

- 7 It was not until people were able to use tools that they began to make big solid houses. In places near forests, log cabins and timber houses were built. Their main drawback was the danger of catching fire.
- 8 A great advance in building was made when clay bricks, which had been hardened in furnaces, were used. Most homes are now built of bricks or concrete blocks, although some are timber-framed with bricks on the outside. This allows them to be built very quickly.
- 9 Stone is the best and most durable of all building materials. When people learned to quarry and to shape stones, to fix them together with mortar, and to adorn them with carving, many noble and beautiful buildings were erected.
- 10 Nowadays, when so much depends on saving time, room, and labour, houses of many floors or storeys are built. They are built on a framework of steel, with walls of stone, concrete and even glass. Many of the skyscrapers in America are as much as sixty storeys high.



Comprehension skills

- 1 Which word best describes the size of Trinity Village?
a) large b) medium c) small
- 6 Where is Bessi looking forward to going and with whom will she go?

- 2 What profession are most of the people of Trinity Village involved with?
- 3 What is causing Bessi to sweat a lot?
- 4 Why doesn't Bessi have anything to do at the time she writes the letter?
- 5 Mrs John thinks it is a problem that Bessi doesn't like bananas. What solution does she come up with that she believes will cure Bessi?

Critical thinking

- 7 Bessi says that the darkness 'just falls down like a blanket'. Take a sheet of paper or a page of your notebook and draw a line down the middle to split it in half. On one side draw a sun to represent day and on the other a moon to represent night. Think of as many words as you can to describe night and day and write them on the correct side of the paper.

Study skills

- 1 What kinds of homes did people have before they built houses?
- 2 a) What kinds of houses were built in places where cane and long grasses grew?
b) Why did some people build their houses in the trees?
- 3 a) Describe how a tepee or wigwam is built.
b) Who used them?
- 4 a) How is an igloo made?
b) Who lived in them?
- 5 A mixture of mud and earth was used to build walls. Describe a house made in this way.
- 6 In some Far Eastern countries a great number of people live in dwellings that float. Describe two ways in which this is done.
- 7 a) What kinds of houses were made in places near forests?
b) What was their main drawback?
- 8 The making of clay bricks proved a great advance in building. What is the advantage of this method?
- 9 What is the best and most durable of all building materials?
- 10 a) How do we save time, room, and labour in modern buildings?
b) What is a huge, high American building called?

Language development

- 1 There are many different kinds of rooms in houses, for example, a bedroom. Name as many kinds of rooms as you can, and state their uses.
- 2 Houses contain lots of furniture. Bessi's room contains a bed and two wardrobes. For each room you have named in Question 1, give at least one piece of furniture you would find in it.
- 3 Bessi was staying in a village. Here are some other words for places where people live. Put them in order of size from smallest to largest. Use a dictionary to look up any words you do not know. village, town, city, hamlet, farmhouse, capital city
- 4 Here are some adjectives used in the extract. Find the nouns they describe.
a) little _____
b) old _____
c) big _____
d) black _____
e) sliced _____
f) good _____
g) open _____
- 5 **G** An interrogative is a question. Interrogatives end with a question mark: '?'.
a) Find an interrogative Bessi asks her sister.
b) Find an interrogative Mrs Monk asks Bessi.
c) Find an interrogative Mrs John asks Bessi.
- 6 Bessi loves reggae music best. What type of music do you like best? Write a paragraph about your favourite music. Don't forget to use complete sentences.

Comprehension skills

- 1 Sirrah is described as 'surly in temper' what does this mean?
 - a) Sirrah was playful
 - b) Sirrah was sulky
 - c) Sirrah was gentle
- 2 When did the lambs escape?
 - a) morning
 - b) afternoon
 - c) night time
- 3 What weather is the sound of the escaping lambs compared to?
- 4 What command is given to the sheepdog to tell him to round up the flock?
- 5 What problem did the shepherd face when searching for the lambs?
- 6 What is a female sheep called?
- 7 How did the shepherd feel by the time it reached dawn?
- 8 What caused him to feel this way?
- 9 How did Sirrah feel when he saw the shepherd? How did he show his feelings?
- 10 How many lambs still managed to escape in the end?

Critical thinking

- 11 The shepherd says that he has admiration for Sirrah. Which person or animal do you admire? Create a fact file for a display about the person or animal that you admire most. Remember to include a picture of them and say what is special about them.
- 12 The shepherd says that he is grateful to Sirrah. Think of a time when you have been grateful for something. Write a short summary of what happened and why you felt grateful.

Study skills

- 1 For what purposes have people kept dogs?
- 2 From which animal are dogs descended?
- 3
 - a) When are puppies first able to see?
 - b) What is the difference between a dog's claw and a cat's claw?
- 4
 - a) What does a dog like to chew?
 - b) What must you do to have a good dog?
- 5
 - a) Of what use are the following dogs?
Huskies, Alsations
 - b) Which wild animal are they like in appearance?
- 6
 - a) How would you know a Dalmatian?
 - b) Tell what you know about (1) a Saint Bernard (2) a Newfoundland.
 - c) Describe a bulldog.
- 7 Which is the swiftest of all dogs?
- 8
 - a) Name any bird-dogs which hunt by scent.
 - b) How do they act when they discover a bird in hiding?
- 9 Name three kinds of terriers.
- 10
 - a) For what purpose were sheepdogs first used?
 - b) Why must sheepdogs be clever and wise?

Language development

- 1 A young sheep is called a lamb. Name the young of a dog, cat, cow, hen, lion, duck, horse, eagle, goat, bird.
- 2 A sheep's home is called a fold. Name the home of a bird, horse, lion, mouse, pig, bee, tame rabbit, cow, snail, spider.
- 3 A number of sheep together is called a flock. What name is given to a number of: trees, soldiers, ships, people, thieves, bees, whales, herring, books?
- 4 A shepherd's work is to look after sheep. What is the work of the following: miner, cobbler, doctor, barber, postman, joiner, dentist, plumber, tailor, porter?
- 5 Here are the four compass directions, but the letters are jumbled. Unscramble the letters to find the directions.
 - a) houts
 - b) tews
 - c) tase
 - d) hortn
- 6 Here are the four seasons, but the letters are jumbled. Unscramble the letters to find the seasons.
 - a) grinps
 - b) musmer
 - c) mutnau
 - d) twiner
- 7 Write out these sentences from the story and put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.
 - a) Seek and fetch
 - b) He too had lost all trace of the lambs
 - c) We looked at each other in amazement
 - d) Where had they gone
 - e) What should we do next
 - f) We could hardly believe our eyes
- 8 Approximately what time of day is:
 - a) dawn
 - b) midnight
 - c) noon
 - d) dusk
 - e) morning
 - f) afternoon



The Strange Adventures of a Penny

Comprehension skills

- 1 Which coin is worth more; a penny or a guinea?
- 2 Which word best describes the guinea?
 - a) humble
 - b) modest
 - c) boastful
- 3 Which word best describes the penny?
 - a) boastful
 - b) modest
 - c) proud
- 4 Why did the bank manager give the young boy the new penny?
- 5 What made the little girl clap her hands with joy?
- 6 How do you think the beggar felt when he heard the pilgrim's story?
- 7 In what way did the baker help the beggar? Why do you think the baker did this?
- 8 What does the governor think the penny will bring him if he keeps it?
- 9 Describe in detail how the penny saves the governor's life.
- 10 Describe in detail how the penny saves the emperor's life.

Critical thinking

- 11 Imagine the you are the penny. Retell the story from your point of view.
- 12 The little girl gave the beggar the penny without hesitation. If you had only one last penny, would you consider giving it away? Explain why you would or would not.

Study skills

- 1 Name all the coins and notes of your country in everyday use.
- 2 Name and give the value of three pieces of British money no longer in use.
- 3
 - a) Where are British coins made?
 - b) What is the name given to a mixture of metals?
 - c) Why are metals mixed in this way?
- 4
 - a) What word means 'a flat round object'?
 - b) The coins are 'milled'. What does this mean?
- 5 How was the wealth of a person judged in earliest times?
- 6 What is meant by barter?
- 7
 - a) Name two kinds of shells which were highly valued and widely used as money.
 - b) What did the Indigenous peoples of the Americas use as money?
- 8 Name three strange forms of money used in the past and state which part of the world they were used in.
- 9 Which nation first introduced coins among the ordinary people?
- 10 Which Roman coins retained their value even when cut up or melted?
- 11 Take some of the common coins you use and examine them carefully. Give:
 - a) the value of each
 - b) the metal of which each is made
 - c) a description of the design.

Language development

- 1 Find out the country or countries in which the following coins are used as money: cent, rouble, rupee, yen, euro.
- 2 Money can be carried in a purse. How many other words can you think of for items that can hold money or in which money can be carried?
- 3 Jerusalem is the capital city of Israel. Use an atlas or reference books to find out the capital city of at least five more countries of your choice. Organise them in a table like this:

Name of country	Capital city

- 4 The coins were on the counter for half an hour; this is 30 minutes. How are these periods of time expressed in words?
 - a) 15 minutes
 - b) 24 hours
 - c) 7 days
 - d) 52 weeks

- 5 Here are some adjectives from the story. Find the noun each one describes.
 - a) cheap brown _____
 - b) valuable shining _____
 - c) little _____
 - d) lame _____
 - e) long white _____
 - f) wonderful _____
 - g) good _____
 - h) dangerous, pointed _____
 - i) lucky _____
 - j) beautiful _____
- 6 Here are some verbs from the story. Find the adverb used in the story to describe each one.
 - a) _____ placed
 - b) _____ travelling
 - c) _____ said
 - d) examined (the coin) _____
 - e) set free _____
 - f) _____ fell
- 7
 - a) What shape is a penny?
 - b) Name at least 10 other items that are the same shape as a penny. (Don't just name other coins!)
- 8 Design a poster to encourage people to look after their pennies!



Comprehension skills

- 1 Which of these animals is a hunter?
 - a) stoat
 - b) rabbit
 - c) hedgehog
- 2 Which of these animals is not a hunter?
 - a) stoat
 - b) rabbit
 - c) polecat
- 3 Why did the ferret beg to live with the three hunters?
- 4 What problem was caused in their den after a short while?
- 5 What solution did they come up with?
- 6 Why didn't their solution work?
- 7 What second solution did they come up with?
- 8 Why was a rabbit chosen and not any other animal?
- 9 What caused the rabbit to grow thin, sick and weary?
- 10 The hedgehog says the rabbit is too timid. What does timid mean? Find a synonym and an antonym for timid.

Critical thinking

- 11 In your own words, write one paragraph to retell the story of how the rabbit escaped from her masters.
- 12 What do you think happens next? Write a few paragraphs to describe what happens to the rabbit, the hunters and the hedgehog.

Study skills

- 1 a) What is the name of a rabbit's home?
b) How does it generally escape from its enemies?
- 2 a) Name a hare's home.
b) What is a baby hare called?
- 3 a) What is a mole's home called?
b) Why is a mole seldom seen?
- 4 a) Name a squirrel's home.
b) How does it prepare for the winter?
- 5 What does a hedgehog do when under attack?
- 6 a) Which is the largest British wild animal?
b) What is a baby deer called?
- 7 What name is given to the white winter fur of the stoat?
- 8 Where does a weasel generally live?
- 9 For what purpose are tamed ferrets used?
- 10 What does a badger do in winter?
- 11 Where would you expect to find an otter?
- 12 a) The fox is a very _____ animal.
b) What name is given to its home?
- 13 Choose one of the animals of the British countryside and do some more research about it. You could go to the library or use the internet. Organise your facts and use them to give a short talk to your classmates. The talk should have a beginning, a middle and an end. Remember to stay safe online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.

Language development

- 1 A number of rabbits together is called a 'nest'. What name is given to a number of the following animals?
 - a) sheep
 - b) cattle
 - c) wolves
 - d) deer
 - e) cubs
 - f) chickens
- 2 What do the following sentences mean?
 - a) The hedgehog waited till the coast was clear.
 - b) The rabbit was in hot water.
 - c) The hedgehog was playing with fire.
 - d) The rabbit was down in the mouth.
- 3
 - a) Which of the British animals are also found in the Caribbean?
 - b) What other animals are found in the countryside on your island?
- 4 Here are some nouns from the story. What are they? Use a dictionary to look up any words you do not know.
 - a) polecat
 - b) gamekeeper
 - c) prey
 - d) leisure
 - e) guardian
 - f) chuckle
- 5 Animals are often used in proverbs and sayings. Do you know which animal fits in these phrases?
 - a) As cunning as a _____
 - b) As quiet as a _____
 - c) As strong as an _____
 - d) The early _____ catches the _____
 - d) Think of another saying or proverb involving an animal.
- 6 The rabbit was called Longears. Look at the picture of the three hunters on page 21. Suggest a possible name for each of them.
- 7 Here are some verbs used in the story. What do they mean? Use a dictionary to look up any words you do not know.
 - a) to take possession
 - b) to exclaim
 - c) to capture
 - d) to nibble
 - e) to waddle
 - f) to vanish
- 8
 - a) Rabbit says she would be captured before a dozen hops. How many hops is a dozen?
 - b) How many in a pair?
 - c) How many in a quartet?
 - d) How many in a trio?
 - e) How many in a score?
 - f) How many in a baker's dozen?



Comprehension skills

- 1 The story is an extract from a book.
 - a) What is the title of the book?
 - b) Who is the author?
- 2 What had happened to the three friends to cause them to be living on an island?
- 3 What problem was Peterkin having when he went fishing?
- 4 What solution does Jack suggest?
- 5 What solution does Ralph suggest?
- 6 Write a paragraph to describe how they built the raft. Use details from the story.
- 7 How, exactly, did they escape from the shark? Retell the tale of how they escaped, use details from the story to make your retelling accurate.

Critical thinking

- 8 How do you think the three friends felt when they realised there was a shark? Did they all feel the same, or did they react differently to each other?

Language development

- 1 Here are some sentences from the story. Write them out and put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.
 - a) I have it
 - b) He's off
 - c) Did he bite
 - d) Caught him this time – that's a fact
 - e) Don't glance behind you
 - f) Now then, strike out for shore
- 2 A shark is a large type of fish which is a predator of the ocean. Go to the library and use reference books or the internet to find out the names of some more ocean dwelling creatures. Remember to stay safe online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.



The Wicked Beggar

Comprehension skills

- 1 Choose one character from the story to match each type of person:
a) a scoundrel b) a fool c) a hero
- 2 What caused the beggar to break his vow of silence?
- 3 Compare and contrast the feelings of the merchant when he placed his daughter in the basket and when his daughter returned with the prince. How did his feelings change?
- 4 The prince thought he could see a dancing star. What was the prince actually seeing?
- 5 What did the beggar find when he opened the basket?
- 6 What happened to the beggar when he opened the basket?
- 7 How did the servants react when the beggar opened the basket? Why do you think they reacted this way?
- 8 We are told that the holy beggar went away and was never seen again. What do you think happened to him?

Critical thinking

- 9 Imagine that you are the merchant's daughter. Describe what it was like when you were trapped in the basket. Use adjectives and adverbs to make your writing detailed.
- 10 Islam (Muslim faith) and Hinduism (Hindu faith) are two of the world's major religions. Do you follow a religion? Write a passage for the purpose of explaining some facts about your religion to a visitor who doesn't know about it.

If you do not follow a religion, choose either Hindu or Muslim and do some research to find out more. Write a paragraph explaining some facts about the religion you have chosen.

Study skills

- 1 a) What shape is India like?
b) What is called 'The Roof of the World'?
c) What is the name given to the southern table-land of India?
- 2 a) Why is India called 'The Land of Villages'?
b) Of what materials are the houses made?
c) Name two main crops grown in India.
- 3 a) Which creatures are sacred to the Hindus?
b) What name is given to the Muslim holy book?
c) Which animal is said to be unclean?
- 4 a) What are Hindu body-burning places called?
b) What burial custom do the Parsees have?
- 5 a) What is the 'caste' system?
b) What do the coloured marks on the foreheads show?
- 6 a) What is a fakir?
b) What do Indians carry with them when travelling a distance on foot?
- 7 a) How are snakes said to be charmed?
b) How are these serpents carried about from one place to another?
- 8 a) Name two forms of headdress worn in India.
b) What is a dhoti?
c) What is a sari?
- 9 a) Where are goods bought and sold in India?
b) Name two Indian pieces of money.
c) What is the chief food of the people of India?
d) What are hot spicy meals called?
- 10 a) Which animal is trained to carry heavy loads?
b) Which creature is the most common beast of burden in India?

Language development

- 1 In the story, the girl's father was a merchant. What special kinds of goods are sold by the following shopkeepers?
 - a) greengrocer
 - b) florist
 - c) fruiterer
 - d) confectioner
 - e) stationer
 - f) ironmonger
- 2 The temple is a place of worship. Why do people go to the following places?
 - a) a school
 - b) a hospital
 - c) a zoo
 - d) a cinema
 - e) a theatre
 - f) a bank
 - g) a museum
 - h) a hotel
 - i) a library
- 3 Explain the meaning of the following sentences.
 - a) The beggar was a **two-faced** rascal.
 - b) Goats are **sure-footed** animals.
 - c) The boy played in a **half-hearted** manner.
 - d) The miser was **tight-fisted**.
 - e) His action showed that he was **pig-headed**.
 - f) It was a very **high-handed** thing to do.
- 4 Here are some words from the story. Give the opposite of each word.
 - a) poor
 - b) kind
 - c) obedient
 - d) heartbroken
 - e) handsome
 - f) ill-tempered
- 5 Here are some sentences from the story. Replace the underlined word with another word of similar meaning.
 - a) I could not be that cruel!
 - b) Before dawn I shall obey your commands.
 - c) No matter what strange noises come from the basket do not open it.
 - d) He stared down at what appeared to be a large bundle of sparkling silk.
 - e) Who said such a terrible thing?
 - f) To think that I was such a foolish man!
- 6 Stars are not the only lights in the night sky. What other words do you know for things that you can see in the sky at night?



Comprehension skills

- 1 Which Arctic animal is not part of this story?
 - a) bull seal
 - b) walrus
 - c) killer whale
- 2 Which Arctic animal is part of this story?
 - a) blue whale
 - b) porpoise
 - c) killer whale
- 3 'In some way the little bear lost her mother.'
How do you think the little bear lost her mother, what do you think may have caused this?
- 4 Why do you think the little bear sniffed the air and licked the snowflakes?
- 5 How do you think the little bear felt when she was lost? Find phrases from the story to back up your point of view.
- 6 When the seal saw the bear, she was 'in the Land of Nod'. What does this mean?
- 7 What problem did the seal have when he reached the water's edge trying to escape from mother bear?
- 8 The seal 'became frantic with fear'. Why was he so afraid?

Critical thinking

- 9 We read that the little bear 'liked nothing better than to cuddle close to her mother's warm body after a good meal'. What special moments in your life do you like better than anything else?
- 10 Animals and humans adapt to be able to live in different climates. Write some advice for a person coming to visit Jamaica who is not used to hot weather and sunshine. How could they stay cool?

Study skills

- 1 What is meant by the Arctic region?
- 2
 - a) How do the people of this region obtain food and clothing?
 - b) Why do they not suffer from our common illnesses?
- 3
 - a) Who are the Inuits?
 - b) In what kind of house do some stay in winter while hunting?
 - c) What are their chief foods?
 - d) How do they travel from place to place?
- 4
 - a) Where is Lapland?
 - b) What are the natives called?
 - c) On which animal do they depend for food, clothing, and travel?
 - d) Why do they never stay long in one place?
- 5 Name and describe two land animals which live in the icy north.
- 6 Name and describe two sea-mammals which live in the Arctic Sea.
- 7
 - a) Name two sea-birds of this region.
 - b) Name two noted polar birds of prey.
- 8
 - a) What is an iceberg?
 - b) How much of it can you see?
 - c) What is a field of floating ice called?
- 9
 - a) Describe the Aurora Borealis.
 - b) What is it sometimes called?
- 10
 - a) Who first reached the North Pole?
 - b) In what year?

Language development

- 1 It was a 'bitterly cold' day. What other kinds of days can you have?
- 2 Seals 'waddle' slowly and clumsily on land. What kind of movement is meant by these words?
a) waddling b) marching c) strolling
d) running e) lumbering f) shuffling
g) prowling h) slouching
- 3 Complete the following by adding the feminine.
a) father and _____
b) brother and _____
c) uncle and _____
d) nephew and _____
e) son and _____
f) husband and _____
g) man and _____
h) boy and _____
- 4 The following list is taken from the story. Give words opposite in meaning to each.
cold, slowly, thick, heavy, lost,
beautiful, long, slim, high, asleep,
strong, sharp, miserable, graceful,
- timidly, retreat, safety, enemies,
remembered, future
- 5 Here some words for Arctic animals. Unscramble the letters to find the animals.
a) rawsul
b) barcoiu
c) spamrug
d) harnlaw
e) eals
- 6 Write one paragraph to compare and contrast the weather in the Arctic with the weather in Jamaica. How are they different?
- 7 Write one paragraph to compare the way people usually dress in the Arctic regions with how people tend to dress in Jamaica. How are they different? Why?
- 8 Design a poster to inform younger students of some simple facts about the Arctic region. You could use word processing software to make your poster on the computer and then print it out.





The rain stopped. Akipele looked around her, noting that she could no longer hear the dogs. The storm had carried them away from the plantation, the dogs and their hunters. They were atop a beautiful cliff. The sea looked very blue and inviting. "Ipengele, look! The sea, it's our way home."

"Not so fast, my young ones." The voice was sharp. It was the new plantation owner, pointing a gun at them.

Akipele looked at Ipengele. Ipengele looked at Akipele. Without a word, just holding hands, they jumped. The cliff was high, the fall was steep. Down and down they went, holding hands, their love wrapped tight around them.

"But," my grandmother said, "the story didn't just end there. Two beautiful birds were seen soaring high into the sky after they fell, so who knows?"

And as for the plantation owner, he got into such a rage that suddenly his heart gave out and he crumpled to the ground.

The Legend of Lover's Leap

Comprehension skills

- 1 What were the names of the young couple?
- 2 Why did Akipele tower over the other girls?
- 3 What was most outstanding about Akipele?
- 4 What did everyone on the estate know about the young couple?
- 5 Why did they have to run away?
- 6 What words would you use to describe them?
- 7 What happened after Akipele prayed?
- 8 Do you think that they should have jumped?
- 9 What did Akipele mean when she said that the sea was their way home?
- 10 Think of another ending for the story. Tell it to a friend.

Comprehension skills

- 1 How did Joseph end up being sent to Egypt?
- 2 The sheik tells everyone "Beware of the crocodiles!".
 - a) Why should people beware of crocodiles?
 - b) For what reason in particular was the sheik telling others in this story to beware?
- 3 How do you think the sheik feels towards Joseph? Find lines from the story to back up your point of view.
- 4 Describe what the pyramids are and why they are special to the Egyptian people.
- 5 Why did Joseph close his eyes for all the time while he was on the boat?
- 6 Write a description of the city of Memphis. Include adjectives to make your writing detailed.
- 7 Why was Memphis a noisy place? Give some examples of the noises that could be heard.
- 8 Who was Potiphar and what job did he do?

Critical thinking

- 9 Imagine that you are Joseph. Describe how you were feeling when you were travelling from Canaan to Egypt. Use adjectives and adverbs to make your writing detailed.
- 10 Do you remember the tale of The Wicked Beggar (page 35)? Compare the way the maiden felt when she was trapped in the basket to the way Joseph feels when travelling to Egypt. What is the same and what is different about their situations and feelings?

Study skills

- 1
 - a) In which famous book are there stories about ancient Egypt?
 - b) What was the title of the early kings of Egypt?
- 2
 - a) Why does Egypt depend upon the river Nile?
 - b) Which crops are grown in Egypt?
- 3
 - a) What happened when the river did not flood the valley?
 - b) What did the wise kings do?
 - c) How is the danger of famine prevented nowadays?
- 4
 - a) How did the Egyptians write?
 - b) What is the Rosetta Stone?
- 5
 - a) Describe the pyramids.
 - b) Describe the Sphinx.
- 6 What is a mummy?
- 7
 - a) On which material were the first Egyptian books written?
 - b) In what way were the Egyptians different from other nations in counting time?
 - c) Name the first lighthouse.
- 8
 - a) How is the camel suited to desert travel?
 - b) Name the native sailing boat.
- 9
 - a) Name the three kinds of natives of Egypt.
 - b) A woman's veil is called a _____.
 - c) A man's brimless hat is called a _____ or _____.
- 10
 - a) Describe the dress and home of a poor country worker.
 - b) What is a shadoof?

Language development

- 1 The desert is a bare sandy place where little can grow. What grows in these places?
 - a) a forest
 - b) an orchard
 - c) a vineyard
 - d) a garden
 - e) a plantation
 - f) a nursery
- 2 What is the capital of the following countries?
 - a) Egypt
 - b) Jordan
 - c) Israel
- 3 The pyramids and the Sphinx are world famous. Where are the following famous sights?
 - a) The Statue of Liberty
 - b) The Eiffel Tower
 - c) The Vatican
 - d) Big Ben
 - e) Petra
 - f) The Dead Sea
- 4 Here are some sentences from the story. All of the punctuation, including capital letters has been left out. Write out each sentence correctly by including capital letters and punctuation marks.
 - a) the nile the nile
 - b) beware of the crocodiles
 - c) joseph watched the men and the animals crossing the stream
 - d) can you not take me home again
 - e) joseph hung his head and did not reply
 - f) how did you enjoy the sail
- 5 Egypt is a place where there are deserts. Use an atlas, or reference books in the library, to find out the names of five more countries where there are deserts.
- 6 Deserts are sandy places. Write a list of adjectives that you could use to describe sand.



The Panda Story

- 11 Unless poaching and deforestation can be stopped, the world's largest orang-utans will be extinct in ten years.
- 12 The planet loses around a thousand orang-utans a year.
- 13 Research showed that from 1993 to 2006 the number of orang-utans in a section of the Leuser National Park on Sumatra dropped from 12,000 to 6,500.
- 14 The Great Apes Survival Project, a joint venture of the UN Environment Programme and 40 conservation groups, is trying to save the great apes.
- 15 The governments in Indonesia and Malaysia have laws to protect the orang-utans.

Questions on the story

- 1 What does 'extinct' mean?
- 2 What name is given to people who capture wild animals illegally?
- 3 What does a panda's diet mainly consist of?
- 4 What caused many pandas to die in the 1980s?
- 5 Name an organisation that is trying to protect pandas.

Critical thinking

- 6 Visit this website to find out more about the giant panda:
www.worldwildlife.org/species/giant-panda
Research some facts about the giant panda and use your facts to make an informative poster for a display about endangered species. Remember to stay safe online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.

Study skills

- 1 What is the meaning of orang-utan in the Malay language?
- 2 Where do orang-utans live?
- 3 How do they carry their young?
- 4 What do orang-utans look like?
- 5 How much does a female weigh?
- 6 What do you think is meant by the description of the orang-utan as a solitary animal?
- 7 Why are they in grave danger?
- 8 What is being done to try to save them?
- 9 Do you think that we should try to save the orang-utans? Why?
- 10 What do you know about the United Nations Environment Programme? Find out at least five facts about it. Make a poster to tell others about it.

The Miser's Donkey

Rajeb stared at the animal for a few minutes, and then suddenly ran into the house. He returned with a rusty old pick and began to turn up the ground. At about a depth of one metre, Rajeb came upon a small iron chest which, when opened, he found to be full of golden coins.

While he was gazing in astonishment at his new-found treasure, the ass ran over to another part of the shed and again started to stamp and paw at the ground.

Rajeb seized the pick and after some minutes he brought to light another iron chest. This box proved to be full of rubies, emeralds, and other valuable gems. The ass then became calm and seemed quite satisfied and the young master took this as a sign that there was no more treasure.

Riding back to Cairo with his unexpected wealth, Rajeb hurried to the house of the girl he loved and showed her parents some of his jewels. Needless to say they agreed to his proposal and the marriage took place a few weeks later.

Rajeb and his wife lived happily together for many a long year. The donkey which had brought them such good fortune was always treated like a friend of the family, and no work was ever given him, except indeed to carry his master's children on his back now and then. Everyone knew him; everyone loved him; and though his young days were miserable, the rest of his life was passed in clover, as happy as any donkey could be.

Comprehension skills

- 1 Two places are mentioned in the story.
 - a) Name the city.
 - b) Name the country.
- 6 What does Rajeb decide to do to help the donkey?

- 2 What problem did Rajeb have after he visited the girl's parents?
- 3 What solution did Rajeb come up with?
- 4 What is the relationship between Rajeb and Yousoff?
- 5 Why does Rajeb feel sorry for the donkey?

Critical thinking

- 7 The old miser says, "There is not a poorer man in the world than I am". Do you agree that the miser was the poorest man in the world? Why or why not? Use examples from the story to back up your point of view.

A Tale of Robin Hood

Robin then declared, "This money will be shared equally among my men, for you have robbed them on several occasions in the past. This will help to make amends for those misdeeds. As for you, Sheriff, you deserve to be hanged for your many evil actions, but, since your wife showed kindness to me, you shall go free."

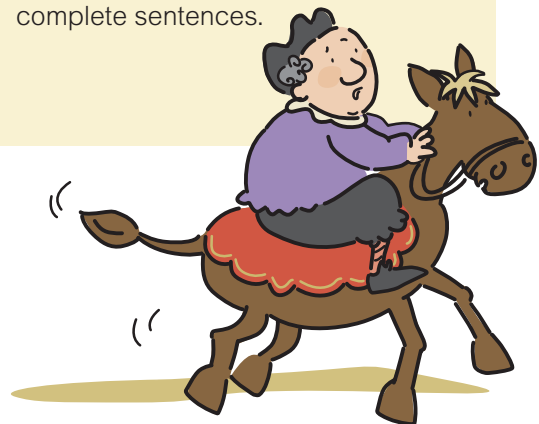
The Sheriff was then allowed to ride back to Nottingham, which he did sadly enough, what with the thought of the loss of his gold, the sorrowful knowledge that the outlaw chief had been completely in his power at his own house, and the bitter fact that he had been tricked and fooled so easily by his sworn enemy.

Comprehension skills

- 1 a) In which country does the story take place?
b) Who ruled the country at the time?
- 2 For what reason did Robin need to wear a disguise?
- 3 How was Robin able to make the people in the market flock to his stall and not buy from the other butchers?
- 4 How did the other butchers react? Why did they react this way?
- 5 Which adjective best describes the Sheriff?
a) honourable
b) greedy
c) humble
- 6 Which adjective best describes Robin?
a) selfish
b) clever
c) cruel
- 7 'The Sheriff turned pale with fear.' What was the Sheriff afraid of and why?
- 8 Retell the tale of what happened to the Sheriff in the forest. Use adjectives and adverbs to make your version of events detailed.
- 9 Why does Robin let the Sheriff go?

Critical thinking

- 10 Robin believes that he is justified in taking money from the Sheriff, because the Sheriff has taken money from others himself in the past. Is it ever ok to take money from another person? What do you think about this? Express your thoughts in a paragraph. Remember to use complete sentences.





10 When we travel by train we see the engine driver, the booking-clerk who sells us our tickets, the porters who help with our luggage, the inspector who examines our tickets on the train, and the ticket collector who makes sure we don't leave the station without handing over our tickets. But as well as these a great many people are employed to look after the track. They make sure that the sleepers are holding the lines firmly, and they repair and clean the engines and carriages.

Comprehension skills

- 1 What factors caused the forest fire to spread to Three Pines so quickly?
- 2 What was the only solution to save the people of Three Pines?
- 3 Why was it the only solution?
- 4 When Joe offered to drive, 'the station master eyed him doubtfully'. Why do you think he was doubtful?
- 5 What caused the glass in the cab to smash as the train went down the hill? Give an accurate description of exactly what led to the glass smashing.
- 6 Imagine that you are Joe. Describe what you are thinking and feeling as you first drive the train out of the station.
- 7 Why do you think Sam Wilson was chosen to go with Joe? How would he be useful?
- 8 From the story find as many phrases as you can which describe the forest fire.
- 9 How did the advice Joe's father gave him help Joe when he was driving the train?

Critical thinking

- 10 Fire is dangerous. Fire fighters help to put out fires and keep us safe.
 - a) How can you contact the fire service in an emergency?
 - b) Is there a fire station in your community? If so, where is it?
 - c) Do some research about the type of special protective equipment fire fighters use to keep themselves safe in a fire. Tell your class what you have found out.

Study skills

- 1 How did people in the UK travel before there were trains?
- 2 a) Who invented the first steam railway train to carry passengers?
b) Between which towns did it travel?
- 3 a) At what speed did trains travel in 1900?
b) How was steam to drive the train obtained?
- 4 a) How are trains powered nowadays?
b) Can you describe a modern long-distance train?
- 5 a) How are heavy goods like coal carried?
b) Describe some of the trucks which carry other kinds of freight.
- 6 What must the train driver do when:
 - a) the signal arm with a red stripe is horizontal?
 - b) the signal arm with a yellow stripe is horizontal?
- 7 What warning does the driver receive when a train approaches a yellow signal at night?
- 8 Signalling is electrically controlled. What happens when:
 - a) the signalperson presses the first button?
 - b) the signalperson presses the second button?
- 9 On a rail journey you might see a:
 - a) booking-clerk
 - b) porter
 - c) driver
 - d) inspector
 - e) ticket collector.
 What does each do?
- 10 What other workers are needed to keep the railways in order?

Language development

- 1 Trees are made of wood, which burns easily.
 - a) Name four materials which can be set on fire quickly.
 - b) Why is it dangerous to play near a fire?
 - c) Why should we always be very careful with matches?
- 2 Use a dictionary to find out the meaning of these words from the story:
 - a) attempt
 - b) cab
 - c) descent
 - d) embers
 - e) fragments
 - f) hesitated
 - g) locomotive
 - h) serpents
 - i) souls
 - j) volunteers
- 3 These are words for amounts of time. Put them in order from shortest to longest.

weeks
moments
minutes
hours
months
- 4 The steam train was mostly made of metal. Iron is one type of metal. What other types of metal can you name? List as many as you can.
- 5 How does water become steam? When water starts to steam, what does this tell us?
- 6 The story takes place in Canada. Use an atlas to answer these questions about Canada.
 - a) On which continent is Canada?
 - b) Name five cities in Canada.
 - c) Name a mountain range in Canada.
 - d) Name a river in Canada.

The Mystery of the Fishing Nets

Comprehension skills

- 1 What problem had Uncle Tom been experiencing?
- 2 The children set off for home at dusk. What happens to the sky each day at dusk?
- 3 What did the children see to make them gasp in astonishment?
- 4 How did the large boulders help the children?
- 5 Why had the smugglers chosen that particular position in which to leave the net, light and casks?
- 6 What plan does Colin come up with to beat the smugglers?
- 7 How do the children manage to attract the coastguard's attention?
- 8 What is the end result of Colin's plan? Do you think it was successful?
- 9 The coastguard says, "*Tonight your uncle's nets will catch the biggest fish they have ever caught!*". What did he mean by this?
- 10 Was Uncle Tom's problem solved? What do you think happened next for Uncle Tom?

Critical thinking

- 11 Imagine that you are either Colin, Joan, Uncle Tom or the Coastguard. Give a summary of the story from your point of view.
- 12 Can you ride a bicycle? How do you stay safe while riding? Design a poster to give some cycling safety tips.

Study skills

- 1 a) What is a fish?
b) Why is a whale not a fish?
- 2 a) What are the two main classes of fish?
b) Name three kinds of fish which live in the sea.
c) Name two kinds of fish which live in rivers.
- 3 a) Name a tiny fish.
b) Name a very big fish.
c) Name a flat-fish.
- 4 What protective covering do most fish have?
- 5 How many fins does a fish have?
- 6 How does a fish breathe in water?
- 7 Why does a fish have big eyes?
- 8 a) Where is the mouth placed in most fish?
b) Where is the shark's mouth?
- 9 a) How did people first catch fish?
b) How do fishermen catch them nowadays?

Language development

- 1 Here are some sentences from the story. Underline the noun or nouns in each sentence.
 - a) This was indeed a mystery which they could not solve.
 - b) The beach path isn't far away from here.
 - c) They are rowing out to sea now.
 - d) That was a good idea of yours.
 - e) Shall we find out why the light has been put there?
 - f) There are the corks of a fishing net!
- 2 Use a dictionary to find out the meanings of these words. They are all to do with the seaside and boats.
 - a) anchored
 - b) ashore
 - c) bay
 - d) buoy
 - e) cliff
 - f) motor-boat
 - g) oars
 - h) shingle
 - i) stern
 - j) waves
- 3 Give the plural for each of the following nouns:
 - a) fish
 - b) mystery
 - c) catch
 - d) story
 - e) beach
 - f) light
- 4 Boats come in many different sizes. Put these boats in order from smallest to largest. If you do not know what they are, look them up in a dictionary or in reference books.

canoe
cruise ship
rowing boat
ferry
motorboat
tugboat
- 5 Throughout history there have been many famous sea captains. Choose one of the explorers from the following list and do some research about them. Prepare a short talk for your class with your findings. Remember to stay safe online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.

Christopher Columbus
Sir Francis Drake
Vasco De Gamma
Captain James Cook
Ferdinand Magellan

Comprehension skills

- 1 For what reason did Simon decide to leave the reserve?
 - 2 For what reasons did the people want Simon to stay?
 - 3 For what reason did Simon decide to travel by canoe?
 - 4 How else might Simon have travelled? Why did he reject this method?
 - 5 What had once happened at the place called Carib's leap?
 - 6 What happened in 1796?
- Critical thinking**
- 7 What do you think happened next to Simon? Does he fulfil his dreams?
 - 8 How do you travel to school each day? Do you walk, cycle, catch a bus? Which method do you prefer and why?

Study skills

- 1 Identify the islands named in the story on a map of the Caribbean.
- 2 The Orinoco is a river in South America. Look in an atlas and name four more rivers found in South America.
- 3 Did you know that canoeing is an Olympic sport? Find out what the canoe events are in the Olympics and what other Olympic sports take place on boats. Go to the library and use books or the internet for research. Remember to stay safe online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.



Comprehension skills

- 1 As evening drew in, what problem did Iben Aden have with his horse?
- 2 Why was this a problem?
- 3 What solution did he come up with to help his horse?
- 4 Why does the young man want to take Iben to his father's house?
- 5 Why were Iben Aden and Don Inigo alarmed when the lights were brought in?
- 6 Exactly how did Iben manage to hide from the soldiers?
- 7 Why does Don Inigo decide to send Iben to Huelva?
- 8 What gift does Iben leave for the young man?
- 9 Thinking about the attack in the forest. Which word could describe Iben?
 - a) cowardly
 - b) courageous
 - c) cautious
- 10 Thinking about the attack in the forest. Which word could describe the attackers?
 - a) brutish
 - b) bashful
 - c) brave

Critical thinking

- 11 This is a story about honour. What does it mean to be honourable? What lessons can we learn from this story?
- 12 Go to the library to do some research about Spain. Find pictures of examples of colourful flamenco costumes, or beautiful buildings or amazing artworks by Spanish artists. Print out or copy some of the pictures to contribute to a topic display in your classroom all about Spain. This would be a good project to complete with a partner. Remember to stay safe if you are working online, make sure an adult is about and only visit websites related to your project.

Study skills

- 1 a) Where is Spain?
b) What does the word Spain mean?
- 2 a) What is the name of the high mountain range in the north?
b) Into how many geographical areas may Spain be divided?
- 3 a) Who invaded Spain and settled in the country for seven centuries?
b) What traces of their stay still remain?
- 4 a) Who discovered America?
b) What did the Spanish ships bring back from the New World?
c) Who attacked and looted the treasure ships?
- 5 a) What name was given to the great fleet which set out to conquer England?
b) What happened to it?
- 6 a) Name two minerals found in Spain.
b) Name four fruits grown in Spain.
c) How is cork obtained?
d) Of what use is Esparto Grass?
- 7 a) What are castanets?
b) What is considered to be the national musical instrument?
- 8 The people of Spain speak Spanish. What other countries do you know where the Spanish language is spoken?

Language development

- 1 The Spaniards are very fond of dancing.
Name six different kinds of dances.
- 2 Underline the correct word in brackets.
 - a) The horse (twittered, paddled, galloped) along the road.
 - b) The ship (sailed, shouted, strolled) to Africa.
 - c) The sun (listened, shone, shivered) in the sky.
 - d) The fish (whispered, hopped, darted) towards the bait.
 - e) The bird (shuffled, glided, smiled) over the waves.
- 3 Bells sounded the alarm that the Moor was near.
We say 'the tongue of a bell'.
Put the following words in their proper places (using each word once only).
sole, leg, arm, eye, neck, teeth, head, face, mouth, brow
 the _____ of a needle
 the _____ of a saw
 the _____ of a boot
 the _____ of a table
 the _____ of a chair
 the _____ of a tunnel
 the _____ of a match
 the _____ of a bottle
 the _____ of a hill
 the _____ of a watch
- 4 What is meant by the following phrases?
 - a) They looked at each other in dismay.
 - b) "I shall have my revenge."
 - c) A price was on his head.
 - d) He stood rooted to the spot.
 - e) It must be avoided at all costs.
- 5 Here are some adjectives used in the story. In each case, the noun is missing. Find the noun in the story which is described by each adjective.
 - a) trusty _____
 - b) weary _____
 - c) leafy _____
 - d) safe _____
 - e) soft _____
 - f) loud _____
 - g) great _____
 - h) small _____
 - i) brave _____
 - j) high _____
- 6 Use a dictionary to find out the meanings of these words from the story.
 - a) anxious
 - b) disgrace
 - c) justice
 - d) notorious
 - e) rebellion
 - f) sacred
 - g) troop
 - h) youth
- 7 Huelva is a port.
 - a) What happens at a port?
 - b) What other places can you name that are ports?
 - c) Describe what you might expect to see at a port.

Comprehension skills

- 1 a) Where is Asmara?
b) Describe Asmara. Use facts from the story to help you give a detailed description.
- 2 a) Where is Harar?
b) Describe Harar. Use facts from the story to help you give a detailed description.
- 3 Compare and contrast Asmara and Harar. How are they similar and how are they different?
- 4 What problem did Alem experience while at school in Eritrea?
- 5 What caused this problem?
- 6 What problem did Alem's father experience while at work in Asmara?
- 7 What caused this problem?
- 8 How do you think Alem's father felt at that time? Find lines from the story to back up your point of view.
- 9 How do you think Alem's father felt when the police came?
- 10 Do you think Alem's parents made a good decision to send him to England? Explain why or why not.

Critical thinking

- 11 Alem and his parents can speak many languages. Do you think it is a useful skill to be able to speak other languages? Explain why or why not.
- 12 In the world today there are still wars in some countries, and people are still forced to flee as refugees. What challenges do you think a young person of your age might face when they have to move to a new country as a refugee?

Poetry skills

- 1 Work with a partner. Read the poem, *The Laughter of Raindrops*, together taking it in turn to say a line each. Focus on the rhythm and rhyme of the poem as you are reading.
- 2 *Plinkity-plonked* describes the sound of the rain landing in the puddle. When you say the words, they sound like the sound they describe. Another example is *buzz*! This is called onomatopoeia. With your partner make a list of other onomatopoeia words. Draw a small picture of where you would hear the sounds in your list, for example you would draw a bee next to the word *buzz*.
- 3 Benjamin Ze phaniah is a poet as well as a writer. Watch him perform his poem *Football Mad* by visiting this webpage: <http://poetrystation.org.uk/poems/football-mad>. After watching, join in with a discussion with your class about the poem.

- 9 Many kinds of small wild cats live in different parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Because of their way of life they are much stronger than house cats and their thicker, longer fur makes them look larger and more frightening. They stalk their prey and hunt such creatures as rabbits, hares, and birds. The Scottish wild cat lives in the forests, moorlands, and mountainous parts of northern Scotland.
- 10 Several thousands of years ago in Egypt, the cat enjoyed honour and glory such as it has never known since and may never see again. At first it was a very important creature because it protected the stores of corn from rats and mice. Then praise became worship and it was regarded as a sacred animal. Temples were erected in its honour. It is believed that our own pet cats are descended from these early cats of Egypt.



Comprehension skills

- 1 What type of animal is Spots?
 - a) lion
 - b) tiger
 - c) leopard
- 2 Spots is old. What has happened to his body as he has aged?
- 3 Explain some things Spots could do when he was young but can't do now that he is old.
- 4 Why were the forest rangers trying to hunt down Spots?
- 5 What did they offer for anyone that captured Spots?
- 6 Describe some methods used by the people to protect themselves from Spots.
- 7 What caused Spots to leave the village he had been watching '*in some haste*'?
- 8 Why was the Forest Officer absolutely sure that they would catch Spots this time?
- 9 Describe how the people of the village prepared for the Forest Officer's plan.
- 10 How did the Forest Officer and Badri lure Spots to their trap?

Critical thinking

- 11 As people age, the body changes. Elderly folk can find it difficult to do some daily tasks. Do you have an elderly relative or neighbour? What do they struggle with? How do you think you could help them?

Study skills

- 1 a) What must animals eat in order to live?
b) Name an animal family which seeks, chases, and kills other creatures.
- 2 a) Name five different kinds of wild cats.
b) Name three different kinds of tame cats.
- 3 a) What helps a cat to walk silently?
b) What is the difference between a dog's claws and a cat's claws?
c) Why does a cat generally hunt at night-time?
- 4 a) Describe how a cat hunts a bird.
b) Describe how a cat hunts for mice.
- 5 a) What kind of sound does a cat make when (1) it wants food, (2) it is very pleased?
b) Which animal does a cat usually dislike?
- 6 a) What title is sometimes given to the lion?
b) How does it differ in habits from other cats?
c) What title is sometimes given to the tiger?
- 7 a) Which great cat is the most dangerous to man?
b) For what purpose was a cheetah used?
c) What is the vicious black leopard called?
- 8 a) Name three big wild cats that live in America.
b) The three animals are very good at _____.
- 9 a) Where do small wild cats live?
b) What does the Scottish wild cat hunt?
- 10 a) In which country were cats worshipped and considered sacred?
b) Who are believed to be the ancestors of our own pet cats?

Language development

- 1 Complete the following table. Number 1 has been done for you.

FATHER	MOTHER	YOUNG
(1) lion	lioness	cub
(2) tiger		
(3) bull		
(4) stallion		
(5) tom-cat		
(6) billy-goat		
- 2 When we speak of a certain shade of colour we sometimes say it is the colour of a well-known object, like this: sea-green. Which colour is missing from each of the following?
snow sky blood primrose nut
- 3 Rewrite the following sentences using the plurals of the words in *italics*.
 - a) The *fox* disturbed the *sheep*.
 - b) The *lion* killed the *ox*.
 - c) The *wolf* attacked the *deer*.
 - d) The *child* ran to the *calf*.
 - e) The *mouse* ran into *that* small *hole*.
- 4 Join each of the following pairs of sentences to form one sentence, without using 'and' or 'but' or 'so'.
 - a) The tiger crouched in the long grass. He was about to spring on his prey.
 - b) The hunter saw a leopard. He raised his gun to shoot it.
 - c) In Egypt cats were worshipped. They were considered sacred animals.
- 5 Explain the meaning of each of the following sentences.
 - a) It was raining cats and dogs.
 - b) The stupid boy let the cat out of the bag.
 - c) A cat may look at a king.
 - d) He behaved like a cat on hot bricks.
 - e) When the cat's away, the mice will play.
- 6 Here are some extracts from the story. In each extract, an adverb is missing. Write them out and insert the missing adverbs.
 - a) He would look _____.
 - b) He would wait _____.
 - c) Traps were _____ laid.
 - d) Badri looked _____ at his master.
 - e) We have searched for him _____.
 - f) The hide-out had been _____ built.
- 7 Use a dictionary to find out the meanings of these words from the story:
 - a) centre
 - b) compelled
 - c) foul
 - d) fury
 - e) habit
 - f) mercy
 - g) previous
 - h) slight
- 8 A coat is something we wear over our clothes when we go outside. Leopards have a spotted coat. The word coat has two different meanings; an item of clothing or an animal's skin. It is a homograph. Here are three more homographs. Look them up in a dictionary and for each word write two sentences to show the different meanings.
 - a) fair
 - b) tear
 - c) lead

How the Stars Came To Be in the Sky

Skills

- 1 Who was the storyteller?
- 2 For what reason were the legends of the tribe spoken and not written?
- 3 How was Wanmirri different from the other boys?
- 4 Compare the differences between the reactions of Wanmirri and the other boys to the storm which awakens them in the forest.
- 5 How did the boys feel when they realised Wanmirri was missing?
- 6 How did the boys react and what did they do when they found Wanmirri? What caused them to react in this way?
- 7 Only men with particular qualities would be able to help Wanmirri. What type of men must they be?
- 8 Give reasons why some of the volunteers were rejected.

Critical thinking

- 9 Imagine that you are Wanmirri. Describe what happened that night in the forest when you met Wonmanmirri.
- 10 This tale is a local legend. Do you know any legends from your country? Retell a local legend in your own words.
- 11 Boomerangs were once only a tool for hunting, but today they are used as a fun throwing game. Find out more about the history and use of the boomerang here: <https://kids.kiddle.co/Boomerang>. Use the facts on the webpage to design a poster to give instructions on how to throw a boomerang and how to stay safe while doing so.
- 12 Just for fun. Draw a boomerang on a piece of paper. Fill the boomerang with colourful designs and patterns like the Australian Aboriginal peoples may have drawn.

Study skills

- 1 How did Australia get its name?
- 2 a) Who made the first real exploration of Australia?
b) What is a 'squatter'?
- 3 a) What name is given to the native people?
b) How did they live during the time of the early settlers?
c) What is a boomerang?
- 4 What discovery caused people from all over the world to flock to Australia?
- 5 a) What is one of the most important industries?
b) Which special kind of sheep are reared in Australia?
- 6 a) What is Australia's most important crop?
b) Which fruits are grown in the great orchards of the south?
c) What is an artesian well?
- 7 a) Name three peculiar animals.
b) Which animals are pests?
- 8 Name three unusual birds.
- 9 a) The Australians are fond of outdoor sports such as _____.
b) How is Christmas Day spent? Why?
c) What are the national emblems of Australia?

Language development

- 1 Win-kirri, the storyteller, took great pleasure in telling the old tribal legends to the children. What is a legend? What kind of story is:
 - a) a yarn
 - b) a fable
 - c) a myth
 - d) a parable?
- 2 The people were able to see at night-time by the light from fires and burning sticks. Name five different ways of lighting a dark room.
- 3 Here are some adjectives used in the story. In each case, the noun is missing. Find the noun in the story which is described by each adjective.
 - a) small _____
 - b) little _____
 - c) fearsome _____
 - d) bad _____
 - e) good _____
 - f) strange _____
 - g) dreadful _____
 - h) pale _____
 - i) black _____
 - j) crimson _____
- 4 Here are some extracts from the story. In each extract, an adverb is missing. Write them out and insert the missing adverbs.
 - a) He did everything he was told to do _____.
 - b) A huge round ball of fire _____ appeared.
 - c) Wanmirri felt _____ interested.
 - d) They ran _____ to him.
 - e) He answered _____.
 - f) Their sticks were burning _____.
- 5 The stars are said to be the maps of the skies. Stars are found in particular positions in groups known as constellations. Do you know the names of any of the constellations, or the names of any special stars? Choose one of these tasks: write what you know about constellations, or draw and label some constellations. Go to the library to research if you are not sure what the constellations are.
- 6 A person who studies the night sky is called an astronomer. What do these people study? Use a dictionary to look up any that you do not know.
 - a) geographer
 - b) zoologist
 - c) linguist
 - d) historian
 - e) scientist
 - f) botanist

