

English

Homework



Book 14

Name _____ Class _____



Homework 1

- We sometimes use different forms of adjectives to make comparisons or to define quality. These different forms of adjectives are called **comparatives** and **superlatives**.
- When adding *er* or *est* to adjectives of one syllable that end in a consonant with a single vowel before it, we double the last consonant.

Examples:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
fit	fitter	fittest
red	redder	reddest
dim	dimmer	dimmest

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

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
hot	hotter	oldest
sad	_____	_____
big	_____	_____
wet	_____	_____

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

1. Of all the big islands in the world, Greenland is the _____.
2. I have seen many fat pigs, but this one is the _____ that I have ever seen.
3. With all the rain we have had, I think this summer has been the _____ one on record.
4. The more exercise I do, the _____ I will become.
5. The girl's cheeks became _____ and _____ as she became more and more embarrassed.
6. The light bulb in the hall is dim, but the one in the bathroom is _____.

Homework 2

- A phrase that compares one thing with another is called a **simile**.

Example:

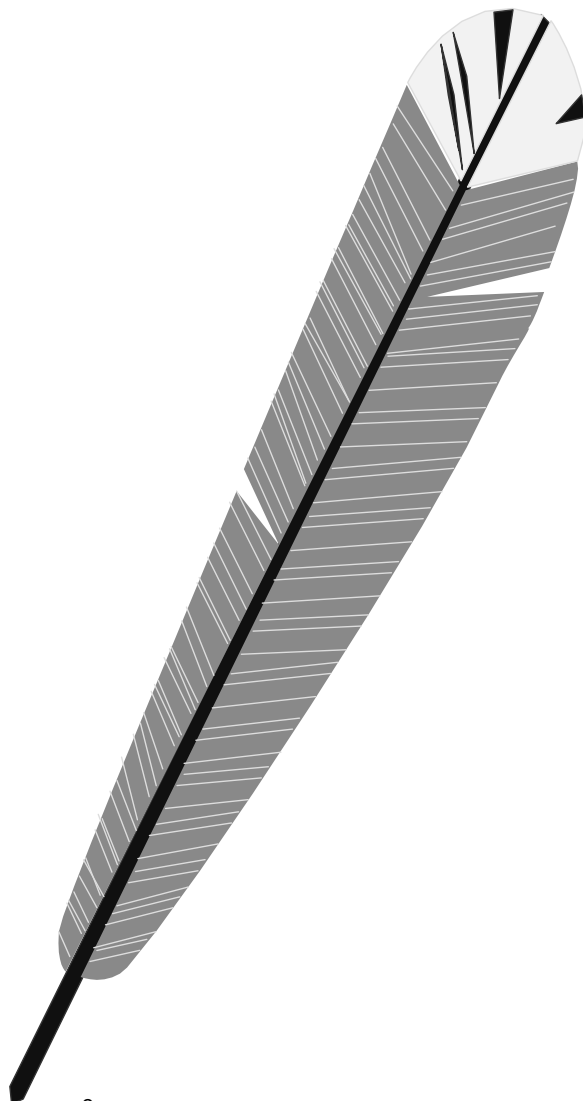
The Snow Queen's eyes were **as cold as ice**.

As cold as ice is a **simile**.

Find a suitable word in the box to complete each simile.

cold	quick	sly	quiet
black	white	mad	light
big	hard	strong	red

1. as _____ as ice
2. as _____ as snow
3. as _____ as coal
4. as _____ as a whale
5. as _____ as hatter
6. as _____ as lightening
7. as _____ as a fox
8. as _____ as a mouse
9. as _____ as blood
10. as _____ as nails
11. as _____ as feather
12. as _____ as an ox



Homework 3

- Some words are made up of two smaller words. These words are called **compound words**.

Example:

butter + fly = butterfly

Write out the two words that make up each of these compound words.

fireproof _____ + _____

waterfall _____ + _____

everywhere _____ + _____

inside _____ + _____

understand _____ + _____

pancake _____ + _____

daylight _____ + _____

fireman _____ + _____

buttercup _____ + _____

football _____ + _____

firework _____ + _____

ladybird _____ + _____

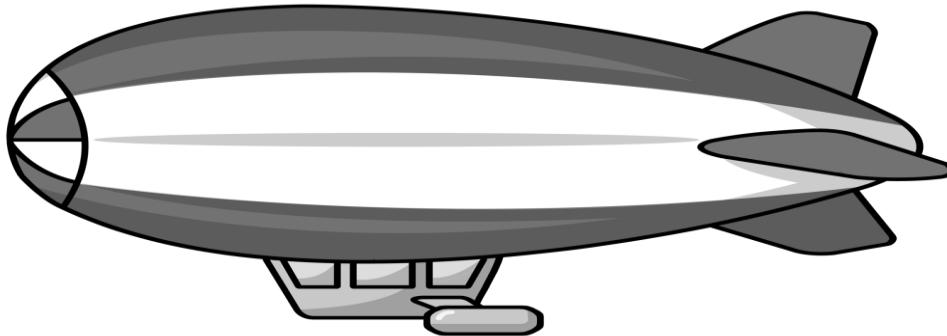


Use a compound word to complete these sentences.

- Sarah found it hard to _____ what the French tourist was saying.
- The crowd watched the _____ shoot into the sky and burst into a colourful shower of sparks.
- We looked _____ but could not find the ball.
- A _____ is a small insect with black spots.
- Tottenham Hotspur are the greatest _____ team!

Homework 4

Death of a Zeppelin



For more than a hundred years before the invention of the aeroplane, people used airships to fly. The first airships were simple hot-air balloons, but the design improved over the years. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a brilliant German called Count Ferdinand Von Zeppelin began to design bigger and better airships using canvas skins stretched over thick skeletons of metal. Soon, the word 'airship' was replaced by the name 'Zeppelin'.

Most of the space inside a Zeppelin were used to hold giant bags of gas. These bags were filled with hydrogen, the lightest gas that exists. Hydrogen is much lighter than air, so the gas helped the airship to float. However, the use of hydrogen brought safety risks as hydrogen burns very easily.

One of the finest of all the Zeppelins was the *Hindenburg*. This was a German craft that was capable of carrying over 100 people in great style. It was as large as the *Titanic*. The *Hindenburg* had rooms where passengers could relax in comfort and enjoy fine food. Each passenger also had a cabin in which to sleep away some of the long hours of the airship's slow, graceful flight.

With 65 successful voyages completed, the *Hindenburg* approached its destination one May evening in 1937. The craft had left Germany some days ago and had cruised across the Atlantic Ocean. Now, on this calm summer's evening, it approached the airfield at Lakehurst, just outside New York. Many people had gathered to see this fine airship arrive in their country. A radio station had also sent a team to cover the airship's arrival. The events that happened next were broadcast throughout the United States of America.

The *Hindenburg* was within metres of docking to the high tower that would have held it to the ground. Then somewhere, perhaps on the tower, perhaps deep inside one of the airship's gas tanks, a small spark ignited. There was a big explosion, and, within moments, the majestic airship turned into a huge fireball. With its hydrogen ablaze, the metal skeleton of the airship crashed to the ground in a fiery shower of sparks and smoke.

In those few moments, 36 people died, and many more were seriously burned. The *Hindenburg* was the last of the great ships.

Question Time

1. What gas was used inside an airship to make it float?
2. Name the last great airship.
3. How big was it?
4. From what was it made?
5. From what country did this airship travel on its disastrous flight?
6. To what country was it going?
7. For what was the high tower used?
8. What caused the explosion?



Homework 5

- We sometimes use different forms of adjectives to make comparisons or to define quality. These different forms of adjectives are called **comparatives** and **superlatives**.
- When adding *er* or *est* to adjectives that end in *y*, we change the *y* to an *i* and add *er* or *est*.

Examples:

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
busy	busier	busiest
silly	sillier	silliest
dry	drier	driest

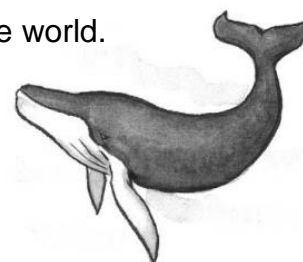
Write the comparatives and the superlatives of these adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
happy	happier	happiest
grumpy	_____	_____
tasty	_____	_____
nasty	_____	_____



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

1. An elephant may be heavy, but a whale is _____.
2. Although raspberries are tasty, I think strawberries are _____.
3. I always thought my parents were crazy, but Dillon's parents are _____.
4. Is she grumpy today? No, I don't think she is any _____ than usual.
5. "I could not be _____," said the cheery girl when she received a rabbit for her birthday.
6. Clowns are silly, but my dad is the _____ man in the world.



Homework 6

- Some words are made up of two smaller words. These words are called **compound words**.

Example:

butter + fly = butterfly

Match each on the left with a word on the right to make a compound word.
The first one has been done for you.

water	smith
black	about
eye	set
under	sight
partner	ship
round	water
sun	like
life	proof
any	worm
earth	way



Use a compound word to complete these sentences.

- The powerful submarine dived deep _____.
- As he walked through the rain, Frank wished that his coat was _____.
- My granny's _____ is poor, so she wears glasses.
- I like to spin on the _____ when I go to the park.
- The wax models in the visitor's centre were very _____.

Homework 7

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

Example:

scream

screech

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

eat

run

glide

fall

wash

talk

jump

smile

grin

gallop

fly

clean

tumble

chat

leap

devour

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

- Jack roared at me to come back to the shelter of the tent.
- Nora giggled until tears streamed down her face.
- The cat prowled around the garden and looked for worms.
- I leaped over the wall and tumbled down the step.
- When the alarm bell sounded, I grasped my first-aid bag and hurried to the ambulance.



Homework 8

- A **paragraph** is a group of sentences dealing with the same idea. The first sentence of the **paragraph** usually tells you what that paragraph is about. The first word of a **paragraph** usually starts a little way in from the margin.

Example:

Luke has blue eyes. He has fair hair and freckles. Although he is quiet, he is usually a cheerful person and works very hard in school.

However, Luke hates Mondays. On Mondays, he wears a frown and is sometimes as cross as a bag of cats.

Rewrite this passage and break it into two paragraphs.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in the small town of Vinci in 1452. As a young boy, he loved to be out in the countryside, thinking about the world around him. He loved to just look at things. Many people thought he was a daydreamer who would never amount to anything. When he grew up, he became one of Italy's most famous artists. His most famous painting is The Mona Lisa. He was much more than an artist, however. Leonardo was also a great inventor and scientist. He made many important discoveries about how the human body works. He was also the first person to design a helicopter and a submarine.



Homework 9

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

Example:

scream

screech

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

halt	hide	trick	look	reveal
odour	lean	unite	help	ancient

smell _____

old _____

conceal _____

hoax _____

glance _____

join _____

thin _____

show _____

aid _____

stop _____

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

- David prepared a beautiful dinner, which we all promptly devoured and enjoyed.
- Samantha repaired the engine of the truck and informed me that it would require another service very soon.
- Butch stormed through the door, ripped off his leather jacket, tossed his helmet into the corner and stamped up to his room to have a good cry.
- The dog pawed at the door and whined loudly.
- The engine of the truck thundered noisily as the wheels revolved.

Homework 10

- A phrase that compares one thing with another is called a **simile**.

Example:

The Snow Queen's eyes were **as cold as ice**.

As cold as ice is a **simile**.

Find a suitable word in the box to complete each simile.

sweet	fresh	old	slow
busy	brave	wise	stubborn
slippery	meek	blind	bold

1. as _____ as the hills
2. as _____ as a snail
3. as _____ as a lion
4. as _____ as an owl
5. as _____ as honey
6. as _____ as a bee
7. as _____ as an eel
8. as _____ as a lamb
9. as _____ as a bat
10. as _____ as a daisy
11. as _____ as a mule
12. as _____ as brass



Homework 11

- Vocabulary is the words and phrases associated with a particular subject.

Examples:

sport ball team score win medal

Complete this story by filling the gaps using the words in the box.

classes	happy	attempt	won	day	waited
flash	field	knocked	sack	attempted	nursery
very	fun	turn	blew	went	cry
shot	crossed	pupil	jumped	fast	kept
started	clapped	races	collected	sweets	cut
fell	winning	cancel	minded	ate	problem

Sports Day

Our school had a sports _____ yesterday. It was _____. Everybody from all the different _____ went out to the _____. Even the children from the _____ were there. We all felt very _____ as we _____ for the sports to start.

Jack and Alison did _____ well in the high jump. Jack _____ 1.2 metres at his first _____ but _____ the bar down when he _____ 1.3 metres. Alison _____ 1.3 metres and _____ the competition. We all _____ as she _____ her medal.

The nursery children were hilarious in their _____ race. Most of them _____ over at the very start, but we stopped laughing when a few of them began to _____ because they had _____ their knees.

Then it was my _____ to run in the sprint. I may not be the biggest _____ in the class, but I am _____. As soon as Múinteoir Páraic _____ the whistle, I was off like a _____. I _____ my head down and just kept _____ until I _____ past the _____ line. Gold! They don't call me *The Cheetah* for nothing.

The only _____ was when it _____ to rain in the afternoon. Mrs McKenna (the Boss) had to _____ the last couple of _____, but nobody really _____ all that much. The teachers gave us some packets of _____, so we _____ those as we went home.

Homework 12

- A word that describes an action is called a **verb**.

Example:

The earthquake **shook** the whole city up.

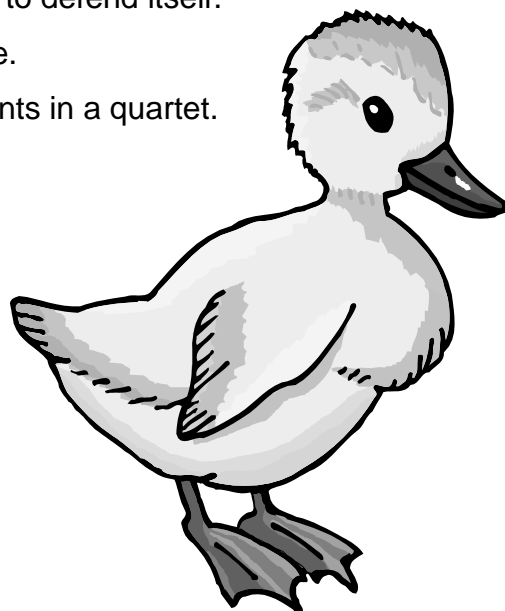
Organise these verbs into the correct tables.

jogging	ambling	staggering	mumbled
marched	dived	swam	whisper

<i>Walking Verbs</i>	<i>Speaking Verbs</i>	<i>Sports Verbs</i>

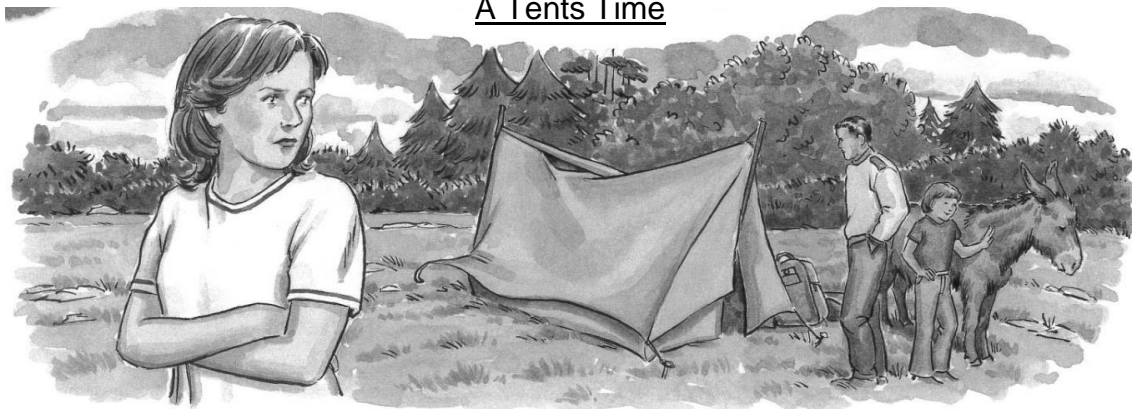
Underline the verbs in these sentences.

- The car skidded on the black ice.
- Ducklings waddle after their mother.
- Sir Edmund Hillary climbed to the top of Mount Everest.
- A skunk sprays foul-smelling fluid to defend itself.
- Your eyes close when you sneeze.
- Four people sing or play instruments in a quartet.



Homework 13

A Tents Time



When Mona's dad announced that he was taking the family camping on the island, Mum was not wildly enthusiastic.

"We have no tent," said mum.

"Yes we do," declared dad. "Uncle Frank had lent us his!"

"Uncle Frank's tent," groaned mum. "It's probably full of holes."

"Get the sleeping bags and the torch, Mona," dad called. "Don't forget the sun cream," he told mum.

"Will I pack my coat?" asked Mona.

"No need," said dad, "it won't rain."

When at last they got to the island, the campsite looked great.

"It has a swimming pool!" shouted Mona.

"And showers and toilets," added mum, smiling. Unfortunately, the campsite was full.

"Did you not ring up and book first?" asked mum in her quiet voice. Dad pretended not to hear but his ears went very red.

"Never mind," he said, "we can camp in that fire over there." The field was a bit bumpy and a bit wet, but it had a donkey in it, so that cheered Mona up.

"It's perfect!" said dad as he started to put up the tent. The tent was very old and there were only a few pegs. It all looked a bit lopsided when they finally got it up.

Mum sighed. "Can we eat now?"

Mona and mum collected wood for the fire while dad looked everywhere for the matches.

"You've forgotten them, haven't your?" said mum crossly.

"We can eat the food cold," dad answered. He took some tins of tuna out of his bag but he couldn't open them.

"Forgotten the can opener as well?" asked mum in a sarcastic tone.

"Ta-da!" said dad. "All is not lost." He pulled some bags of crisps out of his bag. That's what we ate that evening – crisps!

Then it started to rain. Uncle Frank's tent had a hole, and the rain soon poured in.

"I'm going to kill Uncle Frank," snarled mum. Nobody slept much that night, but the sun was shining in the morning.

"A beautiful day to be alive!" announced dad. "Let's go for a walk." However, it soon started raining again, and they all got soaked.

"Let's go back to the tent," suggested Mona.

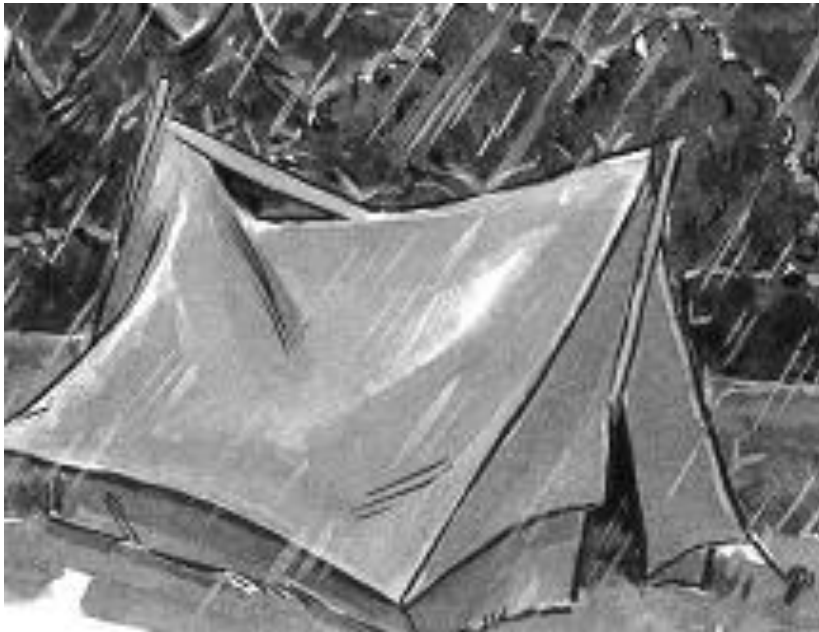
Dad had left an apple in the tent. While they were gone, the donkey had tried to get it. The tent was a wreck. "What will Uncle Frank say?" wailed dad.

"I couldn't care less!" declared mum. "I am booking a hotel!"

The hotel had warm beds and a bathroom. It was good to be clean and dry again and to have a hot dinner in a restaurant. Dad looked a bit fed up.

Question Time

1. Who announced that the family was going on holiday?
2. Who gave the tent to dad?
3. What did dad ask mum to pack?
4. What facilities did the campsite have?
5. Why could they not get into the campsite?
6. Why could they not have a hot meal?
7. What did they end up eating?
8. Where did they go to stay in the end?



Homework 14

- A word that describes an action is called a **verb**.

Example:

The earthquake **shook** the whole city up.

Organise these verbs into the correct tables.

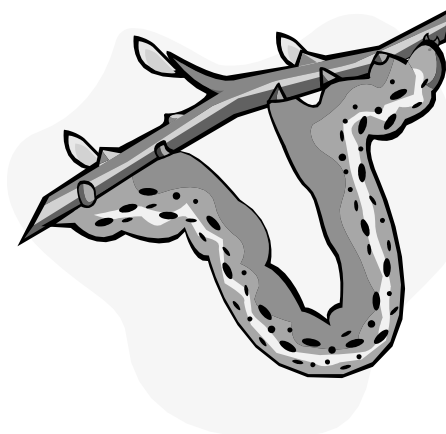
asked	shouted	crawl	jumped
crept	scored	roared	told

<i>Walking Verbs</i>	<i>Speaking Verbs</i>	<i>Sports Verbs</i>

Complete these sentences using suitable verbs from the box.

lives	ate	jumped	store	galloped	blew
-------	-----	--------	-------	----------	------

- The caterpillar _____ a hole in the cabbage leaf.
- The horse _____ across the field.
- The parachutist _____ from the plane.
- Camels _____ fat in their humps.
- The emu _____ in Australia.
- The hurricane _____ strongly all night.



Homework 15

- When we order words according to where they appear in the alphabet, we call this **alphabetical order**.
- Sometimes we have to look at the second or third or even fourth, fifth or sixth letter of a word to put it into alphabetical order.

Example:

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Write these countries in alphabetical order.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Italy | Luxembourg | Romania | Greece |
| 2. Spain | Poland | Austria | Finland |
| 3. Britain | Belgium | Brazil | Norway |
| 4. Sweden | Spain | Swaziland | Belgium |
| 5. Andorra | Austria | Argentina | Australia |
| 6. Ireland | Iceland | Israel | Palestine |
| 7. Indonesia | Ivory Coast | America | Canada |
| 8. Germany | Greece | Ghana | Greenland |

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Homework 16

- **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different spellings or meanings.

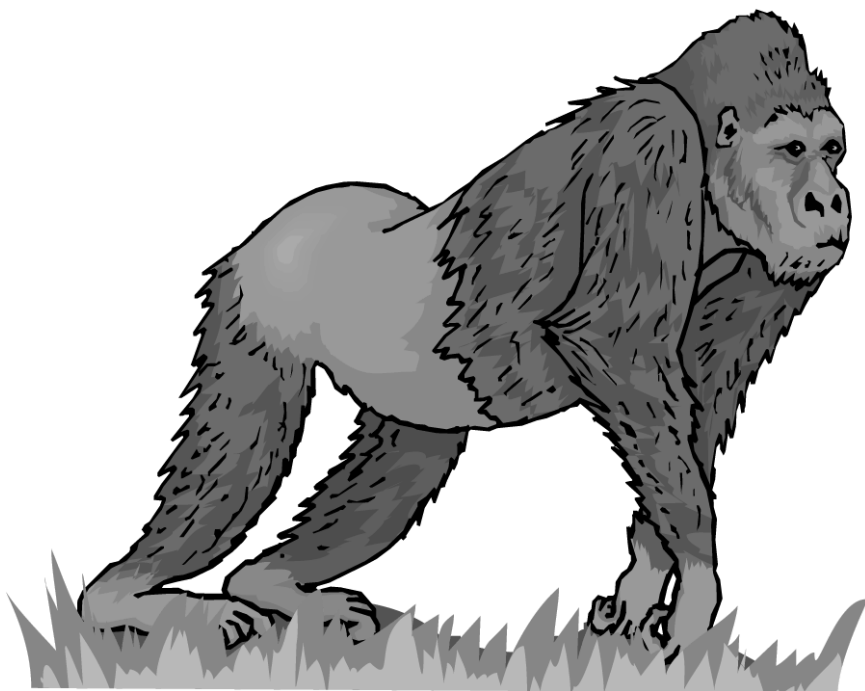
Example:

off Water runs *off* a duck's back.

of Molly Malone died *of* a fever.

Use *of* or *off* to complete these sentences.

1. I took a drink ____ water before I set ____ on my jog.
2. Millions ____ people die every year ____ malnutrition.
3. The gorilla is the largest ____ the apes.
4. Turn ____ that tap and save some water.
5. The guillotine was very efficient at chopping ____ heads.
6. Biology is the science ____ life.
7. Saturday and Sunday are my favourite days ____ the week because we are ____ school on those days.
8. Tomorrow, I am ____ to Edinburgh, the capital ____ Scotland.



Homework 17

- Many longer words can come a single word. Such a single word is called the **root of the word**.

Examples:

fireproof

fireman

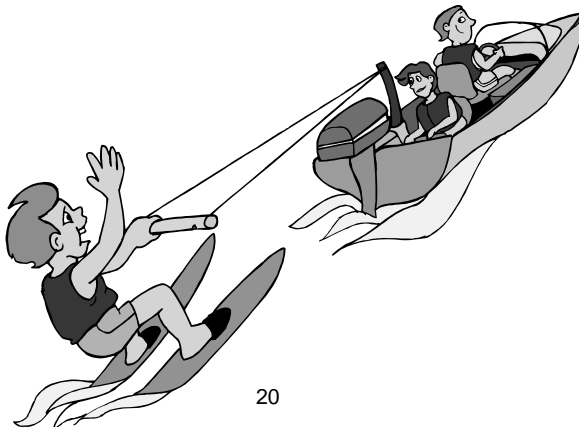
firebrand

fireguard

Look at their definitions and use the water words below to complete the sentences.

<i>waterproof</i>	not allowing water to get through
<i>waterlogged</i>	completely flooded or soaked in water
<i>watermark</i>	a special mark in paper (usually in paper money)
<i>waterfall</i>	a continuous fall of water down a steep slope
<i>waterfront</i>	the part of the town that faces the sea front
<i>waterskiing</i>	being towed over water on skis behind a motorboat

- "Next time we try _____, I will drive the boat!" declared my very wet friend crossly.
- The _____ tumbled and leaped down the cliff face, crashing into the river below.
- As cold water slowly filled her boots, Jessica realised that they were not _____ after all!
- The small _____ boat lay in the mud at the bottom of the shallow lake.
- The forged banknotes would be perfect if they had a _____.
- The huge ocean waves battered the houses along the _____ of the city



Homework 18

A Town Called Chicken



Bob Mathieson had struck gold in the Alaskan mountains, so we all set out from Dawson City after him. It was the summer of 1896. The journey was no joke. It was long and hard, a full hundred miles or more from Dawson, but we got there and set to work.

Nobody predicted that early fall of snow. It put us in a right pickle. Each of us had food that would last us a couple of weeks, but it looked like we were going to be snowed in for about five months. Zeb, Luke and a couple of others wanted to head back to Dawson, but that was too far. We were stuck, by the time the snow had started, we had built a proper town of log cabins. Yes sir, we had all the comforts of home, except for food.

About a week after we got snowed in, we were all pulling our belts tighter. Then one morning, Joe, Pete and Zeb came back with a few birds they had just shot.

"Them are ptarmigan!" Bob declared as we all gathered round. "They make good eating. Are there any more like those out there?"

Pete nodded. "The woods are hopping with them."

"We'll survive this winter yet!" someone shouted with a whoop of joy.

All winter, those ptarmigan kept us fed, whether they were stewed, fried or roasted – or burnt when Joe was doing the cooking. We would never have made it through the winter without those birds.

When the spring thaw came, some of us decided to stay. We felt it was time to give the place a name, and we all agreed that we would name the town in honour of the ptarmigan that had saved us.

Zeb offered to carve the name on a log to let visitors know what the town was called. Then he frowned. "Hey, how do you spell 'ptarmigan'?" Then we all frowned.

"Uh, T A R M E E," began Bob.

"No, ya dope!" cut in Luke. "It is C A R D I G A N." Then he blushed, "Uh, no, that is something else, isn't it?" Soon, we were all shouting and spelling and cussing, but not one of us could spell 'ptarmigan'.

Zeb had an idea. "Leave it to me," he promised as he set to work. When he was finished, some of us rubbed the whiskers on our chins, but it was Bob who said what we were all thinking.

"I reckon Zeb has a point," he admitted. "I mean, those ptarmigan do taste like..."

Question Time

1. Who first found the gold?
2. Where did he find the gold?
3. In what year does the story take place?
4. How far away was Dawson City from the camp?
5. In what way did the weather change?
6. Who wanted to go back to Dawson City?
7. What kind of wild bird did the miners catch?
8. What word did they finally carve on the log as the name of the town?



Homework 19

- **Ordinal numbers** are used when talking about dates and about where a person or thing comes in a list or competition.

Example:

Today is the **1st** of September.

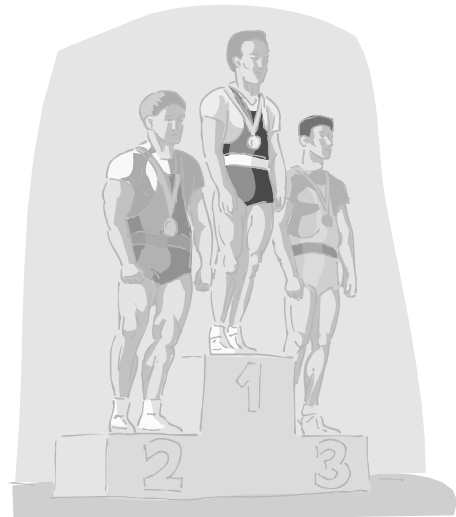
I finished **second** in the 100 metres race.

Match the ordinal numbers to their written forms.

1 st	←	eighth
2 nd		third
3 rd		seventh
4 th		fifth
5 th	→	first
6 th		second
7 th		fourth
8 th		ninth
9 th		sixth

Rewrite these sentences and replace the ordinal numbers with their written forms.

1. Buzz Aldrin was the 2nd person to set foot on the Moon.
2. I am nearing the end of 4th class now.
3. My old cat is on his 9th life by now.
4. St Brendan may have been the 1st European to cross the Atlantic.
5. You win a bronze medal if you come 3rd in the Olympic Games.
6. Jack lives on the 7th house from the corner of High Street.



Homework 20

- Vocabulary is the words and phrases associated with a particular subject.

Examples:

sound hearing loud volume quiet deaf

Complete this story by filling the gaps using the words in the box.

noise	laugh	coughed	squeaked	bark	clapped
hear	room	classroom	talking	sing	broke
hearing	groaned	shouts	driving	blow	talking
eyes	moving	siren	roar	leaves	white
sounds	whispering	sniffing	hum	playing	
speaking	quiet	tick	wailing	sky	

White Noise

Teacher explained that white _____ refers to all the background sounds that we do not _____ because we are so used to _____ them. Then he told us to close our _____ and listen firstly to the _____ within the classroom. Nobody was allowed to _____. At first, the room seemed completely _____.

Then I started noticing the small sounds. Two children who could not keep _____ were _____ quietly to each other. A boy with a cold kept _____. Angela, who is always giddy, was trying not to _____. Joe had a tickle in his throat, and he _____ a few times. Teacher's shoes _____ on the floor as he walked about the _____, and the radiator _____. I could even hear the clock _____ and the low _____ of the computer.

"Now focus on the _____ outside the _____," he said. Now I could hear some children _____ in the corridor and some _____ from the yard. I could make out the children in the next classroom _____ their tables. In the distance, a lorry or bus _____ along the road, a garda-car _____ could be heard _____. Behind all those sound. I heard a dog _____ and a bird _____, as well as the _____ of a jet high above us in the _____.

It seemed the more I listened, the more I could _____. I could even hear the gentle breeze _____ through the _____ of trees outside the _____ and the noise of a radio _____ in someone's garden.

The teacher _____ his hands and broke the _____. We all started _____ at once, and all the _____ noise faded into the background.

Homework 21

Operation Flatfoot



Garda Michael Casey walked causally past the park gates. He seemed to be enjoying the spring sunshine, but his stomach was actually in a tight, worried knot. His radios started to cackle. It was Garda Kate Jones. "No sign of movement yet. Stay on your toes, Mike. Over,"

This was his first time on an operation like this. Six months in the force and Inspector O'Sullivan had chosen him for this! "And remember, Mike," she had warned him, "any slip-ups and there could be injuries or even deaths. So don't let me down." No, he wouldn't let Inspector O'Sullivan down. He didn't dare.

The radio came to life again. "Right, I see movement. They are definitely on the move. Casey, get ready! Over."

"I am ready to go," Michael answered. "Everything looks fine at this end. Over."

"They have just passed by the gates. I am following them now, they should reach you in about two minutes. Over." Michael was glad that Garda Jones was working with him on this. She had done this before and knew what to expect.

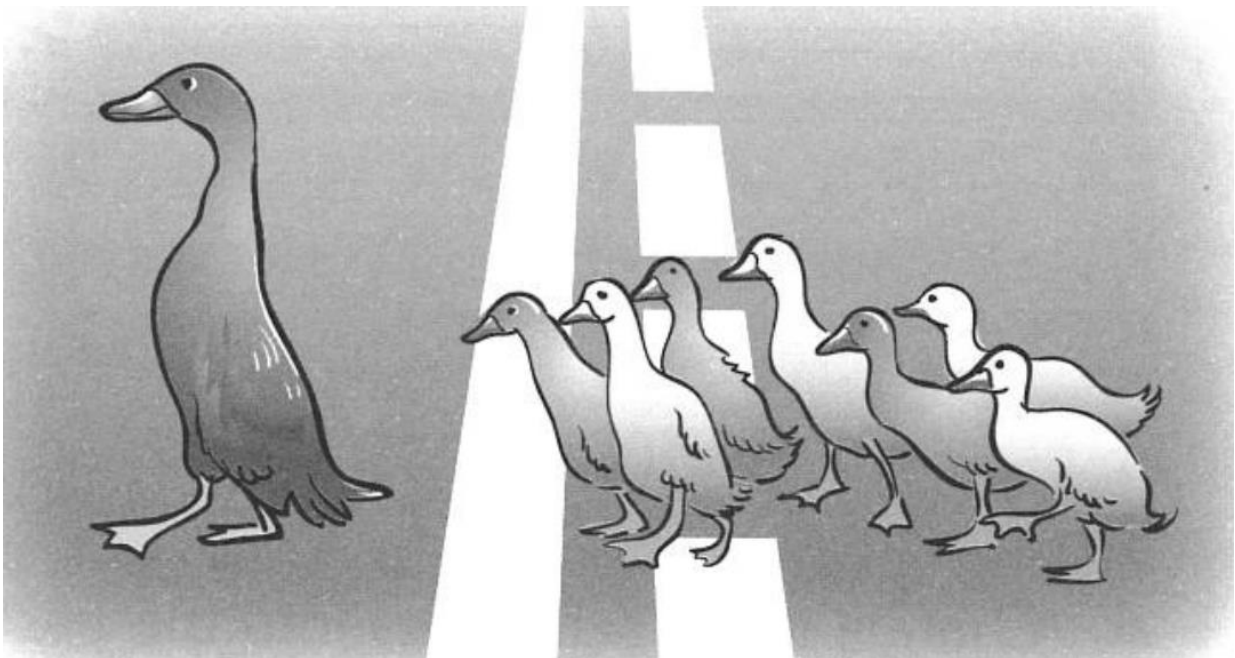
Ninety seconds after receiving the radio message, Michael had them in clear view. He could also see Kate following them. It was up to him now. He took a deep breath and stood out in front of the traffic. His white-gloved hand was raised. Buses, trucks and cars came to a halt. Drivers, passengers and pedestrians all stopped to see what was going on.

A mother duck waddled off the path onto the road. Behind her came her brood of seven fluffy ducklings. Weeks before, she had left the pond in St Stephen's Green and had made her nest in a quiet spot in Government Buildings in Merrion Square. Now it was time to bring her babies to their proper home back in the Green. She took no notice of the two gardaí who had made the journey a safe one.

When the proud family reached the gate of the park, one of the park-keepers was there to escort them to the pond. The crowd of onlookers clapped. Michael let the traffic continue on its way. "Nice one, Mike," said Kate, as they watched the ducks waddle towards the water.

Question Time

1. What time of the year was it?
2. How did Michael Casey feel?
3. Who was the partner in this operation?
4. What was Michael supposed to do?
5. How long had Michael been a Garda?
6. Who had put him on this operation?
7. Where did the mother duck make her nest?
8. Where was the mother duck leading her brood?



Homework 22

- **Ordinal numbers** are used when talking about dates and about where a person or thing comes in a list or competition.

Example:

Today is the **1st** of September.

I finished **second** in the 100 metres race.

Match the ordinal numbers to their written forms.

10 th	↖	twelfth
12 th		third
17 th		seventeenth
25 th		twenty-fifth
30 th	↘	tenth
50 th		millionth
100 th		thousandth
1000 th		hundredth
1,000,000 th		thirtieth

Rewrite these sentences and replace the ordinal numbers with their written forms.

1. Teacher had just asked me, for about the 100th time, to stop exaggerating.
2. There is no such date as the 30th February.
3. My Uncle Nick had a bouncy castle on his 50th birthday.
4. St Patrick's Day is on the of 17th March.
5. Most Christian celebrate Christmas on the 25th December.
6. A half of one 6th is one 12th.



Homework 23

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

Choose the correct word to finish each sentence.

1. I look in a directory (to / too / two) _____ find a telephone number.
2. The tea was (to / too / two) _____ hot (to / too / two) _____.
3. The (to / too / two) _____-times tables are easy to learn.
4. (Their / There) _____ ball broke the window.
5. (Their / There) _____ were no letters on the mat.
6. (Their / There) _____ were many bees in the hive.
7. The ball is (their / there) _____ in the corner.
8. My friend came to the game (to / too / two) _____.

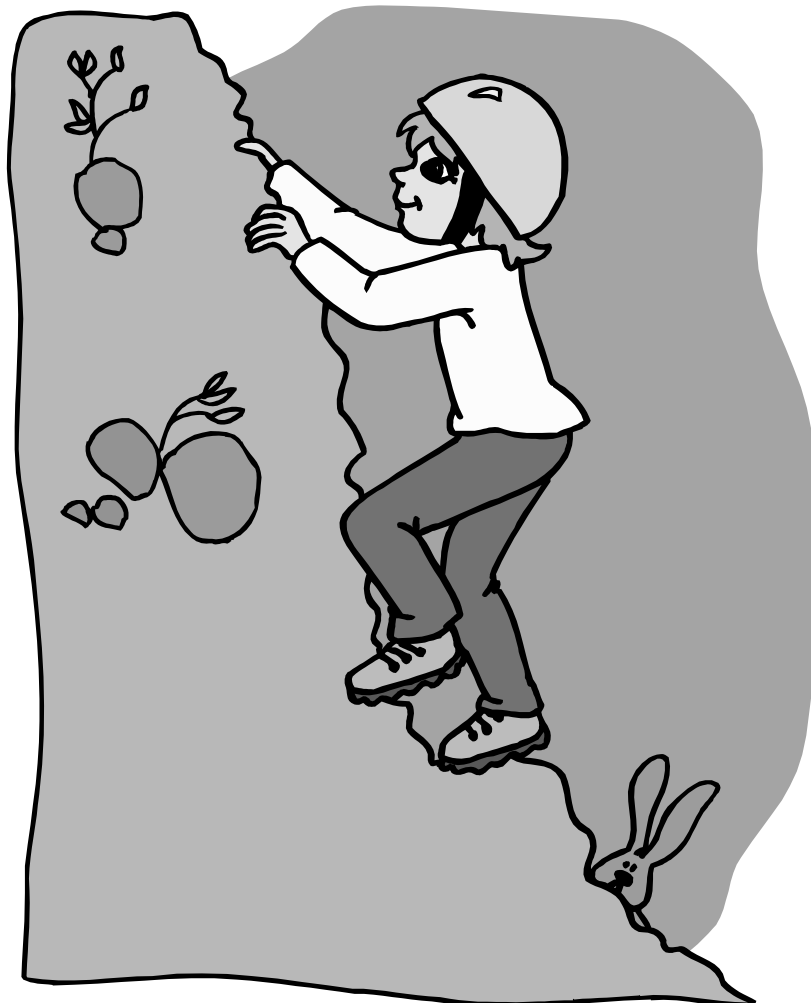


Homework 24

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

Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

1. The weather was sunny.
2. A large crowd watched an exciting match.
3. The woman wore a large, green hat.
4. I enjoyed the delicious cake.
5. The children felt tired but happy.
6. The ripe peach was on the high tree.
7. The strong climbers reached the top of a high mountain.
8. The brave swimmer saved the terrified child.



Reading

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