

# English Homework



## Book 8

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



## Homework 1

- A **noun** is a name of a person, animal, place or thing.

Examples: Sarah, horse, Galway, chair

Here is a list of twenty words. Ten of the words are nouns.  
Copy the list and draw a circle around each of the nouns.

easy	piano	Ireland	some	why
long	woman	bag	cat	friend
slowly	Paris	girls	arc	if
elephant	school	hot	forest	hello

Write the missing nouns. Choose from below.

microscope ruler spoon thermometer key

1. We draw straight lines with a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We measure temperature with a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We lock doors with a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We make small things seem bigger with a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We eat soup with a \_\_\_\_\_.



## Homework 2

- The structure of a sentence is called **grammar**.
- The **grammar** of a sentence lets us know which forms of verbs to use

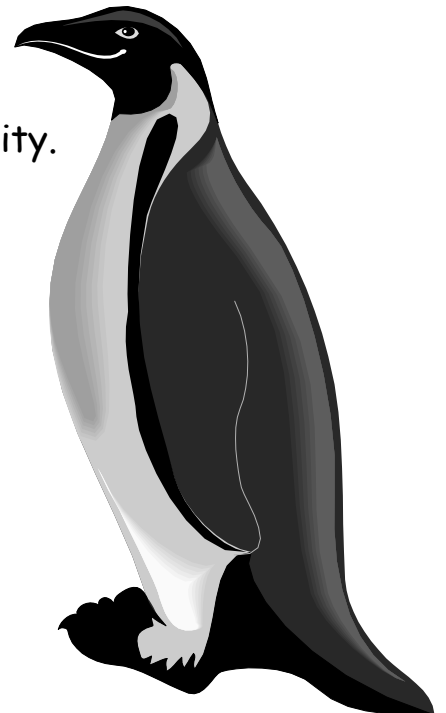
### Examples:

We **do** well in our spelling test each week.

She **does** not live in Belfast.

### Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework every day.
2. The cuckoo \_\_\_\_\_ not build a nest for its young.
3. If you dump rubbish in the river, you will \_\_\_\_\_ harm to the fish and animals there.
4. Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ not fly.
5. The swallow and the swift \_\_\_\_\_ not spend the winter in Ireland.
6. A hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to buildings.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ not like football.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of good work for charity.



## Homework 3

### Mr Nobody

I know a funny little man,  
 As quite as a mouse,  
 Who does the mischief that is done  
 In everybody's house!  
 No one ever sees his face,  
 And yet we all agree.  
 That every plate we break was cracked  
 By Mr Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears our books,  
 Who leaves the door ajar,  
 he pulls the buttons from our shirts,  
 And scatter pins afar.  
 That squeaking door will always squeak,  
 For, prithee, don't you see,  
 We leave the oiling to be done  
 By Mr Nobody.

The fingermarks upon the door  
 By none of us are made.  
 We never leave the blinds unclosed,  
 To let the curtains fade.  
 The ink will never spin. The boots  
 That lying round you see.  
 Are not our boots - the all belong  
 To Mr Nobody.



### Questions

1. Is the funny little man loud or noisy?
2. Do we know what he looks like? Which line tells you this?
3. Who is blamed for breaking every plate?
4. Name three other things for which Mr Nobody is blamed?
5. What does Mr Nobody do with books?
6. Where does he scatter the pins?
7. How can we stop a door from squeaking?

## Homework 3

- The structure of a sentence is called **grammar**.
- The **grammar** of a sentence lets us know which forms of verbs to use

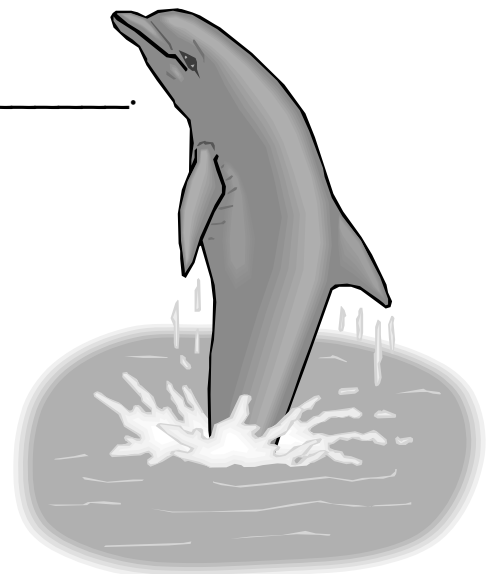
### Examples:

I **did** my homework as soon as I got home.

Have you **done** the dishes?

Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you swim in the sea?
2. The dolphin \_\_\_\_\_ lots of tricks in the water.
3. What have you \_\_\_\_\_ with my keys?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ something silly this morning.
5. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ his best at school.
6. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ not know what she had \_\_\_\_\_ with her thermometer.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ not go out to play until all the work was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ not see what they had \_\_\_\_\_.



## Homework 4

- A **simile** describes or gives more information about one thing or event by comparing it with another thing or event of a different kind.

### Examples:

as cold as ice

as slow as a snail

as big as a whale

Finish these similes. Use the words in the word box to help you.

mouse	coal	peacock	gold
ox	snow	brass	bee

1. as white as \_\_\_\_\_
2. as good as \_\_\_\_\_
3. as strong as an \_\_\_\_\_
4. as busy as a \_\_\_\_\_
5. as proud as a \_\_\_\_\_
6. as bold as \_\_\_\_\_
7. as black as \_\_\_\_\_
8. as quiet as \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework 5

- The structure of a sentence is called **grammar**.
- The **grammar** of a sentence lets us know which forms of verbs to use

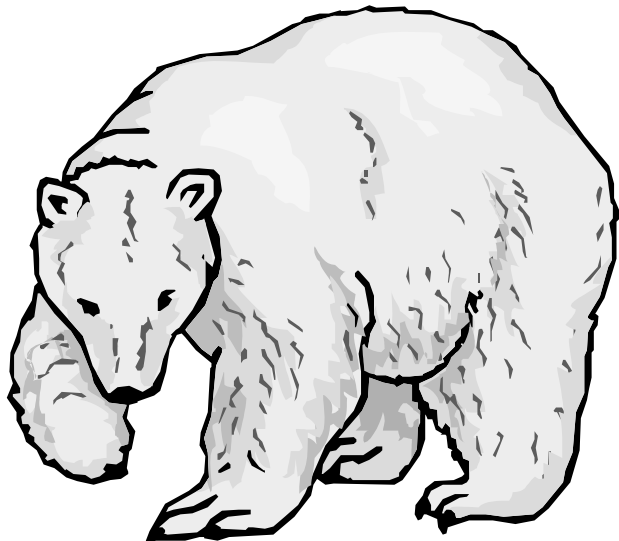
### Examples:

She **is** a kind person.

They **are** going on holiday next week.

Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The lazy bees in a hive \_\_\_\_\_ called drones.
2. The polar bear \_\_\_\_\_ lumbering over the snow.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ very patient to wait for me.
4. Two animals that sleep in winter \_\_\_\_\_ the hedgehog and the squirrel.
5. The bat \_\_\_\_\_ the only mammal that can fly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ really going to wear that jumper?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ it time for lunch already?
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ going but he \_\_\_\_\_ staying.





## Homework 6

- A **capital letter** is used at the start of a sentence.

**Example:** The boys and girls ran into the yard to play.

- A **capital letter** is used for the name of a person, place, day or month.

**Examples:** Tammy, Galway, Monday, July

- A **capital letter** is used for the name of a special day or festival.

**Example:** Christmas Day, Easter Monday

- A **capital letter** is used when writing about yourself; the capital I is always used.

**Example:** Tony and I will go to the circus.

Write these sentences correctly by putting in capital letters.

1. the largest country in the world is russia
2. there are six counties in munster
3. last week, i read a book about the sahara desert
4. the eiffel tower is in paris
5. when i go to America, i will visit Washington
6. there was a famous earthquake in san francisco around a hundred years ago
7. my teacher said that i would enjoy the film about africa
8. after i came back from spain, i went to donegal



## Homework 7

### Your Very Own Alligator



If the one thing in the whole world you have always wanted is an alligator, then here is how to get one...without even leaving home. You can send away for it.

As soon as the box comes, open it carefully. When you throw away the stuffing from the box, make sure you don't throw away the little bird inside. He acts as the alligator's toothpick and always sits on its back.

Now that you have the alligator, what will you do with him? While he is small, he will make a nice pet. Children you never saw before will want to play with you. He will be great for your 'My Pet' story at school.

After you have him for a while, you will notice that he is getting bigger and bigger. Soon he will be so big that you will no longer be able to take him for a walk, have him sleep in the bath or hide him from Grandma. Don't be too sad, he can still be a lot of laughs around the house.

Stand him up in the corner near the door on rainy nights. Put him on the floor near the fireplace. Show him to friends who come to visit and then stay too late. They will leave almost at once - sometimes forgetting to take their hats and coats and other things with them. An alligator makes a good hiding place. Try hiding there when you drop your cake or paint on the rug. No one will ever think of looking for you in an alligator. Just make sure he has already had his breakfast.

## Questions

1. How can you get an alligator without even leaving home?
2. What must you not throw away when you open the box?
3. Where does the little bird sit?
4. What will you notice about the alligator after a while?
5. What will happen if you show the alligator to friends who stay too late?
6. When should you try hiding in an alligator?
7. What should you do before you hide in the alligator?



## Homework 8

- The structure of a sentence is called **grammar**.
- The **grammar** of a sentence lets us know which forms of verbs to use

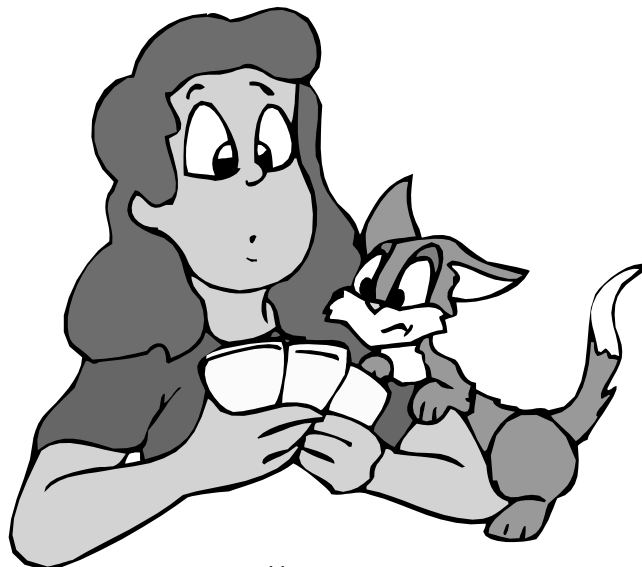
### Examples:

I **was** about to go out.

We **were** watching TV when he called.

Write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The seeds \_\_\_\_\_ scattered by the wind.
2. The polar bear \_\_\_\_\_ lumbering over the snow.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ very patient to wait for me.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the book interesting?
5. Some of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ playing cards.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining all day yesterday.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you looking for Seán?
8. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ happy but his friends \_\_\_\_\_ sad.



## Homework 9

- A **capital letter** is used at the start of a sentence.

**Example:** The boys and girls ran into the yard to play.

- A **capital letter** is used for the name of a person, place, day or month.

**Examples:** Tammy, Galway, Monday, July

- A **capital letter** is used for the name of a special day or festival.

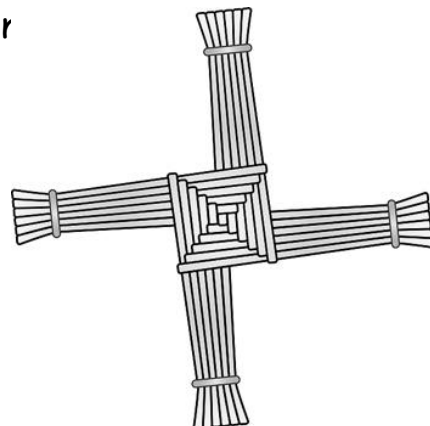
**Example:** Christmas Day, Easter Monday

- A **capital letter** is used when writing about yourself; the capital I is always used.

**Example:** Tony and I will go to the circus.

Write these sentences correctly by putting in capital letters.

1. many animals prepare for winter in the months of september and october
2. the first day of lent is ash wednesday
3. we remember saint brigid on 1<sup>st</sup> february
4. on saint valentine's day, i got a lovely card
5. the month of july is named after julius caesar
6. when i go to rome, i might see the pope in the vatican
7. mary robinson was the first woman to become president of ireland
8. i am sure you agree with me, tottenham hotspur have been the best team in London this season



## Homework 10

- The **vocabulary** of a subject is all the words and terminology associated with that subject.

Complete the passage. Use the words from the box to help you.

breeds      wolves      domestic      earthquakes      heat

trained      pets      trapped      cool      blind

property      humans      smell      police      sense

tongue      mouth

Dogs are related to \_\_\_\_\_ and foxes. Dogs that have been tamed are called \_\_\_\_\_ dogs. There are many different \_\_\_\_\_, or types, of domestic dog. Many of these are kept as \_\_\_\_\_ by their owners.

Others are \_\_\_\_\_ to do different jobs. Some dogs herd sheep. Others guard \_\_\_\_\_. Other jobs include guiding the \_\_\_\_\_, pulling sledges and racing. Many dogs are trained by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the army to find people who are \_\_\_\_\_ or in hiding.

Smell is a dog's most important \_\_\_\_\_. Some dogs are trained to use their excellent sense of \_\_\_\_\_ to find hidden things. Other dogs can follow scents to help with rescues after \_\_\_\_\_.

When a dog becomes hot, it cannot \_\_\_\_\_ by sweating, as \_\_\_\_\_ do, because its fur is so thick. Instead, the dog opens its \_\_\_\_\_ and starts to pant in order to give off \_\_\_\_\_ from its mouth and \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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 kichin.

*sp* spelling

My best friend's name is adam.

*cap* capital letter

I went to the shop on my bike

*.* full stop

What are you doing here.

*?* question mark

I used a to do my homework.

*^* missing word

Dad is in the garden fix my bike

*gr* grammar

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

To changed back into a little girl again, you must get apple, one banana and some honey.

*gr*

*^*

What do you do with the fruit. Cut the apple and the bananana into small pieces.

*?*

*sp*

mix some honey into the fruit. Recite these magic words while eat the mixture:

*cap*

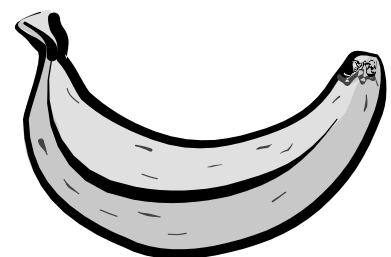
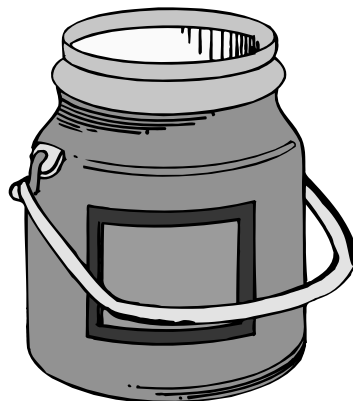
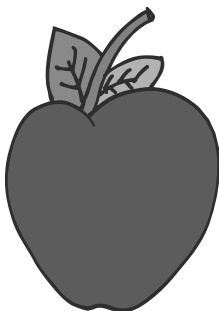
*gr*

I am a girl. I am a girl I am a girl.

After counting up to tree, you should have changed back into a again.

*sp*

*^*



## Homework 12

- In a dictionary, the words are arranged in **alphabetical order**.

### Example:

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

Write each column of words in alphabetical order. Look at the first letter of each word and find where each letter comes in the alphabet. The first group has been done for you.

apple  
dog  
lemon  
question  
salt  
violin  
xylophone

journey  
hamburger  
donkey  
fridge  
orange  
treasure  
eggs

cat  
gloves  
ice cream  
nail  
ruby  
watch  
door

book  
kite  
monkey  
pupil  
umbrella  
zebra  
number

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 13

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- A **capital letter** is used when writing about yourself; the capital I is always used.

**Example:** Tony and I will go to the circus.

Write this story correctly by putting in capital letters and full stops.

last year, i went on a world cruise for my holidays the first place we visited was the united states of america i had a great time in new york the skyscrapers seemed to touch the clouds i would hate the job of cleaning all those windows after new york we visited florida we saw the everglades, miami beach and, of course, disney world after the united states, we travelled to south america and then across the ocean to india we travelled to many countries, but i was delighted when we arrived back in ireland again



## Homework 14

- In a dictionary, the words are arranged in **alphabetical order**.

### Example:

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

Write each of the following lists of words in alphabetical order.

1. yellow, purple, red, brown, orange
2. teacher, actor, mechanic, doctor, secretary
3. gorilla, panda, snake, camel, wolf
4. house, cottage, mansion, flat, palace
5. rain, wind, sun, hurricane, frost
6. television, chair, dishwasher, shelf, bed
7. bedroom, sitting-room, hall, kitchen, garage
8. six, hundred, five, million, eighty

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 15

- A **paragraph** is a group of sentences written about the same idea. The first sentence in a **paragraph** is very important. A **paragraph** begins on a new line, just in from the edge of the page (this is called an indent).

### Example:

My pencil-case is red. I keep some of the things I need for school in my pencil-case. My teacher says that I must bring my pencil-case to school every day and that it must contain some pencils, a rubber and a small ruler. I would lose my pencils and other things if I did not have a pencil-case.

Read this passage. It should be divided into three paragraphs. Remember, the sentences in each paragraph deal with the same ideas. Rewrite the passage and divide it into three paragraphs.

Bears are large, powerful animals. Bears have strong bodies, thick fur and big claws. There are seven kinds of bear, living mainly in Europe, Asia and North America. Bears eat mostly meat. They are called carnivores (meat-eaters), but bears will eat almost anything, and they are particularly fond of fruit, nuts, fish and honey. Bears have no enemies in the wild, except for humans. Some people hunt and kill bears for their fur, teeth and claws. Other people try to protect bears.



## Homework 16

### The Clever Fox



King Lion was ill. He was too ill to hunt for food. He lay in his den and groaned. A bird heard him. It flew to the other animals and told them what it had heard.

All the other animals felt sorry for King Lion. They said, "We must take food to our king." Each of them food for the lion. One by one, they went to his den. As they went into the cave, King Lion killed and ate them.

One day, Fox was passing the cave. He called out, "I hope you are feeling better majesty."

"I am still ill," moaned Lion. "Have you brought your king some food?"

"Yes," said Fox, "but I have noticed something strange that I do not like."

"What is that?" asked Lion.

"There are many footprints outside your cave," said Fox.

"Yes," said Lion. "They were made by loyal subjects bringing food to their king."

"Indeed," said Fox, "but all the footprints point in one direction, towards your den. I can see none coming out!"

Saying no more, Fox ran back to his lair as fast as he could.

### Questions

1. Which animal was ill?
2. How did the other animals know that King Lion was ill?
3. What did the animals bring to King Lion?
4. What happened to the animals as they went into King Lion's den?
5. What did Fox notice outside King Lion's cave.
6. Who made the footprints outside King Lion's cave?
7. What did Fox do at the end of the story?



## Homework 17

- When words begin with the same letter, we look at the second letter in each word to put them into **alphabetical order**.

**Example:**

castle

cook

cushion

Arrange each of the groups of words below in *alphabetical order*. Remember to look at the second letter in each word.

1. man, must, money
2. actor, apple, about
3. sugar, sand, season
4. tractor, tiger, taste
5. nest, nurse, name
6. purse, porridge, parrot
7. borrow, building, barber
8. circus, clown, cabbage

a b c d e f g ...

## Homework 18

- Singular means one. **Plural** means more than one. There are different ways to turn singular words into **plurals**.

### Example:

star	stars	<i>add s</i>
fox	foxes	<i>add es</i>
daisy	daisies	<i>change y to ies</i>

Write the *plural* form of each of these words.

Add **s**

balloon\_\_\_\_\_

plant\_\_\_\_\_

boy\_\_\_\_\_

wheel\_\_\_\_\_

tractor\_\_\_\_\_

dragon\_\_\_\_\_

clown\_\_\_\_\_

banana\_\_\_\_\_

field\_\_\_\_\_

fly\_\_\_\_\_

Add **es**

bush \_\_\_\_\_

glass\_\_\_\_\_

watch\_\_\_\_\_

stitch\_\_\_\_\_

class\_\_\_\_\_

wish\_\_\_\_\_

match\_\_\_\_\_

bus\_\_\_\_\_

box\_\_\_\_\_

country\_\_\_\_\_

Change **y to ies**

army \_\_\_\_\_

lady\_\_\_\_\_

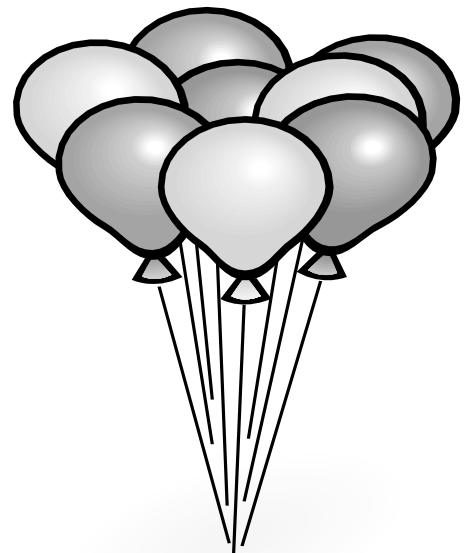
berry\_\_\_\_\_

pony\_\_\_\_\_

cherry\_\_\_\_\_

sky\_\_\_\_\_

baby\_\_\_\_\_



## Homework 19

- We usually put *a* before words beginning with a consonant.

### Examples:

a sailor                  a daisy

- We usually put *an* before words beginning with a vowel.

### Examples:

an orange                  an egg

- We call the words *a* and *an* the **indefinite article**.

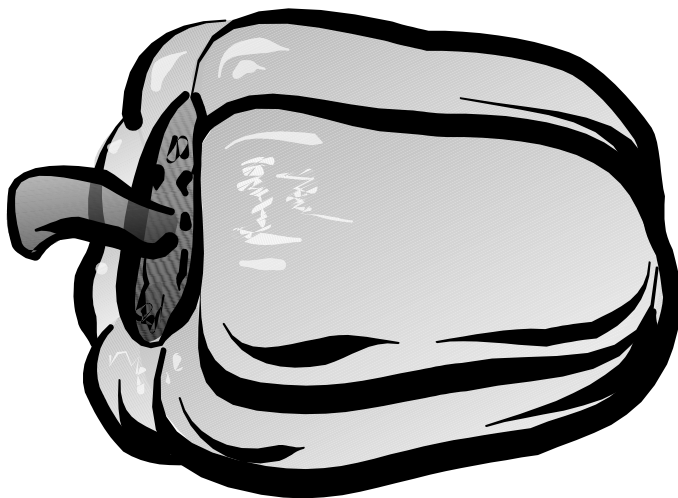
Underline each word that begins with a vowel.

orange	runner	sock	box
ice-berg	apple	uncle	end
pepper	onion	owl	avenue

Write *a* or *an* before each of the words above.

Begin like this:                  an orange

\_\_\_\_ runner  
 \_\_\_\_ sock  
 \_\_\_\_ box  
 \_\_\_\_ ice-berg  
 \_\_\_\_ apple  
 \_\_\_\_ uncle  
 \_\_\_\_ end  
 \_\_\_\_ pepper  
 \_\_\_\_ onion  
 \_\_\_\_ owl  
 \_\_\_\_ avenue





## Homework 20

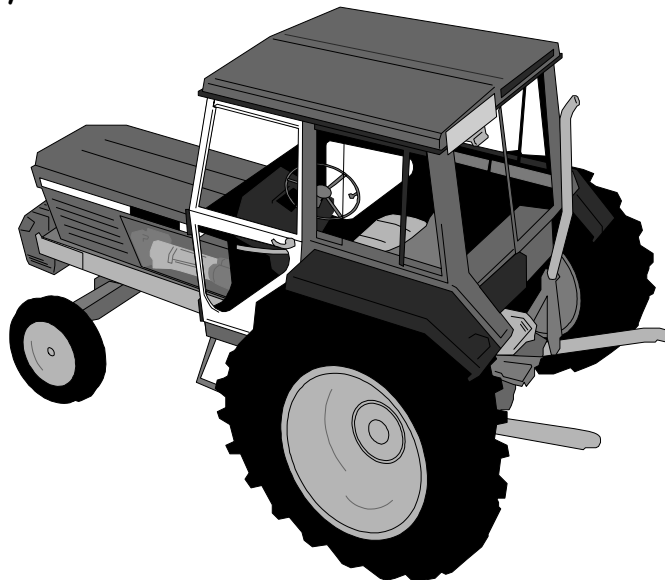
- Singular means one. **Plural** means more than one. There are different ways to turn singular words into **plurals**.

### Example:

star	stars	<i>add s</i>
fox	foxes	<i>add es</i>
daisy	daisies	<i>change y to ies</i>

Change the underlined words into their *plural* forms.

1. The boy looked at the watch.
2. The tractor crashed into the bush.
3. The clown made the baby laugh.
4. Did you see the fly on the cherry?
5. The lady put the plant into the box.
6. The army marched through the country.
7. The bus took the class to the countryside.
8. The girl rode the pony across the field.



## Homework 21

### The Sea-thing Child



The wind was howling, the sea was wild, and the night was black when the storm flung the sea-thing child up on the beach. In the morning the sky was fresh and clean, the beach was littered with seaweed, and there he lay - a little black heap of scales and feathers, all alone.

All alone he was, and behind him the ocean roared and shook its fist, howling not very loud, "Ow, ow, ow! Ai-ee!" while the foam washed over him and went hissing away again. He was too little to swim very well and he hadn't learned to fly yet. He was nothing but a little draggled heap of fright.

After a while he crawled up among the big old seaweed-bearded rocks by a tide-pool and he went to sleep there, cheeping softly to himself.

When he woke up he ate some seaweed and some mussels and he felt stronger. He listened to the pebbles clicking in the tide-wash as the tide came in, then he gathered up some round stones and some broken bits of bottles, cups and saucers that the sea and sand had smoothed to lumps of sea-glass and sea-china.

He built a sea-stone igloo all around himself with no door and no window, then he sat inside it breathing hard and making faces.

### Questions

1. What was the wind doing?
2. What two words describe the sky in the morning?
3. What washed over the sea-thing child?
4. What two things did he eat when he woke up?
5. Name the four things he collected on the beach.
6. Why could the sea-thing child not swim away.
7. What did he build around himself?
8. What did he do inside the igloo?



## Homework 22

- If a vowel comes before y in the singular form of a word, we just add s to form the **plural**.

Example:

monkey

monkeys

*add s*

Write the plural form of each of these words.

donkey \_\_\_\_\_

play \_\_\_\_\_

day \_\_\_\_\_

key \_\_\_\_\_

turkey \_\_\_\_\_

bay \_\_\_\_\_

holiday \_\_\_\_\_

ray \_\_\_\_\_

toy \_\_\_\_\_

valley \_\_\_\_\_

tray \_\_\_\_\_

delay \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework 23

- We usually put *a* before words beginning with a consonant.

### Examples:

a sailor

a daisy

- We usually put *an* before words beginning with a consonant.

### Examples:

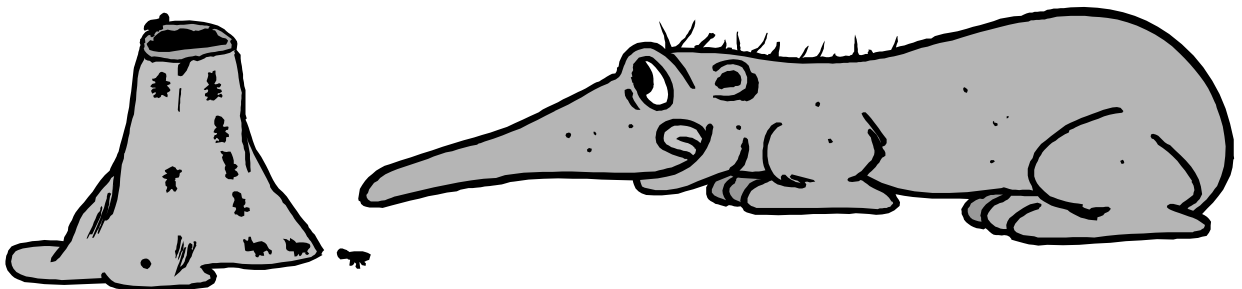
an orange

an egg

- We call the words *a* and *an* the **indefinite article**.

### Correct each of the following sentences:

1. I ate a apple and a pear.
2. We saw a elephant and a zebra.
3. There are many maps in a atlas.
4. A octopus has eight legs.
5. A evil witch put a spell on an girl.
6. I have a egg and an sandwich for lunch.
7. A aardvark ate an lot of ants.
8. A archer put a arrow in her bow.



## Homework 24

### The Creature

I first saw the creature one year ago. The creature's muddy footprints led across the red carpet to the dining table. He was hiding underneath it. At first, it was hard to see him because he blended with the carpet, but after a while I was able to see his small little face and frightened eye that stared at me. One of his hands gripped a table leg while another held onto a chair, and as he stood there, he sucked the thumb of the other hand just like a baby.



### Questions

1. Did the creature have feet?
2. In which room was he first seen?
3. What colour was he?
4. How many eyes did he have?
5. How many hands did he have?
6. Was he tall or short?
7. Did he have a mouth?



# Reading

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