



Word Classes

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells you more about the noun. Adjectives are used to describe things, people, animals and places.

Examples : The red apple. The angry lion.

Red and angry are adjectives. They describe the type of apple and lion. The apple is a red one and the lion is an angry one.

A Favourite Food

1 Choose one of the adjectives from the box to complete each sentence.

sweet juicy
cold
spicy fresh



- a) Curry is a food from India.
b) ice cream is refreshing to eat in summer.
c) buttered popcorn is delicious.
d) The best oranges are and sweet.
e) Pancakes with maple syrup are wonderful.

B Food Colouring

1 Colours can be adjectives. Name a different colour to describe each of these nouns.

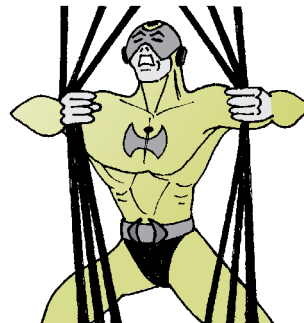
- a) apple
b) ice cream
c) chocolate
d) lettuce
e) banana
f) egg plant
g) pumpkin
h) liquorice
i) blueberries
j) marshmallows



C Our Hero

1 Circle the adjectives that you think would describe our superhero. If you haven't seen some of these words before, look them up in the dictionary to discover what they mean.

frail strong
fearless agile
frightened
athletic feebble
cheating
timid
wicked



weak muscular
cowardly steadfast
shy powerful brave
lazy daring courageous

2 Write the first two sentences of a story about our superhero (you can name him if you like). Use at least two adjectives in your sentences. When you have finished, circle the adjectives you used.

.....
.....
.....

24 Capital Letters and Full Stops 1



Punctuation

Capital letters begin sentences and one is used for the pronoun *I*. Capital letters are also used for proper nouns such as people's names, towns, days of the week, months of the year, book and film titles, oceans, mountains, rivers and names of ships.

Examples : Capital letters beginning sentences : *We will be going on holiday. My family is excited about our trip.*

Capital letters for proper nouns : Name : *John Brown* Town : *Christchurch* Month : *February*

Full stops indicate the end of a sentence.

A About Me

1 Complete these sentences using capital letters and full stops where they are needed.

My name is

My address is

.....

The town I live in/near is

.....

The school I go to is

.....

My pet's name is

My best friend is

My birthday is in.....

B Words in Full

1 Fill in this chart with an example of a proper noun for each common noun listed.

common noun	proper noun
day
month
river
mountain
sea
ocean
island
girl's name
boy's name

C A Proper One Please

1 Rewrite these sentences in the space provided. Place capital letters and full stops where they are needed.

a) my name is sarah and i live in new zealand

.....

b) i do not have a brother, but i have a sister named lilly

.....

c) we have one cat named jazz and a dog named max

.....





Language Skills

Singular is one of a kind. Plural is more than one.

Example : book (singular) - books (plural) fox - foxes fly - flies table - tables radish - radishes

The rules for changing singular into plural

To change a singular noun to a plural just add *s*. However, if the singular noun ends in *s*, *sh*, *ch* or *x* you will need to add *es*.

For nouns that end in *y* (and have a consonant before the *y*) you must delete the *y* and add *ies* to make them plural.

Example : lady - ladies If there is a vowel before the *y* just add *s*. Example : boy - boys

For most words ending in *f* just add *s* to make them plural. Example : chief - chiefs

For some words ending in *f* or *fe*, you must change the *f* into *ves*. Example : leaf - leaves

Sometimes when a singular word changes to a plural, the spelling changes. Examples : foot - feet mouse - mice

Always use the dictionary if you are unsure.

A People Power

1 Write the singular for each of the following.

- a) children
- b) students
- c) men
- d) women
- e) babies *baby*
- f) wives
- g) ladies
- h) grandfathers

B More Than One

1 Write the plurals of these words. Check the rules above.

- a) pie
- b) bus
- c) difficulty
- d) roof
- e) wife
- f) toy
- g) calf
- h) family

C Smart Stuff Crozzle

1 Fill this crozzle with the singular of the word given. The word begins where the arrow points.



		flies ↓			fishes ↓		oranges →		↓ grasses	
	loaves →		L			F		G		
	watches →		T	H			↓ palms	A	S	
							↓ frosts	F	M	
	shelves →		E	F			↓ families			
	nests →		N			T				



Dictionary Skills

Every word in a dictionary belongs to a word class. After the word entry and the pronunciation, the word class is given to show how the word can be used. Labels for the word classes are often abbreviated.

Examples :

dance (say dahnsə) *noun*
 1. a) a series of steps and movements, usually in time to music. b) a piece of music for this.
 2. a social function at which one dances.
Parts of Speech: dance, verb, a) to perform a dance, b) to move quickly or nimbly; dancer, noun.

danger (say dane-ja) *noun*
 1. a likelihood of harm or injure: 'the mountaineer enjoyed the element of danger in the sport'.
 2. something which may cause danger: 'that hidden reef is a danger to shipping'.
Parts of Speech: dangerous, adjective; dangerously, adverb; dangerousness, noun.

A Write In Full

1 Here are abbreviations used for some word classes. Write the name of each word class in full.

- a) n.
- b) v.
- c) adj.
- d) conj.
- e) prep.

B Look in the B's

1 Beside each word write the abbreviated name of its word class.

- a) batch b) beside
- c) beat d) because
- e) beautiful f) bathe
- g) bare h) beetroot
- i) but j) by

Some dictionaries show the Word Classes as full words, others show the part of speech as an abbreviation.

C More Than One

1 Some words have more than one meaning and therefore may have different word classes. Look up each word listed and find two meanings for each word.

rock	as a noun	
	as a verb	
box	as a noun	
	as a verb	
pale	as an adjective	
	as a noun	
quick	as an adjective	
	as a noun	
lock	as a noun	
	as a verb	



Spelling Skills

A syllable is a word or part of a word that has one beat.

Examples : one-beat word - down two-beat word - down / fall three-beat word - down / heart / ed

Every syllable has one vowel sound. Sometimes this vowel makes a whole syllable by itself and sometimes it has one or more consonants with it. Breaking a word into syllables and understanding the sounds of each syllable, makes spelling easier.

A How Many Beats?

1 How many beats or parts can you hear in each of these words? One is done for you.

- a) umbrella 3 b) waiting
c) elephant d) wonderful
e) hand f) parcel
g) location h) return
i) stop j) calendar

2 Choose five words of your own and show how many beats there are in each one.

- a)
b)
c)
d)

B Break Up

1 Break these words into syllables by placing a / between them. Underline the vowel in each syllable. One is done for you.

- a) winter win / ter
b) golden
c) except
d) display
e) alligator
f) footballers
g) September
h) koala
i) octopus
j) singing

C Vowel Sounds

1 Place the syllables in the correct order to make a word. One is done.

- a) tross / ba / al albatross
b) tec / pro / ted
c) ra / phy / ge / og
d) re / ber / mem
e) graph / pho / to
f) ar / sep / ate
g) pop / late / u
h) our / fav / ite
i) en / ger / mess
j) i / priv / lege





Sentences are of two types. Simple sentences and compound sentences. In a simple sentence only one thing happens. This information about the subject may come from a single verb or it may come in a predicate (a few words which contain a verb).
 Examples : Tony's bicycle shone. Tony's bicycle is brand new. subject verb predicate

A Sea and Shore

- Underline the subject of these simple sentences.
 - The crab hid under the rock.
 - Shells lay along the sand.
 - The sun disappeared.
 - Children played in the water.
 - Birds flew across the bay.

- Circle the predicate in these simple sentences.
 - The boat sailed past the headland.
 - Waves splashed the rocks.
 - Seaweed danced in deep water.
 - Fish darted together.
 - An octopus waved its tentacles.

B Summer Fun

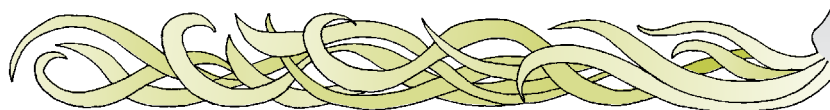
- Complete these with a predicate containing a verb.
 - The sand
 - P hutukawa trees
 - Yachts
 - Children
 - A bucket and spade.

- Write a subject to complete each sentence.
 - darted in the pools.
 - scuttled from rock to rock.
 - flew swiftly.
 - shone warmly.
 - waved in the breeze.

C Mahuika's Fire

- Underline the simple sentences in this M ori myth. There are four to find.

Mahuika was an old woman. Her whole body, her arms, legs, head and hair were made of fire. Mahuika was Maui's grandmother and he tricked her into giving him fire for his family. Each time the family needed fire they had to ask Mahuika for it. She guarded it carefully. First, she gave Maui her little finger that contained fire inside it. He went off. When he came to a stream he put out the fire, then went back and told Mahuika he had fallen in the water. He did this many times until Mahuika was left with only one toe. She realised she had been tricked. She pulled out the last of her toes and flung it on the ground. The fire surrounded Maui. He had to call for his brothers to help him, so they sent torrents of rain pouring down until Mahuika's fire was extinguished.





Most electrical products you buy contain an instruction manual or pamphlet. These can contain words and diagrams to explain the names of the parts and instructions which show how to operate the device. Safe handling of the device and the range of jobs the device is suitable for are also included. Most instruction manuals for common products are now available online.

A iPad Instructions

1 Read these instructions on using the iPad and answer the questions.

To	Do this
Sleep or wake the iPad	Press the Sleep/Wake button or the Home button. Lock screen will appear
Unlock the screen	Simply slide your finger on the Lock screen image
Shut the iPad down	Press the Sleep/Wake button with your finger to put the iPad in Sleep mode
Save battery life	Put the iPad in Sleep mode. If you stop using the iPad for several minutes it will go into Sleep mode
Turn the iPad off	Press and hold the Sleep/Wake button for several seconds, then slide your finger on the screen to power off
Turn the iPad on	Press and hold the Sleep/Wake button until the Apple logo appears. It may take a few minutes to turn on completely
Find commonly used settings and apps in Control Centre	Swipe up from the bottom of the screen. Control Center gives you quick access to commonly used settings and apps (short for application) including the Lock screen
Close Control Center	Swipe down, tap the top of the screen, or press the Home button
Open apps, navigate the Web, and more	Use Gestures sometimes called multi-touch gestures

To	Do this
Select something on the screen E.g. an app	"Click" or tap and hold to access other options (think of this as "right-clicking")
Scroll up and down, left and right, or any other direction on the screen	Drag the screen using your finger
Flip through pages on the Home screen to find photos, or pages in an e-book	Swipe left or right
Switch between open apps	Swipe left or right with four or five fingers
Zoom in or out on photos and webpages	Double-tap the screen
Zoom in or out almost anywhere	Pinch your fingers together and tap the screen
Jump to the Home screen, no matter where you are	Pinch four or five fingers together and tap the screen
Pull up the multi-tasking bar	Swipe up with four or five fingers

Adapted from: iPad Basics for Beginners Willoughby Eastlake Public Library

- a) Where do you find the Home button on an iPad?
- b) How do you wake the iPad up?
- c) How do you turn the iPad off?
- d) What can you do to conserve battery power?
- e) What do you first see on the screen when the iPad powers up?.....
- f) What do you do to access a commonly used app?
- g) Explain to a friend how to find a team sport photo and zoom in on the image on the central player.
.....



Research Skills

Fact : Something that is known to be true. Something that has really occurred or actually exists.
Opinion : Something that is a person's own point of view or belief.

Research deals with facts not opinions. Your opinions can be expressed, but only briefly at the very end of your study, and they should be presented so that readers understand it is your opinion.

Examples : Fact : *Fire burns.*
 Opinion : *A fire is the best way to heat your house.*



A Facts About My Friend

1 Complete these sentences with facts about your friend.

Name :

Age : years months

Birthday :

Address :

Size of Family : people

Hair Colour :

Eye Colour :

Favourite School Game :

Hobby :

Pets :

Favourite Movie :

B In My Opinion

1 Write your opinion on each of the following topics.

School Uniforms

Homework

Family Life


Friends

C Fact or Opinion?

1 Place an F for Fact, or an O for Opinion in the corner square of each box. There are six of each.

Blueberries are the sweetest berries.	Twilight is in the evening.	Oak trees have acorns.
Pygmies are from Africa.	Yellow is a happy colour.	Children should be seen and not heard.
Olive oil is a liquid.	Apples keep teeth healthy.	Silver is a mineral.
People are kind.	The All Blacks are the best team.	Whare means house in Maori.

Page 21-22 - Word Classes - Test

- A1 Student's own answers.
- B1 Student's own answers - examples :
- a) ran b) fell c) talked d) barked
e) swooped
- B2 a) nouns - horse, road verb - galloped
b) nouns - Birds, trees verb - flew
c) nouns - student, book verb - wrote
d) nouns - ice-cream, hand verb - melted
- C1 a) crowd / audience b) herd c) flock
d) school e) swarm f) litter
g) fleet/fleetilla/armada h) galaxy/constellation
- D1 pictures left to right :
verb - sit preposition - on
verb - jump preposition - over
verb - sleep preposition - by
verb - lie preposition - in
- 
- E1 a) We visited the giant kauri Tane Mahuta in the Waipoua Forest.
b) On a visit to Auckland we went to Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World.
c) The Beehive in Wellington is the seat of the New Zealand Government.
- F1 a) biting b) old c) two / small / warm
d) grey e) Huge/fishing f) wild
- F2 a) that b) When c) while d) Where
e) before
- G1 a) garden b) North Island / Polynesian c) tribe
d) sheltered / fresh / large e) dug f) as / and
g) Throughout / near / behind

Page 24 - Capital Letters and Full Stops 1

- A1 & B1 Student's own answers.
- C1 a) My name is Sarah and I live in New Zealand
b) I do not have a brother, but I have a sister named Lilly.
c) We have one cat named Jazz and a dog named Max.

Page 25 - Capital Letters and Full Stops 2

- A1 a) The Queen of New Zealand is Elizabeth the Second.
b) Her husband is Prince Philip.
c) Her son, Charles, is next in line to the throne.
d) When she is in London, she lives at Buckingham Palace.
- B1 Student's own answers.
- C1 Greenstone is New Zealand's most precious stone. It is known to Maori as pounamu. Most New Zealand jade (or greenstone) is found on the West Coast of the South Island. To Maori the South Island is known as Te Wai Pounamu - greenstone waters.

Page 26 - Commas 1

- A1 a) "On Saturday we will to the beach, if it does not rain."
b) "Do you think we will have to take our lunch, or will we buy it there?"
c) "I'm sure we could buy it, if the shop by the beach is open."
d) "Could we have a drink as well, or would that be too much to spend?"
e) "No, that will be fine."
f) "I can't wait for Saturday, hopefully it won't rain so we can go."
- B1 a) Matthew, who had many friends, sent out invitations.
b) The party, which was to start at four o'clock, was to have games and competitions.
c) Matthew's mother, who had cooked and baked all week, had everything organised.
d) Matthew's father, who was a good cook too, was in charge of the barbecue.

Page 26 - continued

- C1 a) We have a wooden box, for storing bread, made a hundred years ago.
b) If you cook, Sarah will do the dishes.
c) All he wants to do is kiss girls, and fish.
d) We saw an old man, with a little boy, whose beard was white.
e) I have a budgie, in a cage, that can talk.

Page 27 - Commas 2

- A1 a) When we went to the beach we all took togs, a towel, sunblock and a book.
b) For lunch I had a salad sandwich, a drink and a muesli bar.
c) We swam, dived, snorkelled and ran races on the beach.
d) We all built a huge sandcastle with walls, turrets, windows and a flag on top.
e) I went for a walk with Mum, Dad, my baby brother and sister.
f) From the beach I picked up some shells, seaweed, driftwood and lovely birds' feathers.
- B1 Student's own sentences.
- C1 i) Bring sugar and golden syrup to the boil, stirring slowly all the time.
ii) Boil four minutes, stirring occasionally.
iii) Remove from heat, then add bicarbonate of soda.
iv) Stir in quickly until it froths, then pour at once into a greased tin.
v) break up when cold, storing in an airtight jar.

Page 28 - Apostrophes 1

- A1 e.g. a) horse's b) dog's c) frog's
d) lamb's e) elephant's f) monkey's g) pig's
h) donkey's i) duck's j) owl's
- B1 a) The teachers' rulers. b) The students' bags.
c) The school teams' uniforms.
d) The cheerleaders' pom-poms.
e) The yachts' sails.
- C1 a) Rotorua's geysers.
b) Waipoua Forest's giant trees.
c) The Southern Alps' peaks.
d) The albatrosses' nests.
e) Punakaiki's pancake rocks.
f) Waitomo Caves' glow-worms.
g) Takaka's springs.
h) Christchurch's Avon River.
i) Dunedin's Larnach Castle.
j) Westland's glaciers

Page 29 - Apostrophes 2

- A1 a) I am b) You are
c) They have d) Where is
e) Can not f) That is
g) They are h) I will
i) This will
- B1 a) I've b) Let's c) You'll d) Shouldn't
e) Weren't f) You've g) How's h) Wouldn't
i) Mustn't
- C1 Jim was a cabin boy. He had been on the ship 'Gallant' when it was attacked by pirates. Although the crew had fought bravely, they had had no chance. Jim could have tried to hide somewhere on the ship but they would have found him and killed him so, instead, he had surrendered. He was tied up and thrown into the hold with everyone else who had given up. They all thought they would never see home again.

Page 30 - Quotation Marks 1

- A1 a) Student's own answers.
- B1 a) 'The New Zealand Herald'
b) 'Bob the Builder'
c) 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star'.
d) 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be'
e) 'Sesame Street'
- C1 & C2 Student's own answers.

Page 31 - Quotation Marks 2

- A1 a) 'Bat's Nest'. b) 'jumping-off place'
c) 'Father of Auckland'. d) 'Captain Cookers'
e) 'God Defend New Zealand'
- B1 a) 'Teen Wolf'. b) 'half-pipe'
c) 'Wizards of Wheels' d) 'kickflip'
e) 'The Daily Times'
- C1 'Hinemoa'
'a small family wanting a furnished cottage'
'colonial oven' 'God's own country'.
- D1 a) 'children should be seen and not heard'.
b) 'no news, was good news'.
c) 'Two heads are better than one'
d) 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'.
e) 'happiness is a way to travel through life, not a place to arrive.'

Page 32 - Question Marks

- A1, B1 & C1 Student's own answers.

Page 33 - Exclamation Marks

- A1 Student's own answers.
- B1 Examples :
That jug is hot! Come here at once!
That's my bag! Keep away!
Shut the gate!
- B2 Get out of the water! Look out!
Careful! Get down!
- C1 a) Come and look at this thing!
b) to g) Student's own answers.

Page 34 - Proofreading for Punctuation 1

- A1 New Zealand is a beautiful place in the South Pacific Ocean. It is known throughout the world as a clean, green country with friendly people, wonderful sights and a unique culture.
- B1 "I've been camping. I'd go anytime."
"Who'd you go with?"
"My dad. He's awesome in the bush."
"That's neat. Lucky you!"
"I'll ask if you can come next time."
"That'd be cool!"
- C1 a) Look! A crayfish! b) Where is it?
c) Under that rock. d) What a monster!
e) How big is it? f) How would I know?
g) Let's catch it.
h) Do you want to get your fingers nipped off?
i) No thanks!
- D1 a) More rain, wind, fog and snow.
b) At least it is warm today, especially for a winter's day.
c) I always wear a coat in winter, particularly if it is showery.
d) To keep warm I am wearing a woollen beanie, a scarf, jersey, shirt, sweatshirt and jacket.
e) Please bring some cutlery, a cup and a plate.
f) This dessert is too much, especially with birthday cake to come.