



Unit **1**

Comprehension

1 Read Language Book 6 pages 8–9 again.

2 Put the sentences in order.



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

2 Comprehension: sequencing



Vocabulary

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

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

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

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



Use the thesaurus to help you do these.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary: synonyms and antonyms 3



Language building

Remember!



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

1 Choose the best pronoun for each gap.

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

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

- 4 Language building: first, second and third person pronouns



Grammar

**1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.
Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

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

**2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.
Use the past simple or the past continuous.**

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

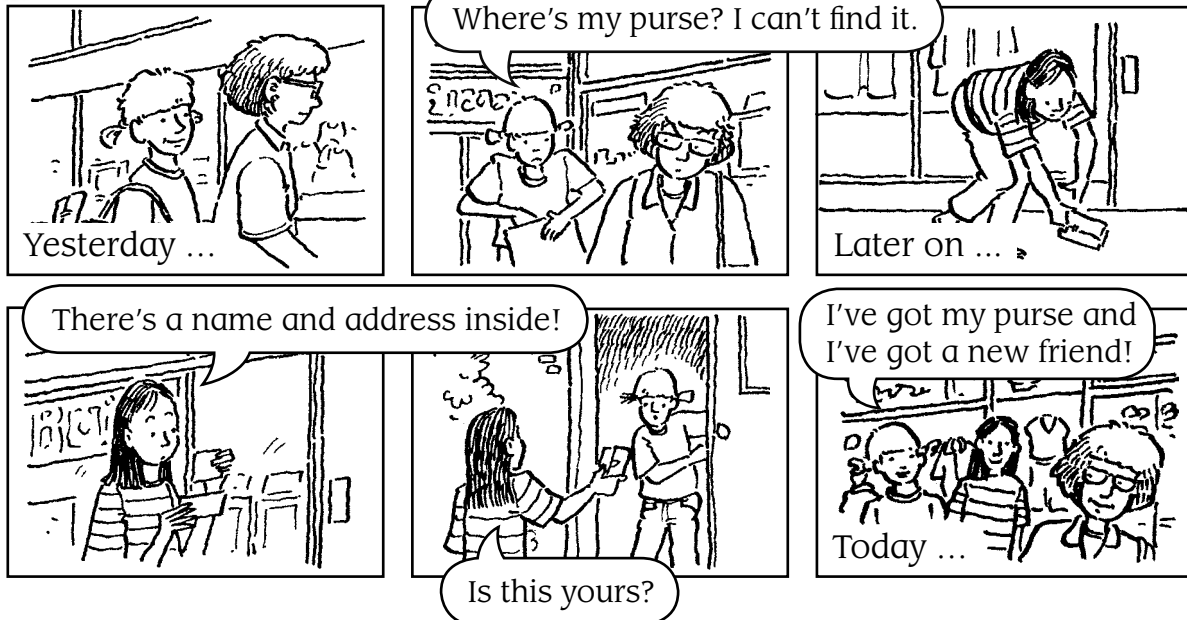
**3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the present or the past.
Use the verbs in the box.**

say visit love drive spend fly

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



4 Look at the pictures.



5 Think about these questions.

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

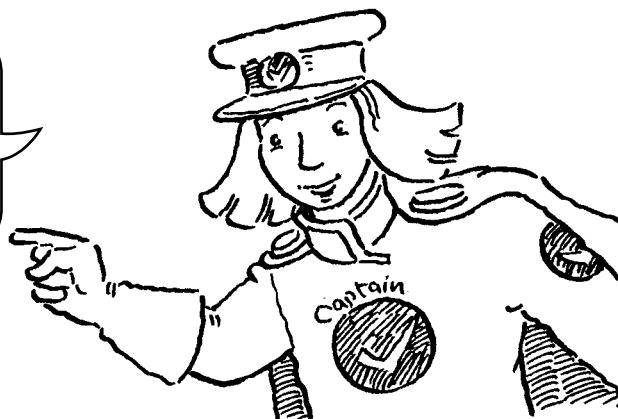
6 Write the story.

6 Grammar: present simple and continuous; past simple and continuous



Spelling

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



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

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

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

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



Spelling: doubling final consonant before suffixing 7



Writing



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

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

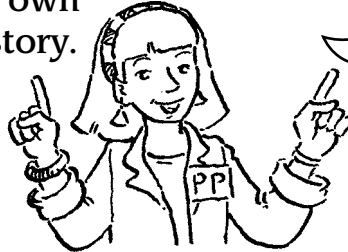
Paragraph one

Paragraph two

Paragraph three



2 Now write your own ending for the story.



Remember to:

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

A large rectangular area with a dashed border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing.

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