

Form III

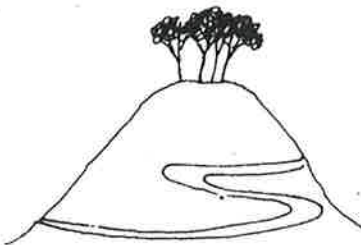
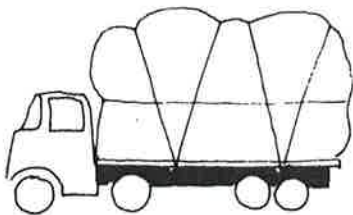
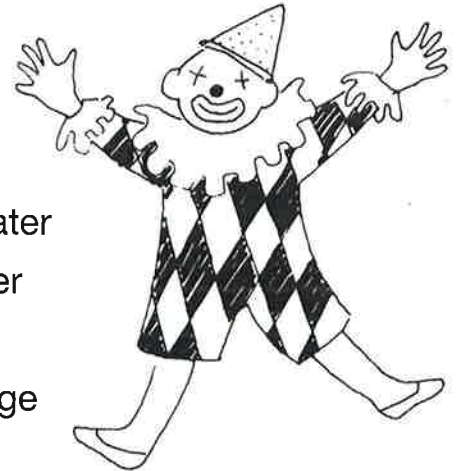
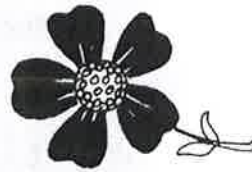
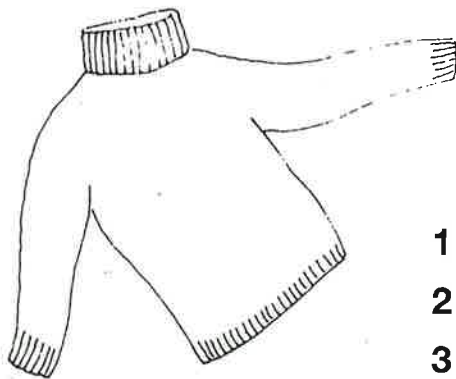
Working from  
home pack 1  
and 2

# Adjectives (1)

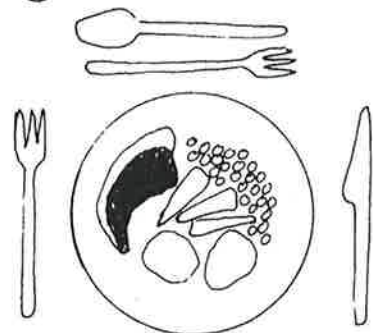
**A** Write out the **adjectives** in these sentences.

- 1 Jayne wore a pink dress at her party.
- 2 Our football team wear blue shirts.
- 3 A big lorry skidded in the snow.
- 4 Mark played with his new game.
- 5 The rabbit hid in the long grass.
- 6 A tall policeman helped the old lady to cross the road.
- 7 The tall cupboard was full of old books.
- 8 "Don't walk on the wet floor!" shouted the grumpy caretaker.
- 9 The long, thin rope was tied round the fat man's legs.
- 10 The huge tanker was rolling in the rough sea.

**B** Match each of the **adjectives** in column A with the **nouns** in column B.



- | A         | B       |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 juicy   | sweater |
| 2 hot     | flower  |
| 3 fast    | hill    |
| 4 heavy   | orange  |
| 5 red     | lake    |
| 6 loud    | dinner  |
| 7 woollen | clown   |
| 8 deep    | load    |
| 9 funny   | noise   |
| 10 steep  | car     |



# Jorvik Viking Centre, Coppergate



This text is taken from a guidebook about York, which is a very old city in the north of England. The guidebook was specially written for children and young people. There are some difficult words in this text, so a glossary is provided. The name 'Jorvik' is the Viking name for York and is pronounced 'Yorvik'.

This world famous centre is built on the site of an archaeological dig that was started in 1976. A complete Viking village has been recreated, with houses, workshops and a **quayside**. The 'time cars' take you back to Viking times and you can see, hear and smell what life might have been like in Jorvik in the tenth century.

An exhibition shows how it has been possible to recreate the faces of the Viking inhabitants of Jorvik. Using a skull found in 1986, realistic 3-D models have been produced using computer technology. Gradually the Viking figures on display are being replaced by these models. There is also an exhibition of treasures found during the **excavations**: combs, belt buckles and jewellery.

As you leave the Centre, don't miss the chance to see a coin being made, as it was in Viking times. A round piece of **pewter** is placed between two dies and a sharp blow with a hammer makes impressions on both sides of the coin. Jorvik's city mint made silver pennies and it was second only to London in its importance as a coin-producing centre.

The Jorvik Centre is a very popular attraction in York. To avoid queuing it is best to visit first thing in the morning, although buskers do provide entertainment while you are waiting during the day.

**Open:** Apr-Oct, daily 9am-7pm. Nov-March, daily 9am-5.30pm.

**Closed:** Christmas Day.

**Tel:** (01904) 643211.



Check that these details are up to date before visiting.

From *Pathways to Literacy: City of York*  
Gill Matthews

## Glossary

**excavations** holes formed by large-scale digging

**pewter** a metal that is a mixture of tin and lead or some other metal

**quayside** an area usually made of stone or iron, where boats are landed and launched, or loaded and unloaded

- 1 The adjective 'archaeological' relates to which noun? (ring **one**):  
 architecture                  archaeology                  archangel                                  1 mark
- 2 What does 'archaeological' mean? (ring **one**):  
 relating to ancient times and relics                  digging up land  
 a Viking settlement                                  a collection of old papers                                  1 mark
- 3 Coppergate is a district of which city?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark
- 4 Which senses will a trip in a 'time car' appeal to? (ring any that apply):  
 touch                  smell                  sound                  taste                  sight                                  3 marks
- 5 If you have to queue to get into the museum, who will entertain you while you are waiting? (ring **one**):  
 clowns                  street musicians                  chimpanzees                  Vikings                                  1 mark
- 6 Where was the most important coin-producing centre in Britain in Viking times?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark
- 7 Mo and Dan visited the Jorvik centre last June. They stayed until the centre closed. What time did they leave?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark
- 8 Name **two** treasures that Mo and Dan might have seen in the exhibition.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 marks
- 9 Why is some of the text put inside a box?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 mark

# Book Review

Book review by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Non fiction ☐

Fiction ☐

What is the book about?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What was your favourite part of the book, and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Who should read this book? (don't just say boys/ girls or everyone.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rating: ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

## Book Illustration

Was there a message hidden in the story, If so what ?

.....

.....

.....

## Adjectives (2)

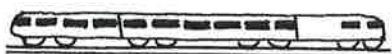
A Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable **adjective** from the list.

- 1 The ..... lights of the car dazzled me.
- 2 The ..... girl fell over the stool.
- 3 It took Jayne a long time to do the ..... sums.
- 4 The ..... kitten chased the ball of wool.
- 5 A ..... cloud usually brings rain.
- 6 The car skidded on an ..... patch on the road.
- 7 Our chimney blew down in the ..... weather.
- 8 Jack was a ..... boy and did not do his homework.

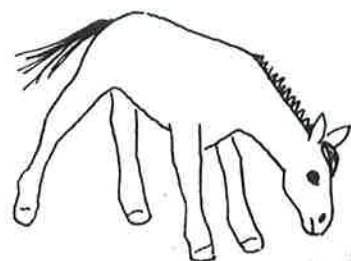
difficult	windy	bright	lazy
dark	clumsy	icy	playful

B Rewrite the following groups of words, choosing an **opposite** to the **adjective** in each group.

e.g. a **bright** light → a **dull** light



- 1 a short day →
- 2 a sad girl →
- 3 a slow train →
- 4 a dry towel →
- 5 a young horse →
- 6 a stale loaf →
- 7 a weak lion →
- 8 a sour apple →
- 9 a shallow pond →
- 10 a tame animal →
- 11 a wrong answer →
- 12 a polite girl →





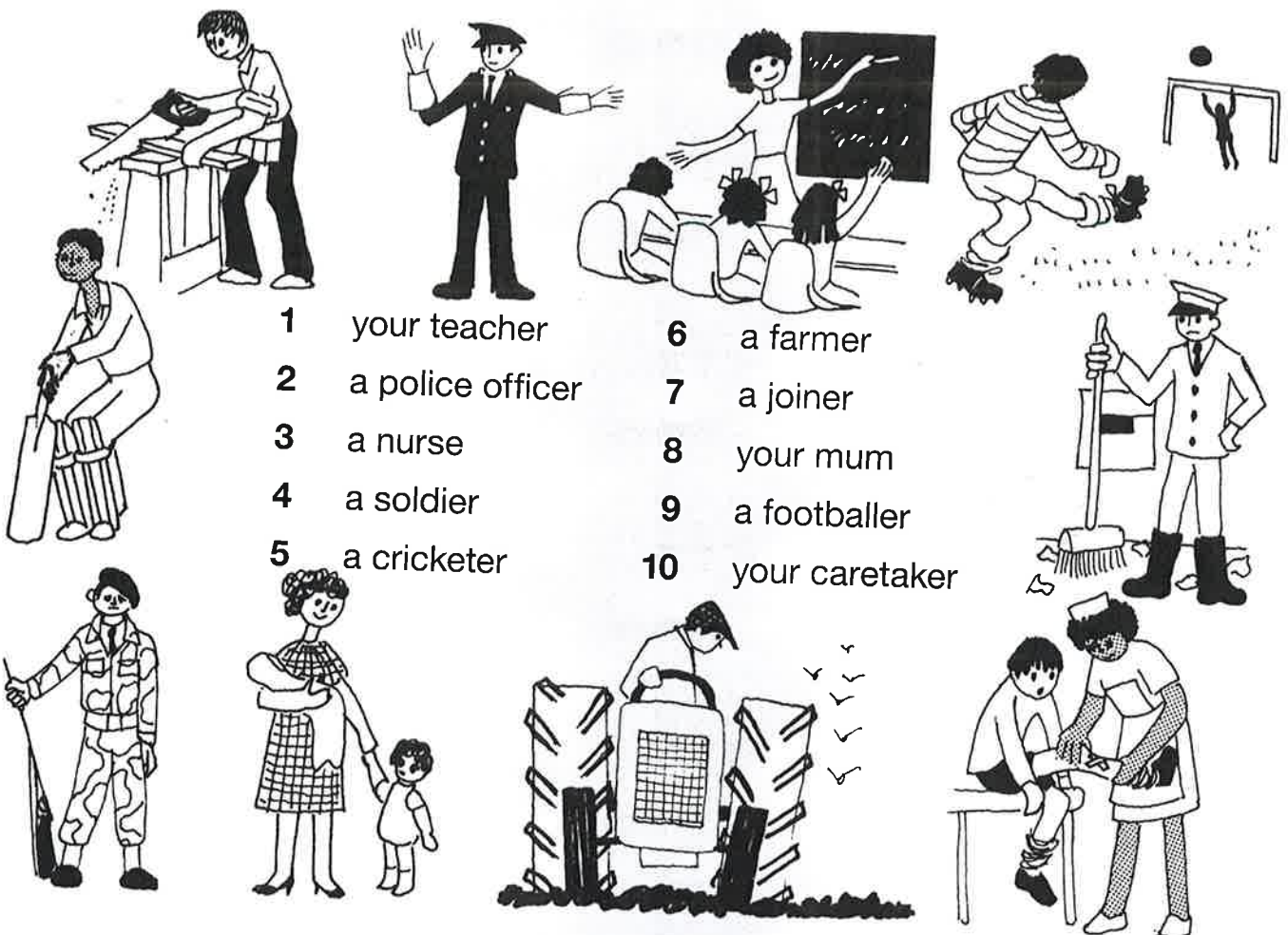
## Verbs (2)

DAY 3

**A** Find the **verbs** in these sentences.

- 1 The boy kicked the ball.
- 2 Sandeep ran down the street.
- 3 Tim jumped over the fence.
- 4 The car skidded on the ice.
- 5 The baby crawled on the rug.
- 6 Paul ate his tea and then played cricket.
- 7 The farmer cut the hedges and fed the cows.
- 8 The queen waved when we cheered her.
- 9 Sam cut his leg when he fell off the wall.
- 10 Our cat purrs when I stroke him.

**B** Write down **two** actions which each of these persons might do.



- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 your teacher     | 6 a farmer        |
| 2 a police officer | 7 a joiner        |
| 3 a nurse          | 8 your mum        |
| 4 a soldier        | 9 a footballer    |
| 5 a cricketer      | 10 your caretaker |

## Adverbs

**A** Complete each sentence by putting in the right **adverb** from the list below.

- 1 Snow fell ..... on the mountain.
- 2 The girls ran ..... down the hill.
- 3 Anne slept ..... after her long swim.
- 4 Our team won the swimming gala ..... this year.
- 5 The sun shone ..... all morning.
- 6 The old man walked ..... up the stairs.
- 7 Bill bought his bicycle ..... at the sale.
- 8 The hungry dog ate his food .....

brightly	greedily	quickly	cheaply
heavily	easily	slowly	soundly

**B** Add an **adverb** to complete each sentence.

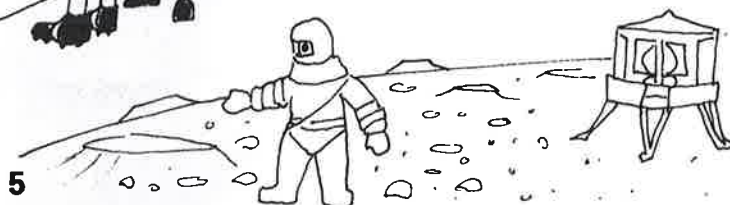
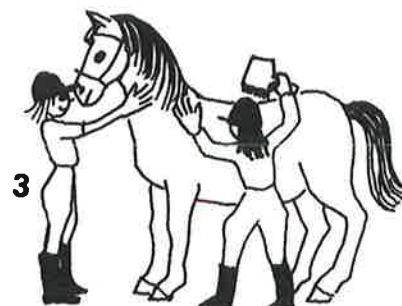
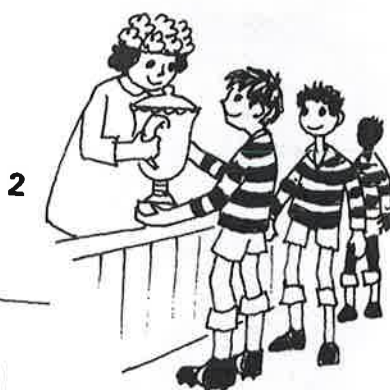
- 1 Derek tied the rope .....
- 2 Ali behaved very .....
- 3 Grandma could not cross the road .....
- 4 The nurse treated her patient .....
- 5 When our team scored we all cheered .....
- 6 I can do those sums .....
- 7 Tom painted his picture .....
- 8 The crane lifted the steel bars .....



# Punctuation

**A** Write a sentence about each picture.

Remember **capital letters** and **full stops**.



**B** Write out these sentences putting in a **full stop** or a **question mark** at the end of each.

- 1 The Jumbo jet landed safely
- 2 Have you seen our new caretaker
- 3 A tortoise has a hard shell
- 4 We enjoyed Tim's party
- 5 Will you play football with me
- 6 Did you see that unusual bird
- 7 Our lawn needs cutting
- 8 Why don't you eat your dinner

**C** Write out these sentences, putting in the missing **commas**.

- 1 The butcher sells lamb beef chicken and sausages.
- 2 The cricket season is May June July August and September.
- 3 The sailor had been to China Japan India and Australia.
- 4 I saw snowdrops crocuses daffodils and tulips in the park.
- 5 Oak ash beech sycamore and elm are deciduous trees.
- 6 My favourite football teams are Everton Arsenal Motherwell Newcastle and Linfield.

# Subtraction

**A**      $\begin{array}{r} 1047 \\ - 523 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1036 \\ - 412 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1029 \\ - 908 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1065 \\ - 822 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1054 \\ - 741 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1018 \\ - 307 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**B**      $\begin{array}{r} 1276 \\ - 540 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1583 \\ - 670 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1469 \\ - 825 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1798 \\ - 974 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1657 \\ - 710 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1145 \\ - 421 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**C**      $\begin{array}{r} 1859 \\ - 976 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1218 \\ - 327 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1736 \\ - 853 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1327 \\ - 552 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1145 \\ - 871 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1463 \\ - 792 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**D**      $\begin{array}{r} 1157 \\ - 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1861 \\ - 974 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1618 \\ - 949 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1532 \\ - 756 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1423 \\ - 648 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1344 \\ - 888 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**E**      $\begin{array}{r} 1008 \\ - 359 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1005 \\ - 476 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1004 \\ - 528 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1003 \\ - 875 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1002 \\ - 736 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1006 \\ - 437 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**F**      $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 435 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 267 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 875 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 492 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 814 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ - 458 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**G**      $\begin{array}{r} 4027 \\ - 2471 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 7045 \\ - 5427 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 8089 \\ - 3947 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 2038 \\ - 1432 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 3067 \\ - 1745 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 6089 \\ - 2796 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**H**      $\begin{array}{r} 5386 \\ - 4827 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 4221 \\ - 2987 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 5167 \\ - 1496 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 9435 \\ - 3587 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 7549 \\ - 4592 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 9620 \\ - 4892 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**I**      $\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ - 2532 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 7000 \\ - 3726 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 6000 \\ - 1847 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ - 2654 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 8000 \\ - 4359 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 5000 \\ - 4629 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**J**      $\begin{array}{r} 6005 \\ - 4739 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 4007 \\ - 2518 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 8006 \\ - 2929 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 3002 \\ - 1627 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 9005 \\ - 3426 \\ \hline \end{array}$       $\begin{array}{r} 7002 \\ - 6109 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**K** Write answers only.

62 minus 15

52 subtract 9

24 take 6

56 less 27

43 minus 8

27 subtract 18

61 take 34

23 less 14

32 minus 7

22 subtract 7

44 take 16

76 less 39

# Multiplication

**A**     $\begin{array}{r} 424 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 333 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 212 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**B**     $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 309 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**C**     $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**D**     $\begin{array}{r} 390 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 191 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 283 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**E**     $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 498 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 219 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**F**     $\begin{array}{r} 425 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 370 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**G**     $\begin{array}{r} 1471 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 2362 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 1625 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 1063 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$      $\begin{array}{r} 1549 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

**H**     $1361 \times 4$      $1403 \times 5$      $2347 \times 2$      $1940 \times 3$   
 $796 \times 6$      $1079 \times 5$      $3499 \times 2$      $999 \times 6$

on reverse!

- I**    Multiply 276 by 5.    Find the product of 76 and 5.  
 Multiply 1274 by 4.    Find the product of 143 and 4.  
 Multiply 396 by 6.    Find the product of 98 and 6.

- J**    What number is three times two hundred and five?  
 Multiply three hundred and fifty by four.  
 Multiply together six and ninety-six.



# Division

A

$$2 \overline{)666}$$

$$3 \overline{)999}$$

$$4 \overline{)888}$$

$$6 \overline{)666}$$

$$5 \overline{)555}$$

$$2 \overline{)444}$$

$$2 \overline{)184}$$

$$3 \overline{)153}$$

$$4 \overline{)244}$$

$$5 \overline{)255}$$

$$6 \overline{)186}$$

$$5 \overline{)355}$$

$$3 \overline{)516}$$

$$4 \overline{)768}$$

$$5 \overline{)755}$$

$$6 \overline{)966}$$

$$4 \overline{)644}$$

$$3 \overline{)543}$$

$$3 \overline{)575}$$

$$4 \overline{)726}$$

$$5 \overline{)957}$$

$$6 \overline{)849}$$

$$6 \overline{)788}$$

$$5 \overline{)657}$$

$$4 \overline{)852}$$

$$5 \overline{)595}$$

$$4 \overline{)476}$$

$$6 \overline{)684}$$

$$3 \overline{)981}$$

$$2 \overline{)478}$$

$$3 \overline{)861}$$

$$6 \overline{)972}$$

$$5 \overline{)780}$$

$$2 \overline{)972}$$

$$6 \overline{)864}$$

$$4 \overline{)776}$$

$$5 \overline{)540}$$

$$4 \overline{)836}$$

$$5 \overline{)545}$$

$$3 \overline{)927}$$

$$6 \overline{)654}$$

$$2 \overline{)818}$$

$$6 \overline{)675}$$

$$2 \overline{)579}$$

$$5 \overline{)748}$$

$$3 \overline{)763}$$

$$4 \overline{)975}$$

$$3 \overline{)826}$$

$$2 \overline{)340}$$

$$5 \overline{)750}$$

$$6 \overline{)840}$$

$$4 \overline{)760}$$

$$6 \overline{)960}$$

$$5 \overline{)650}$$

$$2 \overline{)660}$$

$$4 \overline{)840}$$

$$3 \overline{)690}$$

$$5 \overline{)550}$$

$$3 \overline{)390}$$

$$2 \overline{)820}$$

$$3 \overline{)600}$$

$$4 \overline{)800}$$

$$2 \overline{)400}$$

$$3 \overline{)900}$$

$$3 \overline{)600}$$

$$2 \overline{)800}$$

$$4 \overline{)707}$$

$$5 \overline{)708}$$

$$3 \overline{)704}$$

$$6 \overline{)904}$$

$$6 \overline{)805}$$

$$5 \overline{)807}$$

$$4 \overline{)790}$$

$$5 \overline{)473}$$

$$3 \overline{)502}$$

$$2 \overline{)670}$$

$$6 \overline{)529}$$

$$4 \overline{)902}$$

$$476 \div 5$$

$$839 \div 2$$

$$396 \div 6$$

$$765 \div 3$$

$$854 \div 4$$

$$929 \div 4$$

Divide 470 by 4.

How many 5s in 543?

Share 867 by 6.

Share 973 by 3.

How many 2s in 763?

Divide 374 by 4.

**Whose** means **belonging to whom**.

**Who's** means **who is**.

**Began** needs no helping word.

**Begun** needs a helping word.

**Broke** needs no helping word.

**Broken** needs a helping word.

**Came** needs no helping word.

**Come** is used with a helping word here.

## A

- 1 Do you know \_\_\_\_ bag this is?
- 2 I wonder \_\_\_\_ on duty in the library today.
- 3 The doctor was attending a patient \_\_\_\_ arm was broken.
- 4 The club leader wants to know \_\_\_\_ responsible for the damage.
- 5 The woman \_\_\_\_ purse was stolen reported it to the police.

## B

- 1 Lessons \_\_\_\_ promptly at nine o'clock.
- 2 Lessons had \_\_\_\_ when Ahmed arrived at school.
- 3 Marva has \_\_\_\_ to take a pride in her appearance.
- 4 Work on the new road was \_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 5 Workmen \_\_\_\_ work on the new road yesterday.

## C

- 1 A cricket ball \_\_\_\_ the office window.
- 2 The office window has been \_\_\_\_ several times before.
- 3 Only two eggs were \_\_\_\_ out of six hundred.
- 4 A careless packer \_\_\_\_ those two eggs.
- 5 Lee admitted that he had \_\_\_\_ the ruler.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_ it when he hit James with it.

## D

- 1 The dormouse did not venture out till spring had \_\_\_\_.
- 2 Has the post \_\_\_\_ yet?
- 3 Yes, it \_\_\_\_ half an hour ago.
- 4 I hope you will \_\_\_\_ to my party.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_ to my party last year.



# Victorious Vikings

**The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden). They set out in boats called longships to 'go Viking' (which meant to go travelling around looking for resources and land). The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria and stole many items from it.**

The Vikings came to Britain looking for new items to steal and trade. In addition to this they wanted land that they could take and use for themselves. The Vikings particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained important goods like gold, jewels and food. The Vikings also stole manuscripts (handwritten books) and bibles, which they later sold back to the monasteries!

When the Vikings first came to Britain they raided, took what they could and then went home again. However, in AD 850 some Vikings stayed in Britain over winter for the first time on the island of Thanet. They enjoyed the milder climate and made use of the rich natural resources.

Later the Vikings started to look for places they could take for their own and settle in for good. By AD 866 they had captured the city of York that eventually became a successful and important Viking city.

The Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, Alfred the Great, fought against the Vikings in AD 878 and forced them out of the South of England, but this did not last long. Later that year the Vikings took over Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. They then went on to capture more places and many Vikings decided to live in Britain forever.

## Viking Warriors

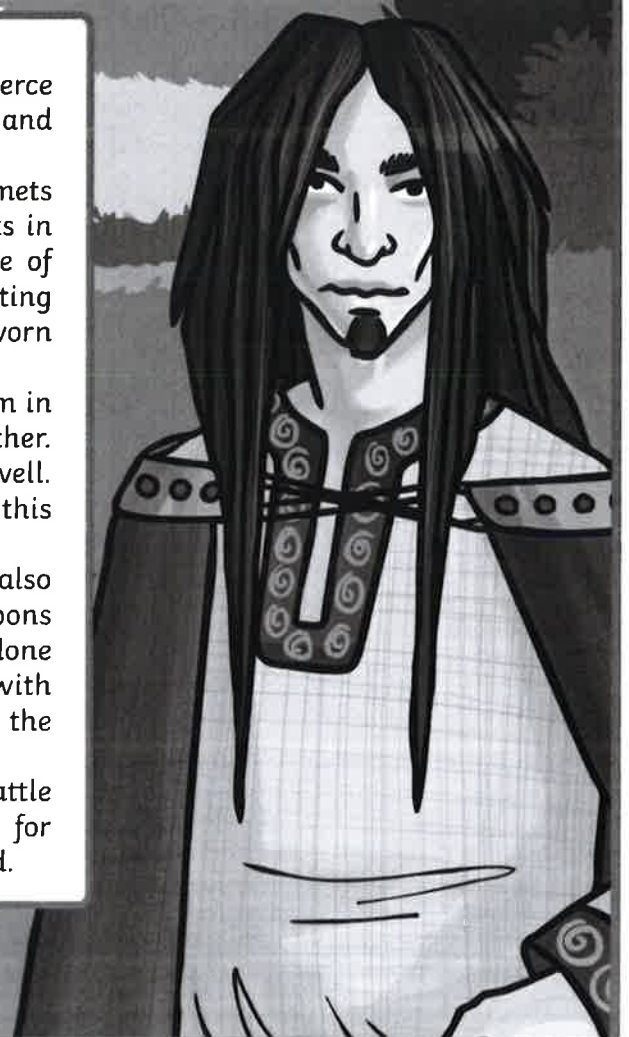
The Vikings are probably best known for their fierce warriors. They were expert fighters, very organised and brave in battle.

Viking warriors are often shown in pictures wearing helmets with horns but they did not really wear horned helmets in battle. Instead, the Vikings' helmets, which were made of leather or metal, would have been smooth and close fitting to the head. It is thought that horned helmets were worn only in religious ceremonies.

The Viking warriors carried large shields (about 80-90cm in diameter), which were made of wood and covered in leather. Sometimes the shields would be made with metal as well. They were held using a single hand grip on the back as this made them easier to move around.

The axe was a Viking warrior's main weapon but they also used spears and swords. Swords were very special weapons as they were often given to brave warriors who had done well in many battles. Swords were often double edged with a ridge running down the full length of the centre of the blade.

The Vikings believed that brave warriors who died in battle would go to Valhalla. This was like a heaven for warriors and the place where their chief god, Odin, lived.



# Questions

**Record your answers in complete sentences**

**Read the text carefully and then answer the following questions in as much detail as you can.**

1. When did the Vikings first arrive in Britain?

---

2. Why did the Vikings choose to come to Britain?

---

---

3. Which monastery did the Vikings raid first? What happened?

---

---

---

4. Why did the Vikings begin to settle permanently in Britain? Find two reasons.

---

---

---

5. Which city did the Vikings take over in AD 866?

---

6. Who was King Alfred the Great and what did he do?

---

---

7. Give two reasons why the Vikings made good warriors.

---

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# Same sound – different meaning

DAY 7

Some words are pronounced like others but are different in spelling and meaning.

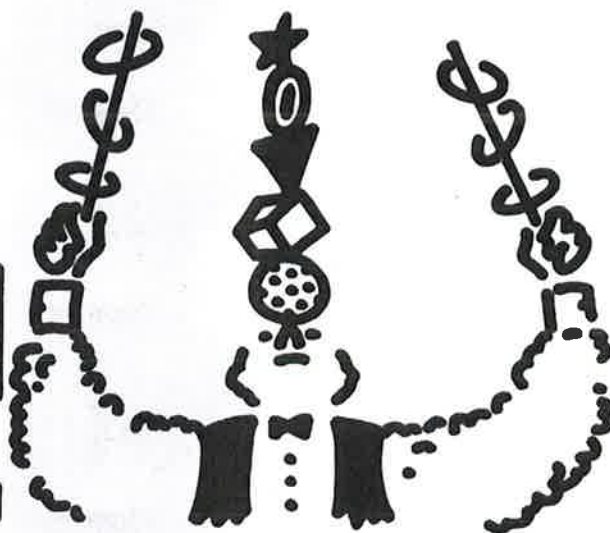
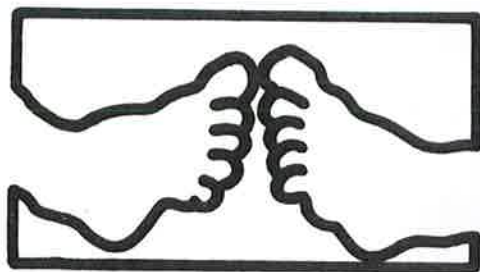
<b>beat</b>	to strike; a policeman's round; to win, overcome
<b>beet</b>	a vegetable
<b>cell</b>	a small room
<b>sell</b>	to exchange for money
<b>feat</b>	a skilful deed
<b>feet</b>	plural of foot
<b>bow</b>	to bend low; front of a ship
<b>bough</b>	a branch
<b>hall</b>	a large room; a large building
<b>haul</b>	to pull
<b>need</b>	to be in want of
<b>knead</b>	to work up dough
<b>peal</b>	a long, loud sound
<b>peel</b>	the skin of fruit
<b>ring</b>	to sound a bell; a circle
<b>wring</b>	to squeeze and twist
<b>time</b>	minutes, hours, etc.
<b>thyme</b>	a herb
<b>yoke</b>	wooden frame for oxen; part of a dress
<b>yolk</b>	yellow part of an egg

**A** Choose the word which will complete each sentence.

- 1 A crowd saw Sussex \_\_\_\_ Kent by fifty runs.
- 2 The cook separated the \_\_\_\_ of the egg from the white.
- 3 There was a merry \_\_\_\_ of bells as the bridal couple left the church.
- 4 The man bumped his head on a low \_\_\_\_ of a tree.
- 5 The prisoner sat in his \_\_\_\_ thinking of his family.

**B** Use one pair of words from the list on the left to complete each of the sentences below.

- 1 At sunset they \_\_\_\_ down the Union Jack on the town \_\_\_\_ flagstaff.
- 2 Bakers \_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_ dough by hand today; machines can do the work.
- 3 Autumn is the \_\_\_\_ to gather \_\_\_\_ from the garden.
- 4 Gloria took the \_\_\_\_ off her finger before starting to \_\_\_\_ the clothes.
- 5 William walked for two hours for charity with blistered \_\_\_\_ which was a remarkable \_\_\_\_ for a boy of ten.





# Describing things

DAY 8

**Adjectives** are very important words because they describe **people** and things, and so help us to get a picture of them in our minds.

This is R. L. Stevenson's description of Long John Silver.

"He was very **tall** and **strong**, with a face as **big** as a ham – **plain** and **pale**, but **intelligent** and **smiling**."

Notice the adjectives used:

tall  
strong  
big  
plain  
pale  
intelligent  
smiling

Look at these examples:

a **low, thatched** cottage

a **tall, handsome** man

**fair, glossy, wavy** hair

**A** Use one adjective to describe each of these nouns.

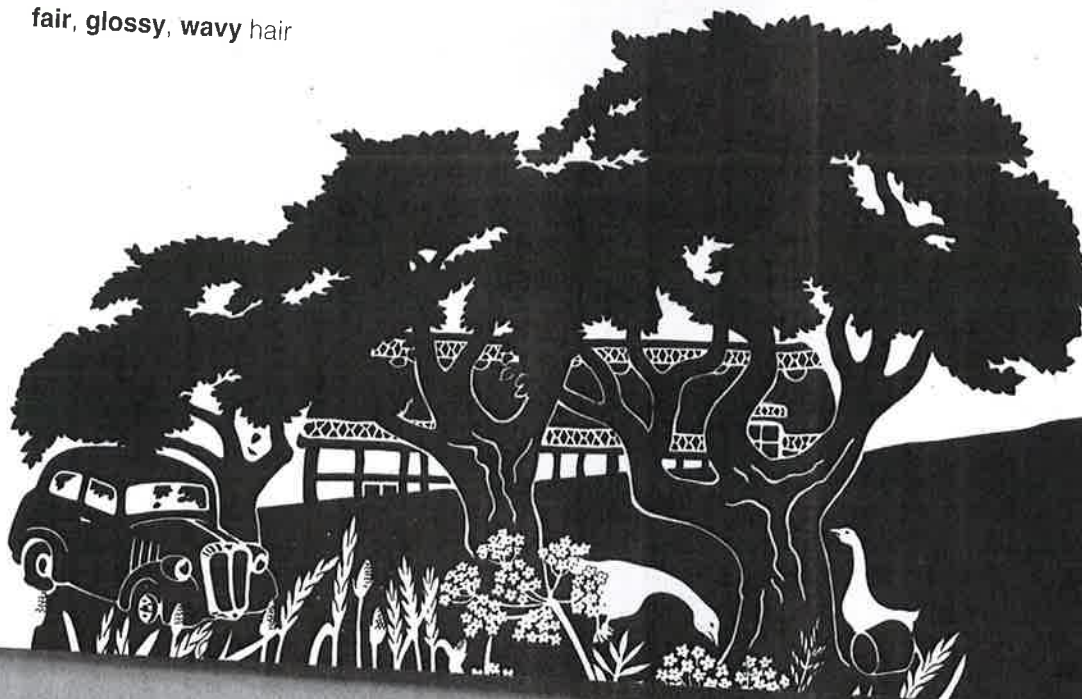
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a ____ armchair | 6 ____ hair       |
| 2 a ____ dress    | 7 a ____ overcoat |
| 3 a ____ school   | 8 a ____ temper   |
| 4 a ____ lamb     | 9 a ____ smell    |
| 5 a ____ nose     | 10 a ____ sky     |

**B** Copy these ten nouns in your exercise book, then write two suitable adjectives after each.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 story | 6 friend  |
| 2 food  | 7 weather |
| 3 sea   | 8 sailor  |
| 4 path  | 9 flower  |
| 5 tree  | 10 beach  |

**C** Copy these ten adjectives in your exercise book, then write a suitable noun after each.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 a thrilling | 6 a sturdy  |
| 2 a perilous  | 7 a fertile |
| 3 a nimble    | 8 a faint   |
| 4 a wealthy   | 9 a glossy  |
| 5 a brave     | 10 a loyal  |



# Adverbs

DAN 9

Bill walked **slowly** down the lane.

The word **slowly** tells us **how** Bill walked.

He could have walked in several different ways, each of which could be described by one word:

## Examples

briskly                      leisurely  
hurriedly                  joyfully

**Words which describe how actions are done are called adverbs.**

All the adverbs given end with **-ly**, though some adverbs do not.

## Example

The doctor did his work **well**.

When **-ly** is added to some words spelling changes are necessary.

## Change y to i

easy                      easily  
merry                    merrily  
heavy                    heavily  
lucky                    luckily

## Drop e

gentle                    gently  
true                      truly  
noble                    nobly  
humble                   humbly

For others no change is needed.

proud                    proudly  
glad                      gladly  
plain                    plainly  
quick                    quickly

careful                   carefully  
truthful                  truthfully  
thankful                  thankfully  
mental                    mentally

**A** Write the adverb contained in each of these sentences.

- 1 The farmer told the hiker plainly what he thought of him.
- 2 Martin slept soundly all night.
- 3 The gentleman raised his hat politely.
- 4 Susan waited patiently for the egg to boil.
- 5 The bus driver spoke rudely to the old lady.
- 6 We all laughed heartily at the clowns in the circus.
- 7 You should always try to speak distinctly.
- 8 Sally cried bitterly when she broke her new glasses.

**B** Form adverbs from these adjectives, then use any six of them in sentences of your own.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 rough    | 9 mad       |
| 2 vain     | 10 able     |
| 3 cosy     | 11 haughty  |
| 4 terrible | 12 loud     |
| 5 joking   | 13 hasty    |
| 6 equal    | 14 pitiful  |
| 7 noisy    | 15 sensible |
| 8 single   | 16 nimble   |

**C** Complete these sentences with a carefully chosen adverb.

- 1 Roger the dog snored \_\_\_\_.
- 2 Mrs. Jones stomped \_\_\_\_ along the road.
- 3 James brushed his teeth \_\_\_\_.
- 4 The baby was red in the face and crying \_\_\_\_.
- 5 Sam always sings \_\_\_\_.

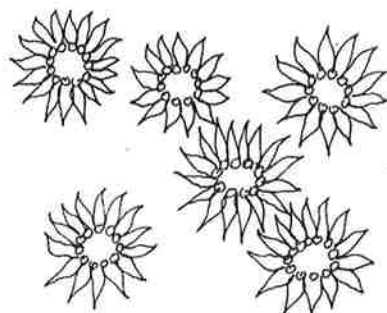


# Plurals

Write the correct **plurals** of these words.

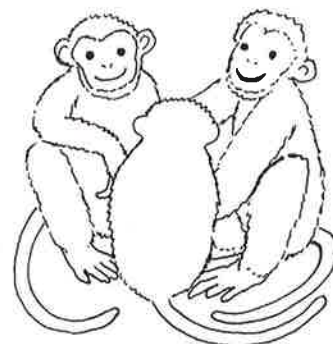
- A**
- 1 dog
  - 2 box
  - 3 brush
  - 4 girl
  - 5 hand

- 6 glass
- 7 match
- 8 lake
- 9 fox
- 10 flower



- B**
- 1 holiday
  - 2 city
  - 3 army
  - 4 boy
  - 5 key

- 6 story
- 7 monkey
- 8 pony
- 9 lady
- 10 valley



- C**
- 1 half
  - 2 cargo
  - 3 loaf
  - 4 thief
  - 5 potato

- 6 wolf
- 7 volcano
- 8 leaf
- 9 elf
- 10 tomato



- D**
- 1 day
  - 2 scarf
  - 3 chief
  - 4 lily
  - 5 child

- 6 church
- 7 piano
- 8 woman
- 9 foot
- 10 paper



**Name:**

[illegible]

# HoliWord Search

E O N V R A D H A N  
 A G S O L O T N F F  
 V I S H N U H W E H  
 F E F T U E N C A J E  
 F E A S N K O E T Z S  
 P R A P H L A D E R F A  
 S O P O W D E R F E N  
 V E U H O L I K A S  
 K R I S H N A Z O N  
 S O S T G C N A J S

# Can you find these words in the word search?

HOLI  
SPRING  
COLOURS  
POWDER  
WATER  
PRAHLAD  
VISHNU  
HOLIKA  
KRISHNA  
RADHA

## DAY 6-10

I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH I7OH

Optional  
Additional  
work.

## Addition

<b>A</b>	331	127	236	624	842	705
	840	931	543	601	724	632
	<u>+526</u>	<u>+341</u>	<u>+820</u>	<u>+253</u>	<u>+413</u>	<u>+252</u>

<b>B</b>	247	538	867	328	835	424
	726	227	278	305	347	657
	<u>+485</u>	<u>+993</u>	<u>+654</u>	<u>+770</u>	<u>+562</u>	<u>+206</u>

<b>C</b>	909	722	474	200	742	526
	236	337	826	439	758	437
	<u>+474</u>	<u>+560</u>	<u>+658</u>	<u>+527</u>	<u>+214</u>	<u>+485</u>

<b>D</b>	862	925	720	536	453	304
	604	859	673	950	822	957
	<u>+973</u>	<u>+980</u>	<u>+858</u>	<u>+707</u>	<u>+968</u>	<u>+983</u>

<b>E</b>	425	739	729	651	945	472
	808	716	937	614	867	870
	<u>+802</u>	<u>+528</u>	<u>+462</u>	<u>+939</u>	<u>+445</u>	<u>+763</u>

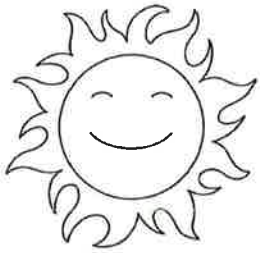
<b>F</b>	510	954	865	697	896	482
	827	927	794	485	813	958
	<u>+735</u>	<u>+483</u>	<u>+978</u>	<u>+891</u>	<u>+824</u>	<u>+761</u>

<b>G</b>	1431	2627	5003	9040	3214
	2627	1393	2435	435	429
	<u>+ 431</u>	<u>+ 729</u>	<u>+1620</u>	<u>+ 274</u>	<u>+4005</u>

<b>H</b>	627	1109	2408	5406	643
	5213	4329	770	603	7554
	<u>+2471</u>	<u>+3491</u>	<u>+6378</u>	<u>+2654</u>	<u>+1500</u>

# Plants Need...

Use the words below to finish the sentences.



**light**



**water**



**air**



**soil**

Many plants need \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun.

Many plants need \_\_\_\_\_ or they will dry out.

Many plants need \_\_\_\_\_ to grow their roots in.

They get the nutrients they need from the soil.

Plants need \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ which they use to make food.

Plants need these four things:

Plants Need...	My Pictures of What Plants Need
1. w _____	
2. a _____	
3. s _____	
4. l _____	

# Measure a Line

## Amazing Fact

A pencil has the potential to draw a line 38 miles long.

## Challenge

Using a ruler and a pencil, draw lines the lengths stated in the boxes below.

2cm
5cm
10cm
4cm
6.5cm
3.5cm
9.5cm



You could also try to find out:

- what the longest line ever drawn was;
- whether the pencil or the rubber came first;
- when the pencil was invented;
- how a pencil is made.