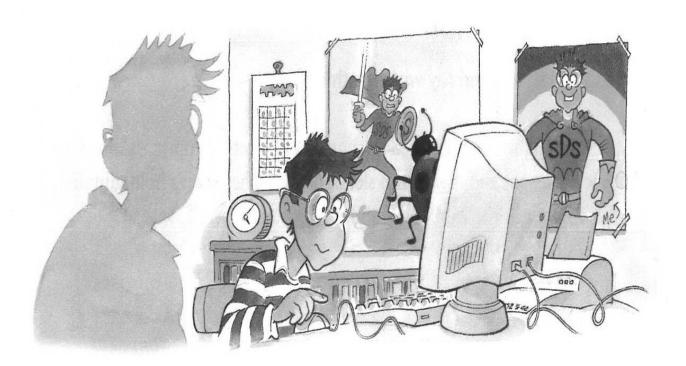
# English

# Homework



# Book 13

Name Class



 Words that have the same meaning (or almost the same meaning) are called synonyms.

# Example:

cab taxi

Select the correct words from the box and match them to their synonyms below.

rock toddler	companion	prison abdomen	red dog
jail		sack	
crimson		stomach	
stone		hound	
friend		infant	

Rewrite these sentences and replace the bold words with suitable synonyms. You may use a dictionary.

- 1. The heavy **boulder** fell on my foot.
- 2. The homemade jam was stored in glass **containers**.
- 3. A fox is a very cunning **creature**.
- 4. The children should obey the teacher's **commands**.
- 5. The Titanic was a huge **sea vessel** that sunk on its first voyage.
- 6. The **racket** was so loud that I could not hear myself think.



#### Coming to a Sticky End

The small, spoon-shaped leaves of a sundew plant opened and spread out to catch the light of the sun that morning. Long, red hairs covered the leaves, and at the tip of each of each of these hairs was a clear bead of silvery liquid. These tiny beads glinted in the sunlight and soon attracted a passing fly.

The fly landed on one of the sundew's leaves. He started to lap up the liquid, which was rich in sugar. However, in addition to containing sugar, the drops also held one of the strongest glues known to nature. The fly did not know it yet, but he was firmly stuck to the hairs on the leaf and would not be able to fly off again.

It was only when the fly tried to take off did he notice he was stuck.

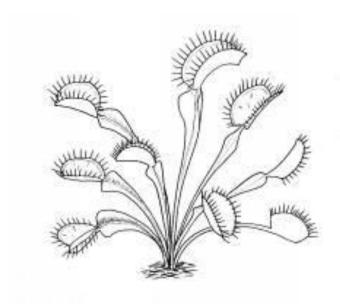
As he struggled, more of the hairs bent towards him with their deadly beads of sugary glue. Indeed, the whole leaf slowly closed in over the fly like a hand closing into a fist. The fly was doomed. The liquid beads also held special chemicals for dissolving the fly's body. Within a few days, the fly would be melted down and absorbed into the plant as a meal.

The sundew is a small plant that survives in wet, marshy places, where the soil is often very poor. Indeed, most plants could not survive where the sundew grows. There is not enough food in the soil for a normal plant to grow. The sundew has a clever answer to this problem. The sundew plant has become a hunter. The insects that it kills and absorbs give it the extra food it needs to survive in bogs and on wet mountain slopes.

All over the world, there are many kinds of plant, such as the Venus Fly Trap and the Pitcher, that 'eat' insects. Their methods of trapping are very different from those of the sundews, but they too dissolve their victims into a liquid that they absorb through their leaves. In the world of nature, insects can inflect terrible damage on plants. Perhaps it is only fair that some plants get their own back.

# **Question Time**

- 1. At what time of day did the events in this passage take place?
- 2. What landed on the sundew leaf?
- 3. What attracted it to the sundew plant?
- 4. What was in the liquid that the fly liked?
- 5. What else was in the liquid that meant that the fly was doomed?
- 6. What happened to the fly?
- 7. How long would it take for the fly to disappear?
- 8. Name any other plants that trap insects.



• A **conjunction** is a word that joins sentences together.

# Example:

I dug a hole. I found no treasure.

I dug a hole **but** I found no treasure.

Choose a conjunction from this list to complete each sentence.

and but because
although before until

- 1. Saturn is an enormous planet \_\_\_\_\_ Jupiter is bigger.
- 2. Do not come out of your bedroom \_\_\_\_\_ you are told.
- 3. Crane flies are often called daddy-long-legs \_\_\_\_\_ they have long, spindly legs.
- 4. You can eat frogs' legs I would not try them myself.
- 5. The hostage checked the coast was clear \_\_\_\_\_ making a dash for freedom.
- 6. This year, Tottenham will win the Premier League \_\_\_\_\_ the FA Cup!



A conjunction is a word that joins sentences together.

# **Example:**

I dug a hole. I found no treasure.

I dug a hole **but** I found no treasure.

Join each pair of sentences below by using one of the following conjunctions.

and	but	because
although	when	while

- 1. Tina enjoys playing chess. She never wins.
- 2. Susan picked the tulips first. Then she picked the daffodils.
- 3. We eat the root of the carrot plant. We eat the leaves of the cabbage plant.
- 4. The house was peaceful. All the children were asleep.
- 5. The thief filled the bags with money. His friend kept a look out.
- 6. Bats are best observed at night-time. They are nocturnal creatures.



• Words that have the opposite meaning (or almost the opposite meaning) are called **antonyms**.

# Example:

happy sad

# Write down the antonyms of these words.

big	<del></del>	good	
rough		right	
narrow		cold	
down		white	
fat		low	
dark		hard	

# Rewrite these sentences and change the underlines words to their antonyms.

- 1. The <u>handsome</u> frog kissed the <u>happy</u> princess.
- 2. The <u>old</u> man jumped into the <u>shallow</u> lake.
- 3. We went <u>up</u> to the <u>top</u> of the hill in our <u>dirty</u> clothes.
- 4. The <u>cowardly</u> knight <u>slowly</u> rode his horse towards the <u>huge</u>, <u>old</u> dragon.



• We add es to words that end in *ch* and *sh* to make their **plurals**.

# **Example:**

match matches

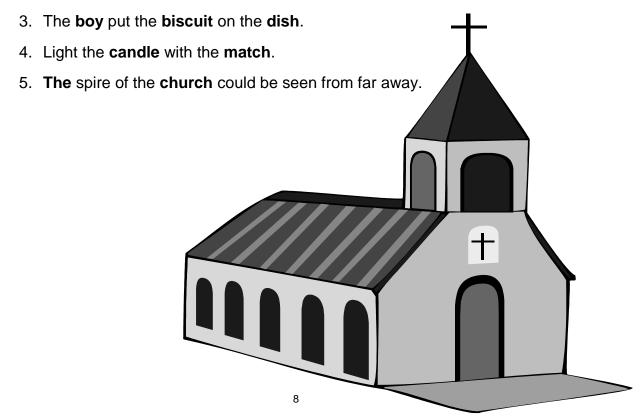
wish wishes

# Fill in the plurals of each of these words by adding s or es.

dog	pitch	bush
chair	rich	flash
table	ditch	crash
pen	church	brush
mug	bunch	dish

Rewrite each of these sentences and change the **bold** words into plurals. You may also have to make other changes.

- 1. The **branch** of the oak **tree** is covered in moss.
- 2. The **detective** used the **torch** to search the **bush** for the murder **weapon**.



# **Bullied**

Break time! Breath comes tight.
They'll start on me again,
Take my lunch, pull my hair,
Take my copy, break my pen.
See can they make me cry
When they laugh and call me names.
Or, the bit I hate the most,
Leave me out of all the games.
I want this nightmare over,
I don't know what to do.
Should I tell someone my troubles
And look for help? Would you?



# Think about these questions and write the answers.

- 1. What happens to the child at lunch time?
- 2. How do the bullies make the child cry?
- 3. The child hates one thing most of all. What is it?
- 4. What does the child want?
- 5. What should the child do?
- 6. What would you do if you were being bullied?

 The plurals of some words do not end in s. These are called irregular plurals.

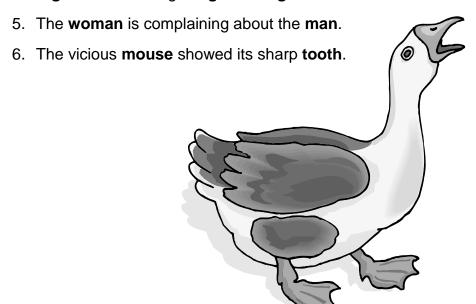
# **Examples:**

mouse mice tooth teeth sheep sheep

Read the plurals in this table and use them to rewrite each sentence below, changing the words in **bold** into plurals. Make any other changes that are necessary.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
mouse	mice	woman	women
tooth	teeth	sheep	sheep
goose	geese	child	children
man	men	foot	feet

- 1. The **child** is chasing the **sheep**.
- 2. The boy's **foot** is seriously injured.
- 3. The **mouse** has a very long **tail**.
- 4. A goose makes a good guard-dog.



#### Email from the Future



Seán switched on the computer and saw that there was an email for him. He didn't get many emails, so he was quite excited as he opened it. "Hi Seán. This is no ordinary email. This is an email from the future!"

"This is somebody's idea of a joke," thought Seán, but he read on.

"Check the date if you don't believe me," the email continued. So Seán checked the date of the email. It was dated 20 May 2014.

"Anyone can change a date," thought Seán, but he read on.

"I know that an email from the future is very unusual, but computers have advanced a lot since your day."

"This is a clever joke," thought Seán. "I wonder who has sent this email."

"We now have the technology to send emails into the past, but, unfortunately you do not yet have the technology to reply. Anyway, I bet you are wondering who I am? Are you sitting down? I am you!" Seán gulped. This was a very odd email indeed!

"I am an adult now, of course, but I remember all about being ten years old. I remember my secret name – SuperDuper Seán – that nobody knew except me, and I remember how scares I was of ladybirds," Now Seán was really puzzled. Nobody knew the secret name that he used in his Superhero daydreams, and his friends would give him a terrible time if they ever found out that he was afraid of ladybirds. Could this really be an email from his future self?

"I bet you were wondering how life turned out for you? Well, guess what? You married Sulky Sallu, that girl who keeps sticking her tongue out at you."

"Never," thought Seán. He hated Sulky Sally!

"Let's just say you don't hate her any more! You have two children – Anita, aged 14, and little Seán, aged 4. He is the image of you, or should I say the image of me? This could get confusing!"

"Very confusing," thought Seán.

"I was going to tell you the winning numbers in next week's Lotto Draw, but winning all that money might just spoil your life. Your life has turned out pretty good so far, so I won't mess with it. Say hello to Sally from me. All the best from me, or do I mean 'from you'?"

Seán deleted the email from the computer. He really did not want anyone to read it. Was it all just an elaborate prank or was it a dream? He was too stunned to tell.

# **Question Time**

- 1. Why was Seán excited about getting an email?
- 2. Why did Seán think the email was a joke at first?
- 3. Why can Seán not reply to the email?
- 4. Who is the email from?
- 5. What secret information about Seán is mentioned in the email?
- 6. What are the names of Seán's future children?
- 7. What nickname does Seán have for Sally?
- 8. How does Sally usually greet Seán?



• An adjective is a describing word, it gives more information about a person, place, thing or animal.

# Example:

a small horse

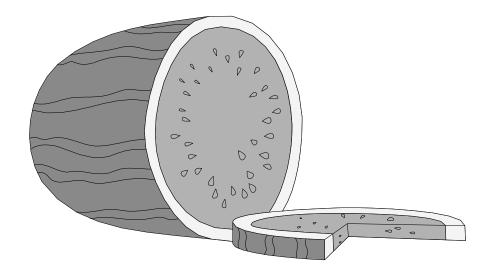
a **sunny** day

a **slippery** eel

Complete these sentences using suitable adjectives from the box.

incredible	huge	pink	cruel		black
red		sweet	graceful	Irish	

- 1. Dolphins are very \_\_\_\_\_ creatures.
- 2. Cobras strike their pray at \_\_\_\_\_ speed.
- 3. Hurling is an \_\_\_\_\_ sport played with a camán and a sliotar.
- 4. Russia is a \_\_\_\_\_ country.
- 5. The girl with the lollipop has a very \_\_\_\_\_ tooth.
- 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ tyrant ordered that the prisoners be beaten.
- 7. The referee gave the footballer a \_\_\_\_\_ and sent him off the field.
- 8. A water melon has \_\_\_\_\_ flesh and \_\_\_\_ seeds.



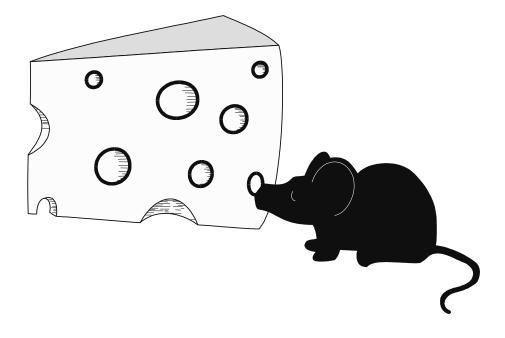
 Words that have the opposite meaning (or almost the opposite meaning) are called antonyms.

# **Example:**

happy sad big small clean dirty

Change the meaning of each of these sentences by finding the adjectives in each of them and using their antonyms.

- 1. The white cat sat on the young woman's lap.
- 2. The tall man carried the heavy box.
- 3. Old people often have good memories.
- 4. I walked into a large room with old furniture.
- 5. Jeff's tiny bedroom was dirty and untidy.
- 6. The young mouse ate huge amounts of soft cheese.
- 7. Jack's new pet bear had a short tail and a thick neck.
- 8. The old elephant walked at a slow pace through the deep river.



 Words that have the same meaning (or almost the same meaning) are called synonyms.

# Example:

cab taxi

Rewrite these sentences and replace the bold words with suitable synonyms. You may use a dictionary.

- 1. The van crashed into the **rear** of the car in front of it.
- 2. The miser buried his gold in a deep pit.
- 3. The young boy felt **unwell**.
- 4. The warrior was killed in battle.
- 5. The **baby** spat out her dinner.
- 6. The **principal** of the school was a kind man.
- 7. The sack of coal fell off the lorry.
  8. The gardener pruned back all the shrubs.

• An adjective is a describing word, it gives more information about a person, place, thing or animal.

# **Example:**

a **small** horse

a **sunny** day

a **slippery** eel

Write out these sentences and put in your own adjectives.

1.	The	cheese made m	ne feel sick.		
2.	The	bus slowly drov	e up the	hill.	
3.	Α	_ breeze barely sho	ok the	blossoms.	
4.	A	snake slithered me	enacingly through	the	grass
	Thenight fell.	and	_ badger emerge	d from the his s	sett as
6.	The	drink tasted of _	lemo	ns.	
7.		man walked slo walking s	=	street	: with the
8.	Moving at	speed, the	e wolf pack attack	red the	





# **Question Time**

- 1. How many services are listed in the Services on your Doorstep guide?
- 2. What does Tina Tose do for a living?
- 3. What age group does the Scallywags Creche and Montessori School cater for?
- 4. What sort of building work is Jerry Bilt Bros Ltd involved in?
- 5. What services does R. Rage offer?
- 6. What is the phone number of the local Gardaí?
- 7. Who would you call if you had a toothache?
- 8. What is the email of Beautiful Space?



• We use an apostrophe 'to replace missing letters when we shorten words or join two words together. This is called a **contraction**.

# **Example:**

is not isn't

# Match the full words to the words with contractions.

is not she'll

cannot wasn't

did not

was not can't

were not isn't

I will didn't

he will weren't

she will he'll

<u>Use an apostrophe 'to shorten the underlines</u> words in each of these sentences.

- 1. Ostriches cannot fly.
- 2. If Dan practises hard, he will play for Ireland one day.
- 3. By the way they were looking at him, Derek could tell that the crocodiles were not vegetarians.
- 4. Sandra said that she will come with me to the pary.
- 5. We know that Christopher Columbus <u>was not</u> the first European to cross the Atlantic Ocean.
- 6. Who knows, maybe the Earth is not the only planet where life exists.



Letters that do not make a sound in a word are called silent letters.

# **Examples:**

know talk thumb write

Write out these sentences and put in the missing letters in the underlined words.

- 1. You are rong, Paris is not the capital of Italy.
- 2. He was so cold his <u>nees</u> were <u>nocking</u>.
- 3. The freezing weather was the first si n that sno was coming.
- 4. The tiny <u>lam\_riggled</u> in my arms.
- 5. The fortune-teller read Anne's pa m.
- 6. Do you now my fr end Andrew?
- 7. She broke ha f a dozen eggs.
- 8. I could lift that rock if my <u>rist</u> was not sprained.



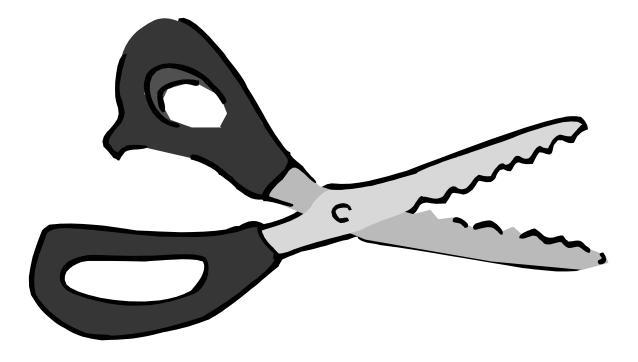
Letters that do not make a sound in a word are called silent letters.

# **Examples:**

**k**now talk thum**b** write

<u>Can you spot the mistakes in these sentences.</u> Rewrite the sentences <u>correctly.</u>

- 1. The anser to the question is clear. (1 mistake)
- 2. Wife rymes with nife. (2 mistakes)
- 3. Sientists do not no everything. (2 mistakes)
- 4. I love to wak in the sno. (2 mistakes)
- 5. The referee blew the wistle at the end of the mach. (2 mistakes)
- 6. That clok is slo. (2 mistakes)
- 7. Kings live in casles. (1 mistakes)
- 8. Cut it with sissors (1 mistake)



Adjectives make your stories more interesting.

# **Example:**

The man made his way out of the house.

The **frightened** man made his way out of the **terrifying** house.

Add the adjectives in the box to this passage below to make it more interesting.

loud	old	shaky	scared
dark	creaky	green	courageous
stray	long	silly	large
	brave	small	loud

Harry heard a	noise coming fro	om the	cellar of the
house. He	was not a	person, and he	did not really
want to go down the	stairs. Hi	s hands felt	as he took
a step towa	ards the	doorway leading o	down to the
darkness. He did not fo	eel very	at all. Looking do	wn into the cellar
he saw two	eyes staring back	at him. He let out	a
scream. With that, up t	rom the cellar shot	a cat.	Harry let out a
sigh of relie	ef and felt very	for being so	



 We use an apostrophe 'to replace missing letters when we shorten words or join two words together. This is called a contraction.

# Example:

is not isn't

Rewrite these sentences and use full words instead of the underlined contractions.

- 1. They <u>aren't</u> very good at doing the washing up.
- 2. You'll be sorry if you do that.
- 3. I think she's the girl who won the prize for singing.
- 4. I'm going to do my homework now.
- 5. She's painting the walls of the house bright pink.
- 6. They'll get sick if they eat all those sweets.
- 7. I wasn't able to finish all my homework last night.
- 8. I didn't know that ducks can't ride bikes.



• Letters that do not make a sound in a word are called **silent letters**.

# **Examples:**

know talk thumb write

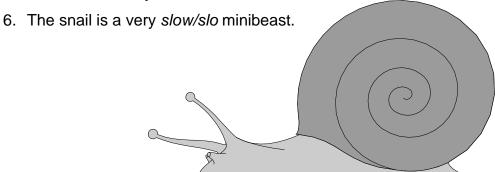
Write each of the words in the box in the correct columns.

walk	night	half	comb	high
knit	could	climb	knob	crumb
thumb	knife	knock	chalk	folk
doubt	weight	fight	through	knot

Silent gh	Silent k	Silent I	Silent b

# Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

- 1. The caf/calf played about the field.
- 2. I rote/wrote a poem that does not ryme/rhyme.
- 3. Can you nock/knock your nees/knees together?
- 4. Four is haf/half of eight.
- 5. I can rite/write my name.



#### A Long Shot



James was useless at all sports. When his friends played football, they never wanted James on their team. If he was put in nets, the ball would always slip through his fingers, go between his legs or sail past his outstretched arms. "You are letting down the team," the others would moan. "You are just hopeless. You are note even trying!"

That was not true. James always tried, but it seemed that the harder he tried, the worse he got. It was the same in basketball and volleyball – he could not catch, he could not bounce and he could not run. Even the teacher would sigh and raise her eyes up to heaven. "Oh, James, what will we do with you at all?"

Poor James would get so fed up that every evening he would stand on the stony beach behind his house and fling stones into the seas. "Why am I such a butterfingers?" he would ay to himself, before throwing another stone as hard as he could. "Why do my feet never do what I ask them to?" he would roar as he fired another stone out to sea. "Why does nobody like me?" he would shout out if there was nobody about, before sending another stone shooting through the air. This was not strictly true. Most people did like James but just did not want him on their teams!

One day, the new teacher in the school took all the children out to choose a Trach and Field team for the County Championships. While competing in the long jump, James got his feet in a tangle and landed on his nose in the sandpit. When James competed in the high jump, he jumped under the bar! He then competed in the shot-put, a new sport in the school. James threw the shot twice as far as anybody else! Nobody could quite believe it, not even James!

"Throw that again," said the new teacher. This time, James threw the shot even further. Everyone cheered. "You are on the team for the shot-put," said the teacher. "I have never seen anyone throw like that before!" James' smile stretched from ear to ear.

James spent the evening throwing stones into the sea. "I am amazing," he shouted to himself as he flung a stone nearly out of sight. "Everybody loves me!" he roared out loud, without even looking to see if the beach was empty.

# **Question Time**

- 1. Why did James' friends not want him on their team when they played football?
- 2. Did James try hard when he played sports?
- 3. Did James get any better when he tried harder?
- 4. How did James spend every evening after school?
- 5. Who took the children out to choose the Track and Field team?
- 6. In what championship was the team going to compete?
- 7. How did Jame perform in (a) the long jump, (b) the high jump?
- 8. How did he perform in the shor-put?



 We sometimes use different forms of adjectives to make comparisons or to define quality. These different forms of adjectives are called comparatives and superlatives.

# **Examples:**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
tall	taller	tallest
nice	nicer	nicest

Write the comparatives and the superlatives of these adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	oldest
hard		
fast		
slow		

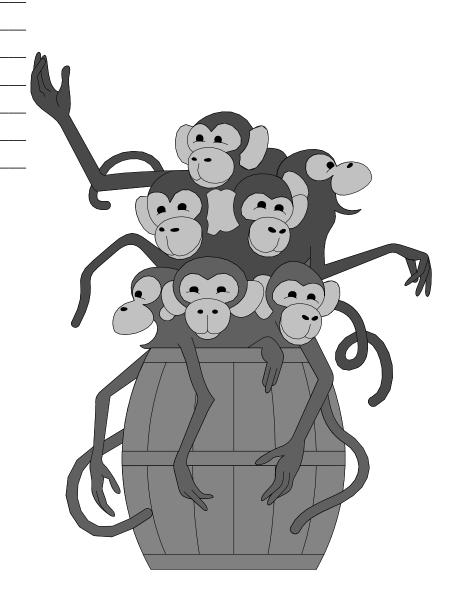
Complete these sentences by using the correct form of a suitable adjective.

1.	The North Pole is much	than Ireland.	
2.	The snail is a move	r than the snake.	
3.	Of all the animals, the elephant h	as the	nose.
4.	Mount Everest is the	_ mountain in the wo	orld.
5.	The Shannon is the than the Shannon.	river in Ireland, but	the Nile is
6.	A greyhound is fast but a cheetal	n is	6

 When we go over something we have already learned in order to help us remember it, we call this revision.

# Write the plural form of these nouns.

- 1. brother \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. book \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. fox \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. brush \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. city
- 6. diary
- 7. toy
- 8. monkey
- 9. chief
- 10.shelf



• When we go over something we have already learned in order to help us remember it, we call this **revision**.

# Choose the correct word (a or an) to finish each sentence.

1.	He put the stamp on envelope.
2.	athlete is good at sport.
3.	Mutton is the meat from sheep.
4.	She bought expensive car.
5.	The thief put the jewellery into bag.
6.	pilot controls aeroplane.
7.	I was hour late for the party.

8. \_\_\_\_ horseshoe is a piece of metal nailed into \_\_\_\_ horse's hoof.



English Homework Book 13

# Reading

Day / Date	Book	Pages	Initials
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			