

LEARN...  
Sample pages  
from English 5

A world of words 13 to 18

L13. Body parts

ankle  
head  
heart  
eyes  
throat  
wrist  
knees  
shoulder  
skeleton  
stomach

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L14. Going on holiday

postcard  
passport  
airport  
ticket  
coach  
cruise  
aeroplane  
tourist  
passenger  
foreign

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L15. How did you say it?

asked  
cried  
yelled  
shrieked  
replied  
snapped  
shouted  
moaned  
whispered  
answered

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L16. On the menu

pasta  
lunch  
dinner  
supper  
snack  
desserts  
salad  
sandwich  
breakfast  
cereal

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L17. Healthy living

sport  
fruit  
fitness  
jogging  
active  
health  
strength  
nutrition  
exercise  
aerobics

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L18. Loads of money

cash  
coins  
pence  
change  
riches  
pounds  
credit card  
savings  
wealthy  
currency

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A world of words 19 to 24



L19. Senses

feel  
taste  
scent  
sight  
noise  
touch  
vision  
heard  
listen  
vibration

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L20. Fantasy

pretend  
fake  
myth  
design  
creation  
invention  
illusion  
make-believe  
imagination  
inspiration

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L21. Are you sure?

firm  
sure  
fixed  
certain  
positive  
confident  
convinced  
definite  
absolutely  
persuaded

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L22. Adventure

voyage  
mission  
explore  
journey  
quest  
traveller  
safari  
operation  
expedition  
discovery

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L23. On the timetable

art  
maths  
breaktime  
spelling  
history  
English  
science  
assembly  
geography  
registration

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L24. Intergalactic

star  
world  
globe  
space  
Earth  
cosmos  
planets  
universe  
infinite  
constellation

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LEARN...  
Sample pages  
from English 5

Rules, patterns and important words 31 to 36

L31. Prefixes: im, in, ir, il, anti

immature  
immediate  
immediately  
inaccurate  
inactive  
irresponsible  
irregular  
illegible  
antibiotic  
antiseptic

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L32. Prefixes with hyphen: co-own

co-operate  
co-operation  
co-own  
co-ownership  
co-author  
co-authorship  
re-apply  
re-enter  
re-occur  
non-fiction

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L33. Suffixes with y words

supply  
supplying  
supplier  
carry  
carrying  
carriage  
vary  
varying  
variable  
various

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L34. Suffixes with y words

happy  
happiness  
hungry  
hungrily  
ready  
readiness  
empty  
emptiest  
pretty  
prettily

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L35. Suffix: available

available  
availability  
adorable  
adorably  
adoration  
considerable  
consideration  
dependable  
comfortable  
reliable

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L36. Suffixes: discussion, optician

discussion  
possession  
expression  
explanation  
interruption  
optician  
magician  
electrician  
politician  
Grecian

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Rules, patterns and important words 37 to 42

L37. Plurals: parties

party  
parties  
lady  
ladies  
donkey  
donkeys  
monkey  
monkeys  
army  
armies

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L38. Letter string: bough

bough  
plough  
slough  
drought  
enough  
rough  
tough  
thorough  
borough  
through

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L39. Letter string: ought

ought  
nought  
sought  
fought  
bought  
brought  
thought  
dough  
though  
although

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L40. Long vowel: thief

niece  
piece  
thief  
relief  
grief  
chief  
belief  
believe  
medieval  
mischievous

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L41. Long vowel: deceive, achieve

receive  
receipt  
conceive  
deceive  
perceive  
ceiling  
conceited  
shield  
achieve  
fierce

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L42. Soft c: fancy

incident  
recent  
fancy  
cyclist  
cylinder  
ceremony  
circular  
cinema  
cynic  
cynical

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PRACTISE...  
Sample pages  
from English 5

Practising Language 3a and 3b

Synonyms

Use **synonyms** in your own writing to avoid repeating the same word.



P3a

Find two **synonyms** for each of these words:

- clever \_\_\_\_\_
- shout \_\_\_\_\_
- friend \_\_\_\_\_

Re-write these sentences. Replace the word **got** with a more interesting **synonym**.

- I got some new trainers for my birthday. \_\_\_\_\_
- He got thirsty in the hot sun. \_\_\_\_\_

Look out for synonyms: you will see and hear them all the time.

P3b

Write as many words as you can between these two extremes:

Freezing cold \_\_\_\_\_ roasting hot.

Put these words in order with the strongest emotion first:

irritated enraged cross angry furious annoyed

\_\_\_\_\_

Put these words in order with the strongest emotion first:

delighted happy calm ecstatic thrilled excited

\_\_\_\_\_

Practising Language 3c and 4a



P3c

Consider this sentence: *Martin looked at the dog.*

Not very interesting, is it? It doesn't tell us how he looked or why.

Compare it to: *Martin glared at the dog to try to stop it barking.*

Think of two or more sentences using **synonyms** for **looked**.

Martin \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Adverbs

It's not just what you do but how you do it that counts!



**Adverbs** change or give more information about a verb.

Most **adverbs** are made by adding the suffix **-ly** to the adjective, e.g. the adjective **soft** changes to the adverb **softly**.

P4a

Choose the correct **adverbs** from those in brackets and underline your choice:

- The whole class was talking (**excitedly** **wickedly** **largely**) about the end-of-year play.
- Some were asking questions (**gruffly** **miserably** **loudly**) like, "Could we do a musical?"
- The teacher asked (**patiently** **worriedly** **correctly**) for quiet and then explained (**secretively** **carefully** **handsomely**) that they could do a musical as long as everybody had a part to play.
- The class cheered (**enthusiastically** **unkindly** **hurriedly**) to show their support.

PRACTISE...  
Sample pages  
from English 5

Practising Language 15a and 15b

Read all about it!

Read carefully to make sure you understand this important information and advice.

P15a 

- What advice is given about sun cream?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- What advice is given about going in the sea?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- When is the sun at its hottest?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

P15b 

- Why do you think you need to drink a lot of water in the heat?
- What might happen if you took a lot of money and valuables to the beach?
- Which two words mean sunscreen?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**FUN IN THE SUN**  
Stay safe while having fun in the sun

Follow this handy check-list of **dos** and **don'ts** to make sure the whole family has a great time on the beach.

**DO:**

- ✓ always use a sun cream offering maximum protection against the sun's rays.
- ✓ re-apply sun lotion frequently, especially after swimming.
- ✓ wear a sun hat.
- ✓ drink plenty of water when it's hot.

**DON'T:**

- ✗ stay out in the sun at the hottest part of the day (11am to 3pm).
- ✗ dive in the water near rocks.
- ✗ swim when the sea is very rough.
- ✗ take a lot of money and valuable items to the beach.

*Family holidays are a special time – don't let anything spoil them!*

Practising Language 15c and 16a



P15c 

- Think of some more advice you could add to the Do section.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Add some more advice to the Don't section.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Why is a family holiday 'a special time' in your opinion?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Be your own editor!

P16a 

This description is not very inspiring.

- Your job is to rewrite it to give a much more vivid and interesting picture of the grandmother. Make her sound more real.

- What sort of shop could it be?
- What breed of dog and what kind of walks?
- What sort of films do you imagine the grandmother likes?

My grandmother works in a shop. She also spends time gardening and has a garden with lots of flowers. She loves animals and has two dogs that she takes for walks every day. My grandmother and I both like films so we often go to the cinema. She's great and I love her very much.

Use your imagination to fill in the details.

# PRACTISE...

## Sample pages from English 5

### Practising Language 27a and 27b

#### Apostrophes

Apostrophes for possession can make a difference so be careful where you put them!



The girl's ice creams.



The girls' ice creams.

#### P27a

- Match the animal with its correct feature using arrows.

snake	feathers
bear	stripes
lion	pouch
tiger	skin
crow	mane
kangaroo	fur

- Now write a short sentence showing what belongs to which animal using an apostrophe, e.g. *The snake's skin was a bright green.*

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#### P27b

- There are **six apostrophes** missing from this story. Underline the words you think need one.

The Vol-k-No concert was fantastic. The lead singers hair was bright green and I liked both the female guitarists jackets. The drummers nose-studs kept flashing in time to the music. The bands latest track was great. But, my favourite song is still Turning Points. The groups download is out next week. The website is going to have a picture of last nights concert on the front. They took some photographs of me.

### Practising Language 27c and 28a



#### P27c

- Look carefully at the position of the **apostrophe** and answer the question:
  - The dancer's shoes.* Were there several dancers or just one?
  - The footballers' trophies.* Were there several footballers, several trophies or several of both?
- What's the difference in meaning between these two sentences?  
*The girls' mother arrived on a pink bicycle. The girl's mother arrived on a pink bicycle.*

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#### Connectives

Write longer and more interesting sentences using connectives.

Jane likes cats **and** her sister loves dogs **but** they can't have any pets **because** their mother refuses to look after them.

#### P28a

- Draw a line to match a beginning, a **connective** and an ending to make a sentence.

Beginning	Connective	Ending
Rover is big	while	so easy to cook.
Jane went to the Tower of London	since	would you like an eReader?
Wait there	because	I tie up my shoelace.
I've not been late	or	I got a new watch.
Would you like a smartphone	before	he is not vicious.
Jack was late	and	he missed the bus.
Pasta is tasty	but	she went to St Paul's.

# THINK...

## Sample pages from English 5

### Thinking and Writing Tasks 16 to 22

#### T16. This is how you play

- Write instructions for your favourite game.
- Follow your instructions exactly as you've written them. Have you missed anything out? Did you manage to play the game? How could you make your instructions better?
- Think of at least one way of improving your instructions. Test them on a friend or somebody in your family to see if they're clear.

#### T17. And the moral is...

- Do you remember the nursery rhyme Incy Wincy Spider? It has a moral at the end like a fable.
- Write your own fable using the moral: "Keep trying and don't give up." Your characters can be animals if you like!

#### T18. Be a story teller

- You are going to retell your favourite traditional tale to a group of friends.
- Make notes to summarise the story, help you to recall all the key events and tell the story in order.
- Remember to include stage directions to support and improve your performance, for example:

*Giant says, "Who goes over my bridge?" (Speak in a deep voice, emphasise the word my.)*

- Practise telling parts of the story following the stage directions. What else could you include to make your story telling more interesting?
- Try your story out on an audience and ask them what they think about it.

#### T19. Modern myths

- A myth is a tale with supernatural characters, sometimes giving an imagined fictional explanation about how specific objects came into existence.
- Make up your own modern day myth of an everyday object, for example, how did telephones come into the world?

#### T20. A variety of verses

- Write another verse to one of your favourite songs.
- Has it got the same rhythm? Does it fit the tune?
- Imagine yourself on stage and perform your song with a friend.



#### T21. Dreadful dragons

- Legends are stories about famous people and often feature fantastical beasts.
- Write your own legend about a knight who kills a dragon, explaining how and why he did it. You can bring it up to date if you wish and make a different kind of dragon.



#### T22. Real lives

- Prepare notes for writing a short historical biography about someone you've studied at school. Think carefully about how you will set out your notes so that they will be helpful later on.
- Make a list of what you know, what you need to find out and where you might find the information. You don't need to write the article.

### Thinking and Writing Tasks 23 to 26



#### T23. In your own words

- The butterfly begins its life as a tiny egg that hatches into a caterpillar. As it grows bigger, it sheds its skin. When the caterpillar has eaten as much as it can, it attaches itself to a branch and forms a hard shell called a chrysalis. Many changes take place. Eventually, a butterfly emerges and lays its own eggs so the cycle begins again. This transformation is known as metamorphosis.



- Write about the lifecycle of a butterfly in your own words. Use the information given above (and add anything else you know) but write it more simply and don't copy. Start with the question: Where do butterflies come from?

#### T24. Point of view

- Read the following passage:

*I scratch my head and chew the end of my pencil. I am stuck. If only I'd learnt my spellings I'd be able to do the test, but watching television had been more important last night. I wonder what Sam has written. If I stretch over, I can see what he put and copy it. Oh no, he's seen me.*

- Whose point of view is it written from? Is it 1st or 3rd person narrative? What effect does this have?
- Re-write the passage from Sam's point of view, adding some details of your own.

#### T25. Dear Editor...

- The local council is planning to build a new playground but it means using some of the land from your school so you will no longer have space to play football or do outside sports. Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper to try to persuade readers it would be much better if the playground were built somewhere else.
- Give reasons for this and try to be as persuasive as possible. Start:



*Dear Editor,  
I'm writing to protest about the new playground...*

#### T26. What happened next?

- Continue from the end of one of your favourite books, writing in the style of the author. Using the same characters, think what might happen next.
- Write an invented conversation using the author's way of handling dialogue. Try to think of an interesting twist to the story and leave the reader wanting to know more.

