



Spelling: "PH" sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Phobia		
Paragraph		
Pharaohs		
Pharmacist		
Photograph		
Physical		
Physics		
Physiotherapy		
Symphony		

Activities: Spelling

1. Complete the following sentences by using a spelling word.

- a. In ancient Egypt, there were many _____.
- b. A _____ can help you understand prescription medication.
- c. I have a _____ of spiders.
- d. To play a _____, one must join an orchestra and practice everyday.

2. Use the five of the spelling words in a small paragraph.

Grammar: Prepositions

Prepositions are words which describe where or when something is happening. They can also describe movement of a noun or pronoun from one place to another. They usually describe the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another sentence element.

The man stood *on* the platform. (where)

The woman will arrive *at* 4 o'clock. (when)

I am going *to* Italy. (movement)

1. Underline the preposition in each sentence.

Today, I am going to run down the hill, jump over the fence and skip across the field in order to arrive at my destination. You are probably wondering what my destination is? Well, I have always wanted to go for a swim in my friend's pool. Their house has recently been renovated, so their pool has grown to twice the size. When I arrive, I will have to apologise for my lateness, I can already tell that skipping across a field is going to take much longer than expected! I am looking forward to meeting with them. It has been such a long time since I saw them last! In fact, the last time I saw them, I had been stuck between two tree branches. I recall that I had attempted to squeeze through two fallen down branches in order to get to the other side of the river. I must have looked ridiculous!

2. Write a list of 5 prepositions and use them in a small paragraph.

Reading Comprehension: Report

Read the following extract and complete the reading comprehension questions on the following page.

The white rhino is a major conservation success story, having been brought back from the very brink of extinction. But the current surge in poaching for their horns, particularly in South Africa, has seen record numbers killed in recent years. Urgent efforts are now underway to stop the poaching and end the illegal trade.

White rhinos are the second largest land mammal after the elephant. Adult males can reach 1.85m in height and tip the scales at a massive 3.6 tonnes. Females are considerably smaller but can still weigh in at an impressive 1.7 tonnes.

White rhinos are also known as the square-lipped rhinoceros due to their square (not pointed) upper lip. Their name comes from the Afrikaans word “weit”, which means wide and refers to the animal’s muzzle.

Compared to black rhinos, white rhinos have a longer skull, a less sharply defined forehead and a more pronounced shoulder hump. They have almost no hair and two horns. The front horn averages 60 cm, but occasionally reaches 150 cm in length.

White rhinos have complex social structures. Groups of sometimes 14 rhinos may form, notably females with calves. Adult males defend territories of roughly 1-3km², which they mark with vigorously scraped dung piles. The home range for adult females can be more than seven times larger, depending on habitat quality and population density.

Breeding females are prevented from leaving a dominant male’s territory, which is marked and patrolled by its owner on a regular basis. Males competing for a female may engage in serious conflict, using their horns and massive size to inflict wounds.

- World Wildlife Organisation, “White Rhino” 2015

1. True or False

- a. An information report is supposed to include bias. T/F
- b. An information report needs to be based on fact only. T/F
- c. A white rhino only weighs .7 tonnes. T/F
- d. Urgent efforts are underway to stop poaches from harming the animals. T/F
- e. The white rhino is covered in hair. T/F

2. Define the following words:

- a. Territory
- b. Muzzle
- c. Patrolled

3. Why is the story of the white rhino a success?

4. How long is the white rhino's front horn?

5. How many will form in a group of rhinos?

6. How much territory does a male rhino defend?

7. What are the differences between a white rhino and a black rhino?

8. Why do you believe it is important to conserve wildlife?

Written Expression

Today, we are going to write a report on another endangered species, the Giant Panda. Below are some basic facts, however we will need to perform extra research. Once you perform extra research, complete a research report below.

- The giant panda is native to China.
- It has a black and white coat that features large black patches around its eyes.
- Pandas are an endangered species. Population estimates vary but there may be around 2000 left living in the wild.
- A giant panda cub weighs only around 150 grams at birth.
- Adult males can weigh up to 150 kg.
- Giant panda have a lifespan of around 20 years in the wild.
- Female pandas raise cubs on their own (the male leaves after mating).
- The diet of a panda is made up almost entirely of bamboo.
- Giant pandas eat as much as 10 kg of bamboo a day.
- Giant pandas are good climbers.
- The scientific name for the giant panda is 'ailuropoda melanoleuca'.
- An animated movie from 2008 named 'Kung Fu Panda' features a giant panda called 'Po'.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Hopping		
Swimming		
Accommodation		
Beginning		
Address		
Brilliant		
Success		
Difficult		
Embarrass		
Mammal		

Activities

1. Using a dictionary and your own knowledge, define the following words:

a. Mammal: _____

b. Embarrass: _____

c. Accommodation: _____

2. Choose the words from the list to complete these sentences.

a. The young man was _____, he could do anything!

b. Once I put my goggles on, I like to go _____.

3. Write 3 of your own sentences using the words from the list.

Week 2 Grammar: Proper Nouns

Proper Nouns are words that are used to name particular people, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter.

- **Jennifer**- the name of a girl (proper noun)

-**Sydney**- the name of a city (proper noun)

- **Fido's** collar – the name of a dog (Fido's is a proper noun- collar is a common noun)

- **Monday**- the name of a day (proper noun)

1) Write the proper noun from each of these sentences.

a) We have a parrot called Cheeky. _____

b) My aunt lives in London. _____

c) The Nile is a very long river. _____

d) When did Alice arrive? _____

e) Dawn's watch is made of plastic. _____

2) Write the proper noun from each of these sentences.

a) Douglas is leaving Melbourne in the morning. _____

b) December is a warm month in Australia. _____

c) Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain. _____

d) They are camping in the National Park in May. _____

e) In July, Mary is acting in Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet'. _____

Week 2: Reading Comprehension**Electrical Safety**

Electricity is a wonderful helper in the home. It drives so many appliances. Without it you would have no television to watch and nobody could iron your clothes. An electric current of two hundred and forty volts can be dangerous. If it passes through your body to the ground, it will probably kill you. We call this, receiving a shock or being electrocuted. However, if you are wearing rubber boots or have on a pair of rubber soled shoes, this is less likely to happen. Electric current will not travel through rubber and to be dangerous it must reach the ground. Here are some safety rules you must obey:

- a. **Make sure that you use a three-pin plug for an appliance unless that particular appliance has been double insulated.** That means there is no way that the current can travel from the motor to the outside part you may touch. Usually the words 'double insulated' appear on the box.
- b. **Never try to fix an appliance while the current is switched on.** If your toast sticks in the toaster, switch off the power before using a knife or fork to pull it out.
- c. **Never use an appliance when standing in water or on a wet floor.** An electrical current travels easily through water.
- d. **If a broken wire falls down during a storm, keep away. Make sure someone rings the police.** These wires are deadly. **Never try to fetch a ball or something that is on your roof and near wires that lead to the house.** These wires are also deadly. Ask an adult to bring the object down.

Electricity is useful but it can be

Three-pin plugs must be used for all not double insulated.

Do not go near the electric wires leading to your

Ring the if you see a fallen wire.

Never try to fix an appliance when the or power is switched on.

Electricity kills by passing through the body to the

What sort of material protects you against electric shock?

Does electricity pass through water?

Which word means 'most likely'?

What appliance is mentioned other than a television or an iron?

Writing Task: Narrative

Think about a time you have interacted with an animal (this could be a cat, dog, horse, butterfly in the garden, or even a snake). Answer the following questions to help you prepare your narrative response.

Setting: Where and when did you interact with this animal?

Characters: Which animal did you interact with and why?

What was this interaction like?

Was there anyone else with you when you interacted with the animal?

Describe the animal using 6 different adjectives (describing words):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Write out your story following the Story Web below. If you run out of time during the lesson, you can complete this as a homework task.

Introduction (introduce setting and character using as many descriptive words as you can.)

Body: (Explain what this interaction was like. Was it exciting? Scary? Then, explain why it was scary or exciting).

Conclusion (You might want to include what your friend or family member may have thought of the interaction. Where you overacting? Or did they enjoy the animal interaction as well?)



Spelling: "-cc" and "-xc"

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Accelerate		
Accent		
Accept		
Access		
Accident		
Eccentric		
Success		
Excite		
Except		
Exceptional		

Activities

1. Write all the words that end in 't'

2. Write 3 more words that include either "xc" or "cc"

3. Write 2 of your own sentences using the words on the list.

Week 3 Grammar: Punctuation

Comma: a comma is used to indicate a pause between two separate parts of the sentence. This is the place in which we usually take a breath.

I would like to go to the shops, although I think the shops may be closed.

Full stop: We use a full stop to indicate that the sentence has ended. We can also use full stops for abbreviations.

- I am going to the shops.
- The word 'example' can be abbreviated to 'e.g.'

Quotation marks: We use quotation marks when we want to indicate that somebody is saying something or has said something in the past.

- "Run to the shops before they close!" shouted Neil.

1. Complete the following paragraph by using correct punctuation. Do not forget to include capital letters.

I like to read many books in my spare time said sandy. Sandy likes to read all sorts of books because she believes it is a good way to learn lots of new things about the world. Many people often say she reads a little too much in fact sometimes she reads two books a day for this reason her friends have suggested that Sandy spends half the day reading and the other half doing physical activity with friends. for example she could read an awesome story until 10 am and then go for a run or a swim or a hike with one of her friend,. she has many friends who care about her such as Bruce Scarlett martin and Gary.

2. Complete the dialogue below by inserting quotation marks.

Do you believe in fairies? said Bell.

Week 3 Comprehension: Report

Large diamonds were found on the banks of a river in

1. The Cullinan Diamond was given to
2. Carbon is changed to a diamond by heat and
3. How many smaller gems were cut from the Cullinan Diamond?
.....
4. In which city was the Cullinan Diamond cut up?
.....
5. Which South African town has deep diamond mines?
.....
6. Diamonds are used on drills which bore into concrete or
7. Which word means 'valuable'?
8. Which word means 'man made'?
9. In which country is Amsterdam? (You will have to work this one out)
.....

Diamonds

Although a diamond is made of carbon, it does not look like other forms of carbon such as coal or rubber. Furthermore, carbon is found in all plants and in foods like bread and sugar that are also made from plants. As well as being the most beautiful form of carbon, a diamond is also the most valuable. The clear sparkling stones that we call diamonds were formed deep under the ground in a few parts of the world. Great pressure and heat were needed to change carbon into diamonds.

The largest diamonds are found in South Africa. Shortly before 1870 a boy playing on the bank of the Orange River picked up what he thought were glassy pebbles which turned out to be diamonds. This began a wild rush by miners to dig up more of these precious gems. Some were found in gravel along beds of rivers. Then later, rich patches were unearthed at Kimberley where shafts were sunk as deep as 130 metres. The most famous diamond ever found was the Cullinan Diamond which was presented to King Edward VII. It was a large stone weighing over a quarter of a kilogram. It was cut up by expert Dutch diamond cutters in Amsterdam and produced nine smaller diamonds. Each of these was considered to be huge.

As diamonds are very hard, they are used to make the tips of drills which drill through rock or concrete. So many of these are used in industry that some artificial ones have been made and sold. The artificial ones made in a factory are small, dull and not as beautiful as those made by nature underground. Within the last few years diamonds have been found and mined in Western Australia.

Written Expression: Explanation

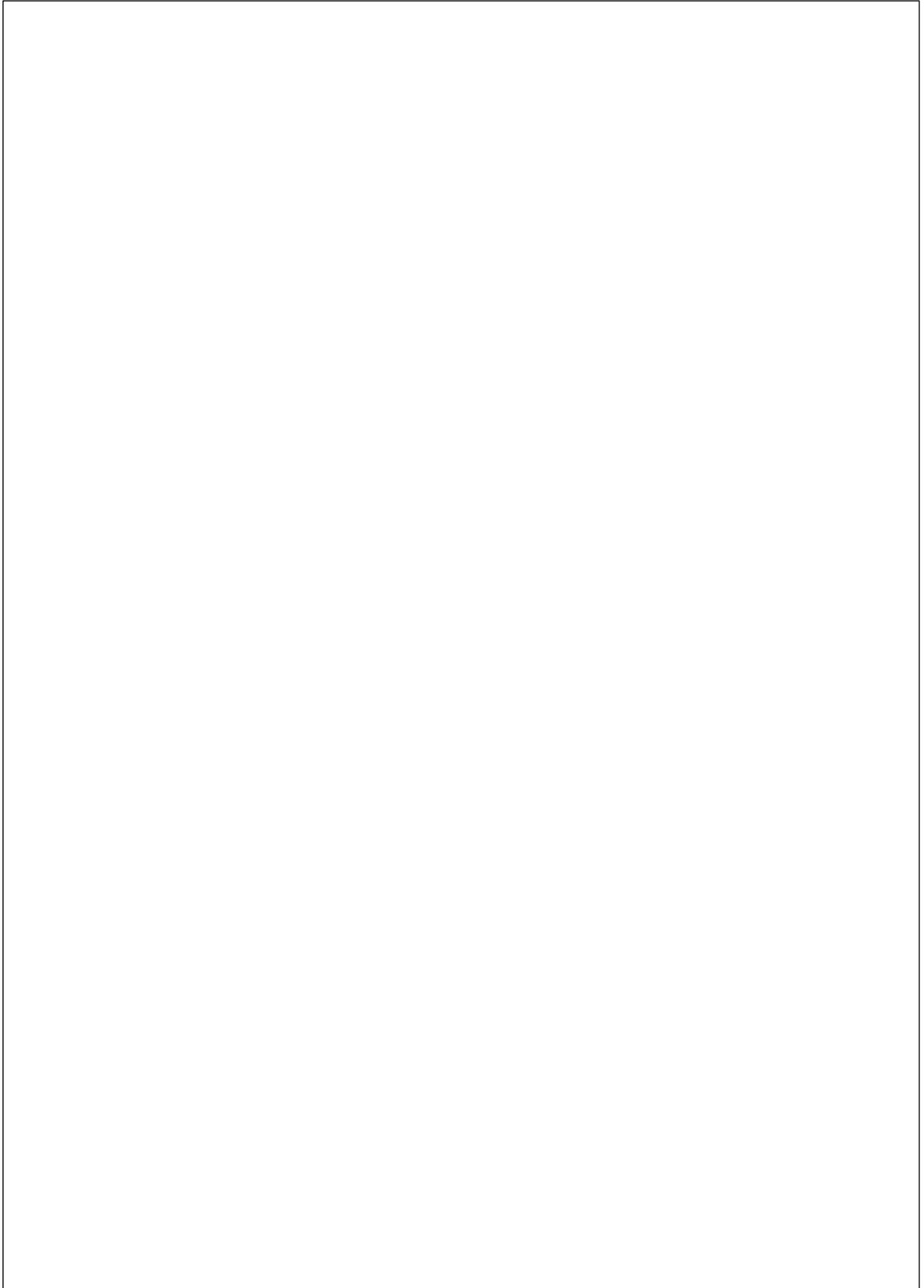
Today, we are going to write an explanation similar to the explanation provided above in the reading comprehension task. Choose one of the following topics and conduct research on this topic. In an explanation, we need to

- Write objectively (without bias)
- Include a sequence of facts in a logical and orderly manner.
- We usually want to include the history of the object or phenomenon
- How this object or phenomena occurs and the impact it has on human life
- We do not want to insert our personal opinion concerning the phenomenon or the object.

Topics:

- Cyclones
- Tornadoes
- Coal
- Oxygen
- Rubies
- Emeralds
- Radium
- Mercury

Title: _____

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the student to write their response to the title.



Spelling: 'dis' sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Disappear		
Disappoint		
Discomfort		
Dishonest		
Disjointed		
Dishearten		
Disobedient		
Disqualify		
Disconnect		
Disinterested		

Activities

1. Define the following words using a dictionary and your own knowledge:

a. Disobedient:

b. Disjointed:

c. Dishearten: _____

2. Define the following terms:

a. synonym:

b. antonym:

c. homophone:

d. homonym:

3. Find synonyms for the following words:

a. Dishearten:

b. Disobedient:

4. Find antonyms for the following word:

a. disqualify:

b. disjoint:

Grammar Week 4: Abstract Nouns

A noun is a person, place or thing. An abstract noun describes a thing which cannot be physically touched, a thing which is an idea rather than a concrete, tangible object or thing. Abstract nouns can describe human qualities, emotions, feelings or behaviours. For example:

- Beauty
- Bravery
- Brilliance
- Brutality
- Calmness
- Charity
- Coldness
- Compassion
- Confidence
- Contentment
- Courage

1. The abstract nouns in the following paragraph are underlined. Identify whether these abstract nouns describe an idea, a human quality, emotion or behaviour.

The truth of the matter was simple: I love travelling. I have always wanted to travel to Paris, ever since I was a young girl. I always imagined that Paris was beauty itself. A city of romance, I believed I would fit in just fine. The calmness of the streets at midnight, the courage of the poets and writers who breathed the wisdom of the city, would surely inspire me to create amazing pieces of artwork. I am an artist, you see. I like to paint portraits which evoke compassion in the viewer. It was set, I was going to voyage across the fear of failure and hope that Paris, a city of joy and creativity, would inspire my next art work.

Reading comprehension: Narrative**The Clever Fox**

There once lived a crow. One day he was very hungry. He had not been able to get any food the previous day. "If I do not get anything to eat I will starve to death," he thought.

As the crow was searching for food, his eyes fell on a piece of bread. He quickly swooped down, picked it up and flew off. Far away in a lonely place he sat on a tree to enjoy the bread.

Just then a hungry fox saw the crow sitting on the tree holding the bread in his mouth. "Yummy! That bread looks delicious. What I would give to get that piece of bread," the fox thought.

The fox decided to use all his cunning means to get the piece of bread from the mouth of the crow. He sat under the tree. The crow saw him and thought, "I guess this fox wants to eat my bread. I shall hold it carefully." And he held on to the bread even more tightly.

The clever fox spoke to the crow politely. He said, "Hello friend! How are you?" But the crow did not say anything.

"Crows are such lovely birds. And you are very charming too," said the fox, flattering the crow.

Then the fox said, "I have heard that besides being beautiful you also have a sweet voice. Please sing a song for me."

By now the crow started to believe what the fox was saying. "The fox knows true beauty. I must be the most beautiful bird in this whole world. I will sing him a song," thought the crow.

As soon as the foolish crow opened his mouth to sing the bread fell from its beak and into the ground. The Clever fox, which had just been waiting for this very moment, caught the bread in his mouth and gulped it down his throat.

The crow had paid a heavy price for his foolishness.

1. This narrative can also be considered a fable (a story with a moral). What do you think the moral of the story is in *The Clever Fox*? Why do you think this?

2. What did the fox want to get from the crow? Why?

3. How does the fox convince the bird to drop the bread from his mouth?

4. What will happen to the crow if he does not eat?

5. Define the term, “cunning”

6. How did the fox catch the bread?

7. Underline the adjectives in the text. List these below. Why do think it is important to use adjectives in a narrative.



Term 1-WEEK 5: "-ious" sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Anxious		
Conscious		
Delicious		
Furious		
Glorious		
Mysterious		
Obvious		
Previous		
Serious		
Suspicious		

Activities

1. Use the following words in a sentence:

a. furious:

b. glorious:

c. previous:

d. anxious:

e. mysterious:

2. Fill in the blank with a spelling word from the list above:

a. This _____ cake always makes me hungry for more!

b. I am awake and _____ of my surroundings.

c. I am _____ about my career in finance.

3. Find synonyms for the following words:

Furious:

Delicious:

Suspicious:

4. Find antonyms for the following word:

a. anxious:

Week 5 Grammar: Homophones

A homophone refers to two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

- two and to
- ate and eight

A homonym each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

- ring: an item of jewellery and something circular in shape.

1. Find the homophone for the follow words (hint: there may be more than one!). Use each word in two separate sentences:

a. Bare: _____

b. Buy: _____

c. Cell: _____

d. Dew: _____

e. I: _____

f. Ferry: _____

g. Flour: _____

h. Four: _____

i. Hear: _____

j. Hour: _____

k. Know: _____

l. Knight: _____

m. Mail: _____

n. Meet: _____

o. Pair: _____

p. Right: _____

q. Sight: _____

Reading Comprehension: Poetry

Read the following poem and complete the comprehension questions below.

Good and Bad Children

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Children, you are very little,
And your bones are very brittle;
If you would grow great and stately,
You must try to walk sedately.

You must still be bright and quiet,
And content with simple diet;
And remain, through all bewild'ring,
Innocent and honest children.

Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places--
That was how in ancient ages,
Children grew to kings and sages.

But the unkind and the unruly,
And the sort who eat unduly,
They must never hope for glory--
Theirs is quite a different story!

Cruel children, crying babies,
All grow up as geese and gabies,
Hated, as their age increases,
By their nephews and their nieces.

1. What do you think the poet is trying to tell us about a child's behavior?

2. Underline any words which are repeated in the poem. What is the effect of this repetition?

3. Does the poem rhyme? circle the rhyming words and see whether there is a pattern. Do you think that rhyming poetry allows us to engage with the poem easily? Why/why not?

4. Define the following words:

a. sages:

b. sedately:

c. gabies:



Term 1-WEEK 6: 'mis-' vowels

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
misunderstood		
misadventure		
mismanage		
miscalculate		
misfortune		
misjudge		
misinterpret		
misinform		

Activities

1. Complete the following sentences by using a spelling word:

- a. I had the _____ of meeting the villain.
- b. Please do not _____ my speech.
- c. I am never _____, people always understand what I am saying.

2. Use three of the spelling words in a small paragraph

Week 5 Grammar: Homonyms

As we learnt last week, a homophone refers to two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

- two and to
- ate and eight

A homonym each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

- ring: an item of jewellery and something circular in shape.

1. Use the following homonyms in two separate sentences.

a. **Bark:** The dog liked to bark./The bark on the tree was a beautiful brown colour.

b. **Die:**

c. **Lie:**

d. **Tire:**

e. **Spring:**

f. **Stalk:**

g. Fair:

h. Rose:

i. Right:

j. Mean:

k. Match:

2. Complete the following sentences by using a homonym:

- a. The horse's _____ flows in the wind.
- b. I receive _____ from my sister.
- c. If your face is _____, you should go to the doctor.
- d. Please place the water in the _____.
- e. Dogs wag their _____ happily.
- f. The writer told a marvelous _____.
- g. A _____ in shining armor cannot save you. You must help yourself!

Reading Comprehension: Biography**Emily Brontë**

Born in Thornton, Yorkshire, England, on July 30, 1818, Emily Jane Brontë lived a quiet life in Yorkshire with her clergyman father; brother, Branwell Brontë; and two sisters, Charlotte and Anne. The sisters enjoyed writing poetry and novels, which they published under pseudonyms. As "Ellis Bell," Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights* (1847)—her only published novel—which garnered wide critical and commercial acclaim. Emily Brontë died in Haworth, Yorkshire, England, on December 19, 1848—the same year that her brother, Branwell, passed away.

She was not the only creative talent in her family—her sisters Charlotte and Anne enjoyed some literary success as well. Her father had published several works during his lifetime, too. Emily was the fifth child of Reverend Patrick Brontë and his wife, Maria Branwell Brontë. The family moved to Haworth in April 1821.

At home in Haworth, Brontë enjoyed her quiet life. She read extensively and began to make up stories with her siblings. Coming from a poor family, Brontë tried to find work. She became a teacher at the Law Hill School in September 1837, but she left her position the following March. Some of Emily's earliest known works involve a fictional world called Gondal, which she created with her sister Anne. She wrote both prose and poems about this imaginary place and its inhabitants. Emily also wrote other poems as well. Her sister Charlotte discovered some of Emily's poems and sought to publish them along with her own work and some by Anne. The three sisters used male pen names for their collection—*Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*. Published in 1846, the book only sold a few copies and garnered little attention.

Again publishing as Ellis Bell, Brontë published her defining work, *Wuthering Heights*, in December 1847. Interest in Brontë's work and life remains strong today. The parsonage where Brontë spent much of her life is now a museum. [The Brontë Society](#) operates the museum and works to preserve and honor the work of the Brontë sisters.

1. When and where was Emily Bronte born?

2. Where did Emily live for most of her life?

3. Which novel was Emily's great success?

4. Is Emily Bronte still recognized today?

5. True or false?

- a. There is a museum dedicated to Emily
- b. There is a Bronte Society
- c. She was the only creative mind in her family
- d. She had one sister
- e. She had no brothers
- f. She used a female pen name

6. Define the following terms:

a. pen name:

b. inhabitants:

7. Did Emily work? If so, why?

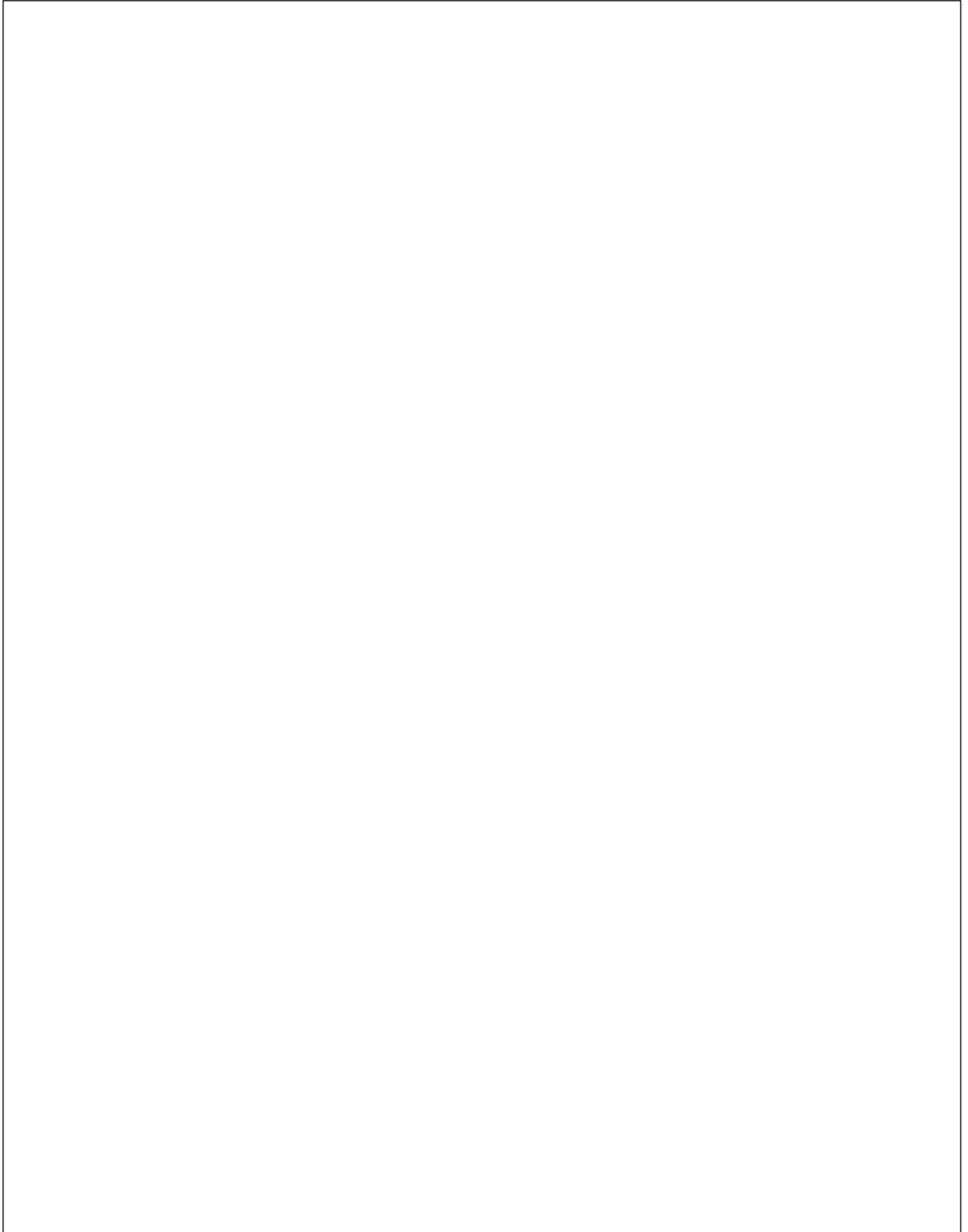
Written Expression: Biography

Choose one of the following popular and inspirational figures. Conduct research into their early life, work and hobbies. Then, write a biography of this person.

- Nelson Mandela
- Charlotte Bronte
- Robert Louis Stevenson

Research:

Biography: _____





Term 1-WEEK 7: '-un' sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try	3 rd Try
Unarmed			
Unaware			
Unbeaten			
Unbelievable			
Uncertain			
Uncomfortable			
Unofficial			
Unpleasant			
Unpopular			
Unusual			

Activities

1. Use 6 of the spelling words in a small paragraph.

Week 7 Grammar: Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns. They must always be linked with a noun or pronoun- usually a noun. There are several kinds of adjectives. The main types are:

- 1) Words that tell what kind:** a **hot** bath, a **white** dog.
- 2) Words that tell how many or what position:** **ten** cows, he was **sixth**
- 3) Words that tell how much:** a **whole** orange, **no** coffee, **some** pie.
- 4) Words that are normally nouns that tell what kind:** a **stone** wall, a **rubber** band.
- 5) Words that tell nationality (these can be proper nouns):** A **French** wine.

1. Use the following adjectives in a sentence.

Beautiful: _____

Adorable: _____

Shining: _____

Sparkling: _____

Glowing: _____

Crispy: _____

Spiky: _____

2. Define the following adjectives and then use them in a sentence. These are very difficult yet highly sophisticated adjectives, so use the dictionary to help you.

Limpid: _____

Loquacious: _____

Luminous: _____

Mannered: _____

Mendacious: _____

Reading Comprehension: Persuasive Writing

Animal experiments are cruel, unreliable, and even dangerous

The harmful use of animals in experiments is not only cruel but also often ineffective. Animals do not get many of the human diseases that people do, such as major types of heart disease, many types of cancer, HIV, Parkinson's disease, or schizophrenia. Instead, signs of these diseases are artificially induced in animals in laboratories in an attempt to mimic the human disease. Yet, such experiments belittle the complexity of human conditions which are affected by wide-ranging variables such as genetics, socio-economic factors, deeply-rooted psychological issues and different personal experiences.

It is not surprising to find that treatments showing 'promise' in animals rarely work in humans. Not only are time, money and animals' lives being wasted (with a huge amount of suffering), but effective treatments are being mistakenly discarded and harmful treatments are getting through. The support for animal testing is based largely on anecdote and is not backed up, we believe, by the scientific evidence that is out there.

Despite many decades of studying conditions such as cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, diabetes, stroke and AIDS in animals, we do not yet have reliable and fully effective cures.

Therefore, there is no scientific argument which supports the need for animal testing. Animal test is cruel, and should be banned permanently.

- Adapted from "Cruelty Free International: Arguments against Animal Testing"

1. What is the topic of discussion?

2. Describe the writer's opinion.

3. What do scientists argue? Do you think this is correct?

4. How does the writer argue against the scientists' belief?

5. Does the writer use emotion to convince you? Or do they not discuss their opinion?

6. Which diseases are discussed in the text?

Written Expression: Persuasive writing

A **PERSUASIVE ESSAY** presents emotion, and the author's purpose is to try and CONVINCE YOU to think as they do. It is about the sales pitch more-so than an emphasis on the specifications and details of the subject area. SO when we choose our topic for a persuasive essay, we need to write about something we feel passionately about. Choose one of the following topics and follow the scaffold to write a persuasive text.

1. Animals testing is wrong.
2. Canteen food needs to be cheaper and healthier.
3. Everybody needs to recycle their garbage.

a. Your argument:

b. Brainstorm three examples or points which support your argument:

Introduction

Body paragraphs

Conclusion



'-fully' sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try
Beautifully		
Carefully		
Hopefully		
Painfully		
Skillfully		
Successfully		
Thankfully		
Thoughtfully		
Truthfully		
Usefully		

Activities

1. Write 2 sentences of your own using the words from the list.

Week 8 Grammar: Revising Parts of Speech

In every sentence, we use at least one noun and one verb. This term, we have been learning about different types of words and how they may be arranged in a sentence. In the following text, underline the nouns, highlight the verbs and circle any adjectives. Use a different coloured highlighter to highlight any prepositions.

There was once a velveteen rabbit, and in the beginning he was really splendid. He was fat and bunched, as a rabbit should be; his coat was spotted brown and white, he had real thread whiskers, and his ears were lined with pink sateen. On Christmas morning, when he sat wedged in the top of the Boy's stocking, with a sprig of holly between his paws, the effect was charming. There were other things in the stocking, nuts and oranges and a toy engine, and chocolate almonds and a clockwork mouse, but the Rabbit was quite the best of all. For at least two hours the Boy loved him, and then Aunts and Uncles came to dinner, and there was a great rustling of tissue paper and unwrapping of parcels, and in the excitement of looking at all the new presents the Velveteen Rabbit was forgotten. For a long time he lived in the toy cupboard or on the nursery floor, and no one thought very much about him. He was naturally shy, and being only made of velveteen, some of the more expensive toys quite snubbed him. The mechanical toys were very superior, and looked down upon every one else; they were full of modern ideas, and pretended they were real.

- "The Velveteen Rabbit" by Margery Williams

Reading Comprehension: Discussion

Food is a necessity of life that fuels and nourishes our body, and in today's fast paced world everyone is looking for the quickest solution to their everyday food needs. Fast food has helped solve this problem for millions of people every single day. Fast food means just that, the food is fast, and often very cheap. It is no secret that the nutritional value and health of these foods are very sub par, but people still pile it in, in record numbers, each and every meal of the day. Are these types of restaurants causing more problems than they are solving, or are they truly the saving grace of the modern food needs?

Pros of Fast Food**1. A Major Time Saver**

Cooking a home cooked meal is time consuming, especially when you factor in all of the additional time it takes to prepare, like going to the grocery store to get the necessary ingredients. Fast food allows people to stop and grab a full meal in just minutes and save the rest of their time to complete other things.

2. A Cheap Alternative

Along with being fast, fast food is also very cheap. This is especially for true for people that live on their own, or only have one or two other people to feed. Each meal is typically only a few dollars and includes an entree, side, and drink. This has the possibility of being much cheaper than buying food at the grocery store and preparing your own food.

3. It Tastes Great

One thing that fast food chains have gotten down to an art is that of flavour. Fried and fatty foods satisfy cravings for many people. The taste in itself is what draws many people in, and gets them hooked on fast food.

Cons of Fast Food**1. A Leading Cause of Obesity**

The way the foods are prepared, often fried, is very bad for the body. Ever since the popularity of foods like this have risen, the obesity rate has as well. Along with the food itself, another major health issue is the sheer amount of food that you are given in a meal at these restaurants.

2. Addiction Is Increasing

People have food addictions, but with fast food it is much more severe. Many people begin to eat fast food for the convenience, and find themselves eating it almost daily. The tastes of the food draw people back time and time again, perpetuating very real fast food addiction.

- Adapted from Frantic Foodie, 2016

1. What are the two reasons given against the consumption of fast food provided by the author?

2. Does the writer use persuasive language? or does the writer use emotional Language?

3. What are the three reasons given to support the consumption of fast food?

4. Define the term, 'sub-par':

5. Is food a necessity? Why?

6. Does the author provide a conclusion as to which he believes is better or worse?

7. Do you think fast food is good or bad, judging from your knowledge of the text?

Write a Discussion

Today, we are to pick a topic which interests you and write a discussion following the guidelines below.

Discussion Tips EXAMPLE:

- **Describe the issue first;**

Is take away food good or bad for you? Our class thinks.....or I think.....

- **Include arguments for and against;**

*Take away food can be good for you because a lot of it is made from healthy ingredients.
It taste good and saves time.*

- **Take a new line to begin a new paragraph.**

*Take away food can be bad for you. Lots of take away food is cooked in fat or heaps of salt on it.

Also it can be full of sugar which is bad for your teeth.*

- **Sum up or make a recommendation.**

Take away food is good as long as you don't eat it too much.

Word focus

**Nouns*

**Words or points that link arguments*

**Present or past tense*

Style

**Objective (fair)*

Discussion - Text Organiser.

Title

Issue (Introduction to the issue or topic)

Arguments

*For and Against *Main points and evidence (your reasons) for both sides.

Conclusion

*Summary of opposing views or a recommendation

Powerful words (try using some of these)

Tempting

Appealing

Worthwhile

Abundant

Comfortable

Generous

Superb

First class

Exceptional



Term 1-WEEK 9: 'able' sound

Word	1 st Try	2 nd Try	3 rd Try
Adorable			
Advisable			
Avoidable			
Breakable			
Comfortable			
Enjoyable			
Fashionable			
Remarkable			
Respectable			
Vegetable			

Activities

1. Fill in the missing spaces with words from the list.

- a. The _____ woman walked down the cat walk.
- b. I do not like eating a single _____, I like to eat lots of vegetables!
- c. I feel _____ on my couch.

2. Write 2 sentences of your own using the words from the list.

Week 9 Grammar: Verb and Verb Tenses

Verbs are the most important words in sentences. Every sentence must have at least one verb. Most verbs describe an action. They are often called **doing, being or having** words.

These verbs consist of one part and are called **simple** verbs.

He **swims**. (doing) We **are** here. (being) I **have** a cat. (having)

These verbs consist of two or three parts are called **compound** verbs.

She **is running** today. Jim **has had** dinner. He **will be coming**.

Compound verbs can be separated by other words.

She **has** never **seen** a tiger. They **do not need** any money.

Write the simple verb from each of these sentences.

- 1) I ran very quickly down the street. _____
- 2) The ease with which I jumped over the line was noted by the judges.

- 3) Sunshine kisses my skin during summer time. _____
- 4) I let the bird fly out of its cage. _____
- 5) "Can you please pass me that piece of bread?" _____
- 6) I want to run away and find where the mermaid's live.

Write the compound verb from each of these sentences.

- 1) The crows were eating the wheat. _____
- 2) The bus has left the depot. _____
- 3) The doctor has just visited my mother. _____
- 4) I do not want any more ice-cream. _____

5) Have you ever seen a live Emu? _____

6) I have always wanted a fishing rod. _____

A verb has three tenses- **present**, **past** and **future**. The **present** is happening now. The **past** happened some time ago. The **future** will happen later.

I **am going** now. (present tense)

I **have been** before (past tense)

I **will leave** next week (future tense)

I **went** yesterday. (past tense)

I **shall come** tomorrow (future tense)

Write the verb from each sentence. Next to it write what tense it is.

1) They are swimming in the creek.

2) Terry has locked the door already.

3) We shall be going on holiday next week.

4) James likes strawberry jam.

5) Christine broke her new watch.

Write the verbs from each sentence. Next to it write the tense.

1) My uncle thinks that he will come over next week.

2) Does he believe they were all ill?

3) I hope that rain will fall before Christmas.

4) I watched while he was testing the rope.

5) Did he believe I had tried hard enough.

6) Do you always sneeze when you look at the sun?

Week 9: Reading Comprehension

Amanda's Warts by Edel Wignell

On Saturday, Grandma and Grandpa came to have lunch with the Brown family. Amanda reached for the salt and Mum grabbed her wrist.

'There are warts on the back of your hand,' she said. 'I'd better take you to the doctor.'

'I know a cure,' said Grandma. 'Rub half a potato on your warts and bury it in the ground. As it **decays**, your warts will go away.'

'It sounds like magic,' said Amanda.

'It is!'

When Grandma and Grandpa had gone home, Amanda took a potato and cut it in half. She rubbed it on the warts. Now, she thought, where's a good place to bury it? She wandered down the backyard.

In the corner near the incinerator was a heap of lawn clippings and garden rubbish. Amanda pushed the rubbish aside and began to dig. There, squirming and wriggling, were dozens of worms.

Look at the list of words below. **(1)** Circle the word that comes first in alphabetical (dictionary) order, **(2)** draw a line under the word that would come last in alphabetical (dictionary) order and **(3)** put a cross on the word that comes next after 'squirming'.

warts

squirming

thought

incinerator

potato

4. In the extract, the word **decays**, is the closest in meaning to

a. Breaks

c. Fails

b. Smells

d. Rots

Select the best words to fill the gaps in this paragraph. (Circle the correct letter)

Next day, Amanda went to see the doctor. Amanda was scared. She squeezed her eyelids tightly shut and didn't 5 while the warts were frozen away. Instead she made a wonderful picture in her 6, and looked at it all the time the doctor was treating her 7.

5.

A. think

C. laugh

B. watch

D. sleep

6.

A. mind

C. project

B. book

D. classroom

7.

A. picture

C. eyes

B. mother

D. warts

Written Expressions: Persuasion

Topic: *Staying safe in the sun.*

- **State your position (point of view)**

Going out in the burning sun without sensible protection is extremely dangerous.

- **Include your best arguments**

The first reason is that you can get awfully sunburnt.

The second reason is that you can get horrible skin cancers because of damaging light rays.

Another reason is that too much time out in bright sunlight can badly hurt your eyes.

- **Sum up and restate your position.**

REMEMBER to wear a hat, put on a shirt, use sunscreen and wear sunnies.

Your turn...

Topic: *Swim between the flags at the beach.*

State your position (point of view)

State your best arguments and evidence

Sum up and restate your position.

Final recap.