

Cambridge Primary English Learner's Book 2 (2021) Answers

Answers are given where applicable. Guidance on all activities is available in the Cambridge Primary English Teacher's Guide Stage 2 with Boost Subscription, ISBN 9781398300545.

<https://www.hoddereducation.com/subjects/english/products/primary/cambridge-primary-english-teachers-guide-stage-2>

Unit 1 Fiction: Traditional tales

Page 8: Go further

1 Surprised

3 For example:

The man was hungry and wanted some rice to eat. The man wanted rice to give to others.

Page 8: Challenge yourself!

1 For example: The king is not a good king: he is rich so he should give his people something to eat. Perhaps the people are hungry because the king takes too much money from them.

Pages 9–11: Get started!

2 For example: (Beginning) The poor man comes to play chess with the king. He asks the king for some rice. (Middle) The king and the poor man play chess. (End) The poor man wins. The king gives away all his rice.

3 For example: He made it sound as if he was asking for only a little bit of rice. He beat the king at chess.

4

Long ay sound	Long oa sound	Long igh sound	Long oo sound
game came take make gate	whole	piles life smile fine rice wide	huge

Page 11: Go further

- 2
- a gate
 - b game
 - c smile
 - d rice ('pile' is also acceptable)

Pages 12–15: Get started

1 For example: Traditional tales often follow the 'rule of three' (something happens three times or there are three tricks, for example). Find the three things that happen in this story. (Conejo tricks Jaguar three times: firstly, to let him out of the cage; secondly, to hold up the cave; and thirdly, about an anaconda slithering towards Jaguar.)

3 How Rabbit got to the Moon

- 4
- a trickster
 - b slithering
 - c prowled

- 5
- Words with a long 'ai' sound: cage, make, shame, chase, cave, place
 - Words with a long 'igh' sound: time, outside, smiled, drive, liked, realised, yikes, vine.

- 6 Conejo tricks Jaguar into opening the cage.
Conejo tricked Jaguar into holding up the roof of the cave.
Conejo tricked Jaguar into thinking there was an anaconda behind him.
- 7 a The lady looked at Conejo in the cage.
b Jaguar hunted for dinner.
c Conejo kicked the door of the cage.
d Conejo waited for Jaguar.

Pages 15-16: Go further

- 1 For example Conejo tricked Jaguar.
Jaguar opened the cage.
Conejo made Jaguar hold up the roof of the cave.
Jaguar sees Conejo swinging on the vine. Conejo hangs onto the vine.
- 2 a For example: Perhaps she has been watching Jaguar holding up the roof of the cave.
Perhaps she has tricked Jaguar in another way (made him fall in some water; made him chase his own tail; made him put a silly hat).
b For example: Ignore Conejo. Do the opposite of whatever Conejo tells you to do. Do not trust Conejo. Tell Conejo to leave you alone.

Pages 16-17 Get started!

- 2 a Isantim
b He was mean and wanted to keep all the food for himself. He was a bad king.
- 3 a chuckled
b trudge
c feast
- 5 For example: In the first days of the world
One day
After the animals were seated
As he was leaving
By the time he went to sleep.
- 6 'oa' sound: sow, know, blow and own;
'ow' sound: now, town, crown and low.

Page 18: Go further

- 2 For example: Once upon a time, there was a mean Hippo king. One day he invited the animals to a feast, but he didn't give them any food. After the feast, Tortoise talked to the king. By the time he went to sleep, the Tortoise had a plan.

Pages 19–20: Get started!

- 3 For example: Hippo is proud and mean. Tortoise is small but clever.
- 5 For example: a mighty/yellow/proud/scary lion
b large/grey/slow/slow elephant
c stripy/fast/friendly zebra
d hot/yellow sun

Page 21: Go further

- 2 For example: a The animals do not like the king or queen.
b Will the lion chase the zebra or not?
c The zebra is thirsty but is too scared of the lion to drink.
d The baby elephant is looking for her mother but she can't see her.
e The flamingos are tall and pink.

f The giraffes have a long neck and a long tongue.

Page 21: Challenge yourself!

For example: The savannah is hot and noisy. The grass is long and dry. The animals drink at the waterhole because they are thirsty. The zebra want to drink at the waterhole, but they are scared of the lion.

Pages 23–25: Get started!

2 **a** He was too mean.

b He is teasing the rich man.

4 For example: 'Can I come in?' said the wolf.

 'No, I can't open the door,' said the girl.

 'Please,' said the wolf. 'I am so old and tired.'

 'No,' said the girl. 'The door is locked.'

 'Can I climb through the window?' said the wolf.

 'No. The window doesn't open' said the girl.

 'Then how can I get in?' said the wolf.

 'You can climb down the chimney,' said the girl.

Page 25 Go further

2 For example:

One day, the poor man was walking down the road when he heard someone shouting.

'Help!' said a voice.

The poor man followed the voice to a hole in the road. There at the bottom of the hole was the rich man.

'Please, help me,' begged the rich man. 'Take my hand and pull me out.'

'Sorry,' said the poor man. 'I am too weak.'

'Then can you get a rope,' pleaded the rich man. 'You could tie the rope to a donkey.'

'Sorry,' said the poor man. 'I haven't eaten in three days and cannot lift a rope.'

'Then can you get help from someone else?' asked the rich man.

'No,' said the poor man. 'I haven't had a drink in days and I feel too dizzy to go anywhere.'

'Well then,' said the rich man. 'You might as well be in the hole with me.'

Unit 2: Non-fiction: Recount texts

Page 30: Get started!

2 **a** walked, stamped, served, played, decided, spotted (any two)

b The family went to the farm. They frightened the snakes. The family ate chocolate pudding. Peter and Rosie ran away. (any one)

c 'On Sundays', 'After pudding', 'One day' (any one)

5

Word	Add 'er'	add 'est'
loud	<u>louder</u>	the <u>loudest</u>
tall	<u>taller</u>	the tallest
old	older	the <u>oldest</u>
small	<u>smaller</u>	the smallest
sweet	sweeter	the <u>sweetest</u>

- 6 For example: The kittens are the sweetest in the world.
 Kip is older than me.
 The school is the tallest building in the road.
 I like the smaller hat.

Page 31: Go further

- 2 For example: Yesterday, a frog jumped into the house.
 My sister screamed.
 Dad chased the frog around the kitchen.
 At last, it jumped back out of the door.

Page 32–33: Get started!

- 2 a Susan had small baths because there was not very much water.
 b The grown-ups were cross because they had damaged a tree.
 c Susan liked the willow tree because it made a den to play in.
- 3 For example: Did you ever see a snake in the bath? Did you ever get hurt by a hailstorm? Which house did you like best? Why did you have to have the last bath? Was it scary using an outside toilet? Do you have an inside toilet now?

Pages 35–37: Get started!

- 2 a They went to the sports complex, because Daisuke was in a kendo competition.
 b The ending 'do' means 'way'.
 c Daisuke studies kendo.
- 3 Dan and Daisuke go to the kendo competition.
 Dan goes for a walk.
 Dan looks at different types of martial arts.
- 4 'kendo, judo, naginatado, aikido and kyudo'
- 5 a Dan, Daisuke and Mari went to the competition.
 b I like swimming, football and dance.

Page 40: Get started!

- 3 me, she, it
- 4 For example: a First, Mari wiped everything with a cloth. Then, she spooned green powder into a bowl. Next, she added water to the bowl. Finally, Mari whisked the tea and handed it to me.
 b Mari used a pot, bowls, a kettle, a charcoal brazier, little cloths, some tea, a whisk and a bowl to make the tea.

Page 41: Go further

- 1 a Dan
 b Mari
 c the tea

- 2 a He
 b She
 c They
 d it

Pages 42–44: Get started!

1 A recount.

3 For example: a went, was, stopped, stood

b On the way home

c went to a Ninja village, went to have sushi

d thatched houses, museum, shuriken target, wall climbing, pontoon, ninja, sushi, counter, shells, eyes, tentacles, chef

- 4 'a authentic old thatched houses, a museum and a ton of great activities'
 'a shuriken target range, wall climbing with ropes and a pontoon water crossing'
 'shells, eyes and tentacles'.

5 For example: 'I've heard of "Sushi Train" but I've never actually eaten sushi.'

- 6 a parked – past
 b fights – present
 c makes – present
 d rolled – past
 e stayed – past

Unit 3 Poetry: Nonsense Rhymes

Pages 47–48: Get started!

4 Thistles: 'th'; Silly Sally: 'sh' and 's'; Shop Chat: 't', 's', 'ck', 'ch', 'l', 'p'.

Pages 49–50: Get started!

3 For example: bass-blow/big-slow; salt-swallow/fluke-follow; listen-talk/wave-walk; grumble-sing/dream king'. *Limpet-skin/sky swim* and *time-keep/song-seek* almost rhyme.

Pages 52–54: Get started!

- 2 a A sieve is a metal bowl with holes for draining vegetables.
 b It is bad to go to sea in a sieve because it has holes in.
 c Their friends thought that the Jumblies would drown.
- 4 hope, tune, ripe, bite, tape, kite, note
- a The 'e' changes the short vowel sound to a long sound.
- b For example: 'a_e': came, game, plate, mane, fade
 'i_e': mite, site, rice, mice, line, fine, size
 'o_e': home, alone, hose, nose
 'u_e': huge, flute, June

Page 54: Go further

- 3 For example: a rain, pain, gate, tame, play, stay
 b kite, size, night, light, fly, by
 c few, dew, clue, blue, June, huge
 d feet, meet, heap, sea, donkey, honey
 e home, phone, goat, boat, snow, blow

Page 54: Challenge yourself!

- 1 For example: say – day: play, stay, may, tray
 round – drowned: found, bound, mound
 few – blue: true, blew, grew, new, stew, crew cue, hue

Pages 55–57: Get started!

- 3 a grey, stray, day; brown, proud, growl; green, lean, mean
 b For example: *prey, stay; frown, loud; bean, seen*
 4 a child, cold, gold, money, wild, hold, climb, most, kind, great, both, break, behind, old, told

Page 57: Go further

- 2 black, pack, back, snack; night, bite, alright, white; stew, blue, new, do

Quiz 1 Answers**Pages 61–62**

- 1 For example: old man, naughty rabbit, proud hippo, rich man
 2 a 'What is my name?' asked the hippo.
 b 'Go away!' shouted the man.
 c 'I have an idea,' said Tortoise.
 d 'Hold up the roof,' said Rabbit.
 3 a fastest b longer c youngest d brighter
 4 Yesterday was Auntie Yan's birthday. **She** had a big birthday party. **It** was in a posh hotel. **We** made her a cake. **It** was white with a gold ribbon. **She** was so pleased with it. **I** felt very proud.
 (Although *her* and *everyone* are also pronouns, learners have not yet covered these pronouns.)

5	Long ai sound (as in 'may')	Long igh sound (as in 'high')	Long ee sound (as in 'keep')	Long o sound (as in 'hope')
	play, game, rain, they	cry, bite, flight, kind	steam, these, berry, meet	snow, goes, most, goat

- 6 a white wolf b silly Jumbles c silly sheep d blue whale

Unit 4 Fiction stories with familiar themes**Pages 63–65: Get started!**

- 4 For example: a **pesky** mammoth
 b **delightful** blackberries
 c **soggy** Herman
 d **comfy** cave

Pages 67–70: Get started!

- 2 a reached, looked, thumped, moved, banged, shuffled, laughed, ordered, pounded, nodded, played, lumbered, closed, scrambled, glared, whisked, turned, followed, disliked, watched, wagged, seemed, smiled, disappeared, growled, laughed.
 b • Suddenly, Grump found that he was enjoying himself.
 • The sun shone now, and the earth was steaming.
 • Children were streaming across the ground towards his cave.
 • His party guests were arriving!

- 3a For example: Herman hits Grump by accident because he has closed his eyes.
 Grump feels sad when Herman leaves, because they have had a good time together.

- 4 a children
b feet
c cavemen
d teeth

Pages 71–74: Get started!

- 3 a groped: felt with his hands; eerie: spooky; quaked: shook with fear.
b Grump is scared
d Grump helps the tiger because he is brave and kind.
- 4 For example: a Grump claps his hand to his head because he is shocked and scared.
b Grump says 'The thing!' because he knows this is the animal that has been howling at night.
c Grump recoils because he is scared.
d Grump's hair was blown back because the tiger roared.
- 5 For example: a Grump's hair was blown back because the tiger roared.
b Grump could not see in the cave because the cave was blocked by a boulder.
c The tiger was howling at night because it had a sore tooth.
d Grump was frightened because tigers are dangerous.

Pages 75–77: Get started!

- 2 launched: threw himself; glared: stared crossly; solemnly: very seriously; clenched: shut tightly.
For example: *The spaceman was **launched** into space. Seb **glared** at his brother. We walked into assembly **solemnly**. I **clenched** my hands around the coin.*
- 3 For example: a The cavemen are pleased because they enjoy teasing Grump.
b They know that Grump and the sabre-toothed tiger are friends because the tiger rubs against Grump's leg.
c The cavemen are surprised that Grump looks nice when he smiles.
d I think the cavemen will not tease Grump because they will be scared of his tiger.

Pages 80–82: Get started!

- 4 grand/parents; Grand/mother; good/bye
5 shopp-ing; ba-na-na; shout-ing

Page 82: Go further

- 1 Stone Age: cave, stone table, mammoth, caveman; Africa: market, basket, iroko tree, city
- 2 For example: a She lives in Africa.
b She likes games, meeting new people, listening to her grandfather's story, the village and learning new songs and games.
c Her family is: Grandfather, Grandmother, cousins Joy, Clarity and Common Sense.
d She is friendly and happy and works hard.
- 3 For example: *Anna Hibiscus is a happy child. She likes listening to songs and games and meeting new children. She is hard working and is happy to look after the goat and do the shopping in the next village. She carries the shopping on her head. She loves staying in her Grandfather's village because she likes meeting new people and listening to her Grandfather tell stories under the tree.*

Pages 83–85: Get started!

- 2 For example: a 'Sorry that I called you a thief.'
b she
c All of a sudden,
d shyly, proudly
e wobbled

- 3** For example: **a** Anna Hibiscus is sorry because she now knows that the boy was very hungry.
b Anna's voice wobbles because she is about to cry.
c Sunny Belafonte is proud of his name because it is an interesting name and the name of a great musician.
d Anna's family will feel surprised and pleased because they can see that the two children who were sad, are now happy.

Unit 5 Poetry: Poems with patterns in structure

Pages 87–88: Get started

- 2** For example: gulls, crabs, fish
stirring, scuttling, splashing, dashing, crumbling, tumbling, sliding,
purring, chuckling
shimmering, glimmering, gleaming
purring/stirring
splashing/dashing; shimmering/glimmering; gleaming/steaming;
crumbling/tumbling; chuckling/scuttling
- 3** shi-mmer-ing, gli-mmer-ing, crum-bling

Pages 90–91: Get started!

- 2** Each haiku follows the same five – seven – five syllable pattern
- 3** **a** *Nose kisses* are the sensation of the buttercups tickling the speaker's nose and leaving yellow pollen on his or her nose.
b Haikus 2 and 3
c The poet feels surprised and delighted. Ask the learners to imagine that they are sitting in silence next to the old pond when suddenly they hear the 'plop' sound of the frog jumping into the pond, and then there is silence again.
d The melting snow and the village children are flooding the village.
e They are laughing because it is the beginning of spring and they can go out and play.
f Share the learners' thoughts, encouraging them to explain their thinking, using vocabulary from the poems if possible.
- 4** For example: tickly-toe grass, yellow nose kisses; silent old pond; small village, laughing children.
- 5** **a** cheer + 'ful'
b colour + 'ful'
c beauty + 'ful' (Focus on adding the 'y' back onto *beauty*.)
d wonder + 'ful'

Pages 93–94: Get started!

- 2** **a** The first poem rhymes.
b The tornado breaks down plants and buildings in its path.
c safe, cosy (Discuss how this is in contrast to the windy world above.)
d dream
e the wind

4

Root word	Add 'er'	Add 'est'
nice	nicer	nicest
angry	angrier	angriest
tall	taller	tallest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
round	rounder	roundest
easy	easier	easiest

Pages 97–98: Get started!

- 3 a unhappy
b unfair
c disliked
d discover
- 4 a remark – say
b lark – a bird that sings in the morning
c rise – get up
- 5 For example: a *There once was an owl from Dubai.
Who could not work out how to fly.*
b *There was a young goat from New Delhi
Who wanted to be on the tele.*
c *There was an old horse from Dhaka
Who played like a pro on guitar.*
d *There was a young stork from Beijing
Who taught all her children to sing.*

Pages 99–100: Get started!

- 3 a whooshing gushing rushing/gabbling babbling scrabbling/slowing growing flowing
b swaying, swans
c gabbling babbling
- 4 For example: a I think the words get bigger because the river has become bigger.
b I like the word *gabbling* because it sounds like the river is talking very fast.

Unit 6 Non-fiction: Explanations**Pages 103–104: Get started!**

- 3 For example: *floats, makes, eats, rubs, zips.*
- 4 a readymade: prepared in advance
b astronaut: a person who is trained to go into space
c cubicle: a small, private area of a room, usually for dressing in

Pages 104–105: Go further

- 1 a An astronaut **floats** around in space.
b An astronaut **pulls** herself along the corridor.
c The astronaut **is working** hard to keep fit.
- 4 For example: *First, I wash my face with a damp cloth. Then, I clean my teeth. I squeeze toothpaste on my brush and then squeeze some water onto the toothpaste. I spit the old toothpaste into a tissue to throw it away. Finally, I climb into my sleeping bag and put my arms through the armholes.*

Pages 106–108: Get started!

- 5 a travels
b docks
c hatch
- 6 (any two) solar panels; fuel tank; rocket boosters

Pages 109–111: Get started!

- 4 a It
b She
c They
- 5 a **They** go outside.
b **She** is floating.
c **It** keeps Sunita safe.

Pages 111–112: Go further

- 1 a The spacesuit has a gold visor **because** the sun is very bright in space.
b Another astronaut has to help Sunita when she is putting on her spacesuit.
c It is dangerous in space **and** a spacesuit will keep her safe.
d The astronaut must go outside to mend the Space Station **when/if** it has a problem.

Pages 113–115: Get started!

- 3 a solar panels: to turn sunlight into electricity
b mirror: to focus the light and send it to the computer
- 4 a orbit: goes around the Earth
b astronomer: a scientist that finds out about space
c telescope: an instrument that uses mirrors to help us look a long way away
- 5 a **distant** galaxy
b **many** stars
c **first** mirror
- 6 For example: **Some** planets can be seen using a telescope.
Most planets have moons.
All astronauts must keep fit and healthy.

Quiz 2 Answers

Pages 118–119

- 1 a slowly b louder, louder c closer d funniest e Luckily
- 2 a sheep b mice, c geese d people e wolves
- 3 Example answers: birdcage, rainbow, scarecrow, paperclip, earring, eyebrow
- 4 A haiku
- 5 a It b She c They d them
- 6 Example answers: First; Then; Finally
- 7 Example answers:
a I would like to go to space because **it would be exciting**.
b I would like to go to space but **I think it would be too dangerous**.
c I would like to go to space if **I could go with a friend**.

Unit 7 Fiction: Stories by well-known authors

Pages 120–123 Get started!

1 a sale b sail c right d write e one f won g new h knew

- 4
- a Adjectives that describe the sweet shop, for example: *queer, old, empty, wooden* – create further adjectives, for example: *dark* and *dusty*.
 - b Noun phrases for things thrown out of the window, for example: *an enormous bathtub, white porcelain lavatory pan with the wooden seat still on it, kitchen sink, empty canary-cage, four-poster bed, two hotwater bottles* and *a rocking horse*.
 - c SAIL should be spelled SALE

Pages 128–131: Get started!

3 The burglar

- 4
- a Giraffe whispered in the Duke's ear. **She** told him there was a robber.
 - b The window was open and the Pelican flew through **it**.
 - c The robber stole the jewels. He put **them** in his pocket.

Pages 132–134: Get started!

- 6
- a I **know** it will be a wonderful shop.
 - b There were **rows** of sweet jars.
 - c The **whole** street came to the shop.

Use the incorrect words (*no, rose, hole*) in sentences to demonstrate their meanings. For example:

No, there will not be free sweets tomorrow.

This sweet is made with **rose** petals.

This sweet has a **hole** in the middle and you can stick it on your finger.

Pages 136–138: Get started!

- 3 For example:
- a Pippi is happy to live on her own.
 - b Pippi has some money to buy things with.
 - c Pippi is practical and will make things even if she doesn't make them very well.

Pages 139–141: Get started!

- 2 For example:
- a Pippi is not a good cook because she puts her hands in the bowl and uses a bathbrush.
I think Pippi is a good cook because she cooks quickly and Annika and Tommy think the pancake is good.
 - b Pippi is good at looking after herself because she can cook and tells herself to go to bed.
 - c I like the story of Pippi Longstocking because it is funny and I like the character of Pippi.
 - d Annika and Tommy should enjoy Pippi's stories but they should not believe them.
 - e Annika and Tommy's parents would be shocked by Pippi if they saw her house or saw how she cooked or let egg go in her hair.

Pages 142–144: Get started!

- 2
- a Moomintroll is woken by a cuckoo.
 - b He gets out of bed so he can find Snufkin.
- 3 He gets out of bed, does a long jump in the air, does a somersault, sings a song.
- 5 For example: *One morning at four o'clock the first cuckoo arrived in the Valley of the Moomins. As the cuckoo began to sing, Snufkin woke up. It was Spring at last! Snufkin was so happy he bounced*

out of bed as quietly as he could because Moomintroll was still fast asleep. He crept to the window and scrambled down the rope ladder. The grass was bright green, glistening with dew in the early morning sunlight. 'I'm so excited to be awake!' he cried. He leapt into the air crossing his legs. Then he did a somersault. At last he came to the river. He sat on the bridge dangling his legs over the water and sang his merriest song. When was Moomintroll going to wake up and join him?

Unit 8 Poetry: Funny poems to perform

Pages 146–147: Get started!

- 2
 - a It is called *Farewell, Pete* because his friend Pete is eaten by the dinosaur.
 - b At the beginning, the dinosaur eats a chocolate cake and Pete. In the middle, the dinosaur goes to the football field and breaks the football, eats the goalposts and the sport teacher's shorts. Then, back home, it chases Auntie Emma and eats the speaker's granny. In the end, the dinosaur spits out the speaker's granny.
 - c eat/Pete; sports/shorts; shout/out.
 - d Discuss which word is spelled with a split digraph (*Pete*). Find other words in the poem with a long vowel sound spelled with a split digraph: *cupcake*, *mate*. Agree that the second two pairs share spelling.
Discuss other spellings for the long 'ee' sound ('ee' as in *see*, 'ie' as in *thief*, 'y' as in *funny* and 'ey' as in *monkey*).
- 3 For example:
 - a The poem is funny because the dinosaur causes chaos and spits out granny.
 - b The dinosaur eats Pete, but the speaker doesn't seem very sad about it.
 - c The dinosaur eats Pete and then he eats some chocolate cake.
- 4 ate quickly
- 5
 - 'or': sports, shorts, dinosaur
 - 'o': of, wasn't, chocolate, fond
 - 'ur': curl, heard, her, burst

Pages 149–150: Get started!

- 3
 - a grumbling b dismal c shaking silently d daft
- 4
 - a Share spelling: beyond/pond, bright/delight, quick/click, respond/pond
 - b Don't share spelling: grey/say, knee/silently, daft/laughed
- 6
 - a to b were c There d quiet

Page 151: Go further

- 1 For example:
 - a Tash grumbled about doing the washing up.
 - b My best friend always says such daft things.
 - c We had a dismal trip to the park in the rain.
 - d We sang a merry song on the way to the shops.

Pages 152–153: Get started!

- 2 standing, nesting, pecking, hopping, ruffling, raced, roosting, clucking
- 3
 - a The chickens were roosting, nesting and sleeping.
 - b The chickens were eating, pecking and scratching.
 - c The chickens were racing, chasing and walking.

Pages 155–156: Get started!

- 2
 - a telephone
 - b elephant and telephone
 - c The elephant gets his trunk entangled in a telephone. The poet gets in a muddle telling the story.

d elephant/telephant, elephone/telephone, quite/right, trunk/telephunk, free/telephee, song/telephong

e telephunk, telephee, telephong. Point out that these words have been changed in order to create the rhyme.

f The elephant is using an old-fashioned telephone and it has got wrapped around his trunk.

Pages 158–159: Get started!

4 unfair, unkind, unbelievable, unlikely, disagrees, disappoint. Clarify that the root word does not change when the prefix is added.

For example:

- The poet is **unhappy** about being nagged.
- The poet thinks his parents are **unfair/unkind**.
- The poet thinks the things his parents says are **unbelievable**.
- I think it is **unlikely** that the poet will throw fruit at the computer.
- The poet **disagrees** with the things his parents say to him.
- The poet is **disappointed** by the things his parents say.

Unit 9 Non-fiction: Information texts

Pages 162–163: Get started!

5 rebuild (build again); remake (make again); redo (do again); return (come back, turn back); rethink (think again)

Pages 165–167: Get started!

2 For example: **a** The wasp makes paper by chewing wood and mixing it with saliva.

b When the red ovenbird leaves the area, other birds move into its nest.

c The caddisfly larva adds more shells and stones to its tube because as it grows, it needs a bigger home.

3 For example: Paper wasp nests; Red ovenbird nests; Caddisfly larva homes

4 cells, hatch, larva, paste

Pages 167–168: Go further

Prairie dogs:

- Prairie dogs are a type of squirrel that lives underground.
- Prairie dogs dig deep burrows underground.
- Each room in a prairie dog burrow has a different purpose. There are rooms for babies and rooms for sleeping.
- Each burrow can have many entrances.
- Prairie dogs live in big groups called colonies.
- Prairie dog burrows have many rooms off a tunnel.

Ants:

- Ants live in big groups called colonies.
- Millions of ants can be in one colony.
- Ants dig a nest underground.
- The ants dig out small rooms off each tunnel.
- The ants carry the dirt to the surface, and this makes an an hill.

Pages 169–170: Get started!

2 **a** The queen lives in the royal cell.

b The egg chamber is a place where the queen lays her eggs.

- c The air channels are to bring air underground.
- d The yellow arrow shows the flow of air.

Quiz 3 Answers

Page 176

1 Example answers:

- a I **threw** the ball over the wall.
 - b Put the eggs and the **flour** in the bowl and mix together.
 - c Please find a **pair** of socks that match.
 - d Our teacher read the story **aloud**.
 - e Can you tell me **whose** hat this is?
 - f I have a terrible **knot** in my shoelace.
 - g I like to write with my **right** hand.
- 2 'What's that crazy bird up to?' cried the Duke.
'Wait and see,' shouted the Monkey. 'Hold your breath, old man!'
- 3 steak/cake; could/hood; crowd/proud; grey/play; bread/said; key/flea
- 4 present tense verbs; a contents page; a diagram; past tense verbs; headings
- 5 ants, beavers, birds, burrow, caddyfish, cliff, termites, wasps
- 6 Check the new paragraphs to ensure the learners have used pronouns and longer sentences to make the paragraph sound better.

Example answer:

Weaver birds live together in big groups **and** build big nests in the tops of trees. The nests are cool in the day **and/but** (are) warm at night. The nests look like bundles of hay **and/but** last for many years.