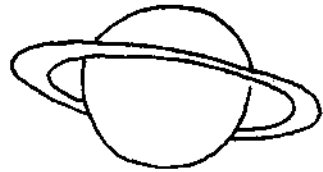
1. What is the name of our planet?



2. How long does the earth take to travel around the sun?

3. List the nine planets in our solar system.





4. How does an astronaut travel in space?

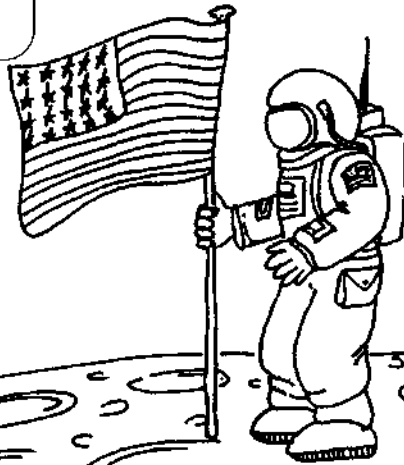
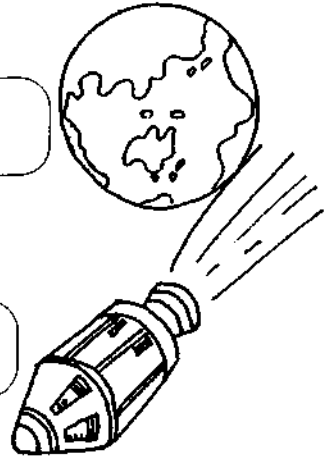
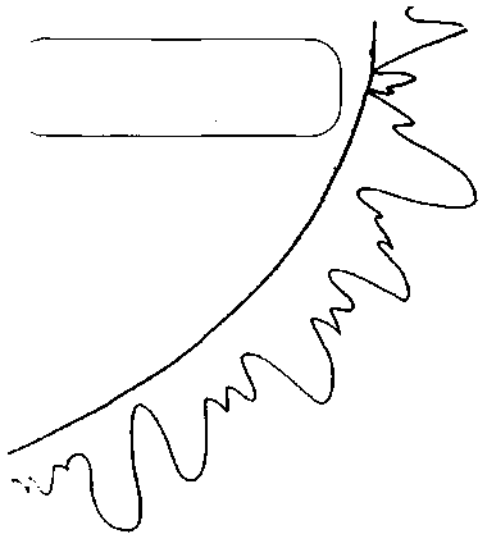


5. Why does an astronaut need oxygen in space?





Write in the correct words.



sun

moon

Earth

astronaut

flag

rocket

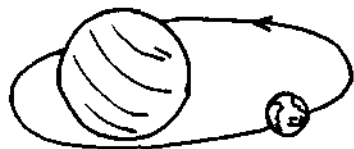
CLOZE



We live on the planet _____ . It looks like

a huge _____ in **space**. There are _____

planets in our **solar system**.

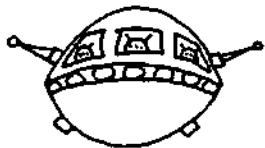


Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,

Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are the planets. We

have one _____. Each planet **orbits** the sun.

Earth takes one _____ to **orbit** the sun.



To travel in _____ you need a

rocket and a **spacesuit**. An _____

travels in space. He or she can walk on the

_____ .

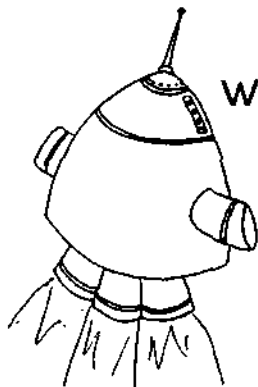
Astronauts must take food,

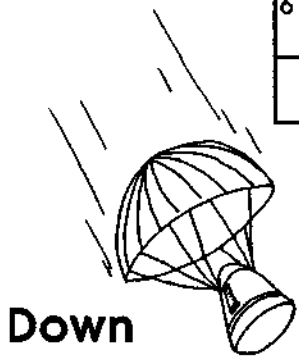
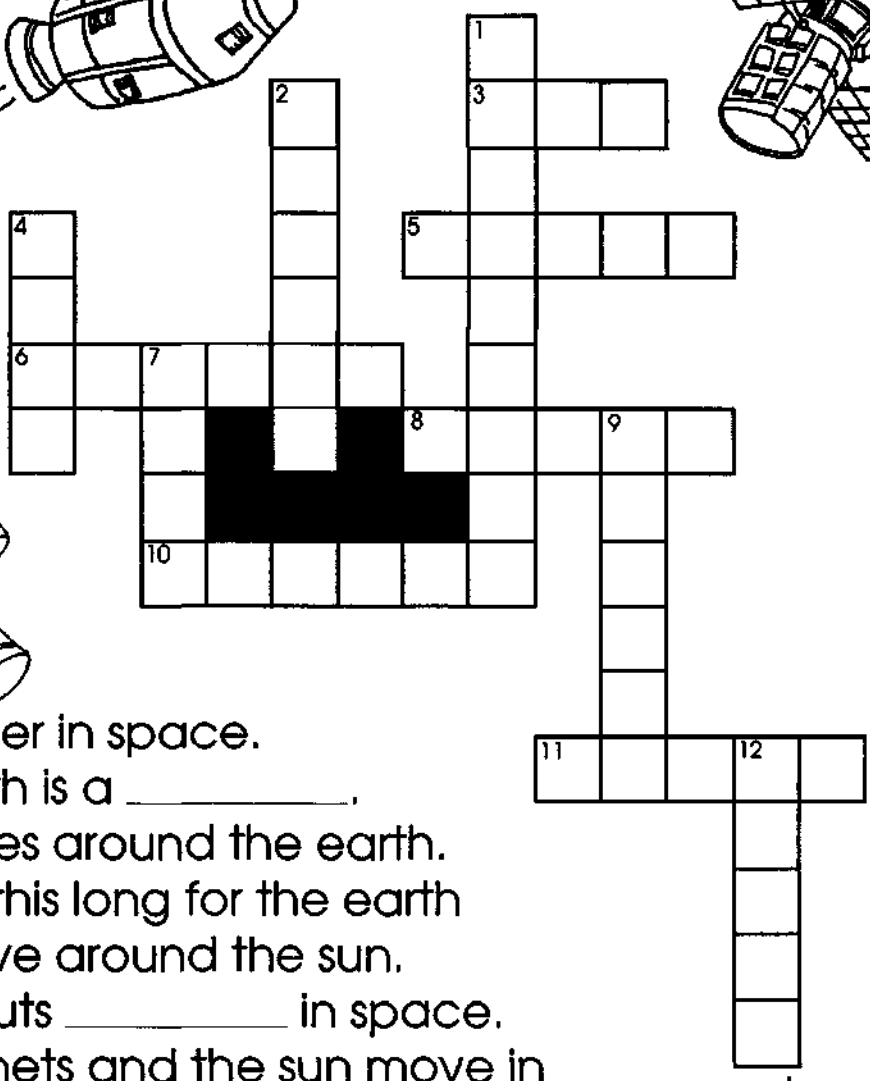
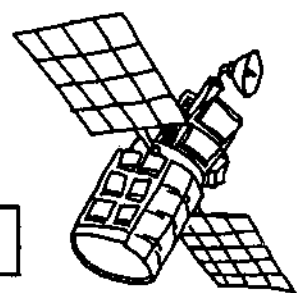
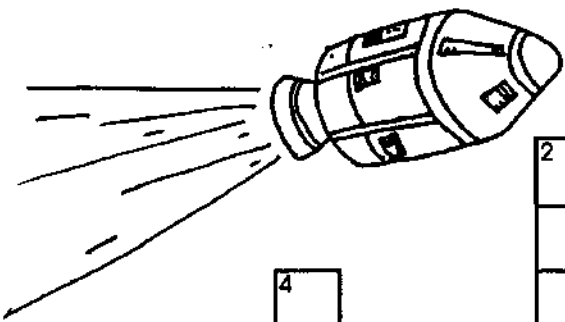


water and **oxygen**. Here they go now!

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

Blast _____ **!!!**





Down

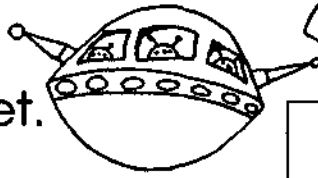
1. A traveller in space.
2. The earth is a _____.
4. It revolves around the earth.
7. It takes this long for the earth to revolve around the sun.
9. Astronauts _____ in space.
12. The planets and the sun move in _____.

Across

3. A shining star.
5. The curved path of a planet.
6. An astronaut needs _____ in space.
8. The planet on which we live.
10. A vehicle for travelling in space.
11. _____ off!



I am a planet.



I orbit the sun.

My name starts with 'E'.

I am the _____.

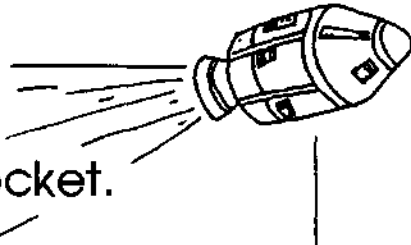


I am very hot.

I am the centre of a solar system.

I am a star.

I am the _____.



I need a rocket.

I wear a spacesuit.

I travel in space.

I am an _____.



Draw me



PREFIXES (1)

RE is a prefix that means 'to do again'.

Add the prefix RE to each word below **only if it makes a new word**.

_____	write	_____	happy	_____	heat
_____	read	_____	pay	_____	pack
_____	paint	_____	spell	_____	plant

Choose **four** of your new words and write each of them in an interesting sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

 Can you write five other 're' words?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____





COMPUTERS



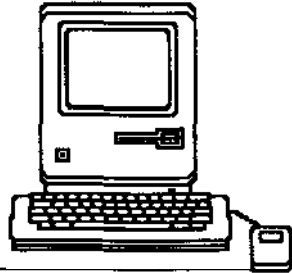
Computers can be found in many places such as schools, shops, at home and in libraries.

At school we use computers to help us learn many different things.

Exciting games can be played on computers.

There are many different types of computers that do many different things to help us.

Many families have computers to help them in the home.



1. Where do we find computers?

2. In what different ways do children use computers?

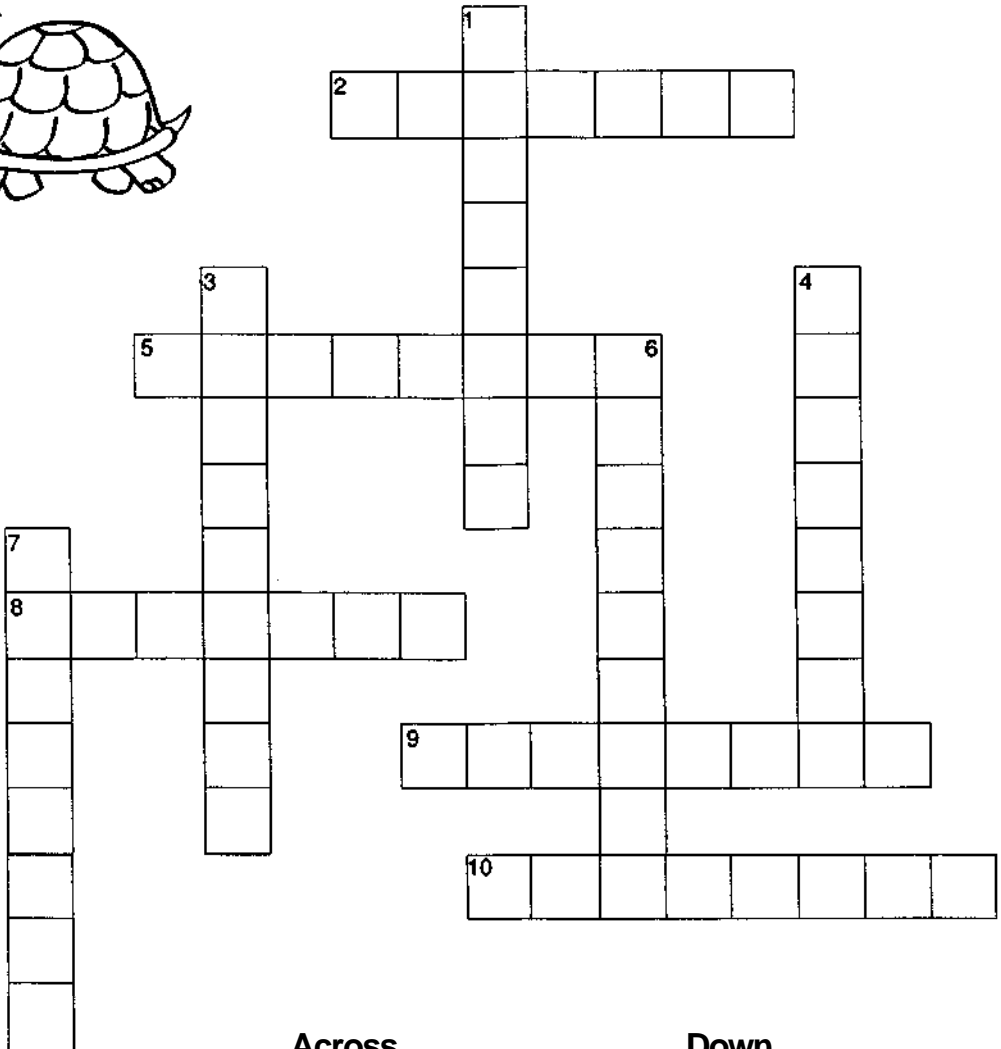
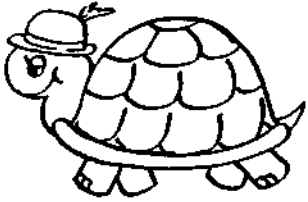
3. Are computers all the same?

4. Why do families have computers in the home?

SUFFIXES (1)

LESS is a suffix that means 'having no' something. For example, *fearless* – *having no fear*.

All the words in this crosspatch have the suffix **less**. Use the clues to find the missing words.



Across

2. Having no use
5. Having no care
8. Having no end
9. Having no hope
10. Having no rest

Down

1. Having no fear
3. Having no taste
4. Having no home
6. Having no sense
7. Having no help



PLURALS (4)

Each word below the word sleuth is **singular**. Find its **plural** in the word sleuth.

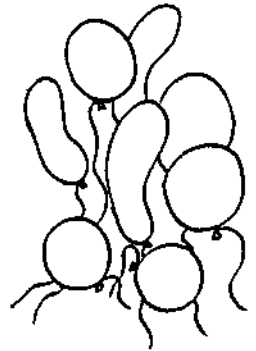
T	O	M	A	T	O	E	S	F	I	N	G	E	R	S
J	A	E	Z	S	U	Y	L	P	J	T	M	C	O	Q
E	Q	S	D	M	O	N	K	E	Y	S	H	A	F	U
L	Q	E	A	K	R	P	B	I	E	O	Y	P	N	A
L	C	S	B	I	O	J	M	F	G	Q	U	E	O	R
I	A	R	C	R	M	L	B	O	T	A	P	S	V	E
E	I	O	T	H	D	P	P	G	A	G	D	M	P	S
S	R	H	A	T	S	H	E	E	P	K	K	C	T	F
N	I	V	O	E	H	C	U	U	E	X	L	E	Q	U
A	L	E	I	E	X	C	A	P	S	W	T	L	E	A
Y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

The words could be written



1. baby
2. hat
3. sheep
4. tape
5. square
6. potato
7. cap
8. finger

9. horse
10. tomato
11. monkey
12. jelly
13. tap
14. foot
15. cape
16. ball



Try to change these words to plurals.
loaf, wolf, self, wife, knife



PLURALS (5)

Words that end in 'ss', 'x', 'zz', 'sh', 'ch' and 'o' add an 'es' when there is more than one.

Write the **plural** (more than one) of these words.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. box _____ | 5. church _____ |
| 2. bush _____ | 6. fox _____ |
| 3. brush _____ | 7. potato _____ |
| 4. cross _____ | 8. match _____ |

Write the **singular** (one) of these words.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. wishes _____ | 5. kisses _____ |
| 2. patches _____ | 6. boxes _____ |
| 3. dishes _____ | 7. passes _____ |
| 4. glasses _____ | 8. watches _____ |



 Write the word. Draw its picture.

one witch

two _____

one clock

two _____

one horse

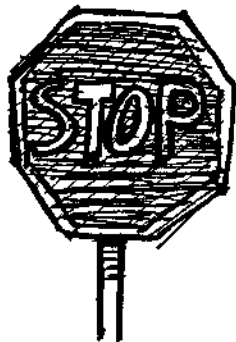
two _____

one tomato

two _____

1. Care of Grounds

- (a) Eat food where there are dustbins nearby.
- (b) Show plants respect.
- (c) Use paths where possible.
- (d) Report any damage to a teacher.

**2. Safety**

- (a) Walk around buildings.
- (b) Verandas are quiet areas.
- (c) Show extra care on wet days.
- (d) No contact sports to be played.
- (e) East end of playground is only for junior students.
- (f) No jewellery to be worn at sport or physical education lessons.
- (g) Bicycles to be *walked* through school grounds.

3. Leaving school

- (a) No student may leave the school during play times.
- (b) Sick students must ask the principal or deputy principal for permission to go home.
- (c) Permission notes from parents must be brought by students who want to go home for lunch.

1. Why must food be eaten near bins?

2. What does 'Show respect for plants' mean?

3. Why can't students leave school during play times?

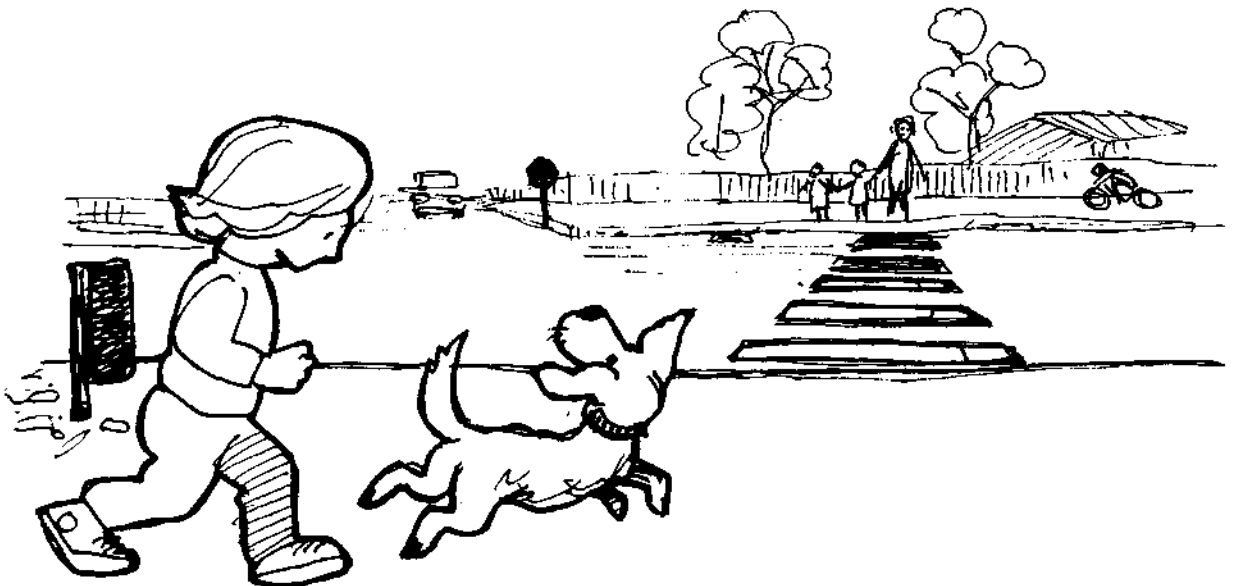
4. What types of activities can be done on verandas?

5. What is the purpose of rule 1(c)?

6. Are the playing areas separated?

7. When must jewellery not be worn?

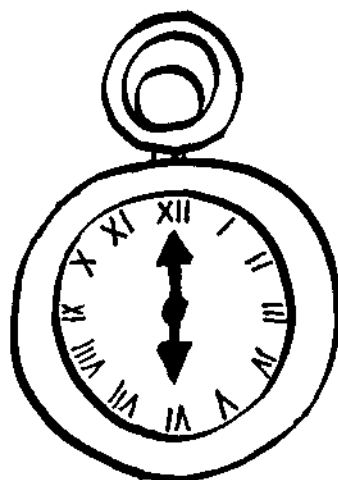
8. Add some more rules to this list.



As well as the sounds made by humans and animals, we have the sounds that describe the actions of other objects; for example, the *bang* of a door.

Find suitable words to complete these.

1. The beat of a _____.
2. The chime of a _____.
3. The clanking of _____.
4. The crack of a _____.
5. The hoot of a _____.
6. The patter of _____.
7. The pealing of _____.
8. The popping of _____.
9. The rustling of _____.
10. The tick of a _____.



Draw a picture beneath each sound to show the object making that sound.

the ringing of	the bubbling of a	the dripping of a

What objects make these sounds?

sighing of _____ the thunder of _____ the cooing of _____

PREFIXES (2)

UN is a prefix that means 'not' or 'the reverse of'.

Find the **un** words in this word sleuth, by adding **un** to the words below. Write the **full word** in the space.

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

The words could be written



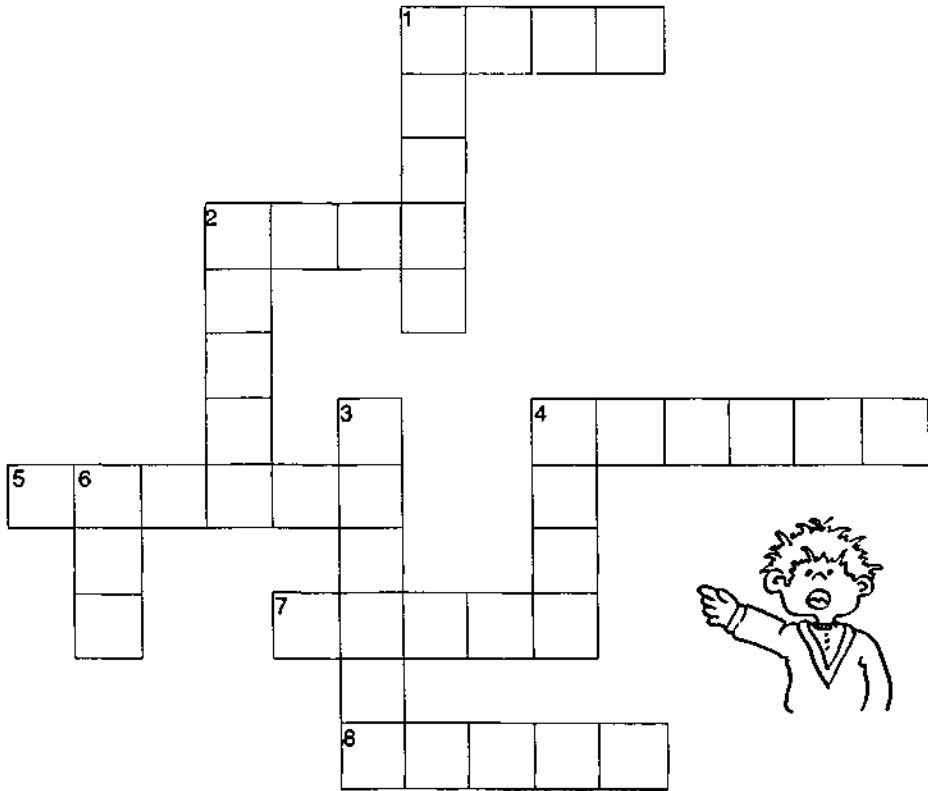
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. safe | _____ | 9. happy | _____ |
| 2. load | _____ | 10. button | _____ |
| 3. tidy | _____ | 11. able | _____ |
| 4. tie | _____ | 12. pack | _____ |
| 5. like | _____ | 13. zip | _____ |
| 6. clean | _____ | 14. stuck | _____ |
| 7. do | _____ | 15. done | _____ |
| 8. kind | _____ | 16. wrap | _____ |

How many more **un** words can you think of? _____



EXTENSION - COLOURS

In this crosspatch, the answers to all the clues are colours.



Across

1. Rain clouds are _____.
2. The colour of the sky.
4. The colour of a plum.
5. The name of a fruit.
7. A crow is _____.
8. Opposite of black.

Down

1. The colour of a leaf.
2. The colour of chocolate.
3. The colour of a lemon.
4. Mixing red and white gives _____.
6. The colour of blood.



What colours are:

indigo? _____ violet? _____ crimson? _____



COLLECTIVE NOUNS

A **COLLECTIVE NOUN** is a word that describes a group (or collection) of things; for example, a *flock* of birds.

Choose a **collective noun** from the jumbled list and match it with one of the meanings below.

herd
mob
pack

swarm
bouquet
pride

choir
litter
team

gaggle
school
fleet

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1. a group of fish | _____ | 7. a group of kittens | _____ |
| 2. a group of geese | _____ | 8. a group of cattle | _____ |
| 3. a group of bees | _____ | 9. a group of singers | _____ |
| 4. a group of wolves | _____ | 10. a bunch of flowers | _____ |
| 5. a group of footballers | _____ | 11. a group of ships | _____ |
| 6. a group of sheep | _____ | 12. a group of lions | _____ |

Find the meanings of these collective nouns.

13. **brood** _____
14. **chest** _____
15. **menagerie** _____
16. **bevy** _____



 Put the words **menagerie** and **bevy** into separate sentences.

An **ANALOGY** is where two words are compared because of their similarities.

For example, *boy* is to *girl* as *man* is to *woman*.

Complete these analogies.

1. **High** is to **low** as _____ is to **down**.
2. **Arrow** is to **bow** as _____ is to **rifle**.
3. **Wing** is to **bird** as **fin** is to _____.
4. **Drink** is to **thirst** as **food** is to _____.
5. **Tongue** is to **taste** as **nose** is to _____.
6. **Ear** is to **hearing** as **eye** is to _____.
7. **Herd** is to **cattle** as _____ is to **sheep**.
8. **Window** is to _____ as **table** is to **wood**.
9. **Dog** is to _____ as **cat** is to **kitten**.
10. **January** is to **February** as _____ is to **April**.



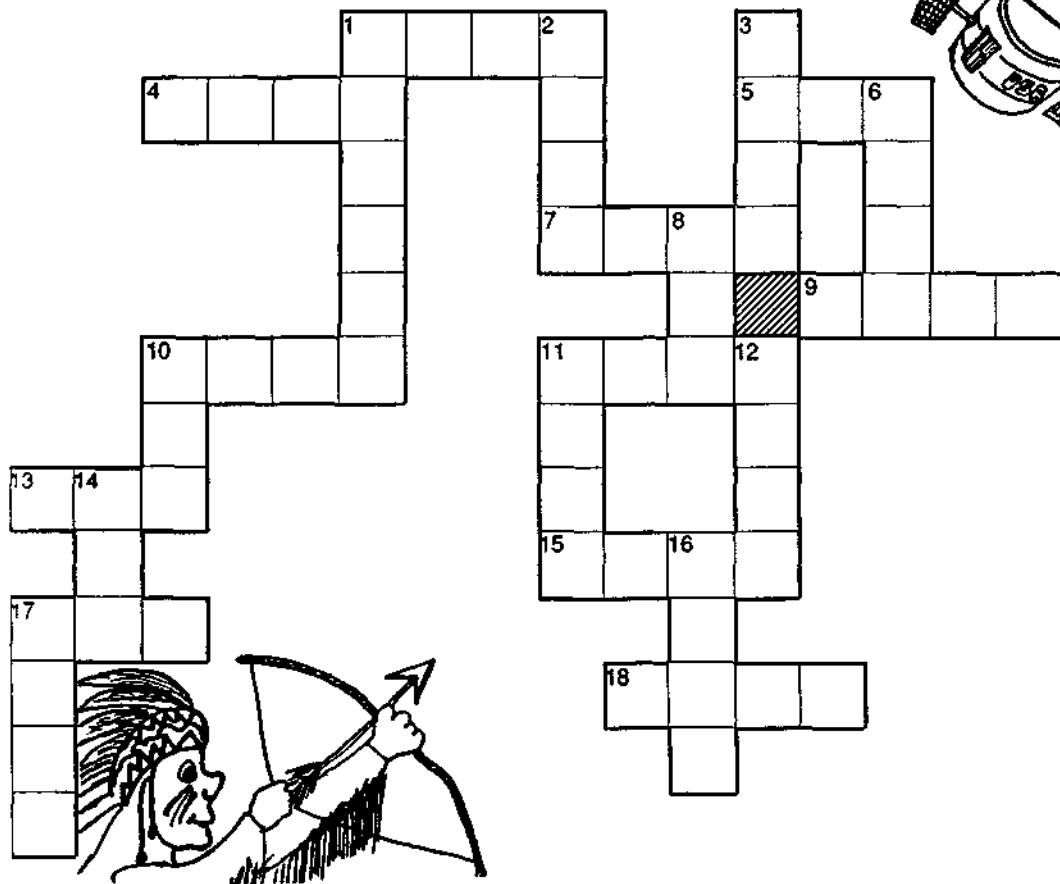
Can you make up two analogies of your own?



EXTENSION - ANAGRAMS (1)

An **ANAGRAM** is made by rewriting the letters of a word in a different order, to make another word.
For example, *veil* = *evil*.

In this crosspatch, the answers are all **anagrams** of the clues.



Across

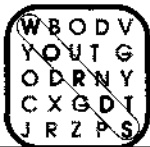
- 1. rare
- 4. life
- 5. tan
- 7. lead
- 9. earn
- 10. draw
- 11. flue
- 13. art

- 15. sole
- 17. ate
- 18. sore

Down

- 1. drawer
- 2. dear
- 3. lain
- 6. note
- 8. tea
- 10. raw
- 11. loaf
- 12. Nile

- 14. pea
- 16. pots
- 17. mite



QUICK QUIZ

Explain these phrases.

To have a whale of a time _____

To make a goat of oneself _____

To set the cat among the pigeons _____

Find two more animal phrases.

Use these animals to answer the quiz, then draw a picture for each.

a lion, a kookaburra, a camel, an elephant,
a hippopotamus, a gazelle, an orang-utan,
a nightingale, a jellyfish

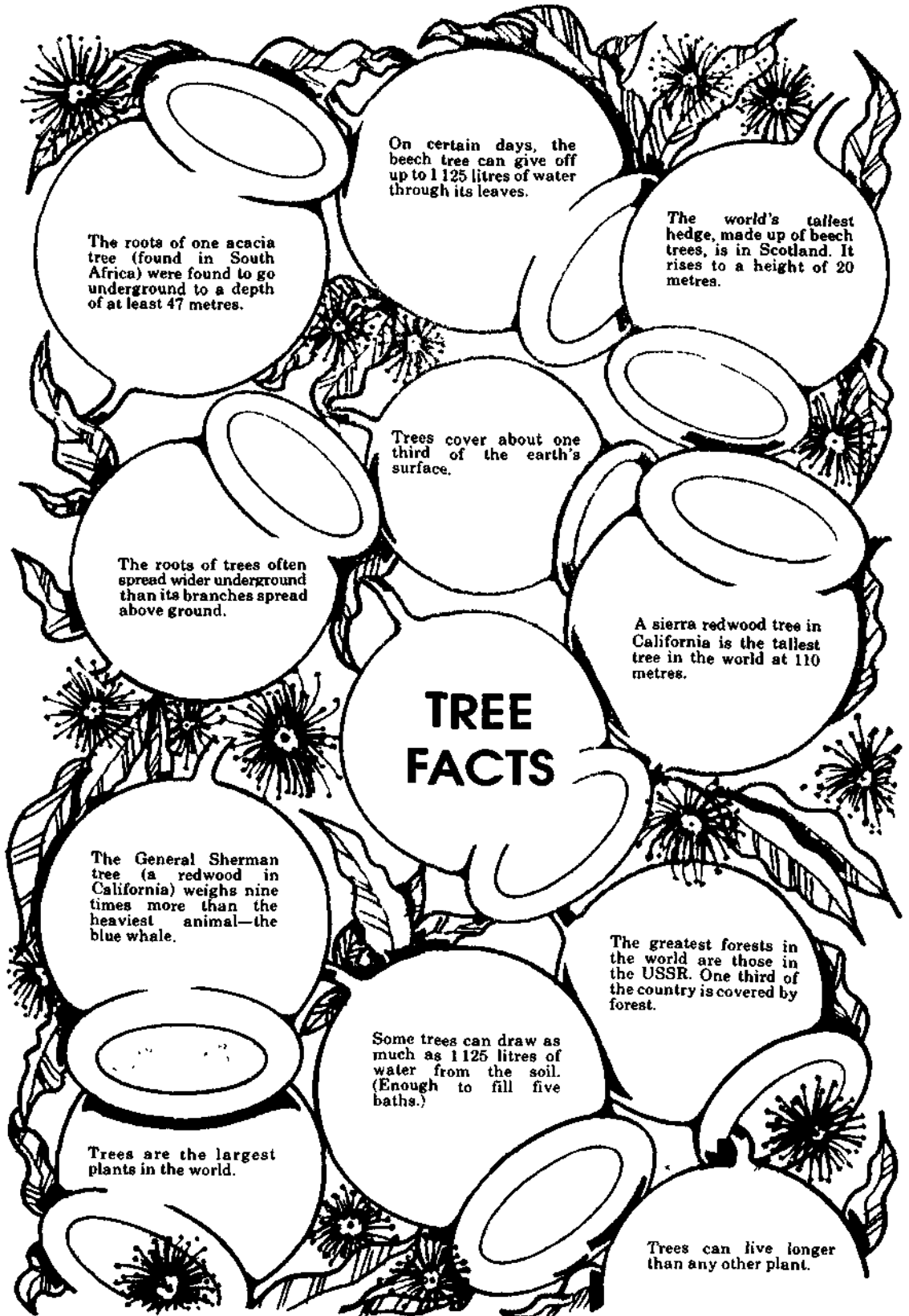
Which animal is sometimes called 'jumbo'?

What is a Portuguese man-of-war?

What is sometimes called a 'laughing jackass'?



TREES



The roots of one acacia tree (found in South Africa) were found to go underground to a depth of at least 47 metres.

On certain days, the beech tree can give off up to 1 125 litres of water through its leaves.

The world's tallest hedge, made up of beech trees, is in Scotland. It rises to a height of 20 metres.

The roots of trees often spread wider underground than its branches spread above ground.

Trees cover about one third of the earth's surface.

A sierra redwood tree in California is the tallest tree in the world at 110 metres.

TREE FACTS

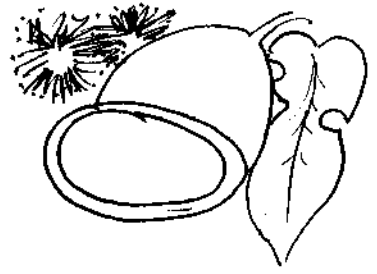
The General Sherman tree (a redwood in California) weighs nine times more than the heaviest animal—the blue whale.

The greatest forests in the world are those in the USSR. One third of the country is covered by forest.

Trees are the largest plants in the world.

Some trees can draw as much as 1 125 litres of water from the soil. (Enough to fill five baths.)

Trees can live longer than any other plant.



1. What species ('type') of tree is the tallest in the world?

2. A four-letter word meaning 'a thing known to be true' is _____.

3. On some days, the _____ tree can give off about 1 125 litres of water.

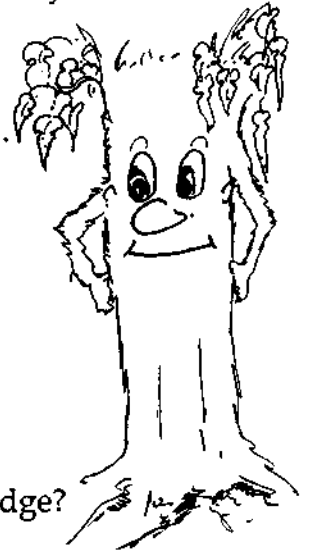
4. One-third of (a) Australia, (b) America, or (c) Russia is covered by forest.

5. The largest plants in the world are _____.

6. About how many litres of water could fill five baths?

7. How much of the earth's surface is covered by trees?

8. Which species ('type') of tree makes up the world's tallest hedge?



9. One _____ tree was found to have roots _____ metres underground.

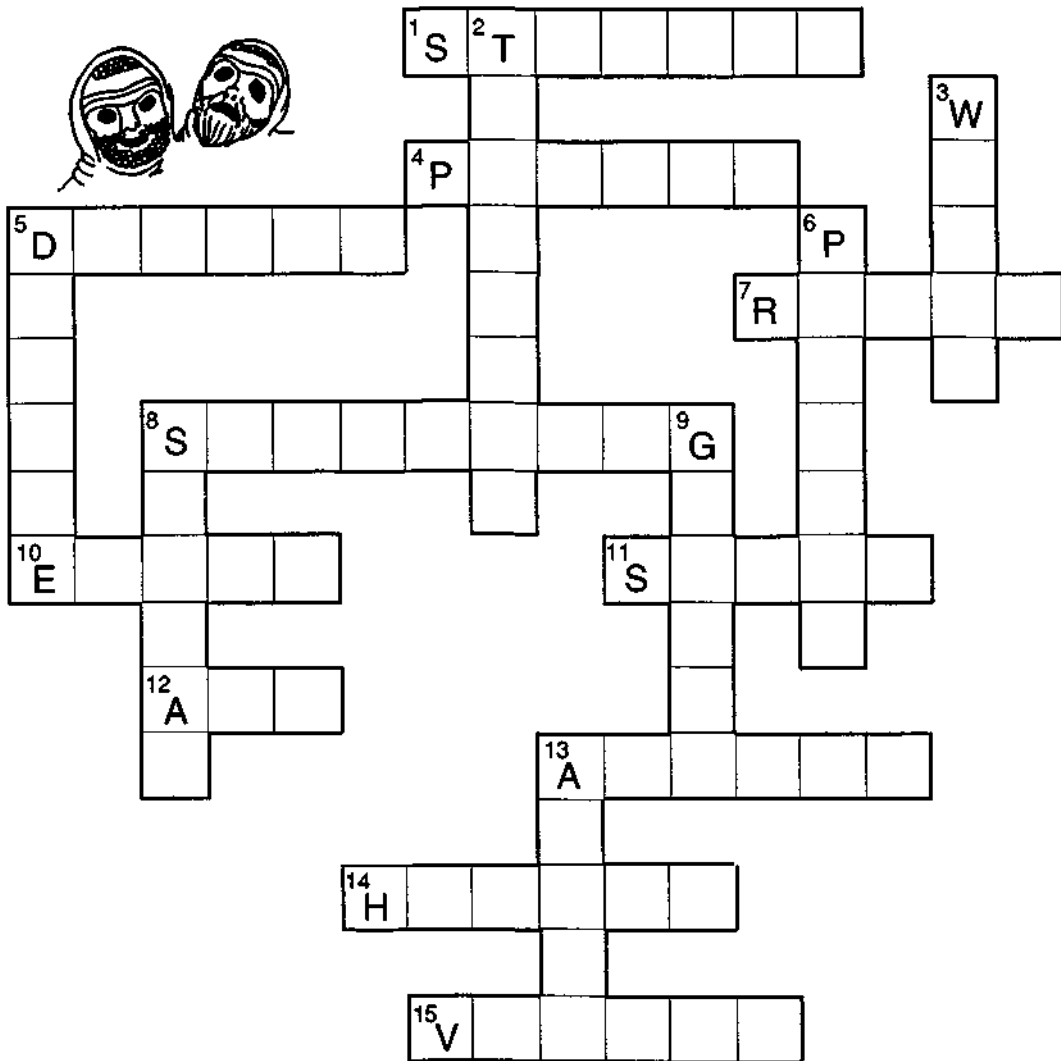
10. The General Sherman Tree is a _____.

It weighs _____ times as much as a blue whale.



SYNONYMS (2)

In the crosspatch below, the clues are **synonyms** of the answers.
For example, if the clue was **hot**, the answer could be **warm**.



Across

- weird
- gaol
- two
- answer
- glittering

- mistake
- begin
- help
- frightened
- famished
- journey

Down

- awful
- all
- middle
- act
- creek
- collect
- annoyed



Use your dictionary to find as many **synonyms** as you can for **big**.



PREFIXES (3)

DIS is a prefix meaning 'apart' or 'not'; for example, *disagree*, *disappear*.

BI is a prefix meaning 'two' or 'twice'; for example, *bicycle*, *bisect*.

UN is a prefix meaning 'not' or 'without'; for example, *unknown*, *unpaid*.

The words sleuth below are six words for each of the above prefixes, a total of eighteen words. Find and shade each word and write it in the space provided.

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

The words could be written

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. dis _____ | 1. bi _____ | 1. un _____ |
| 2. dis _____ | 2. bi _____ | 2. un _____ |
| 3. dis _____ | 3. bi _____ | 3. un _____ |
| 4. dis _____ | 4. bi _____ | 4. un _____ |
| 5. dis _____ | 5. bi _____ | 5. un _____ |
| 6. dis _____ | 6. bi _____ | 6. un _____ |

Find the dictionary meaning of the first two words in each list.



PREFIXES (4)

MIS – is a prefix meaning 'wrong' or 'failure'.
For example, to misbehave is to use wrong or bad
behaviour.

Find these words in your dictionary and write their meanings.



1. **misdeed**

2. **misfit**

3. **misfire**

4. **misfortune**

5. **misconduct**

6. **misadventure**

7. **misdeemeanour**

8. **misunderstood**

9. **mislead**

10. **mislaid**



How many other **mis** words can you find in your dictionary? _____



EXTENSION – SIMILES

A SIMILE compares one thing to another. These things may be alike or different.

For example, *as blind as a bat*.

Match the beginning of each **simile** with its ending.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. as busy as a | fox |
| 2. as cunning as a | mule |
| 3. as gentle as a | hatter |
| 4. as heavy as an | tortoise |
| 5. as mad as a | eel |
| 6. as industrious as a | lamb |
| 7. as stubborn as a | thieves |
| 8. as slow as a | bee |
| 9. as slippery as an | beaver |
| 10. as thick as | elephant |

 Draw pictures below to illustrate four of these similes. Test your drawings on your partner.



WATER

Water is an extremely important part of our world. No animal or plant could survive without it. Without it the world would be as barren as the moon. We are lucky the world has so much water, so that both animals and plants can live. In fact, water makes up the major part of plants and animals. The human body is 75 per cent water and a grape is 100 per cent water.



Water can be found almost anywhere in the world and in many different forms. Water makes up ice, snow and hail in colder countries. These are known as the solid forms of water. The rain that falls is known as the liquid form of water, and the water we don't see (water vapour) makes the clouds. Unfortunately, all three of these forms of water have been polluted by humans all over the world.



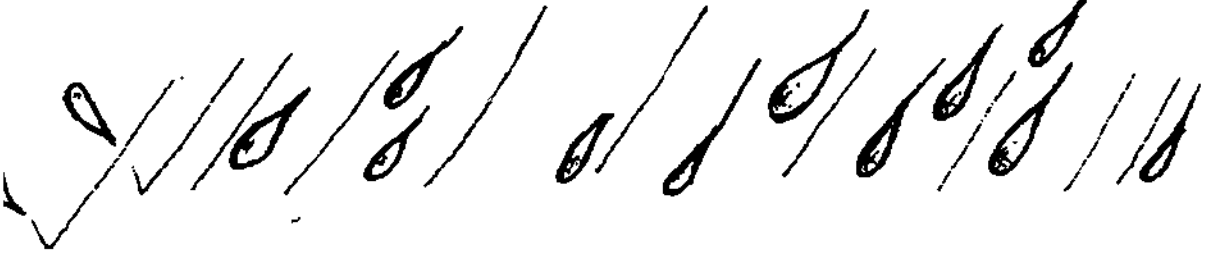
1. How much of our body is made of water?

2. In what parts of the world would you not find water?



3. What is the main idea of paragraph one?

4. What are the solid forms of water?

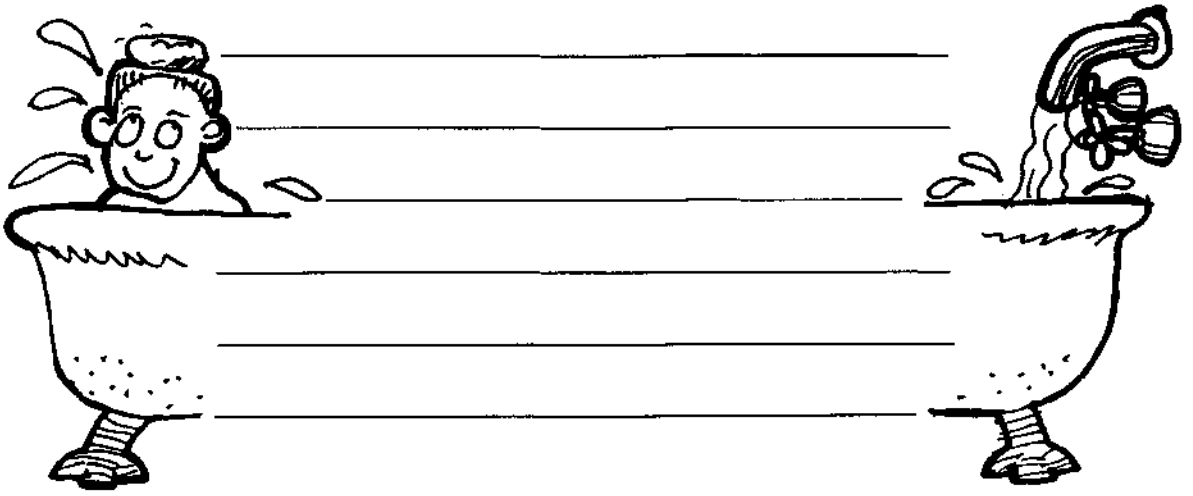


5. What causes rain?

6. What type of water can't you see?

7. How do humans pollute water?

8. Make a list of things around your home that use or need water.





ALPHABETICAL ORDER (2)

Write the name of an animal that begins with each of these letters.



a _____

l _____

k _____

z _____

e _____

h _____

Draw a picture of each animal in the boxes below. Make sure that your pictures are in alphabetical order. Write the name of the animal at the bottom of each picture.

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



Can you think of an animal that starts with ll? _____



HOMONYMS (2)

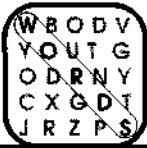
Put the following words into the correct blank spaces in the sentences below.

caught court die dye rote wrote herd heard
current currant coarse course pore poor
pair pear pare there their they're

1. The _____ tree was full of fruit.
2. Shark skin is very _____ .
3. The _____ in the river was very strong.
4. The _____ made the shirt turn orange.
5. The _____ of cattle moved into a new paddock.
6. We need to help _____ people so they will not starve.
7. Look over _____ !
8. We played tennis on the new tennis _____ .
9. You'll need a _____ of shoes for the walk.
10. I'll _____ the paper to make it smaller.
11. A _____ in your skin allows you to sweat.
12. That must be _____ new car.
13. Who _____ that note?
14. I just _____ a queer sound.
15. Many animals _____ during droughts.
16. We will learn our tables by _____ .
17. I like a _____ cake.
18. The fitness _____ is very hard to complete.
19. The police _____ the bank robbers.
20. _____ going to the netball game.



 Try to find and write down at least **two pairs of homonyms and their meanings.**



HOMONYMS (3)

Put each of these pairs of homonyms into one sentence which clearly shows the meaning of both words.

1. **soul, sole**


2. **seam, seem**

3. **bored, board**

4. **air, heir**

5. **seen, scene**

6. **waste, waist**

 Using just the letters t t h e e r l a s, try to make four pairs of homonyms.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
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SUFFIXES (2)

The suffixes **FUL**, **OUS** and **Y**, when added to words all mean 'full of'; for example, *power* – *powerful*.

Here are some meanings of words. Write down what each word is, and then use it in a sentence.




1. Full of pain

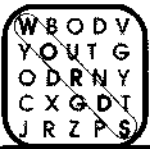
2. Full of poison

3. Full of lumps

4. Full of uses

5. Full of taste

 Can you think of three other words that use these **suffixes** to make the words mean 'full of'?



SUFFIXES (3)

FUL is a suffix that means 'full of'.

Add **ful** to these words and write your new word in the sentence.

word	sentence
1. teaspoon	The boy had a _____ of sugar in his tea.
2. cup	Mother used one _____ of flour in the cake.
3. mouth	The girl had a _____ of cake and could not talk.
4. help	The students were very _____.
5. pain	The boy's broken arm was very _____.



Write five more **ful** words.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____





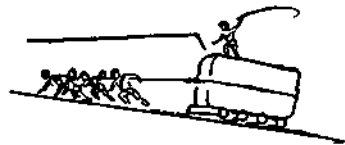
COMPOUND WORDS (1)

Combining two words such as NO and BODY will make a new compound word – *nobody*

Many words in our language are compound words.

Match the words in column 1 with those in column 2 to make 15 compound words.

column 1	column 2	compound word
1. gentle	stone	_____
2. tomb	boy	_____
3. black	master	_____
4. grand	man	_____
5. dish	cup	_____
6. head	ball	_____
7. egg	fly	_____
8. head	stand	_____
9. foot	father	_____
10. cow	stick	_____
11. day	light	_____
12. grand	body	_____
13. fire	ache	_____
14. match	washer	_____
15. any	board	_____

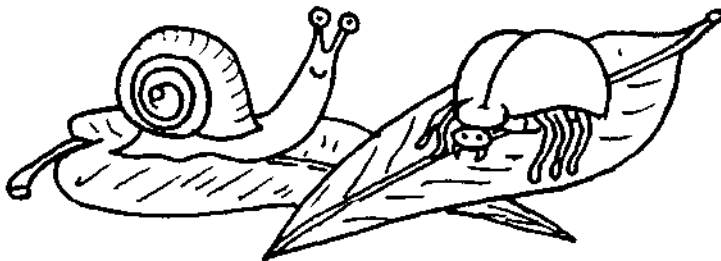


Use your dictionary to help you find compound words that include the word **every**.



ANIMALS

	Life span (years)	Male	Female	Young	Group
Antelope	10	buck	doe	fawn	herd
Bear	15-50	boar	sow	cub	sleuth
Cat	15	tom	queen	kitten	cluster
Cattle	20	bull	cow	calf	herd
Deer	10-20	buck, hart, stag	doe hind	fawn	herd
Dog	12-15	dog	bitch	puppy	kennel
Donkey	20	jack	jenny	foal	herd
Duck	10	drake	duck	duckling	team
Elephant	60	bull	cow	calf	herd
Fox	10	dog-fox	vixen	cub	skulk
Giraffe	10-25	bull	cow	calf	herd
Goat	10	billy-goat	nanny-goat	kid	herd
Goose	25	gander	goose	gosling	skein (when in flight), gaggle (on the ground)
Hippopotamus	30-40	bull	cow	calf	herd
Horse	20-30	stallion	mare	foal	herd
Kangaroo	10-20	buck	doe	joey	mob
Lion	25	lion	lioness	cub	pride
Ostrich	50	cock	hen	chick	flock
Pig	10-15	boar	sow	piglet	drove
Rabbit	5-8	buck	doe	kit	warren
Rhinoceros	25-50	bull	cow	calf	crash
Sheep	10-15	ram	ewe	lamb	flock
Tiger	10-25	tiger	tigress	cub	—
Whale	20	bull	cow	calf	school, pod
Zebra	20-25	stallion	mare	foal	herd



1. A male zebra is called a _____.

2. What is a 'skein'?

3. Which animal lives the longest of (a) whales, (b) cats, (c) goats, or (d) ostriches?

4. What is a 'pod'?

5. Name the odd one out.

Choose from (a) buck (b) stag (c) bull (d) hart

6. A 'sow' is a female _____ or _____.

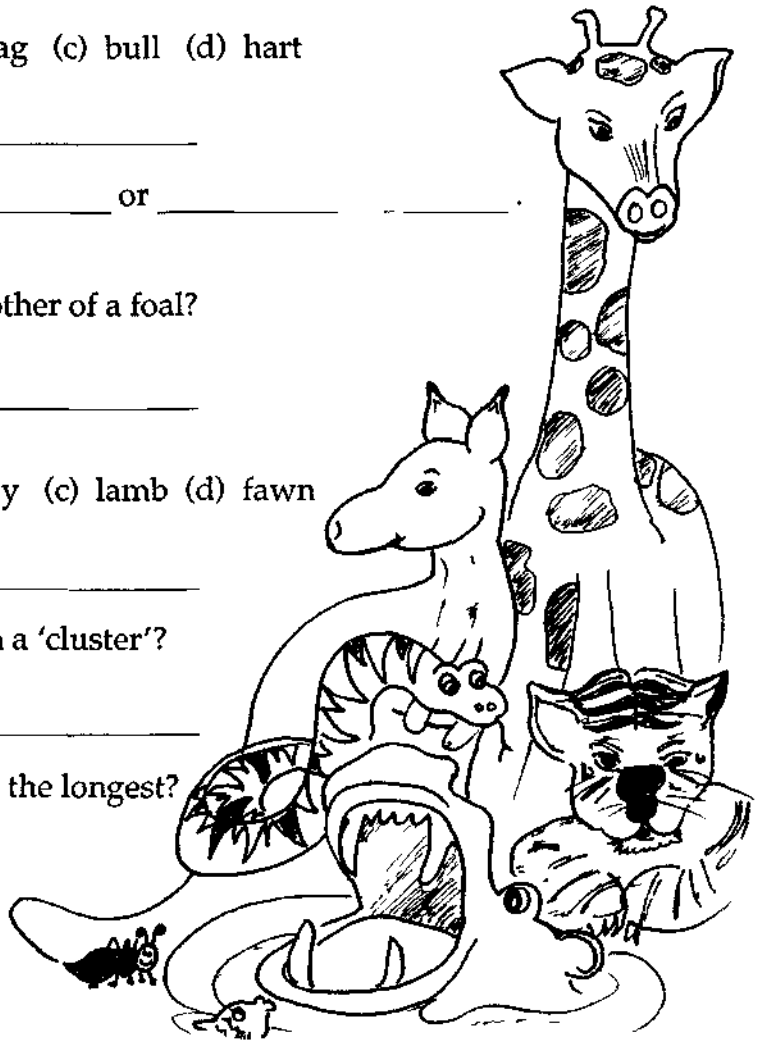
7. What name is given to the mother of a foal?

8. Which is the odd one out?

Choose from (a) cow (b) joey (c) lamb (d) fawn

9. What animals will you find in a 'cluster'?

10. Which animal in this list lives the longest?





COMPOUND WORDS (2)

A COMPOUND WORD is a word made by joining two separate words together. For example, 'grandstand' is made from **GRAND** and **STAND** joined together.

Here is a list of single words. By joining these together you should be able to make **ten** compound words.

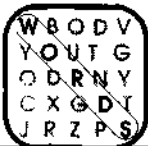
over		drop	pass
	under		
side		high	take
	hill	board	hall
car		way	pass
	black		over
over		rain	port

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Now write your compound words in alphabetical order.

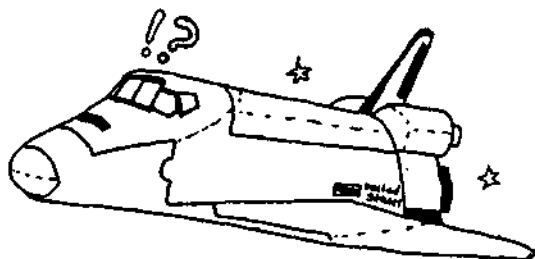




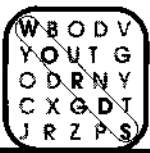
WORD GROUPS - OCCUPATIONS (1)

Match the **jumbled words** with their meaning, and then write the **unjumbled words** in the spaces provided.

Meaning	Jumbled occupation	Unjumbled occupation
1. a person who studies the stars	TLIPO	
2. a person who manages the money of a business	ENCAUTIOER	
3. one who flies aircraft	URCOPIRE	
4. a person who looks after a museum	AATEVERINRIN	
5. a person who runs a game of chance in a casino	OAUCRTR	
6. a person who works in a bank, receiving and paying out money	RMRASTONOE	
7. an animal doctor	LETLER	
8. a person who sells things to the highest bidder	NAONCCUTAT	



 Find five occupations that end with the suffix **ist**, e.g. geologist.



INSECTS



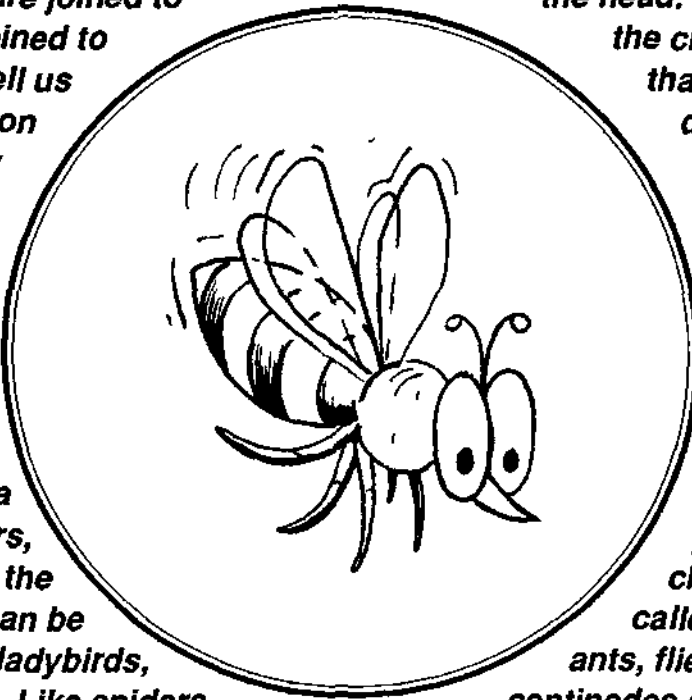
INSECTS are small animals that do not have a backbone. Most insects have wings—usually two pairs. All insects have three body parts: the head, the thorax (chest) and the abdomen. Insects also have six legs and a pair of feelers called 'antennae'. These antennae are used for touching and probably smelling and are joined to

the head. The legs and the chest (thorax).

wings are joined to
Scientists tell us
one million

insects. Many
spiders are
they are not;
legs and only
insects
butterflies
through four
lives: egg,
adult. Larva
caterpillars,
known as the
adult insect can be

Moths, ladybirds,
are all insects. Like spiders,



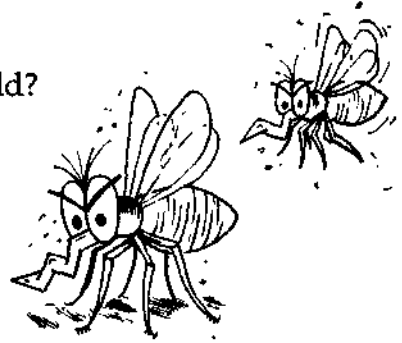
that there are over
different types of
people think
insects—but
they have eight
two body parts.
such as
and moths go
stages in their
larva, pupa and
can be called
pupa can be
chrysalis and the
called an imago.

ants, flies and dragonflies
centipedes are not insects.



1. How many kinds of insects are there in the world?

2. How many stages does the moth go through?



3. Antennae are called _____ and are joined to the _____.

4. Why is the spider not an insect?

5. 'Caterpillar' is another name for _____.

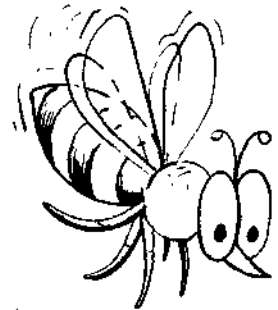
6. What nine-letter word means 'a moth or butterfly's hard-shelled case'?

7. Which is not an insect?

Choose from (a) cricket (b) millipede (c) fly (d) beetle

8. What is the 'chest' of an insect also known as?

9. All insects start life as _____.



10. What are joined to the chest of an insect?



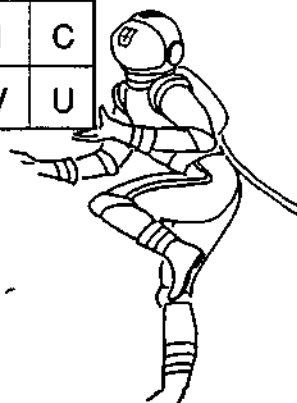
BASE WORDS

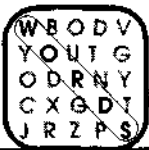
- MANUS** - meaning 'hand' - colour in *blue*.
AUDIO - meaning 'I hear' - colour in *red*.
TELE - meaning 'far' or 'distant' - colour in *yellow*.
VIDEO - meaning 'I see' - colour in *green*.
CIRCUM - meaning 'around' - colour in *orange*.

In the word sleuth, find and colour-in the seventeen words that use **manus**, **audio**, **tele**, **video** and **circum** as base words.

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

The words could be written





SYNONYMS (3)

A synonym is a word that is similar in meaning to another word; for example, *big* and *huge* are synonyms of each other.


In this crosspatch you are given one word as a clue. The answer is a **synonym** for that word.

Down

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. wharf | 10. yearning |
| 2. sleep | 11. maim |
| 3. immobile | 13. roam |
| 4. bet | 14. hurricane |
| 6. fragile | |
| 7. liberty | |

Across

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 3. curtail | 16. rhythm |
| 5. mad | 17. placid |
| 8. onlooker | 18. deadly |
| 9. mystery | 19. robber |
| 12. umpire | |
| 15. buy | |

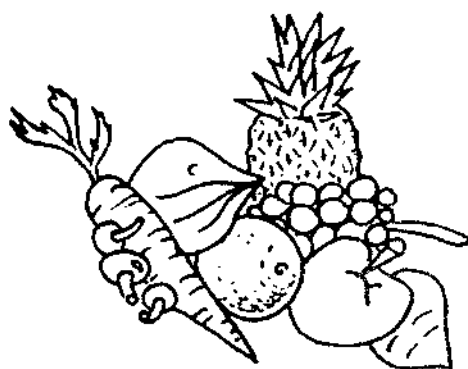
-  Unjumble these synonyms for number 19
- gifure
 - aunmerl
 - idgit



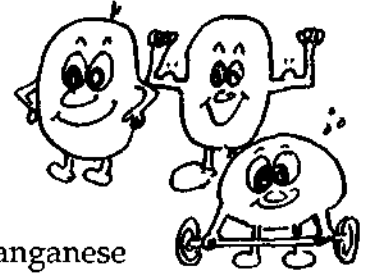


MINERALS

Mineral	Source	Use
Calcium	milk, cheese, nuts, celery, leafy vegetables, ice-cream	makes bones and teeth strong; helps control muscle contractions
Phosphorus	Leafy vegetables, liver, chocolate, peanuts, peas, eggs, cheese, whole grains	makes bones and teeth strong; with sulphur, helps build protoplasm
Magnesium	potatoes, red meats, nuts, corn, leafy vegetables, cereals	activates many enzyme reactions; helps build proteins; helps build bones and teeth
Iron	eggs, liver, lean meats, some dried fruits and beans	necessary for haemoglobin, the blood compound that carries oxygen; helps make red blood cells
Sodium	vegetables	enables the nerves to work properly; with potassium and sodium, affects the heartbeat; helps regulate fluid balance in the blood
Potassium	vegetables	with sodium, helps regulate fluid balance in the blood
Manganese	water, lean meat, vegetables	with calcium and chlorine, helps indirectly with digestion
Chlorine	table salt	necessary for the formation of hydrochloric acid in the stomach
Sulphur	leafy vegetables, liver, chocolate, peanuts, peas, eggs, cheese, whole grains	contributes to formation of protoplasm
Iodine	iodised salt, seafood and vegetables in certain areas	helps regulate body activities; thyroid gland uses to make hormone that controls use of food
Copper	liver, oysters, nuts, leafy vegetables, whole grains, raisins	necessary for the body to use iron
Zinc	meat, liver, eggs, seafood, milk, whole grains	assists indirectly in digestion and the use of food
Fluorine	added to drinking water by some city governments	helps prevent tooth decay in children



1. What is the main source of potassium?



2. Which mineral is not found in liver?

Choose from (a) zinc (b) sulphur (c) iron (d) manganese

3. Magnesium helps build _____.

4. _____ helps digestion and food use.

5. Why do some countries add fluorine to drinking water?

6. Iron is found in (a) water, (b) eggs, (c) cheese, or (d) seafood?

7. Which mineral helps control muscle contractions?

8. Why do we need chlorine to help form hydrochloric acid in our stomach?

9. What do we call the blood compound that carries oxygen?

10. Phosphorus and sulphur help build _____.





SUFFIXES (4)

HOOD is a suffix that means 'the state of being'; for example, 'neighbourhood'.

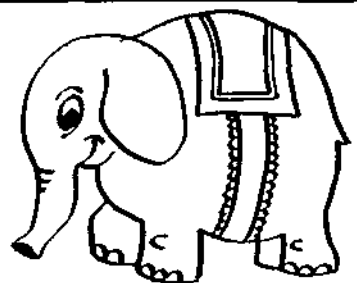
IST is a suffix that often indicates an occupation; for example, one who specialises in biology is a biologist.

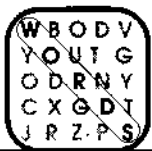
ESE is a suffix that indicates a person from a particular country.

Choose one of these suffixes to add to the words below. Write the meaning of the new words you have made.

word	word plus suffix	meaning
1. Taiwan		
2. child		
3. geology		
4. Japan		
5. parent		
6. father		
7. violin		
8. mother		
9. China		
10. guitar		

 How many hood, ist and ese words can you think of?

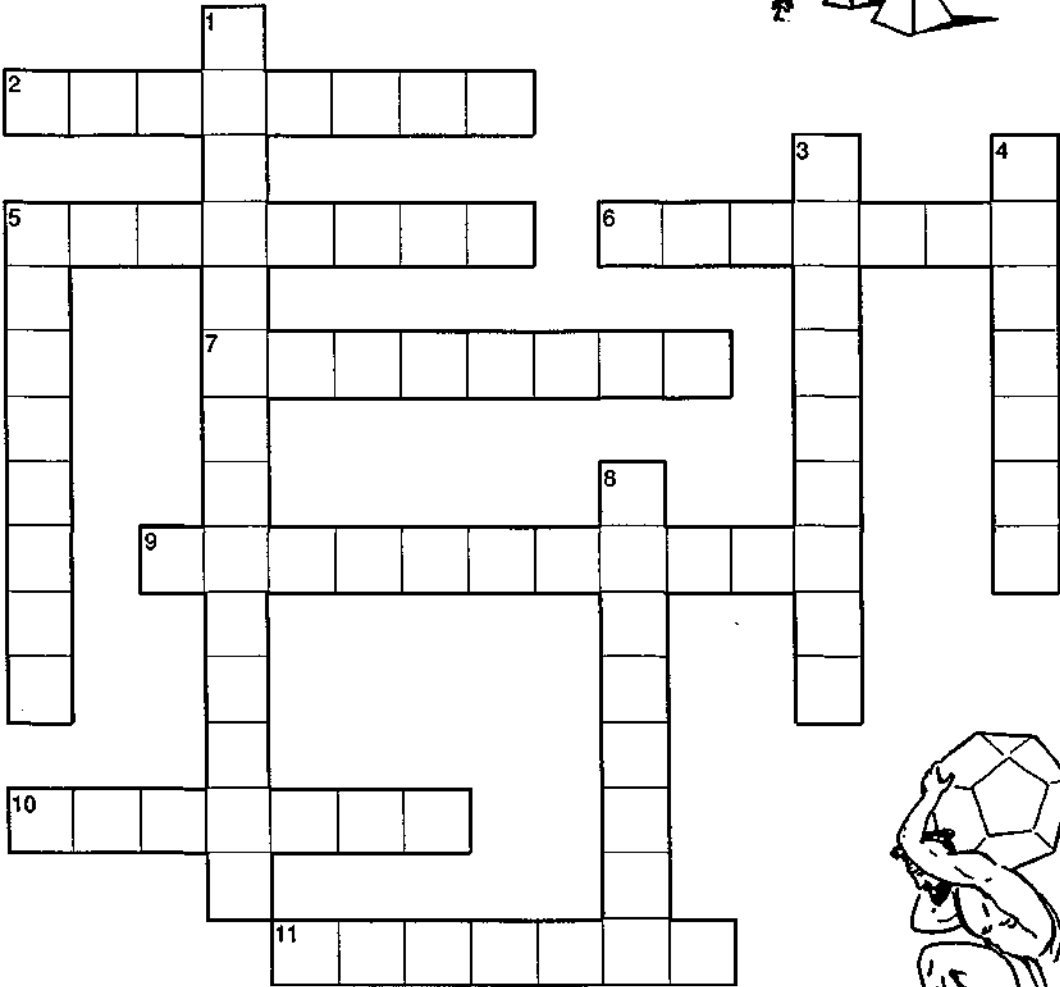




SUFFIXES (5)

In this crosspatch you are given clues for words that use the suffixes

- ABLE or IBLE** - meaning 'capable of being'
- LESS** - meaning 'without'
- ESS** - meaning 'the female'

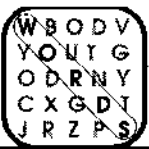


Across

- 2. a female 'prince'
- 5. without hope
- 6. long lasting
- 7. wise
- 9. easy to burn
- 10. no good
- 11. female lion

Down

- 1. able to be understood
- 3. without mistakes
- 4. someone who inherits something
- 5. defenceless
- 8. female waiter



HOMONYMS (4)

In the first column, two **homonyms** have been jumbled and joined together. For example, **ppaairre** = pair and pear.

A clue to the meaning of **one** of the homonyms has been given in column 2.

You have to unjumble the two homonyms and give the meaning of the second one.

column 1	column 2	unjumbled
1. wweerrah	You _____ clothing.	(a) _____ (b) _____
2. wraapp	To knock on a door.	(a) _____ (b) _____
3. ppeeeccai	Opposite to war	(a) _____ (b) _____
4. hhwllooee	Everything; total	(a) _____ (b) _____
5. wweellah	There are four on a car.	(a) _____ (b) _____
6. loocclhk	Scottish for 'lake'	(a) _____ (b) _____
7. rrootteew	To learn very well.	(a) _____ (b) _____
8. bboowugh	Part of a tree	(a) _____ (b) _____
9. bbuerry	To put underground	(a) _____ (b) _____
10. ttrhugoucoc	Where a judge works.	(a) _____ (b) _____



 Try to put three or four of the unjumbled homonyms into one or two sentences.



WORD GROUPS – OCCUPATIONS (2)

People have different occupations. The occupation called 'teacher' means that the person teaches children or others.

Use your dictionary to find out what the following people do for a living.



1. **dentist** _____

2. **plumber** _____

3. **florist** _____

4. **sculptor** _____

5. **chemist** _____


6. **doctor** _____

7. **lawyer** _____

8. **engineer** _____

9. **tailor** _____

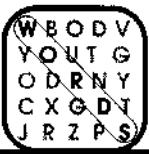
10. **pilot** _____

 See if you can find the name of the occupation these people have.

(a) a person who studies history _____

(b) a travelling entertainer _____

(c) a keeper of an inn or hotel _____



DAVID AND GOLIATH

There once was a Philistine warrior called Goliath. His strength was such that his enemies feared him greatly. There was a war between the Israelites and the Philistines and Goliath was the Philistines' greatest weapon. Israel had sent out its bravest and strongest warriors only to see them slain by the giant Goliath. King Saul of Israel had promised his daughter's hand in marriage and great riches to any person who could defeat Goliath, but none dared to try.

A young man named David and his brothers came to the camp of King Saul and were saddened to hear of their plight. He went to the King and, much to the horror of his brothers, offered to fight the huge Philistine. The King was puzzled that such a young man, with no fighting experience, would offer his life so freely. However, David explained that he had killed many wild beasts while herding his flocks and that he would be honoured to fight for the king.

Eventually the king accepted David's offer and gave him the finest armour and swords to assist him. David declined the offer of help and went to face Goliath armed only with a staff and a shepherd's sling.

When Goliath saw the young boy approach he at first laughed loudly and then became insulted that such a young boy had been sent to do battle with him. He hurled insults at David who replied that he had God on his side and that that would be enough to defeat Goliath.

This made Goliath so angry that he charged at David, who nimbly stepped out of the way to allow Goliath to run past. The giant lumbered past and David quickly loaded his sling. As Goliath turned to face David he was hit between the eyes by the pebble slung from David's slingshot.

The blow was so accurate that Goliath was killed and fell to the ground with an earth-trembling crunch. Seeing the great giant felled, King Saul's army raced across the plain and easily defeated the Palestinian army. David was taken before King Saul as the hero of the people and greatly rewarded for his bravery and faith.

1. To which group of people did Goliath belong?

2. Who was the king of Israel?

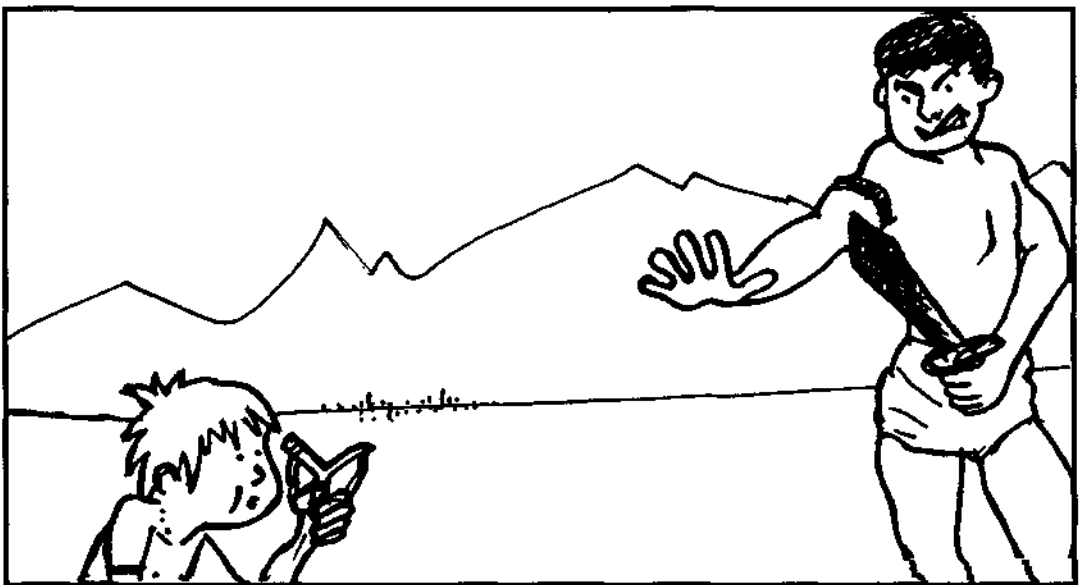


3. What was David's job?

4. Write down the main idea of the last paragraph.

5. Why do you think David didn't use the armour and swords offered to him?

6. Why did David try to kill Goliath?





WORD GROUPS - MASCULINE AND FEMININE

In the word sleuth below, the clues are **masculine** and the answers are **feminine**.
For example, if the clue was **boy**, the answer would be **girl**.

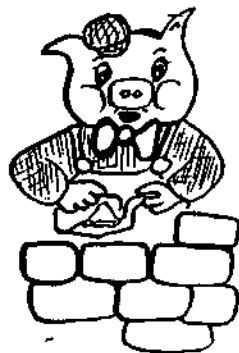
M	V	I	X	E	N	A	A	Y	U	J	S	W	N	E
E	O	M	E	H	Y	M	S	D	E	D	V	I	W	T
O	U	T	G	K	C	I	J	L	S	N	T	F	S	Q
I	R	U	H	B	X	B	H	X	O	V	G	E	D	B
P	I	Q	U	E	E	N	C	R	O	U	W	Q	C	V
Q	V	O	L	M	R	E	T	H	G	U	A	D	J	E
F	L	O	B	P	D	C	I	M	F	H	U	U	R	E
T	T	N	A	R	C	O	W	Z	I	U	N	C	F	L
P	W	N	I	E	C	E	E	J	W	P	T	K	R	U
E	K	E	H	S	E	F	W	G	O	R	T	O	S	Y
W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

The words could be written



1. father
2. king
3. son
4. uncle
5. drake
6. wizard
7. bull
8. emperor

9. master
10. peacock
11. nephew
12. ram
13. gander
14. husband
15. fox
16. boar



 What other masculine and feminine word pairs do you know?



PREFIXES (5)

- SUPER** - is a prefix meaning 'over' or 'more than'
- SELF** - is a prefix meaning action directed towards yourself
- TRANS** - is a prefix meaning 'across', 'beyond' or 'through'

Find all the **super**, **self** and **trans** words in the word sleuth and shade them. There are fourteen words to find.

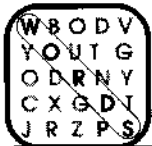
S	U	P	E	R	I	M	P	O	S	E	A	S	H	D
U	T	I	M	S	N	A	R	T	U	D	U	T	U	S
P	T	R	A	N	Z	X	C	R	P	A	B	T	G	K
E	T	R	A	N	S	I	T	A	E	M	T	N	L	O
R	O	I	R	E	P	U	S	N	R	F	N	E	J	D
H	E	S	U	P	E	E	E	S	F	L	A	C	B	E
U	O	F	L	U	A	F	L	P	I	E	L	U	D	C
M	R	I	S	T	U	N	F	O	C	S	P	L	M	V
A	E	A	F	N	A	T	I	R	I	P	S	S	F	N
N	R	L	S	R	A	P	S	T	A	U	N	N	M	E
T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

The words could be written



Select two of each type of word and write their dictionary meanings.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



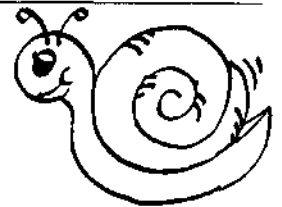
PREFIXES (6)

EX is a prefix meaning 'out of'; for example, *exhale*.
RE is a prefix meaning 'back'; for example, *return*.
SUB is a prefix meaning 'under'; for example, *submarine*.

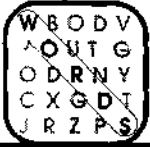
Use your dictionary to list as many words as you can that use these prefixes. Check carefully that the letters are actually used as a prefix, and not just as the start of the word.



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



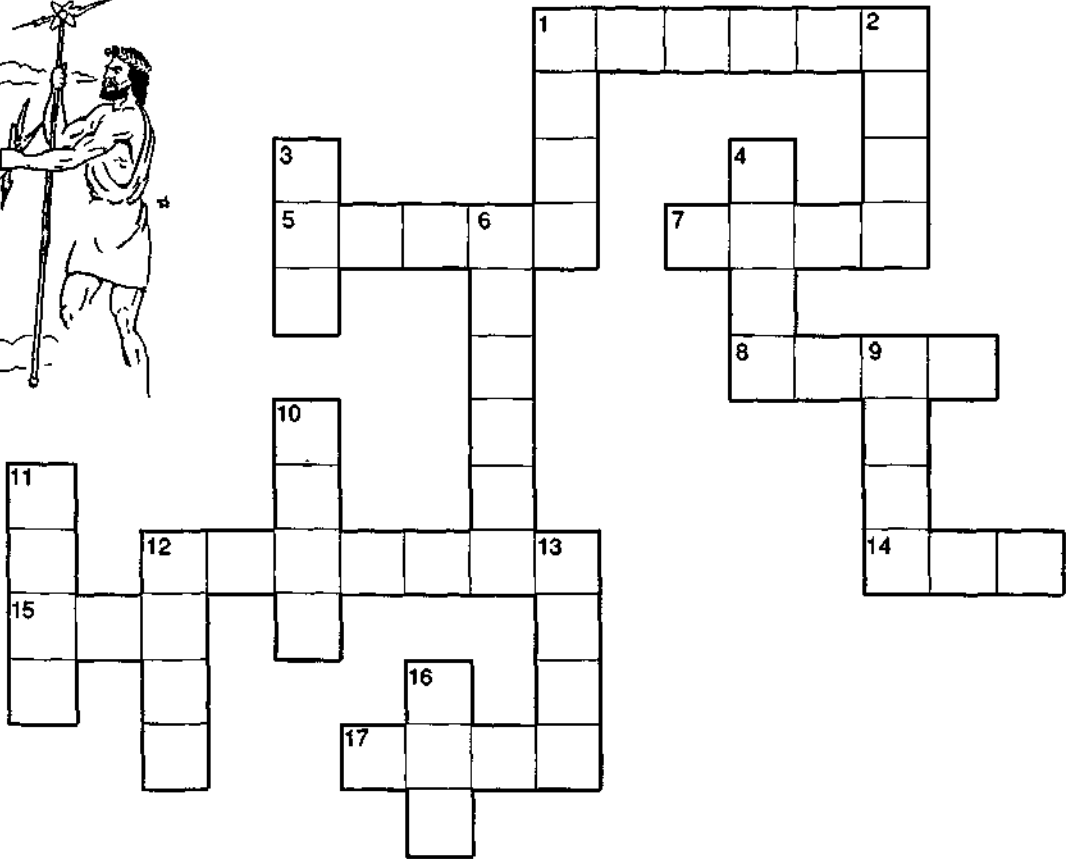
Put the first two words in each list into an interesting sentence.



EXTENSION - ANAGRAMS (2)

An **ANAGRAM** is a word where the letters can be rearranged to make another word. For example, *tea* becomes *eat*.

The answers in this crosspatch are all **anagrams** of the clues.



Across

- 1. dealer
- 5. groan
- 7. rose
- 8. life
- 12. plaster
- 14. net
- 15. top
- 17. gape

Down

- 1. nail
- 2. tare
- 3. god
- 4. flow
- 6. amuses
- 9. felt
- 10. dear
- 11. pore
- 12. pots
- 13. care
- 16. pal



Make up 8 anagrams of your own.



EXTENSION – BUILDING WORDS

Here is a list of buildings. Next to each word write a sentence explaining what the building is used for, or what happens in it.



1. **marquee** _____

2. **bungalow** _____

3. **abattoir** _____

4. **restaurant** _____

5. **armoury** _____

6. **silo** _____

7. **vault** _____

8. **monastery** _____

9. **university** _____

10. **hangar** _____





WORD GROUPS – WHAT IS THERE?

Things are kept in special places. For example, **fish** are kept in **aquariums**. In the word sleuth below, the name of the place is given as the clue. The animal or thing that is found in that place is in the sleuth. (You may need to use your dictionary.)

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

The words could be written



1. barracks
2. nursery
3. library
4. file
5. zoo
6. dump
7. aviary
8. kennel

9. silo
10. tank
11. stable
12. sty
13. hutch
14. harbour
15. garage
16. apiary



What is kept in these places?

corral _____

holster _____

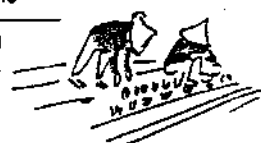
pantry _____

magazine _____



ASIA

COUNTRY	Area sq km (sq miles)	Population	Capital	Official language
Afghanistan	647 497 (250 018)	14 700 000	Kabul	Pashtu, Dari
Bahrain	622 (240)	400 000	Manama	Arabic
Bangladesh	143 998 (55 602)	101 500 000	Dacca	Bengali
Bhutan	47 000 (18 148)	1 400 000	Thimphu	Dzongkha
Brunei	5 765 (2 226)	200 000	Bandar Seri Begawan	Malay
Burma	676 552 (261 237)	36 900 000	Rangoon	Burmese
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	181 035 (69 903)	6 200 000	Phnom Penh	Khmer
China	9 596 962 (3 705 677)	1 042 000 000	Beijing (Peking)	Chinese (Mandarin)
Cyprus	9 251 (3 572)	700 000	Nicosia	Greek, Turkish
Hong Kong	1 045 (404)	5 500 000	Victoria	English, Chinese (Cantonese)
India	3 287 590 (1 269 438)	762 200 000	Delhi	Hindi, English
Indonesia	2 027 087 (783 720)	168 400 000	Jakarta	Bahasa (Indonesian)
Iran	1 648 000 (636 343)	45 100 000	Tehran	Persian (Farsi)
Iraq	434 924 (167 937)	15 500 000	Baghdad	Arabic
Israel	20 770 (8 020)	4 200 000	Jerusalem	Hebrew, Arabic
Japan	372 313 (143 761)	120 800 000	Tokyo	Japanese
Jordan	97 740 (37 740)	3 600 000	Amman	Arabic
Korea, North	120 538 (46 543)	20 100 000	Pyongyang	Korean
Korea, South	98 484 (38 028)	42 700 000	Seoul	Korean
Kuwait	17 818 (6 880)	1 900 000	Kuwait	Arabic
Laos	236 800 (91 436)	3 800 000	Vientiane	Lao
Lebanon	10 400 (4 016)	2 600 000	Beirut	Arabic
Macau	16 (6.2)	300 000	Macao	Portugese, Chinese
Malaysia	329 749 (127 326)	15 700 000	Kuala Lumpur	Malay
Maldiv Islands	298 (115)	200 000	Malé	Divehi
Mongolia	1 565 000 (604 294)	1 900 000	Ulan Bator	Mongol
Nepal	140 797 (54 366)	17 000 000	Katmandu	Nepali
Oman	212 457 (82 036)	1 200 000	Muscat	Arabic
Pakistan	803 943 (310 427)	99 200 000	Islamabad	Urdu



1. The smallest Asian country is _____.

2. Ulan Bator is the capital of which country?

3. Unjumble this sentence.

Sea is the Caspian lake largest world in the the.

4. Name two dialects ('types') of the Chinese language.

5. Which country has Khmer as its main language?

6. The Chang Jiang is also known as the _____.

7. What is the second largest country in Asia?

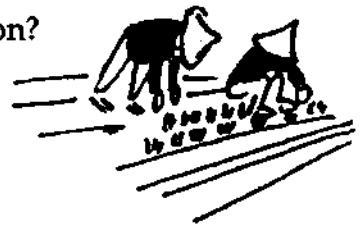
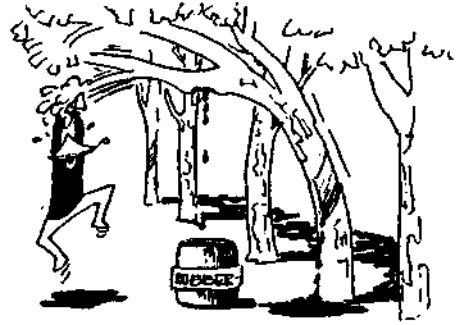
Choose from (a) Pakistan (b) China (c) Maldiv Islands (d) India

8. Beirut is the capital of _____.

9. How many Asian countries list Arabic as their official ('main') language?

10. Which country has a population of about four (4) million?

(a) Bahrain (b) Israel (c) Iran (d) Oman





CONTRACTIONS (1)

When two words are joined together to make one word, they become *contracted*.

For example, *did not* – *didn't*.

An apostrophe (') is used where a letter or letters have been left out.

Write these contractions out in full.

1. you're _____
2. they're _____
3. we're _____
4. you've _____
5. what's _____
6. it's _____
7. I'm _____



 Put each of the contractions above into a sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____



CONTRACTIONS (2)

Make these words into **contractions** by shortening them.

1. they have _____
2. I will _____
3. I have _____
4. will not _____
5. it is _____
6. what is _____
7. had not _____
8. would not _____
9. do not _____
10. we would _____
11. we will _____
12. that is _____
13. there is _____
14. cannot _____
15. I would _____
16. there is _____



 Use as many of the contractions as you can in a short story.



EXTENSION - IDIOMS (1)

An **IDIOM** is a phrase that has a meaning that is different from the obvious.

An example of this is calling someone *'the apple of my eye'*, which means that you are very fond of them.

Find the meaning of these idioms.

1. **A chip off the old block** _____

2. **A rough diamond** _____

3. **On the square** _____

4. **Lionhearted** _____

5. **At loggerheads** _____

6. **At a loose end** _____

7. **In the same boat** _____

8. **The man in the street** _____

9. **Under a cloud** _____

10. **Armed to the teeth** _____



Make up your own idioms and give them a meaning.





EXTENSION - IDIOMS (2)

Find the meaning of each of the following idioms and write it in the spaces provided.

1. ***Don't beat around the bush .***

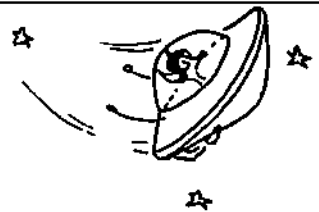
2. ***A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush .***

3. ***Every cloud has a silver lining .***

4. ***Don't count your chickens before they hatch .***

5. ***People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones .***

6. ***A rolling stone gathers no moss .***





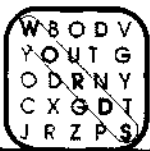
WORD GROUPS – DESCRIBING WORDS

The words listed below can all be used to describe things.
Use your dictionary to find three other words that have similar meanings and can also be used to describe things.

word	other words
1. shine	
2. bright	
3. shaggy	
4. tender	
5. warm	
6. fierce	
7. small	
8. brave	
9. sweet	
10. quick	

 Make up a short story using at least five of the describing words above.





EXTENSION - FINISH THE WORDS

Use your dictionary to try to complete the missing word.
They are names of plants.

1. bam _ _ _

11. aca _ _ _

2. a _ _

12. sham _ _ _ _ _

3. thy _ _

13. wh _ _ _

4. snap _ _ _ _ _

14. wil _ _ _

5. ce _ _ _

15. pq _ _

6. arti _ _ _ _ _

16. plant _ _ _

7. pot _ _ _

17. mang _ _ _ _

8. this _ _ _

18. ma _ _ _

9. pep _ _ _

19. let _ _ _ _

10. mi _ _

20. fi _ _



Use your dictionary to try to complete the missing words.
They are all names of animals.

1. por _____

11. coy _____

2. mag _____

12. hoo _____

3. fer _____

13. vo _____

4. coy _____

14. hali _____

5. mu _____

15. koa _____

6. phea _____

16. gro _____

7. wom _____

17. ger _____

8. vul _____

18. fal _____

9. ki _____

19. cra _____

10. jer _____

20. gib _____

✎ Put the twenty animal words into alphabetical order.

1. _____

11. _____

2. _____

12. _____

3. _____

13. _____

4. _____

14. _____

5. _____

15. _____

6. _____

16. _____

7. _____

17. _____

8. _____

18. _____

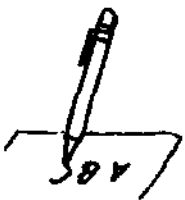
9. _____

19. _____

10. _____

20. _____

Notes



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