

# English Homework



## Book 6

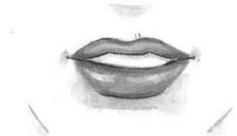
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework 1

- Sometimes, two letter make a single sound. A single sound is called a **phoneme**.
- The letters *ou* make a single sound.

### Examples:



mouth



cloud

Add *ou* to these words to complete them.

sh\_\_t

r\_\_nd

ab\_\_t

s\_\_th

c\_\_nt

tr\_\_t

f\_\_l

cl\_\_d

h\_\_nd

pr\_\_d

l\_\_d

sc\_\_t

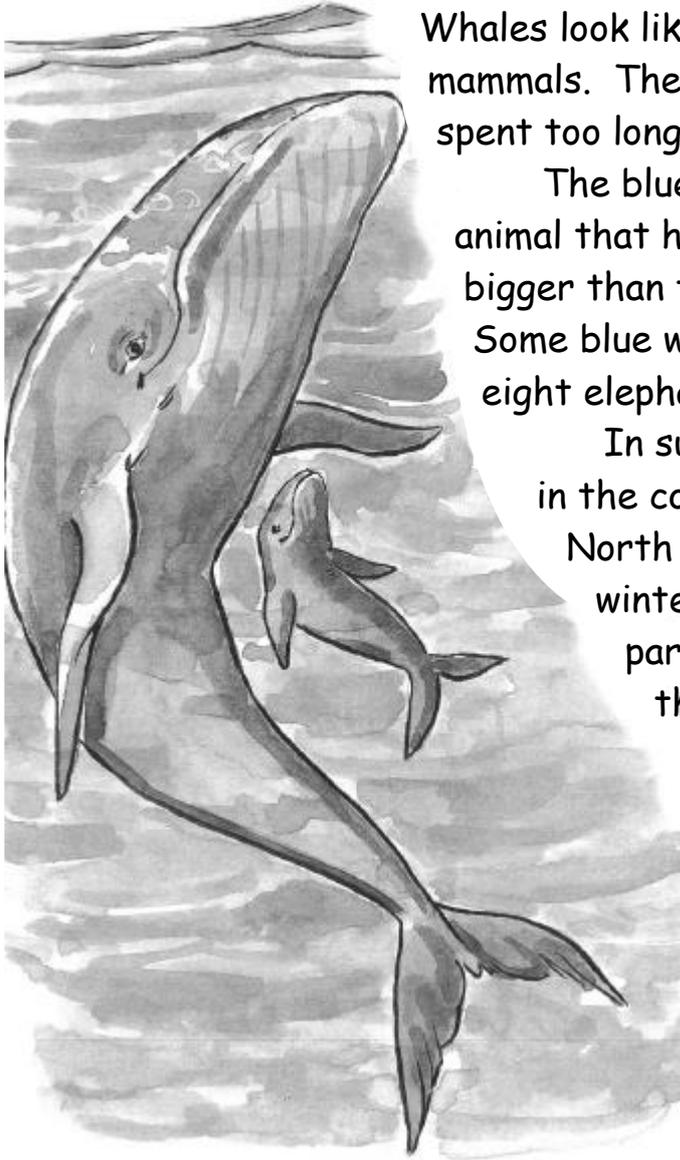
Complete each sentence by using a word from above.

1. The baby could not \_\_\_\_\_ up to ten.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of dog.
3. The dark \_\_\_\_\_ blocked out the sunlight.
4. My mum was really \_\_\_\_\_ of me when I did well in my test.
5. My dad went fishing and caught a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Spurs were given a penalty because of a \_\_\_\_\_ in the box.



## Homework 2

### The Blue Whale



Whales look like fish but they are mammals. They would drown if they spent too long under the water.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. It is bigger than the biggest dinosaur! Some blue whales are as long as eight elephants paced end to end.

In summer, blue whales stay in the cold waters near the North and South Poles. In winter, they move to warmer parts of the ocean. Here they mate and give birth to their young.

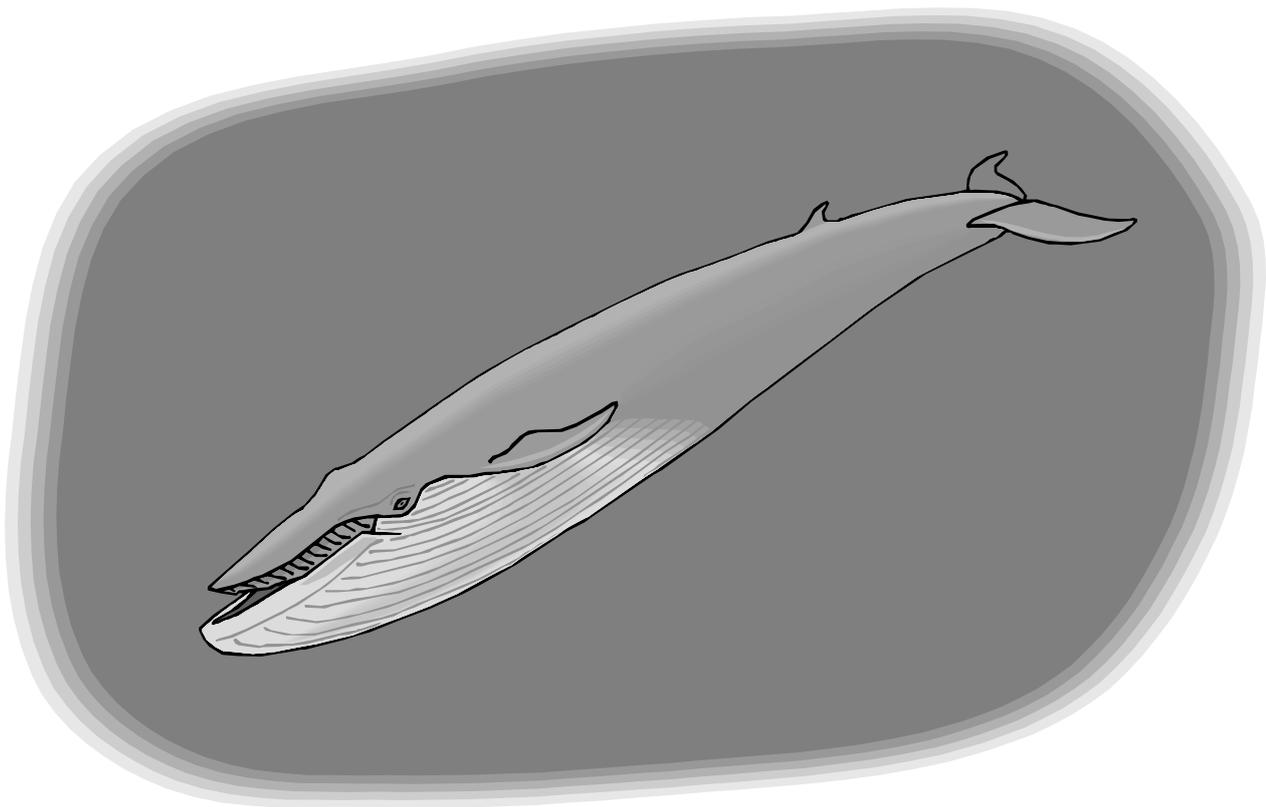
For many years, blue whales have been hunted for their blubber. Blubber is a thick layer of fat that lies just under the skin. Blubber can be used to make oil. Blue

whales have also been hunted for their meat.

It is now against the law to hunt whales. But many think that it is impossible to stop people hunting whales. They think blue whales may soon be extinct.

Questions

1. In what ways are whales different from fish?
2. Name the largest animal that has ever lived?
3. Where do blue whales stay in summer?
4. Where do they move to in winter?
5. Give two reasons why blue whales have been hunted?
6. What is blubber?
7. What use can be made of blubber?



## Homework 3

- A describing word tells us more about a person, place or thing.
- Another word for a describing word is an **adjective**.

**Example:**

The **fat** cat ran after the **tiny** mouse.

Write the correct adjective in each space.

|       |      |       |       |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| small | big  | black | white |
| slow  | fast | hot   | cold  |



1. The \_\_\_\_\_ man has a \_\_\_\_\_ cat.



2. The \_\_\_\_\_ hat is on the \_\_\_\_\_ snowman.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ hare will catch the \_\_\_\_\_ tortoise.



4. The \_\_\_\_\_ sun will melt the \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream



Choose a word from the box to describe each object below.

|        |        |       |       |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| boring | funny  | clean | dirty |
| dark   | bright | big   | small |

a \_\_\_\_\_ clown



a \_\_\_\_\_ car



a \_\_\_\_\_ cloud



a \_\_\_\_\_ kitten



## Homework 4

- The name of a particular person or a specific place always begins with a **capital letter**. This is called a **proper noun**.

Examples:

Claire, Barry, Dublin, Australia

Write each sentence correctly, putting in capital letters and full stops.

1. gary and ann went on the train to kerry
2. the biggest city in ireland is dublin
3. alan and joan saw lions and elephants in africa
4. liverpool and manchester are big cities in england
5. many farmers in china grow rice
6. i met colm when i was in galway
7. jack saw lots of kangaroos
8. spurs are a fine soccer team based in london



## Homework 5

- The words we know about the world around us or about a subject is called our **vocabulary**.

### Example:

birthday

candles

part

presents

Tom is having a birthday party next Saturday from one o'clock until three o'clock. He is going to the Fun Centre on Bridge Street where everybody can play games such as crazy golf, bowling and go-karting. Burgers and chips will be served.

Finish the invitation card to his friend Eoin, below.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

You are invited to my \_\_\_\_\_ party. It will take place next \_\_\_\_\_. We will be going to the \_\_\_\_\_ Centre on Bridge Street.

The party will last from \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. There will be lots of fun things to do, such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

We will have burgers and \_\_\_\_\_ to eat at the party. Tell your mum and dad that my parents can give you a lift home.

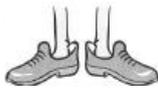
Your friend,

\_\_\_\_\_

## Homework 6

- Words that sound the same but have different meanings are called **homophones**.
- **Homophones** are often confused with one another.

### Examples:



to

Jack went **to** the shop.

two

A bird has **two** wings.

too

The shoes are **too** big for me.

Write the correct word: *to, two, too.*

1. The sick child went \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.
2. I didn't buy the book because it cost \_\_\_\_\_ much.
3. A clock has \_\_\_\_\_ hands.
4. The woman went \_\_\_\_\_ the garage in her car.
5. Have you seen the \_\_\_\_\_ squirrels in the wood?
6. The cuckoo flies \_\_\_\_\_ Africa for winter.



## Homework 7

- The words we know about the world around us or about a subject is called our **vocabulary**.

### Example:

wizard

spell

magic

wand

Use the vocabulary in the box below to complete the story.

school

astonished

blackboard

puff

homework

classroom

hands

power

spell

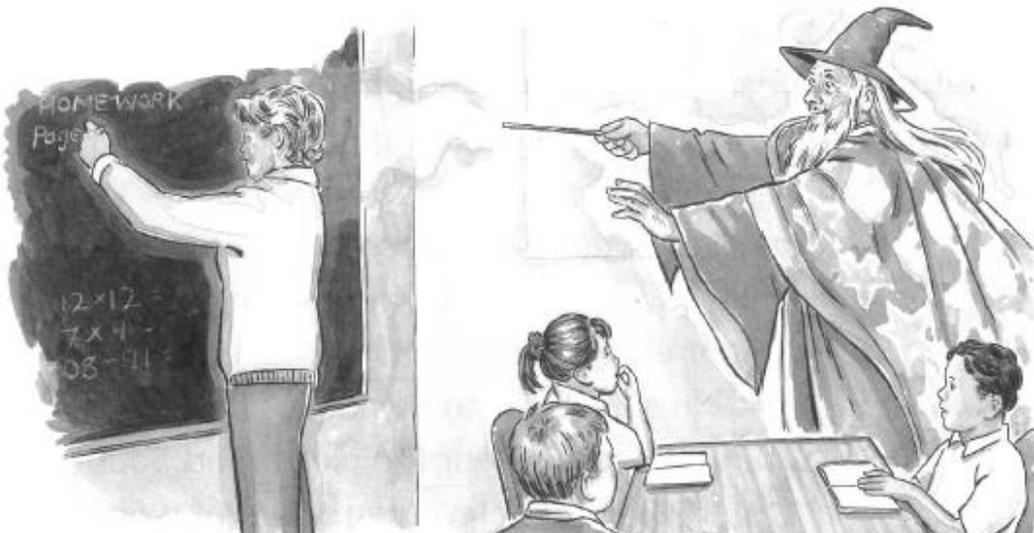
teacher

### The Wizard's Spell

It had been a long, boring \_\_\_\_\_ day when the \_\_\_\_\_ began to tell us what we had for our \_\_\_\_\_. The children all sighed as he began to write on the \_\_\_\_\_.

Suddenly, a \_\_\_\_\_ appeared out of nowhere in the \_\_\_\_\_! The teacher did not notice him and, with a \_\_\_\_\_ of smoke, the wizard cast a \_\_\_\_\_ and the teacher was gone. The children were all \_\_\_\_\_ at the magician's \_\_\_\_\_ and began to clap their \_\_\_\_\_ and cheer.

"Yeah!" they shouted. "No \_\_\_\_\_ tonight."



## Homework 8

- Words that sound the same but have different meanings are called **homophones**.
- **Homophones** are often confused with one another.

### Examples:



there

The ball is over **there**.

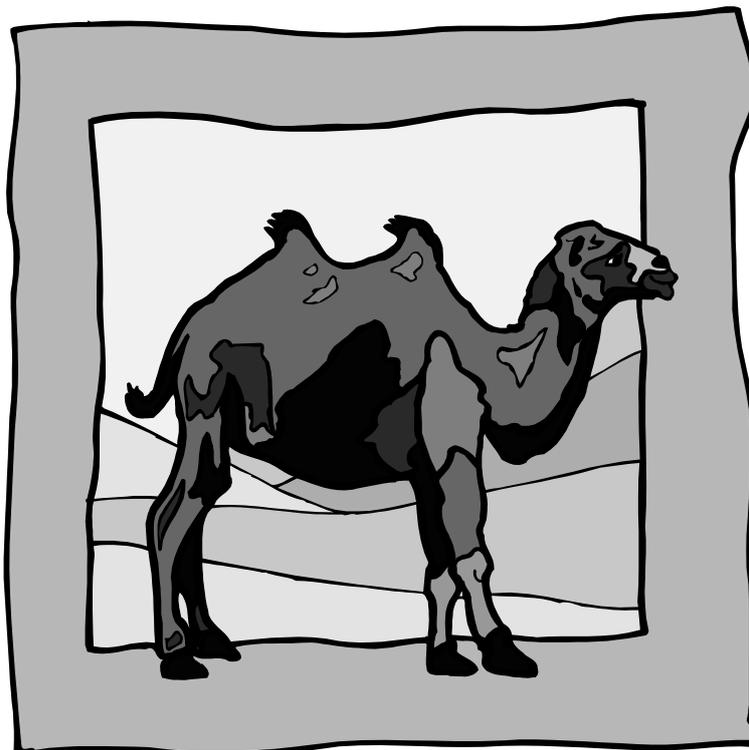
**There** are seven days in a week.

their

The girls put on **their** coats.

Write the correct word: *there, their*.

1. The children put the books into \_\_\_\_\_ schoolbags.
2. I know that \_\_\_\_\_ are camels in the desert.
3. Can you see the rabbit over \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The people planted flowers in \_\_\_\_\_ gardens.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nest in the chimney.
6. The farmers look after \_\_\_\_\_ animals.



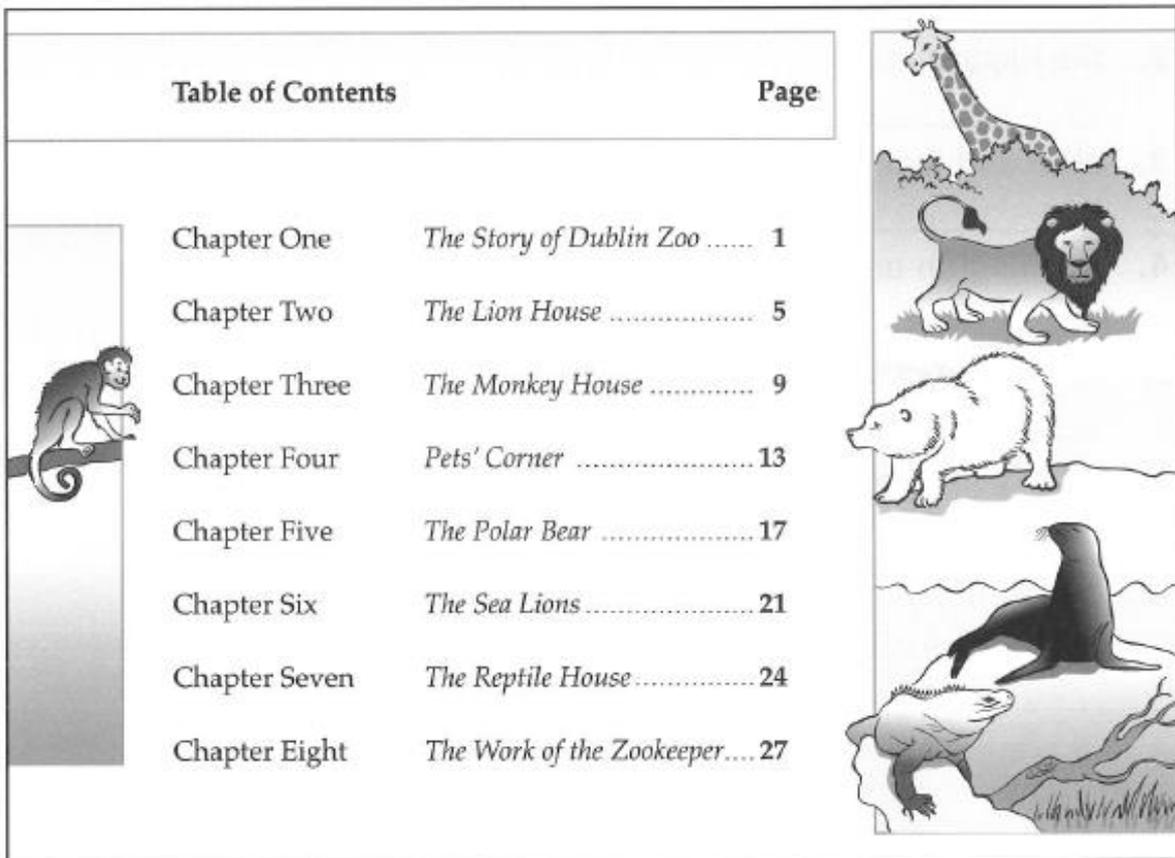
## Homework 9

### Table of Contents

Many books have a table of contents. It is usually at the beginning of the book. It tells you where to find different stories or chapters in the book. It tells you the page number on which each chapter begins.

Here is the table of contents from a book called *The Zoo*.

| Table of Contents |                                       | Page |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| Chapter One       | <i>The Story of Dublin Zoo</i> .....  | 1    |
| Chapter Two       | <i>The Lion House</i> .....           | 5    |
| Chapter Three     | <i>The Monkey House</i> .....         | 9    |
| Chapter Four      | <i>Pets' Corner</i> .....             | 13   |
| Chapter Five      | <i>The Polar Bear</i> .....           | 17   |
| Chapter Six       | <i>The Sea Lions</i> .....            | 21   |
| Chapter Seven     | <i>The Reptile House</i> .....        | 24   |
| Chapter Eight     | <i>The Work of the Zookeeper</i> .... | 27   |



1. What is this book about?
2. How many chapters are there in the book?
3. What chapter begins on page 13?
4. On what page does the chapter on sea lions begin?
5. What chapter tells you about Pets' Corner?

## Homework 10

- A question always ends with a **question mark (?)**
- The words **who, why, what, where, when** and **how** are often used to ask questions.

### Examples:

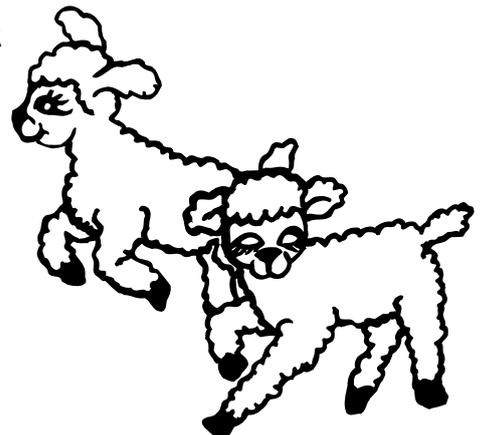
What is your name?

Where are you going?

How will you get there?

Write these sentences correctly below. Remember to put in capital letters, full stops or questions marks.

1. where are the children going
2. when does the squirrel gather nuts
3. how does eoin travel to school
4. what is a young sheep called
5. why did you put on your coat
6. how did you come to school this morning
7. why are emer and colm going to cork
8. we went to kerry for our holidays
9. is the zoo open to Monday to sunday
10. how will fred and you travel to australia



## Homework 11

- It is important to read over our work to ensure that we have not made any mistakes. This is called **proofreading**.

### Examples:

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| We eat breakfast in the <u>kichin</u> . | <i>sp</i> spelling        |
| My best friend's name is <u>adam</u> .  | <i>cap</i> capital letter |
| I went to the shop on my <u>bike</u>    | <i>.</i> full stop        |
| What are you doing <u>here</u> .        | <i>?</i> question mark    |
|   | <i>^</i> missing word     |

Use your proofreading skills to correct and rewrite the following passage taken from a book of magic spells.

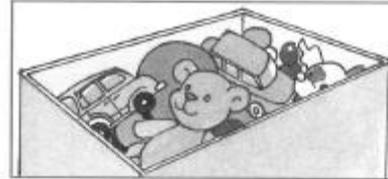
*sp* Deer Mark,  
*sp* Thank you four your letter.  
*cap* i hope you had a good time in Sligo.  
*?* Did you have good weather. I went  
*cap* on holidays with my family to france. It was  
*sp* great fon. We climbed the Eiffel Tower, and  
*sp* we had a great view ov the city. I would  
*.* love to go back there again some time Are  
*?* you taking part in the summer camp next week  
*cap* Jack and tom will be there. I will see  
*.* you in school next month I can't wait!  
*sp* Enjoy the rest of yur holidays.  
*sp* Your fiend.  
 Paul

## Homework 12

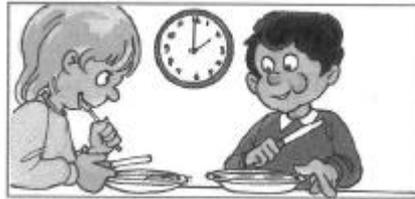
- Words that sound the same but have different meanings are called **homophones**.
- **Homophones** are often confused with one another.

### Examples:

The toys **are** in the box.



We have **our** lunch break at two o'clock.



### Write the correct word.

*are*      *our*

1. Dogs \_\_\_\_\_ bigger than mice.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher has a new car.
3. We will say \_\_\_\_\_ prayers in the church.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ seven colours in the rainbow.
5. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ you going?" my mother asked me.
6. We play with \_\_\_\_\_ friends in school.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ favourite team is Spurs.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you going to the game on Saturday?

## Homework 13

- The words we know about the world around us or about a subject is called our **vocabulary**.

### Example:

treasure

digging

chest

locked

Use the vocabulary in the box below to complete the story.

garden

lock

rust

hundreds

treasure

knees

surprise

museum

### Hidden Treasure

Mum had asked Lucy and John to dig a small patch in the \_\_\_\_\_ for some new plants she had bought. While digging, John's shovel hit something hard.

"It must be a rock," said Lucy.

"No," said John, "I think it is a \_\_\_\_\_ chest."

The children got down on their hands and \_\_\_\_\_ and began to remove the soil from around the object. To their, \_\_\_\_\_ John was right, it was a small treasure chest.

The chest was locked, but the \_\_\_\_\_ was very rusty. Lucy grabbed the lock and twisted it, the brown \_\_\_\_\_ crumbled between her fingers and fell away.

Slowly, John lifted the lid and saw the treasure. There were hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ of old coins.

"We will give them to the \_\_\_\_\_," said Lucy.

"Perhaps we will get a reward."



## Homework 14

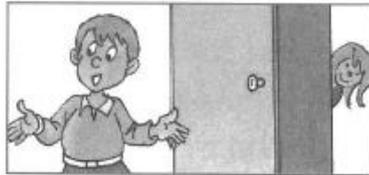
- Words that sound the same but have different meanings are called **homophones**.
- **Homophones** are often confused with one another.

### Examples:

The cars **were** in an accident.



"**Where** have you been?" I asked.



Write the correct word.

*were*

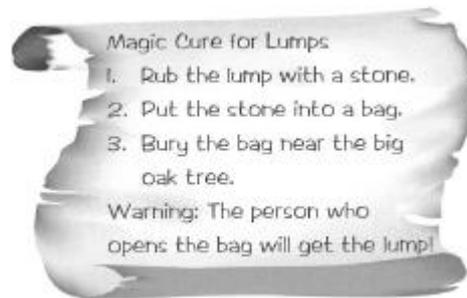
*where*

1. Daddy said, "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ my hat is?"
2. The leaves \_\_\_\_\_ falling from the branches.
3. The children \_\_\_\_\_ having fun at the beach.
4. "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Jack is?"
5. The camel and the lion \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo.
6. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ the ball is.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ on earth have you been?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you at the match on Saturday?

## Homework 15

### The Two Brothers

Two brothers, named Jack and Tom, lived on a farm. Tom had a big, ugly lump on his nose. One day, he went to the village to see a wizard. The wizard took out his book of magic spells and found a cure for lumps.



Tom found a stone and rubbed it on his nose. Then he put the stone into a bag and buried it near the big oak tree. At once the bump vanished, and Tom ran home laughing.

In the evening, Tom's brother Jack, came into the house. He was holding a bag in his hand, and he had a big, ugly lump on his nose!

"I saw a spade by the big oak tree," he said. "I thought there must be treasure buried there, but all I found was this bag!"



1. Where did Tom and Jack live?
2. Why did Tom go to see the wizard?
3. What was the warning that went with the wizard's cure?
4. When Jack came home, what was he holding in his hand?
5. What did he have on his nose?
6. What did he think was buried near the oak tree?

## Homework 16

- When we add *ing* to words that end in *e*, we first drop the *e*.

### Example:



bake      baking



slide      sliding

Add *ing* to each word. Don't forget to drop the *e* from the end of the word.

make      \_\_\_\_\_

live      \_\_\_\_\_

blame      \_\_\_\_\_

smoke      \_\_\_\_\_

give      \_\_\_\_\_

trace      \_\_\_\_\_

ride      \_\_\_\_\_

share      \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words above to complete the sentences.

1. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.
2. The girl said, "Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me the sweet."
3. The children did not like \_\_\_\_\_ in the haunted house.
4. The carpenter was \_\_\_\_\_ a table in his workshop.

## Homework 17

### The Young Detectives



Claire and Andrew were listening to the newsreader: "A dangerous man has escaped from prison in Newtown. He is tall, thin and bald. If you see him, call the Garda Station. He was last seen riding a red motorbike."

"That's where we live," said Andrew. "Let's go out on our bikes and see if we can spot hi." The two children put on their helmets and cycled off down the road. As they turned into Main Street, they saw a red motorbike parked outside the supermarket.

Quietly, the children entered the shop and peered around to see who was there. A tall man was standing at the counter. His clothes were very shabby, and he had a big hat pulled down over his head.

"That must be him," whispered Andrew. "He's wearing the hat so that people won't know that he is bald." Claire looked closely at the man and the things that he was buying. One of the things on the counter made her think that the man could not be the escaped prisoner.

"I think you're wrong, Andrew," said Claire, and she whispered something into his ear.

"Very clever," said Andrew, "you should be a detective."

Questions

1. From which prison did the man escape?
2. How did the man make his getaway from the prison?
3. What did Andrew say they should do?
4. Where was the supermarket?
5. Why did Andrew think that the man was the escaped prisoner?
6. How did Claire know that the man was not the escaped prisoner?



## Homework 18

- When we add *ing* to words that end in *e*, we first drop the *e*.

**Example:**



bake      baking



slide      sliding

Add *ing* to each word. Don't forget to drop the *e* from the end of the word.

love      \_\_\_\_\_

have      \_\_\_\_\_

chase      \_\_\_\_\_

move      \_\_\_\_\_

save      \_\_\_\_\_

bake      \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words above to complete the sentences.

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_ good fun at the party.
2. The dog was \_\_\_\_\_ the rabbit.
3. The cook was \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful cake.
4. Tommy was \_\_\_\_\_ his money so that he could buy a new tennis racquet.



## Homework 19

- The words we know about the world around us or about a subject is called our **vocabulary**.

### Example:

circus

clown

lion-tamer

ring

Use the vocabulary below to complete the story.

circus

help

whip

locked

ring

screaming

cage

hero

### The Escaped Lion

James was enjoying his picnic at the \_\_\_\_\_ when he noticed something dangerous; the lion's \_\_\_\_\_ was not locked! The lion-tamer had just finished and was taking a bow, when Coco the Clown came into the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ growled at Coco, jumped off his pedestal and pushed open the door of the cage.

People started shouting and \_\_\_\_\_ running for the exit. A member of the Guards came to see what was happening, but he was too far away to \_\_\_\_\_. The lion ran toward the lion-tamer, who was panicking and didn't know what to do.

Without thinking, James dropped his crisps jumped into the ring and squirted water into the lion's face. He threw the ham from his sandwich into the cage and grabbed the lion-tamer's \_\_\_\_\_.

"Back! Back!" he said calmly holding the whip aloft. The lion backed into the cage and ate the ham. Everyone cheered for James as he \_\_\_\_\_ the door of the cage. What a \_\_\_\_\_!



## Homework 20

- We add *er* to an adjective sometimes to make a comparison. This is called the **comparative**.

### Examples:

bigger



thinner



wetter



slimmer



- If a word ends in a single consonant, with a single vowel before it, we double the last letter before adding *er*.

### Examples:

bigger

thinner

wetter

slimmer

Add *er* to each word below. Don't forget to double the last letter.

thin \_\_\_\_\_

sad \_\_\_\_\_

hot \_\_\_\_\_

mad \_\_\_\_\_

flat \_\_\_\_\_

fat \_\_\_\_\_

dim \_\_\_\_\_

red \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words above to complete these sentences.

- Today is hot, but yesterday was even \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mars is a \_\_\_\_\_ planet than Venus.
- You will not fit into your jeans if you get any \_\_\_\_\_.
- The teacher was even \_\_\_\_\_ when I said I had no homework done.

## Homework 21

- An action word is also called a **verb**.

### Examples:

The plane **flew** across the sky.



Rabbits **eat** carrots.



Read this list of action words and use a word from the list to complete each of the sentences below.

|      |       |       |       |      |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| burn | bake  | grow  | lose  | roll |
| swim | plant | help  | drive | find |
| work | act   | crash | move  | nag  |

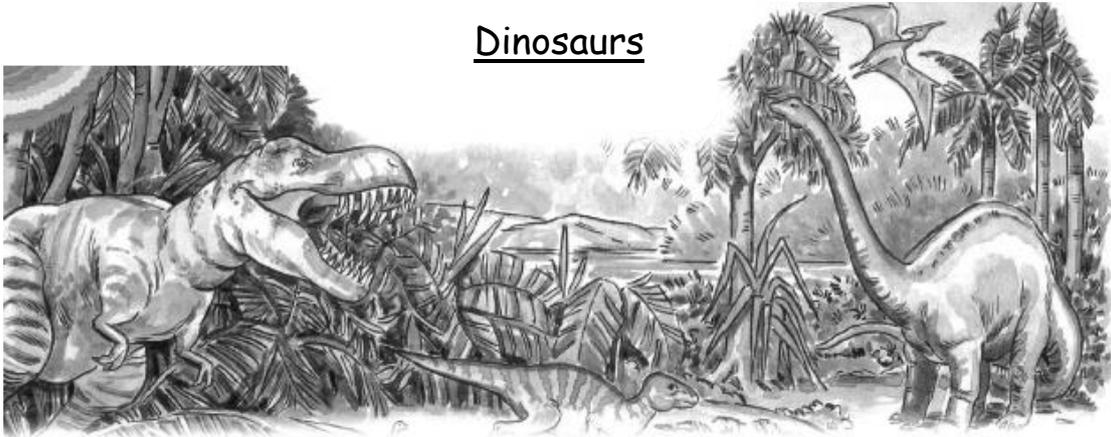
1. I saw the car \_\_\_\_\_ into the wall.
2. You use flour to \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
3. The children love to \_\_\_\_\_ in plays.
4. A flower needs water and sunlight to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Long ago, people used to \_\_\_\_\_ hard in mines.

Write down the verb (action word) in each sentence.

1. The horse galloped across the field. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Leaves fall from the trees in autumn. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Native Americans hunted the buffalo. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tulips and daffodils grow in bulbs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The footballer scored a great goal. \_\_\_\_\_

## Homework 22

### Dinosaurs



Dinosaurs lived on Earth many millions of years ago, long before there were people in Earth. Dinosaurs were reptiles, and the word *dinosaur* means 'terrible lizard'.

Some dinosaurs, such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex, were huge. *Tyrannosaurus Rex* mean 'Tyrant Lizard King', and T-Rex, as it is know, did indeed rule the Earth long ago. It was about 15 metres long and 6 metres high. That's more than three times as tall as your teacher! It was a fierce-looking meat eater. Its teeth were as sharp as razors.

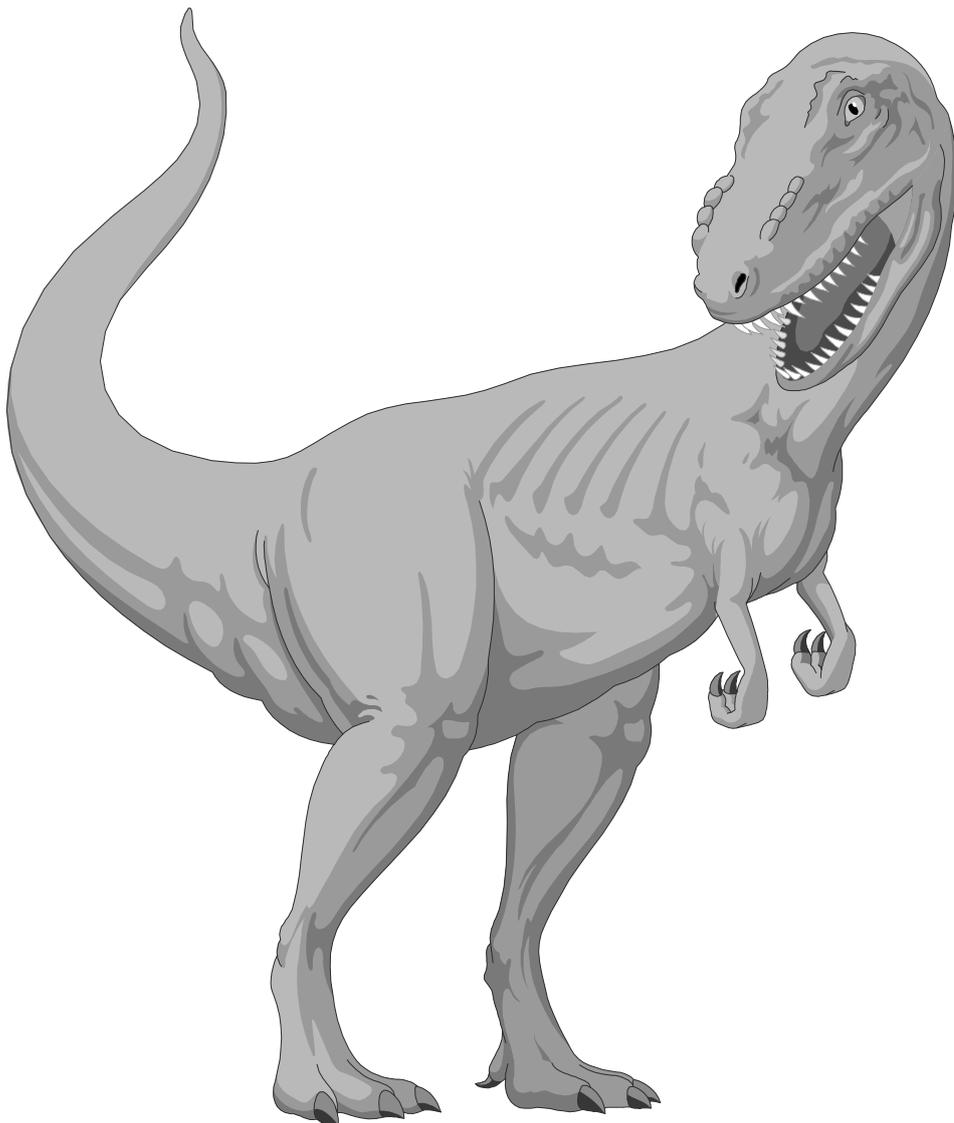
Not all dinosaurs were meat eaters. Apatosaurus lived on plants only. It used its long neck to reach the leaves high up on trees.

Dinosaurs made nests and laid eggs. Some dinosaurs arranged their eggs in large groups. The largest dinosaur egg ever found was discovered in France. It was as large as a rugby ball. Not all dinosaurs were big, however, some were as small as hens!

No-one knows for sure why the dinosaurs disappeared. Many people think that it had something to do with a change in the weather. The dinosaurs had no covering or fur or feather, so they may have died out because they could not survive the cold weather.

## Questions

1. When did dinosaurs live on Earth?
2. What does the word *dinosaur* mean?
3. Name a dinosaur that lived on plants.
4. How was this dinosaur able to reach leaves high up on trees?
5. How big was the largest dinosaur egg ever found?
6. Why were dinosaurs not able to keep warm when the weather became cold?



## Homework 23

- We add *est* to an adjective sometimes to make a comparison. This is called the **superlative**.

### Examples:

biggest



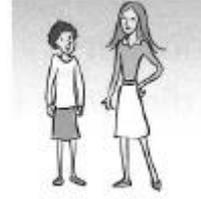
thinnest



wettest



slimmest



- If a word ends in a single consonant, with a single vowel before it, we double the last letter before adding *est*.

### Examples:

biggest

thinnest

wettest

slimmest

Add *est* to each word below. Don't forget to double the last letter.

thin \_\_\_\_\_

sad \_\_\_\_\_

hot \_\_\_\_\_

mad \_\_\_\_\_

flat \_\_\_\_\_

fat \_\_\_\_\_

dim \_\_\_\_\_

red \_\_\_\_\_

Use the words above to complete these sentences.

- It was the \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life when my pet rabbit died.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ boy weighed only 150 kilogrammes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ tyre needed some air.
- The sun shone brightly on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the year.

## Homework 24

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

Write the correct word in each sentence or write each sentence correctly.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella under the table. (a, an)
2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you late for school? (was, were)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the car crashing into the wall. (saw, seen)
4. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ all the work in the kitchen. (did, done)
5. The book was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me to read. (to, too, two)
6. The cat wanted \_\_\_\_\_ drink the milk. (two, too, to)
7. I looked for the rabbit in the shed but it was not \_\_\_\_\_  
(there, their)
8. We had to put \_\_\_\_\_ toys in the box. (our, are)
9. The aeroplanes \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport. (were, where)
10. The birds were feeding \_\_\_\_\_ babies in the nest. (there, their)





# Reading

| <b>Day / Date</b> | <b>Book</b> | <b>Pages</b> | <b>Initials</b> |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Monday            |             |              |                 |
| Tuesday           |             |              |                 |
| Wednesday         |             |              |                 |
| Thursday          |             |              |                 |
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