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9-10

SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

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Jane Baker

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Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 I _____ my mind every day about what I will be when I grow up.
- 2 Most tradespeople need someone to _____ them on big jobs.
- 3 Working with electricity is a _____ and working as a doctor is a _____.
- 4 The most important person on a beach is the _____.
- 5 Jumping the one metre high jump bar was a real _____ because Sally had never jumped it before.
- 6 Mike's _____ was to compete at the Olympics in swimming.
- 7 Emad thought _____ to be a sailor would be very _____.
- 8 Cricket is an _____ sport but basketball is usually an _____ sport.
- 9 Liljana wants to own her own _____ selling flowers when she grows up.
- 10 In most sports you _____ from the weakest team to the strongest team as you become a better player.



Word scramble

Which words from the **Topic spelling list** are scrambled below?

- 1 Xiao Hong plans to be a SAEVFLIER in the first SAGET of his career. After that he will learn a RADET and build houses. _____
- 2 Flying becomes more INGCTIEX the THERFUR a pilot progresses in her INTRAINING. _____



Tricky words.....

Everyone finds these words tricky but if you remember these hints you will have no trouble.

principal This means the main one, e.g. *cars are our **principal** means of transport.*
Remember: my school **principal** is a good **pal**.

principle This means a rule for how something is done or how to behave, e.g. *our class **principle** is that when one person speaks, everyone else is quiet.*
Remember: it's a good **principle** always to say **please**.

Now fill in the gaps with the right **Tricky word**.

- 1 The _____ tool of a bricklayer is a trowel.
- 2 Mrs Leonello, the _____ of Walrus Bay school, is also a famous swimmer.
- 3 'Honesty at all times is a good _____ to live by,' Jack's father told him.



Looking at ... plurals: words ending in **x** and **o**

Like the **ch** and **sh** endings you learned about in Unit 6, words that end in **s**, **ss**, **x** and **o** all add **es** to become plural, e.g. *box* → *boxes*, *potato* → *potatoes*.

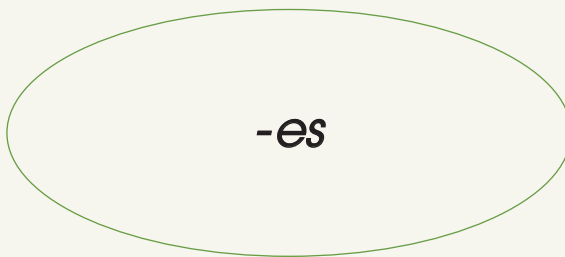
- 1 Write the plural of each word on the line beside it.

a fax _____ b potato _____
c tomato _____ d fox _____

- 2 Fill in the gaps with the plural of each word in brackets.

a I need lots of (*box*) _____ to move house.
b Some children hate the taste of (*tomato*) _____.
c Albert Jacka and Dasher Wheatley were Australian war (*hero*) _____.
d The (*echo*) _____ of our voices rang around the valley.
e A ship can be sunk by (*torpedo*) _____.

- 3 Use the clues to **write plural words** inside the circle. (Remember all the plural rules.)



- a We light fires with these.
b Fiery mountains.
c Where some get married.
d More than one lass.
e We wear them on the wrist.
f Spots on our skin when we are sick.
g Very brave people.



Proofreading.....

Can you correct the mistakes in this diary entry?

Tuesday night 4.8.09

When I was little I made three wishes. I wanted to chanj the color of my hair, I wanted to be a lifsever, and I wanted to be brave like the heros Mr Jones told us about in class. Now I am almost ten I don't care what color my hair is and I want to have a tractor bizness selling tractors to farmers. I still want to be brave and strong, so I'm reading about people who face big chalenges and get over them. We even have a real live hero in Green Valley tonight. Mr Miner from next door saved a little girl from a house fire. The TV news described him as a lifesaeve.





Vocabulary power.....

We know that **verbs are doing words**, e.g. *sing, write, act*. We can make new words, called **nouns**, out of these verbs to name the person who is doing the action by simply adding **er**, e.g. a person who sings is a *singer*, a person who writes is a *writer*.

- 1 Write the **er** noun that belongs to the verbs in **bold**. (Don't forget the **y → i** rule in the last question.)

- a I **repair** the big ore trucks at the iron mine. _____
- b An artist showed our class how to **paint** dot paintings. _____
- c Lum Ngo can **ski** very fast. _____
- d The Jackson brothers all **build** houses. _____
- e That man can **fly** so well he has been asked to be a test pilot. _____

- 2 If the verb already ends in **e**, just add **r** to make the noun, e.g. *skate → skater*.

- a Phung knows how to **carve** little elephants. _____
- b His duty is to **organise** the sports carnival. _____
- c Lana's family likes to **dive** near the reef. _____
- d It takes a long time to **bake** bread. _____

Sometimes we make an **er** noun out of the noun the person owns or uses, e.g. a person who builds fences is a *fencer*.

- 3 Can you work out the **er** noun that comes from the words in **bold**?
(Remember: double the ending consonant before you add **er**, e.g. *set → setter*.)

- a China and Australia are in the coal **trade**. _____
- b Akubra is a firm that makes **hats**. _____
- c That cat is good at catching **rats**. _____
- d Julio plays the **drums**. _____
- e Heba's father lays **tiles** in houses. _____

Here's a tricky **er** noun: *lawyer*. A person whose work is understanding the law is a lawyer. Why is there a **y** in *lawyer*? Just try saying *lawer* aloud and you'll know why.

- 4 And now for some interesting **er** nouns.

- a A collection of knives, forks and spoons is called *cutlery*. What is a *cutler*? A cutler is a person who makes _____.
- b When we measure how deep water is we *plumb* its depths. What tradesperson looks after all the water pipes in our house?
A _____.





Read and learn.....

Think about what you are reading. When you get to the end ask yourself what you have learned. You will remember it clearly.

In Australia we can all expect to live long healthy lives in the twenty-first century. The fact that we are able to do so is due to the hard work of an **extraordinary** band of medical heroes.

We are no longer **paralysed** by polio because of the **vaccines** invented by Doctors Salk and Sabin sixty years ago. Every baby is now **vaccinated** against polio in the first year of life. We also do not die of blood poisoning as a result of an **infection** that has got into a cut or a scratch. Doctors Fleming and Florey discovered penicillin in the first half of the twentieth century. Penicillin began the era of germ-fighting **antibiotics**. Diseases like smallpox have been wiped out and previously fatal pneumonia can be cured—all because of antibiotics.

Vaccines and antibiotics have saved millions of lives. The doctors who gave us these life-saving medicines are the true heroes of our times.



Circle the meaning that best fits the words in **bold**.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | extraordinary | unusual | remarkable | special |
| 2 | paralysed | drunk | stiff | unable to move at all |
| 3 | vaccines | medicines | injections | preventive medicines |
| 4 | vaccinated | given a preventive medicine | needle | injection |
| 5 | infection | sickness | disease caused by germs | illness |
| 6 | antibiotics | germ-fighting medicines | antidotes | tonic |



Puzzle.....

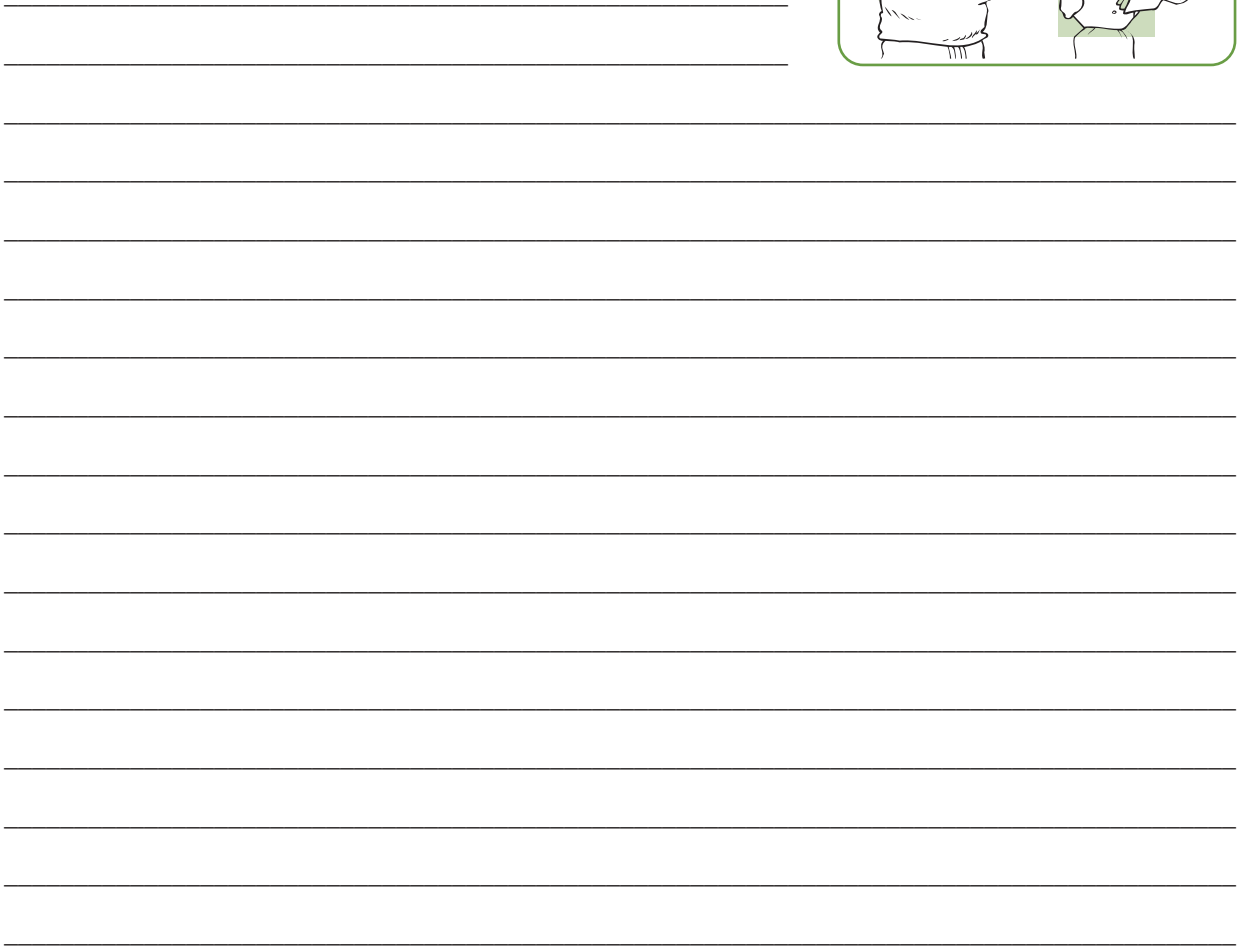
Shy little Mele knows exactly what she wants to be when she grows up and refuses to believe it is not possible. She wants:

- a long tail
- shining scales
- powerful wings
- a long snout with big nostrils for smoke
- four short strong legs with mighty claws
- a fire in her belly.

She will romp around the world bringing good luck to everyone. Draw and name what Mele wants to be, curled around the bottom and the side of the page. Don't forget the fire and the smoke.



- What would I like to be?
- What would I do in that position?
- What would be the best thing about it?
- What training would I need?
- Is it a trade or a profession?
- Is it easy to decide what you want to be?
- Who could you ask to find out more about this work?
- And of course: draft, edit, publish!



 A You give it a good fright.

8 Friends and neighbours

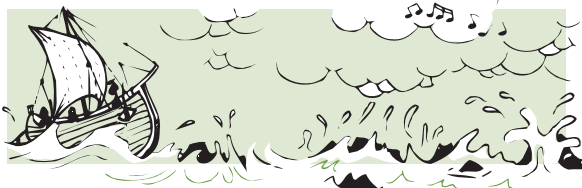


Quick fun

Do you know what
the first *siren* was?

An old Greek legend says that the first siren was a beautiful woman whose singing was so hauntingly sad it made sailors drive their ships onto rocks as they sought the source of the lovely voice.

How many community vehicles and buildings use sirens? Write the names of as many as you can.



Practise the **Topic spelling list** here.

[illegible]

Try the hard words
again.

[illegible]

Topic spelling list

friend
neighbour
garage
supermarket
customer
shopping
trolley
lawn
footpath
law

council
repair
recycle
mosque
church
hospital
library
station
police
court

Top tactic

When you spell a word out loud try writing it on your hand or desk with your finger as you spell.



The prefix **super-** in front of a word can mean it is either extra special, very large or above the normal, e.g. **supermarket** means 'a very large grocery shop'.

How many *super* words do you know?

- 1 _____ GLUE
- 2 _____ SONIC
- 3 _____ NATURAL
- 4 _____ STAR



Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 My aunt is a nurse in the casualty department of the local _____.
- 2 The railway _____ at the end of the main street was built in the nineteenth century.
- 3 Traditionally Christians begin their week by going to _____ on Sunday.
- 4 Muslims pray five times a day and go to _____ on Friday for community prayer.
- 5 You can buy everything from bananas to shoelaces in a _____.
- 6 I am going to the _____ to find out who invented the jet engine.
- 7 We must _____ paper if we are to save our forests.
- 8 In rural towns the local _____ is responsible for providing a water supply, as well as the usual services.
- 9 The Rao brothers, Lal and Adjit, _____ cars and bikes in their _____.
- 10 It is against the _____ to ride a bike without a helmet or without lights at night.



Word scramble

- 1 Which words from the **Topic spelling list** are scrambled in these boxes?

1

P	P	G
H	O	S
I	N	

2

T	O	O
P	F	H
A	T	

3

C	L
P	E
O	I

4

Y	T	R
O	E	L
L		

5

B	R	I
R	Y	
A	L	

6

L	E	C
Y	C	E
R		



Tricky words.....

Everyone has a word they always have trouble spelling. These are some of the common ones. Study them carefully. Then write them without looking back.

community	Say it aloud. Listen to the syllables: <i>com + mun + it + y</i> .	_____
February	Learn this silly sentence and you will never go wrong: <i>Fat Elephants Bang Red Umbrellas All Round You.</i>	_____
woollen	Just think three doubles and en: w, oo, ll and en.	_____

Now fill in each gap with one of the **Tricky words**.

_____ in Russia is very, very cold. Lakes and rivers are frozen. Snow and ice cover everything. People wear heavy _____ clothes under leather coats. Everyone in the _____, from the very old to the very young, wears _____ hats, gloves and scarves to keep out the cold.



Looking at ... nouns ending in *tion*

Many nouns end with **tion**. Some are simple words by themselves, e.g. **nation**. Others are verbs ending in **te** that drop the **e** and add **ion**, e.g. **relation** = **relate** - e + **ion**.

nation	relation	ration	election	action	creation
reaction	tradition	traction	carnation	diction	invention
mention	attention	station	concentration	caption	recreation

1 Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

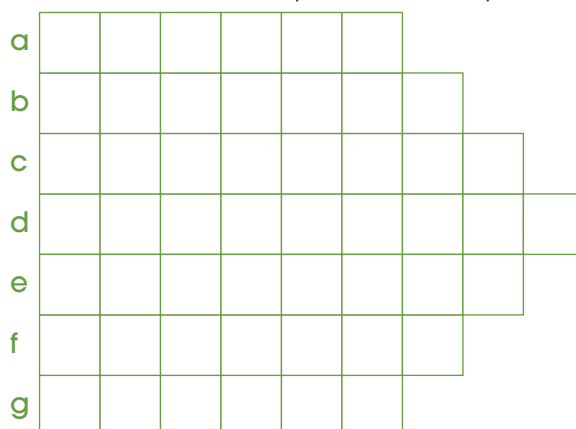
- China is a _____ of more than one billion people.
- Bushwalkers must _____ their water so that it will last all day.
- I could not understand him because his _____ was so poor.
- Television was the _____ of John Logie Baird.
- Our family plays football and netball for _____.

2 Choose a word from the box to name each picture.

- _____
- _____
- _____



3 Use the clues to complete the **tion** puzzle.



Clues

- Japan is one.
- Trains stop here.
- Tyres need this in mud.
- Teachers say: 'Pay _____.'
- A cousin or an uncle is one.
- Say something in passing.
- Standing up is an _____ and so is sitting down.

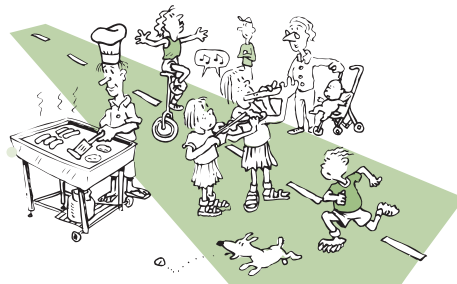
4 Circle the one that does not belong.

- TRADITION:** Christmas trees, Eid feasts, birthday presents, bicycles
- RELATIONS:** cousins, friends, grandparents, nieces, uncles, aunts
- INVENTION:** the light bulb, television, mouse trap, water, motor car



Proofreading

Can you correct the spelling mistakes in this student's class speech about his community?



Everyone in our street nose everyone else. Our neybour's on both sides are good friends. My sister likes skiping on the footparth with the girls from the house on our left, and I play cricket after scool down in the prak with the boys from the house on the right. Some of my relashons live across the road from me. My uncle is a doctor at the hostipal next door to the counsel and my cousins go to scool with me. In sumer everyone gets together on the weekend for a street party. The fathers cook, the children play and the mothers talk. We all love this tradishion in our street, especially when Wiki's father cooks all the food in his backyard in a hole in the ground filled with hot rocks called a *hangi*.



Vocabulary power

An **abstract noun** is the name of: • a feeling, e.g. *happiness* • something we learn, e.g. *science* • anything we can't see, hear, feel or touch but which we know is there, e.g. *attention*.

- Look at these words and circle the ones that are abstract nouns.

gladness house attention history bicycle fear

- Provide these adjectives with their abstract nouns. You might need to change the endings.

a content _____
 b amazed _____
 c anxious _____
 d responsible _____
 e sad _____
 f excited _____

- fear glee loneliness nervousness discipline

Write an abstract noun from the box to match these situations.

- a When we wish someone else was present. _____
 b What we feel before a test. _____
 c What a mouse in the presence of a cat feels. _____
 d The pleasure of little children given gifts unexpectedly. _____



Read and learn.....

Read this information text and take special note of the words in **bold**.

The local environment influences the life of all communities. Country towns are not like big cities. **Coastal** towns are very different to **inland** towns. By the sea people happily go barefoot, but people who live in **rural** areas would never do that for fear of being bitten by a snake. In the mountains people would freeze to death if they wore board shorts and T-shirts all the time.

Communities grow because people find a good way to make a living. The Barossa Valley in South Australia is **renowned** for its good grape-growers and **vintners**. The Canterbury Plains in New Zealand are rich, flat **grasslands** so people on the Plains have become known as a skilled sheep-farming community.

Different people bring different skills to their communities. Architects, artists, builders, writers, plumbers, gardeners, road workers, shopkeepers and doctors—they all contribute to the happiness and well-being of their communities.



Circle the explanation that best fits the words in **bold**.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | coastal | on the beach | on the coast | on a headland |
| 2 | inland | far away | away from the coast | over the mountains |
| 3 | rural | hilly | country | sandy |
| 4 | renowned | famous | special | notorious |
| 5 | vintners | vine growers | vinegar makers | wine makers |
| 6 | grasslands | lawns | paddocks | area of native grasses |



Puzzle.....

John lives next door to Mele Nau, who lives next door to Harry Chan. Their three houses all have paling (wooden) fences on all sides except the front. If John, Mele and Harry do not leave their own yards, how is it possible for the three of them to talk over the fence to each other at the same time?

Clue: Mele's house has a road on two sides of it. (You could draw a diagram of the three houses and fences on scrap paper to help you. Draw the paling fences in **red**. Mark X on the spot where John, Mele and Harry can talk to each other over their fences.)



You could talk about the following.

- Remember: draft, edit, publish.

[illegible]

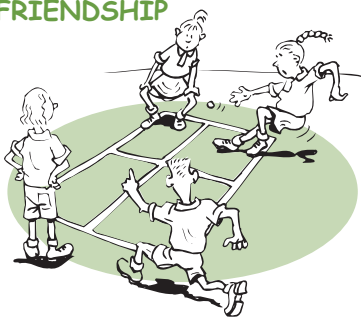
A You put it out, man!

9 Getting on with others



Quick fun...

How many words can you make out of the word FRIENDSHIP in five minutes? (If you can find 15 words, you will be doing well.)



Practise the **Topic spelling list** here.

[illegible]

Topic spelling list

companion
bully
teasing
sharing
discuss
fight
quarrel
conflict
listen
helpful

friendship
advice
thought
borrow
cooperate
anger
scared
worried
caring
kindness

Top tactic

Count each letter on your fingers as you spell. This helps you to remember silent letters and patterns like *thought*.



Now try the hard words again.

[illegible]

Adding **ship** to the end of common nouns is one way of making new abstract nouns.

Here are some **ship** words. Can you line-match them to their meanings?

- | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | mateship | having good sailing skills |
| 2 | workmanship | friendship |
| 3 | scholarship | having good horseriding skills |
| 4 | seamanship | having good trade skills |
| 5 | showmanship | having good entertainment skills |
| 6 | horsemanship | the quality of a scholar's work |



Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 Lote has been my closest _____ ever since we started school.
- 2 Cathy and Hahn had a silly _____ about who would be team captain.
- 3 _____ someone because they can't run fast is mean.
- 4 The _____ took little Kim's lunchbox and threw it in the bin.
- 5 Mark and Masito will _____ when they plant their class garden.
- 6 To hear is not the same as to _____. Listening takes effort.
- 7 The cyclist was _____ when the magpie swooped at his head.
- 8 Penny was _____ about being bullied until she told her teacher.
- 9 Josh _____ he had lost his jumper, but he had only left it on his desk.
- 10 _____, like honesty and bravery, is a virtue everyone admires.



Word scramble

These scrambled words match the meanings on the right. Write the correct spelling of each one beside the right meaning.

RATECOOPE	_____	work together
HGTHUO	_____	idea
WOIDERR	_____	anxious



Tricky words.....

- 1 The words **till** and **until** mean the same thing as in:
*I will wait **until** 3 o'clock. I will wait **till** 3 o'clock.*
 The trick is in the spelling. You will never forget the extra **l** in **till** if you learn and remember: **till** lolly-time (lolly will remind you of the extra **l**).
- 2 **advice** and **advise**
Advice is a noun. **Advise** is a verb. The easiest way to learn the difference between these two words is: **advice** is what I **give** and **advise** is what I **do**, e.g.
*Dad gave me some **advice** about fixing my bike.*
*Mum will **advise** me about what to wear to my sister's wedding.*

Circle the correct word in each pair of brackets.

- 1 I (**advise** / **advice**) you to take an umbrella today.
- 2 The bus waited (**til** / **till**) 4 o'clock for the team's game to finish.
- 3 Paul slept (**untill** / **until**) the sun was high in the sky.
- 4 John took his teacher's (**advice** / **advise**) and told the bully to stop his teasing because he didn't like it.



Looking at ... contractions

When we write we sometimes join two words together by dropping letters and adding an apostrophe, e.g. *is not* → *isn't*, *did not* → *didn't*, *cannot* → *can't*. These are called **contractions**.

- 1 Make one word from each of these pairs of words by putting an apostrophe in place of the letter(s) you drop.

a has not	_____	b are not	_____
c could not	_____	d would not	_____
e you are	_____	f is not	_____

- 2 Fill in the gaps by shortening the words in brackets with an apostrophe.

a (You are) _____ my friend.
 b She used to be a bully but she (is not) _____ any more.
 c William (should not) _____ be climbing that tree without a rope.
 d I (am) _____ catching this bus. (It is) _____ going my way.



Proofreading

Can you correct the spelling in this student's recount. Look for **Topic spelling list** words and words that should have apostrophes.

When I was in Year Three I was very worried about a bully who was older than me. One day I tripped over his bag and he said he was going to fite me. I ran to where a teacher could see me so I was safe, but the bully told me I wasnt getting away and that he would fight me anyway. Every day he pushed me in anga and said he hadn't forgotten the fite. At last I told my teacher who lissened carefully and gave me good advise.

I went and found the bully and told him, 'I am sorry I fell on your bag but I am not going to fight you and I want you to stop threatening me.' The bully was surprised that I wasn't scard any more. When he saw I was brave enough to stand up to him, he said, 'Well, okay then, we'll forget about it' and he went away.





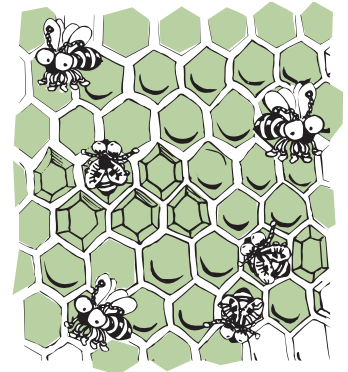
Vocabulary power.....

Homophones are very common in our language.

- 1 Circle the correct homophone on each line.
 - a Bullies don't pick on people they (*hear* / *here*) speak up for themselves.
 - b Swans nest in the (*reeds* / *reads*) in the bend of the river below our school.
 - c We learned in Science that (*lead* / *led*) is a very heavy metal.
 - d I collect the (*male* / *mail*) from the letterbox when I get home.
 - e Queen Elizabeth (*reigns* / *rains*) in England.
 - f We go fishing off the (*pier* / *peer*).

◆ **Q What do bees do with their honey?**

◆ **A They cell it.**



Your and **you're** are homophones that often confuse students. *Your* means you own something, e.g. *your hat, your book, your good name*. *You're* is a contraction of *You are*.

- 2 Circle the correct homophone in the brackets.
 - a May I borrow (*your* / *you're*) coloured pencils, please?
 - b If (*your* / *you're*) interested, we will look at this under the microscope.
 - c '(*You're* / *Your*) a brave boy for protecting (*you're* / *your*) little brother from the bully,' Said's father told him.
 - d Why did you have that silly quarrel over who could ride (*your* / *you're*) bike first?
- 3 Do these sentences use the correct *your* or *you're*? Write RIGHT or WRONG on the line next to them. (Did you see the other pair of homophones in the instruction?)
 - a Your going to sit next to me during assembly. _____
 - b Your work is much neater than mine. _____
 - c Where do you think you're going? _____
 - d You're uncle is my Dad's workmate. _____
 - e Will you please lend me your spare black pencil? _____

◆ **Q What is the difference between a boxer and a man with a cold?**

◆ **A One knows his blows and the other blows his nose.**



Read and learn.....

Serious information texts can be complicated. Reading out loud can help you to understand them. Give it a go.

Wars grow out of quarrels or conflicts between countries. They can last for many years and cause terrible **hardships** for people caught up in them. Wars always come to an end at last and a peace agreement is signed between the **warring** nations.

People in a quarrel have to sit down and discuss what has happened and how they are going to settle their disagreement. **Similarly**, leaders of countries have to sit down with each other to settle the **dispute** that caused them to go to war. The peace treaty that was signed in Versailles, France in 1918 ended the Great War of 1914–18.

The friendship that exists between Australia and New Zealand was born in that war at Gallipoli. There, on the beaches below the Turkish cliffs, Australians and New Zealanders fought a heroic battle against **insurmountable** odds to establish a tradition of friendship and cooperation that lasts to this day.

Circle the explanation that best fits the words in **bold**.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | hardships | problems | difficulties | injury, hunger and cold |
| 2 | warring | arguing | talking | fighting |
| 3 | similarly | in the same way | simply | that way |
| 4 | dispute | problem | conflict | discussion |
| 5 | insurmountable | unbeatable | complicated | dangerous |



Puzzle.....

There are 20 words from this unit in the wordsearch. See if you can find them all.

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



Write an explanation of how Hannah and Richard might be able to resolve their disagreement. Think about words like *sharing* and *cooperation*.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

10 Who's in charge?



Quick fun.....!

Write these place words in order, from smallest to largest.

national global state local



Practise the **Topic spelling list** here.

[illegible]

Topic spelling list

local
elect
vote
choice
rates
state
damage
raise
electricity
lighting

government
represent
mayor
planning
design
health
engineer
supply
warning
inform

Top tactic

If you can't decide how to spell a word, write down all the ways you think the word is spelt and you will quickly pick the right one.



The letter **g** can be a hard **g** sound as in **goat**.
It can also be a **j** sound as in **giant**.

- Write the **Topic spelling list** word beginning with a hard **g** sound. _____
- What sound does the letter **g** represent in the words *damage* and *engineer*? Circle the correct answer.
hard **g** J Sound
- Arrange these words under the right headings.

fragrant	progress	large	rage	energy
grasp	guest	gauge	gymnast	gigantic

Soft g

Hard g

Both *g* sounds

Now try the hard words again.

[illegible]



Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 At an election we _____ for the person who will do the best job for the community.
- 2 The person who wins the most votes is elected to _____ us in government.
- 3 The people who are elected form the local _____ of our community.
- 4 Local government must make sure people have a clean water _____.
- 5 _____ how and where the town should grow is the work of a town planner.
- 6 An _____ designs roads, bridges and water systems.
- 7 When there is very little rain, councils will _____ people about how often they can water their gardens.
- 8 Street _____ makes the streets safe for walkers at night.
- 9 New South Wales is a _____ of Australia.
- 10 The _____ is the head of the councillors in local government.



Word scramble

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 AGEDAM _____ | 2 OICECH _____ |
| 3 NINGWAR _____ | 4 HHEALT _____ |
| 5 SATER _____ | 6 LECTRIYECIT _____ |



Tricky words.....

Say the words out loud. Then write them without looking back.

- government** This is just a small verb, *govern*, with a bit added to its end.
Listen to the two parts: *govern + ment*.
Now write it. _____
- represent** Break up the syllables: *rep + re + sent*.
Spell each syllable, then say the word.
Now write it. _____

Use these two **Tricky words** to fill in the gaps.

In Australia there are five state _____s and two Territory
_____. Every member of every
_____ must _____ the needs of the
people who elected him or her.



Looking at ... *ight* spellings

The spelling pattern *ight* is very useful to learn. It spells the same sound as *ite*, e.g. *lighting*, *tightly* and *fright*.

- 1 Do you know the *ight* words that match these meanings? Write them in the spaces provided.

a Nocturnal hours.

b Vision.

c A difficult position to be in. P

d The Great Australian is on the southern coast of Australia.

e Strength.

- 2 What *ight* word names a group of 14 days?

- 3 What do we call electricity that flashes during a storm?



Proofreading.....

Can you correct the spelling in this student's writing?

On Saturday my family went to voat. Our old counsel had used up its four years and now everyone had to elekt a new counsil to look after our town. I asked Mum who she was going to voate for and she said she'd vote for the person who would do something about recycling steel cans. I like to eat lots of baked beans so we have lots of steel cans in our bin and they can damige the enviroment. Dad said he'd vote for the person who would get footparths laid in our street.

I can't wait to be 18 so I can vote. I want the counsel to bild a skateboard park.





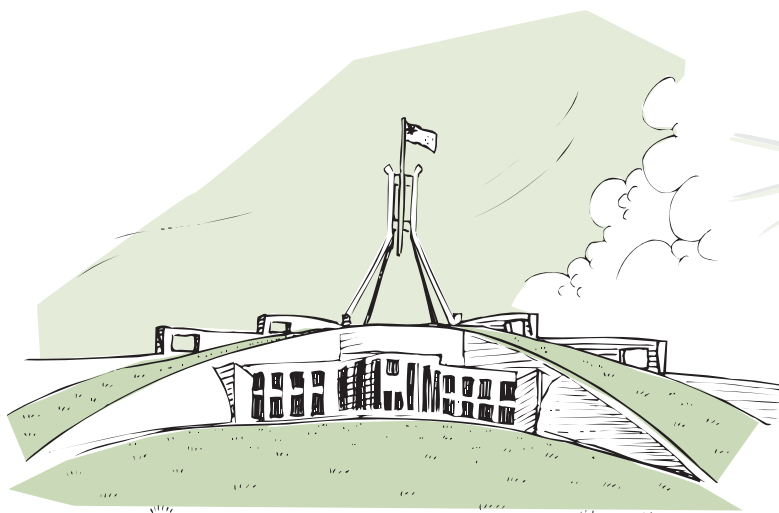
Vocabulary power.....

We can make new words out of words we already use. We call the word we already use the **root word**. We can add syllables to the beginning or end of a root word. These added syllables make the root word into a new word, e.g. the verb *govern* is a root word.

By adding front syllables (**prefixes**) or end syllables (**suffixes**) we can make new words, e.g. *governor*, *government*, *governmental*, *governing*.

You already know some suffixes, e.g. **-tion**, **-ship**, **-ing**. Two more suffixes are **-ful** and **-ly**, e.g. *hopeful*, *quickly*.

- 1 Make adjectives from the root word nouns by adding **ful**.
a truth _____ b harm _____ c hurt _____
- 2 Remembering the rule about changing **y** to **i** before adding any other letters, add **ful** to these root word nouns.
a duty _____ b pity _____ c beauty _____
- 3 Make adverbs from the root word adjectives by adding **ly**.
a slow _____ b narrow _____
c comical _____ d musical _____
e chemical _____ f short _____
- 4 Remembering the **y** → **i** rule, add **ly** to these words.
a hungry _____ b sleepy _____
c happy _____ d windy _____
e busy _____ f clumsy _____
- 5 If an adjective ends in **ic**, e.g. *dramatic*, the **ly** becomes **ally** so we can say the word easily, e.g. *dramatic* → *dramatically*. Following this pattern, change these words to **ly** adverbs.
a frantic _____ b hectic _____
c romantic _____ d rhythmic _____



Q What's so great about working in a watch factory?



A All you have to do is stand around all day.



Read and learn.....

Read this information text out loud to find out how your community is governed.

A community's local council provides the services needed by the **residents**. It repairs the streets and keeps them clean. It looks after recycling and takes away our rubbish. It **provides** street lighting and parking for cars. It **maintains** the football fields, cricket pitches, parks and public gardens for the use and pleasure of everyone. Many councils even provide a swimming pool and a skate park for children.

Council elections are held every four years. Everyone over the age of eighteen and resident in the town must vote. Once elected the new **councillors** will look after the needs of the town for the next four years. The councillors elect a mayor from among their number. The mayor is the head of the council and its **spokesperson**.

Local government councils must work for the good of the whole community, not just for one particular group of people. The needs of **frail**, elderly people, of **immigrants**, of disabled people and of small children must all be considered when council provides any new service to the community.



Circle the explanations that best fit the words in **bold**.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | residents | people living in the community | house | dwelling place |
| 2 | provides | gives | paints regularly | builds, supplies and looks after |
| 3 | maintains | pays for | keeps in good repair | fences |
| 4 | councillors | advisers | managers | elected members of council |
| 5 | spokesperson | loudest councillor | chairperson of council meetings | one who speaks on behalf of all councillors |
| 6 | frail | having little strength | breakable | thin |
| 7 | immigrants | returning travellers | newcomers | newcomers from overseas |



Puzzle.....

Bus drivers are part of our school community. Read this account of a bus driver's journey. Think carefully about what you read. Do you know the answer to the question that follows?

You were the bus driver. On the daily Yellow Creek journey yesterday four people got on at the first stop. At the second stop eight got on and one got off. At the third stop two people got off. Finally, at the fourth stop everyone got off.

The question is: what colour were the bus driver's eyes?



You could explain:

- Remember: draft, edit, publish.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1 Circle the one that is not a machine.

A vibrant, cartoon-style illustration of various construction vehicles. In the foreground, a green bulldozer with a large blade is on the left, and a green cement mixer truck is in the center. To the right, a green tractor with large rear wheels and a smaller front wheel is visible. In the background, a yellow crane with a long lattice boom is positioned. The vehicles are rendered in a playful, hand-drawn style with bright colors and simple outlines. The background is white with a pattern of light green circles.

2 fan motor oil gears

An object is only a machine if it has a _____



engine
motor
gears
steam
wheel
coach
axle
propel
machine
copier

mechanic
crane
tractor
mixer
cement
whirring
dishwasher
television
bulldozer
refrigerator

Write groups of like words on cards, e.g. *engine, motor, machine*. Use a different colour for each group. Learn one colour a day. By the end of the week you'll know them all.

Practise the **Topic spelling list** here.

Now try the hard words again.

The letters *ine* make three distinct sounds:

- **een**, e.g. *vaccine*
- long **ine**, e.g. *define*
- **n**, e.g. *imagine*.

refine trampoline jasmine divine magazine

1 What words from the box make these sounds?

 a_n

b een

2 Can you complete these *ine* words?

a Chemical used in swimming pools. CH ____ _INE

b Keep apart till end of illness. QU _____ INE _____



Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 A washing _____ is necessary for a family to wash their clothes.
- 2 Most cars have a petrol-driven _____.
- 3 We mix cement in a cement _____.
- 4 A shovel is for moving small heaps of earth but a _____ can move mountains.
- 5 In the old days people travelled by horse and _____.
- 6 Farmers use a _____ today instead of a work horse.
- 7 Alice's bike has ten _____ so she can even ride up hills without puffing.
- 8 The driver of a _____ on a building site spends the day high up in the air.
- 9 A leafblower is used to _____ leaves ahead of it into a pile.
- 10 The _____ is the machine in our house that informs and entertains us.



Word scramble

Which words from the **Topic spelling list** are scrambled below?

- 1 INEACHM _____
- 2 GINEEN _____
- 3 REAGS _____
- 4 LAXE _____
- 5 I'm a CHMEANCI _____ and I love mucking about with TOMOR _____ cars and OOTRM _____ bikes in my shed.
- 6 VEETISOLNI _____ can PPRLEO _____ a viewer into another world.



Tricky words.....

Remember: big words are only little syllables joined together.

Study these words and tips. Then write the words twice without looking back.

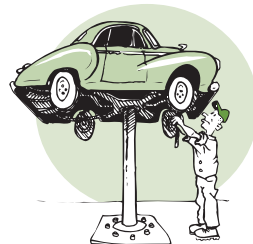
mechanic Underline the silent **h** then say each syllable clearly: *me + chan + ic*.

mechanical Just add *al*. _____

mechanically Just add one more syllable, *ly*. _____

Fill in the gaps with the **Tricky words**.

Mr Kovacic is a _____. The most important thing in his garage is the _____ hoist which raises cars high enough for him to work underneath while he is standing up. Anton Kovacic, like his father, is _____ minded. He can already change spark plugs in cars and he wants to be a _____ when he is older.



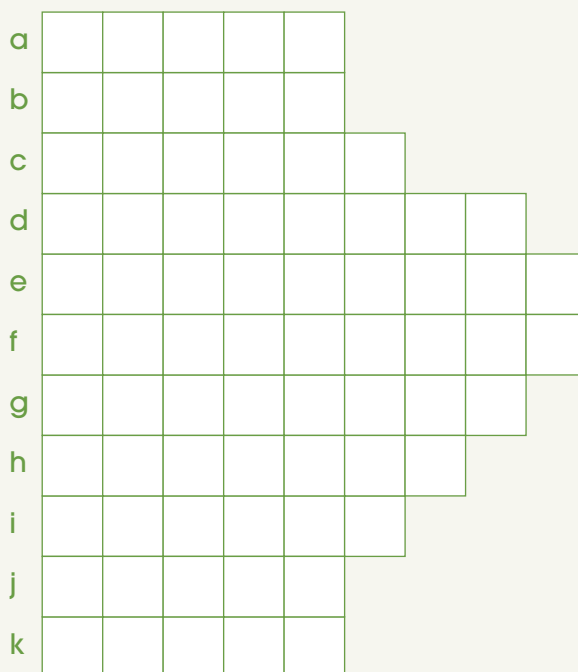


Looking at ... **er** end-sound spelt **or**

Most words with the short **er** end-sound are spelt with **er**, e.g. *corner*, *chapter*, *driver*, but some are spelt with **or**, e.g. *captor*, *collector*, *actor*.

horror	conductor	minor	rotor	rector	traitor	mentor
debtor	spectator	sector	motor	major	doctor	creator
terror	sailor	sculptor	sponsor	tenor	director	visor

- 1 The answers to the following puzzle are in the box of **or** words.



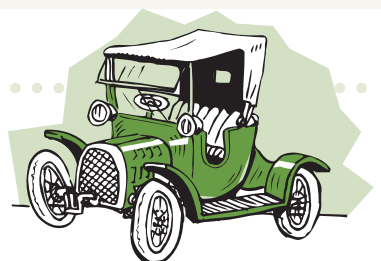
Clues

- a $\frac{3}{4}$ is the ____ part of a whole.
- b A helicopter's spinning blade.
- c I work at sea.
- d I carve statues in stone.
- e I watch and cheer sportspeople.
- f I keep the band playing in time.
- g One who directs film-making.
- h I support sportspeople financially.
- i One who owes money.
- j Keeps sun and dust out of eyes.
- k $\frac{1}{4}$ is the ____ part of a whole.



Proofreading

Can you correct this student's mistakes in her account about driving the first motor cars. **Hint:** check the **Topic spelling list** words and **or** words.



The mootr car was only invented just over a centry ago. Its engine did not start with a key inside the car. Someone had to start it with a crank handle at the front of the car. When it got going it did not sound like a modern car with a quietly wherring motor, but more like a tracter. It went *putt putt* as it was traveling along. For a long time it only had fowerd geers, so it had to turn in a circle to change direction. In the early days there were no meckanics. Drivers not only had to change the tyres on the weels themselves, they also had to fix the moters if they broke down.



Vocabulary power.....

Prefixes are letters **added to the beginning** of words to give them meaning. Three common prefixes are *bi-*, *tri-*, and *quad-*, which mean 'one', 'two' and 'three'. A *bicycle* has two wheels, a *tricycle* has three wheels and a *quad* bike has ...? You guessed it! Four wheels.

bisect	triangle	quads	biped	tripod
quadrangle	tricolour	triceratops	quadrilateral	

1 Can you name the following, using words from the box of prefixed words?

- a a three-sided shape _____
- b a four-sided shape _____
- c cut a line into two equal parts _____
- d a dinosaur with three horns _____
- e four babies, same age, same mother _____
- f ground with buildings on four sides _____

2 Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's plane, the *Southern Cross*, had three motors. Can you guess what a plane like that was called? It was called a ____ motor.



Read and learn.....

When you come across a new word, write it down and learn to spell it. If it is an interesting word, write it in a notebook so you can use it when you write a story.

The words in **bold** are words you may not know. Underline any other words that you have not seen before.



The invention of the printing press began one of the most significant changes in human history. Until then only a very few people had ever seen a book and only the wealthy learned to read. Books were written by hand in ink by **monks** in **abbeys** all over Europe. Copies of each book had to be handwritten too, so books were very **precious** and were kept locked up in libraries in castles and abbeys.

When Johannes Gutenberg in Germany invented the first printing press around 1450, it was **operated** by hand. Printing stayed a **manual** activity for the next 550 years. Even though Gutenberg's press was slow by today's standards, it was **lightning fast** compared to handwriting, so books began to appear in great numbers and people began to learn about the world outside their villages at last.

- 1 Circle the answer that is the best explanation of the words in **bold** as they occur in the text.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| a monks | teachers | priests | hermits |
| b abbeys | churches | homes of monks | schools |
| c precious | beautiful | rare | to be treasured |
| d operated | worked | wound up | used |
| e manual | book | instruction book | worked by hand |
| f lightning fast | quick | speedy | very, very fast |

- 2 Arrange these in order of size, from smallest to largest.
CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE, METROPOLIS

- 3 If **manual** describes something done with the hands, what words do we use to describe activity by other parts of the body? Use the clues to find the words.

- a What grows in the waters of the Great Barrier Reef? Cross off the first letter and write the remaining letters on the line.
Anything to do with the **mouth** is _____.
- b Nasty AI has seven letters altogether. Cut out the fourth and fifth and write the remaining letters on the line.
Anything to do with the **nose** is _____.
- c Where we live is our _____ area. Replace the first letter with the letter **v** and write the new word on the line below.
Anything to do with the **voice** is _____.
- d Write the first two letters of your mother's sister's title. Then write the first two letters naming a large mouse-like rodent. Finish with the first letter of the antonym of *tight*.
Now write the word you have made on the line.
Anything to do with the **ear** and **hearing** is _____.



Puzzle

bathysphere

space shuttle

dirigible

Using your dictionary, find out what these machines are, then group them in the table below according to where they operate.

Choose the correct name for the operator of each from the box below. Write the names on the last line of the table. Your family will be able to help you here.

Sea	Space	Air

astronaut

astronomer

pilot

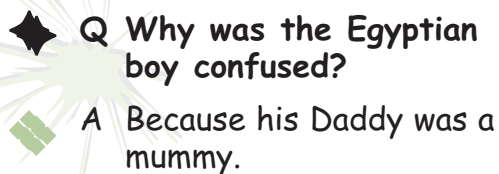
flier

oceanographer

diver



- where you were and what happened
- how the car was fixed
- how long it took and what you did while waiting
- whether road service or a tow truck was needed
- how everyone felt after you were back on the road.

[illegible]

12



Use your dictionary to find out.

- ### 3 logger



—

→



highway
tanker
flight
tower
control
controller
contain
helicopter
truck
freight

A good idea is to group together words with the same root. It cuts the learning in half, e.g. *control*, *controller*.



- d aeroplane acrobatics AERO

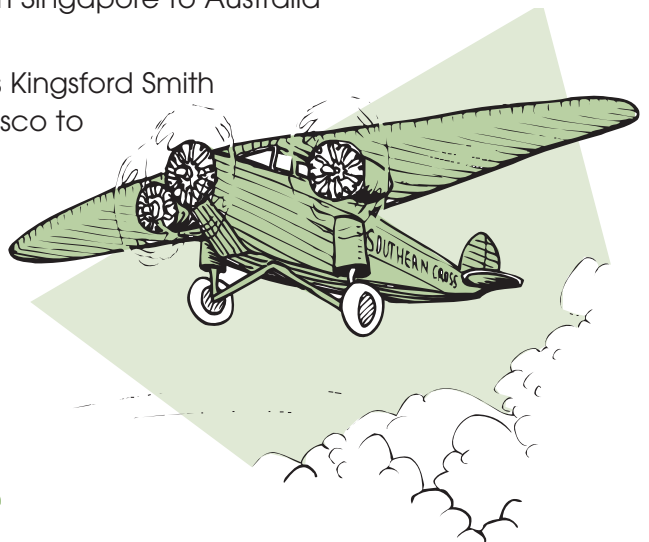
[illegible]



Fill in the gaps.....

Fill in the gaps with words from the **Topic spelling list**.

- 1 Just as every boy and girl is a human being, so every boat is a _____.
- 2 A plane _____ between New Zealand and the United States crosses the International Date Line.
- 3 Advice from the control _____ guides planes in to land safely.
- 4 Container ships carry _____ and goods trains carry _____.
- 5 The job of an air traffic _____ is very stressful.
- 6 A _____ can take off and land in a small area.
- 7 Interstate trucks travel the _____ between Melbourne and Sydney every day.
- 8 The captain of a fishing _____ in the Southern Ocean can be away from home for days at a time.
- 9 Oil _____s carry oil from Singapore to Australia and New Zealand.
- 10 The _____ that Charles Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm flew from San Francisco to Brisbane in 1928 was called the *Southern Cross*.



Word scramble

Complete the horizontal grids by unscrambling the **Topic spelling list** words from the grids above them.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <p>1 L L O E N T R R O C</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>2 E G H F I R T</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>3 S S L E V E</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>4 R A G O C</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>5 O A R E E L A P N</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>6 W A R T L E R</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>7 H Y I G W A H</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>8 W O T E R</p> <p>_____</p> |



Tricky words



Learn these tips. Then write the words and you'll never forget them.

transport	Think trans = 'across' and port = 'carry'.	_____
transportable	Simply add able to <i>transport</i> .	_____
transportation	Break into four syllables: <i>trans + port + a + tion</i> .	_____
distribute	Story: dis and trib own a ute .	_____
distribution	Story: dis and trib tip out e and pick up ion .	_____

Fill in the gaps with the five **Tricky words**.

Trucks _____ green bananas. They are not _____ when they are ripe because they would arrive rotten. If floods cut the highways and interfere with the fast _____ of even green bananas they will also arrive rotten. When the green bananas arrive in big city markets, supermarkets buy them and _____ them to their stores all around the state. The _____ must take place immediately, otherwise bananas that left Queensland green will land on the shelves spotted and mushy.



Looking at ... **er** sound spelt **ir** and **ur**

Only a few words which have the **er** sound are spelt with **ir** but those words are usually common words, e.g. *slir*, *dlirt*, *shirt*. The **er** sound is also spelt **ur**, but not very often, e.g. *fur*, *further*, *lurk*.

Saturday	pursue	fur	survey	lurch	whirr	firm
urgent	church	spurt	lurk	purse	shirt	first
hurdle	surge	curl	blur	furl	whirl	thirst
curt	slur	hurl	hurt	twirl	stir	squirt

Find the **ir** or **ur** word in the box that will fill in the gaps below.

- 1
 - a Smith and Jones Transport is a trucking _____.
 - b Baby William has a _____ on the top of his head.
 - c Christians go to _____ on Sundays and Muslims go to the mosque on Fridays.
 - d The Principal asked Rosa to lower and _____ the flag at the end of the school day.
 - e The explorers Burke and Wills died of _____ in the South Australian desert in 1861.
- 2 Find an **ir** or **ur** word to match these clues.

a What helicopter rotors do. _____	b A short sharp spray of liquid. _____
c To chase someone. _____	d Cats and rabbits have it. _____
e Throw hard and far. _____	



Proofreading.....

Can you correct the mistakes in this student's description of a train ride? Look for words from all the units so far.

Last weekend we all went to the Blue Mountains to see the famous Zig Zag Railway. It was bilt to go down the mountans to the

planes on the other side. Because the drop to the plains is so steap, this was a real problem for the enginears. In the end the railway traveled backwards and forwards across the face of the mountains like the letter z.

We all rode the steam engin down the Zig Zag Railway to the bottom, through the bush and across beutiful stone bridges called viaducts. At the end our white school shurts were covered with soot because we leaned out the windows and smoke from the funnel blew all over us.



Vocabulary power.....

Two more common **prefixes** are **pre-** and **anti-**.

pre means 'before', e.g. **predate** means 'happening before a certain date'.

anti means 'being against or opposing something', e.g. **anti-whaling** means 'do not agree with the hunting of whales'.

1 Can you join these **anti** words to their meanings on the right?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| a antivenene | able to attack aircraft |
| b antidote | treats venomous snake or spider bites |
| c anti-aircraft | germ-fighting cell made in the body |
| d antibody | a cure for a poison |

2 Can you match these meanings to their **pre** words on the right?

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a see a film or exhibition before others | prepay |
| b go in front of or ahead of | preview |
| c tell what will happen in the future | precede |
| d pay in advance | predict |



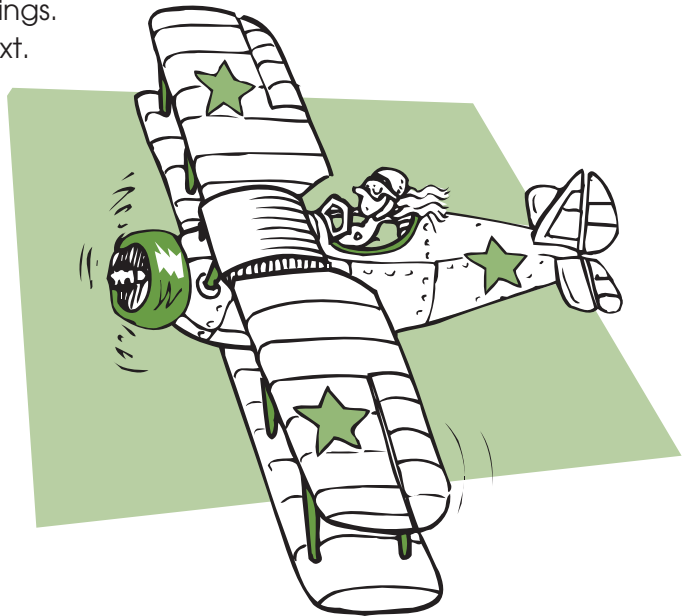
Read and learn.....

Read the text carefully. Then write the meanings of the words in **bold** on the lines provided. Use your dictionary to help you.

The earliest aeroplanes were **fragile** machines. Made of only cloth stretched over a light wooden frame and stiffened with wire, these flimsy aircraft still managed to fly to great heights and survive rain and wind storms with seeming ease.

In the early days of flight, planes were usually **biplanes**, their wings being linked by a series of **triangular** wooden **struts** for extra strength. One of the most famous biplanes was the English *Sopwith Camel* that saw service in the First World War. In that war the great German air ace, Manfred von Richthofen, known as the Red Baron, flew a bright red *Fokker triplane*.

- 1 fragile _____
- 2 biplanes _____
- 3 triangular _____
- 4 struts _____
- 5 triplane _____
- 6 The word *service* has many meanings.
Circle the meaning it has in this text.
 - a helping others
 - b working for someone
 - c employed in war



Puzzle.....

Train, boat or plane? Do you know what these are? Use the Internet or an encyclopedia to help you research.

- 1 the *Ghan* _____
- 2 the *Titanic* _____
- 3 the *Spitfire* _____
- 4 the *Indian Pacific* _____



- who invited you and why
- what time of day you went for the ride
- the shape and colour of the balloon
- who was in charge of the flight
- how the balloon worked
- what you saw and heard on the flight
- how you felt up in the air and back on the ground.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

7 When I grow up (pages 39–44)

Quick fun (page 39)

- 1 camel
- 2 a They are spelt the same in reverse.
b Suggested answer: pup, mum, dad

Topic spelling list (page 39)

- 1 progress
- 2 confession

Fill in the gaps (page 40)

- 1 change
- 2 assist
- 3 trade, profession
- 4 lifesaver
- 5 challenge
- 6 ambition
- 7 training, exciting
- 8 outdoor, indoor
- 9 business
- 10 progress

Word scramble (page 40)

- 1 LIFESAVER, STAGE, TRADE
- 2 EXCITING, FURTHER, TRAINING

Tricky words (page 40)

- 1 principal
- 2 Principal
- 3 principle

Looking at ... plurals: words ending in x and o (page 41)

- 1 a faxes b potatoes c tomatoes d foxes
- 2 a boxes b tomatoes c heroes d echoes
e torpedoes
- 3 a matches b volcanoes c churches
d lasses e watches f rashes g heroes

Proofreading (page 41)

wishes, change, colour, lifesaver, heroes, colour, business, challenges, lifesaver

Vocabulary power (page 42)

- 1 a repairer b painter c skier d builder e flier
- 2 a carver b organiser c diver d baker
- 3 a trader b hatter c ratter d drummer
e tiler
- 4 a cutlery b plumber

Read and learn (page 43)

- 1 remarkable
- 2 unable to move at all
- 3 preventive medicines
- 4 given a preventive medicine
- 5 disease caused by germs
- 6 germ-fighting medicines

Puzzle (page 43)

a dragon

8 Friends and neighbours (pages 45–50)

Quick fun (page 45)

ambulance, police car, fire engine, fire brigade station

Topic spelling list (page 45)

- 1 SUPERGLUE
- 2 SUPERSONIC
- 3 SUPERNATURAL
- 4 SUPERSTAR

Fill in the gaps (page 46)

- 1 hospital
- 2 station
- 3 church
- 4 mosque
- 5 supermarket
- 6 library
- 7 recycle
- 8 council
- 9 repair, garage
- 10 law

Word scramble (page 46)

- 1 SHOPPING
- 2 FOOTPATH
- 3 POLICE
- 4 TROLLEY
- 5 LIBRARY
- 6 RECYCLE

Tricky words (page 46)

February, woollen, community, woollen

Looking at ... nouns ending in *tion* (page 47)

- 1 a nation b ration c diction d invention e recreation
2 a carnation b concentration c election

3

N	A	T	I	O	N				
S	T	A	T	I	O	N			
T	R	A	C	T	I	O	N		
A	T	T	E	N	T	I	O	N	
R	E	L	A	T	I	O	N		
M	E	N	T	I	O	N			
A	C	T	I	O	N				

- 4 a bicycles b friends c water

Proofreading (page 48)

knows, neighbours, skipping, footpath, school, park, relations, hospital, council, school, summer, tradition.

Vocabulary power (page 48)

- 1 gladness, attention, history, fear
2 a contentment b amazement c anxiety d responsibility e sadness f excitement
3 a loneliness b nervousness c fear d glee

Read and learn (page 49)

- 1 on the coast 2 away from the coast
3 country 4 famous 5 wine makers
6 area of native grasses

Puzzle (page 49)

Harry and Mele share a common side fence. Both their back fences together form John's side fence so if Harry and Mele stand at the far end of their common side fence they will be at John's side fence where they can all talk together.

9 Getting on with others (pages 51–56)

Quick fun (page 51)

FRIEND, SHIP, FISH, HIP, DISH, PIE, PINE, DRIES, FRIES, END, SHIED, SHED, PEN, DINE, FIRED, FRIED, DEN, DIP, NIP, RIP, FEND, FED, RED, SIR, SIP

Topic spelling list (page 51)

- 1 friendship 2 having good trade skills
3 the quality of a scholar's work
4 having good sailing skills
5 having good entertainment skills
6 having good horseriding skills

Fill in the gaps (page 52)

- 1 friend 2 quarrel 3 Teasing 4 bully
5 cooperate 6 listen 7 scared/worried
8 worried/scared 9 thought 10 Kindness

Word scramble (page 52)

COOPERATE: work together
THOUGHT: idea
WORRIED: anxious

Tricky words (page 52)

- 1 advise 2 till 3 until 4 advice

Looking at ... contractions (page 53)

- 1 a hasn't b aren't c couldn't d wouldn't e you're f isn't
2 a You're b isn't c shouldn't d I'm, It's

Proofreading (page 53)

worried, fight, wasn't, anger, fight, listened, advice, scared

Vocabulary power (page 54)

- 1 a hear b reeds c lead d mail e reigns f pier
2 a your b you're c You're, your d your
3 a WRONG b RIGHT c RIGHT d WRONG e RIGHT

Read and learn (page 55)

- 1 injury, hunger and cold 2 fighting
3 in the same way 4 conflict 5 unbeatable

Puzzle

(page 55)

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

10 Who's in charge? (pages 57–62)

Quick fun

(page 57)

local state national global

Topic spelling list

(page 57)

- 1 government 2 soft **g**
 3 Soft **g**: large, rage, energy, gymnast
 Hard **g**: fragrant, progress, grasp, guest
 Both **g** sounds: gauge, gigantic

Fill in the gaps

(page 58)

- 1 vote 2 represent 3 council 4 supply
 5 Planning 6 engineer 7 inform 8 lighting
 9 state 10 mayor

Word scramble

(page 58)

- 1 DAMAGE 2 CHOICE 3 WARNING 4 HEALTH
 5 RATES 6 ELECTRICITY

Tricky words

(page 58)

governments, governments, government,
 represent

Looking at ... *ight* spellings

(page 59)

- 1 a night b sight c plight d Bight e might
 2 fortnight
 3 lightning

Proofreading

(page 59)

vote, council, elect, council, vote, recycling,
 damage, environment, footpaths, council, build

Vocabulary power

(page 60)

- 1 a truthful b harmful c hurtful

- 2 a dutiful b pitiful c beautiful

- 3 a slowly b narrowly c comically
 d musically e chemically f shortly

- 4 a hungrily b sleepily c happily d windily
 e busily f clumsily

- 5 a frantically b hectically c romantically
 d rhythmically

Read and learn

(page 61)

- 1 people living in the community
 2 builds, supplies and looks after
 3 keeps in good repair
 4 elected members of council
 5 one who speaks on behalf of all
 councillors
 6 having little strength
 7 newcomers from overseas

Puzzle

(page 61)

The same colour as yours. You were the bus
 driver.

11 Marvellous machines

(pages 63–68)

Quick fun

(page 63)

- 1 hammer 2 motor

Topic spelling list

(page 63)

- 1 a jasmine b trampoline, magazine
 2 a CHLORINE b QUARANTINE

Fill in the gaps (page 64)

1 machine 2 engine 3 mixer 4 bulldozer
5 coach 6 tractor 7 gears 8 crane
9 propel 10 television

Word scramble (page 64)

1 MACHINE 2 ENGINE 3 GEARS 4 AXLE
5 MECHANIC, MOTOR, MOTOR
6 TELEVISION, PROPEL

Tricky words (page 64)

mechanic, mechanical, mechanically, mechanic

Looking at ... *er* end-sound spelt *or* (page 65)

M	A	J	O	R					
R	O	T	O	R					
S	A	I	L	O	R				
S	C	U	L	P	T	O	R		
S	P	E	C	T	A	T	O	R	
C	O	N	D	U	C	T	O	R	
D	I	R	E	C	T	O	R		
S	P	O	N	S	O	R			
D	E	B	T	O	R				
V	I	S	O	R					
M	I	N	O	R					

Proofreading (page 65)

motor, century, engine, whirring, tractor,
travelling, forward, gears, mechanics, wheels,
motors

Vocabulary power (page 66)

- 1 a triangle b quadrilateral c bisect
d triceratops e quads f quadrangle
2 trimotor

Read and learn (pages 66–67)

- 1 a priests b homes of monks
c to be treasured d worked
e worked by hand f very, very fast
2 VILLAGE, TOWN, CITY, METROPOLIS
3 a oral b nasal c vocal d aural

Puzzle (page 67)

Sea	Space	Air
bathysphere	space shuttle	dirigible
oceanographer	astronaut	pilot

12 Trains, boats and planes (pages 69–74)

Quick fun (page 69)

1 air 2 sea 3 sea

A road train is so named because it is a group of trucks connected like a train but travelling on the road.

Topic spelling list (page 69)

- 1 a AERODROME b AEROSOL
c AERONAUTICS d AEROBATICS
2 trawler

Fill in the gaps (page 70)

- 1 vessel 2 flight 3 tower 4 cargo, freight
5 controller 6 helicopter 7 highway 8 trawler
9 tanker 10 aeroplane

Word scramble (page 70)

- 1 CONTROLLER 2 FREIGHT 3 VESSEL 4 CARGO
5 AEROPLANE 6 TRAWLER 7 HIGHWAY 8 TOWER

Tricky words (page 71)

transport, transportable, transport, distribute,
distribution

Looking at ... *er* sound spelt *ir* and *ur* (page 71)

- 1 a firm b curl c church d furl e thirst
2 a whirl b squirt c pursue d fur e hurl

Proofreading (page 72)

built, mountains, plains, steep, engineers,
travelled, engine, beautiful, shirts

Vocabulary power (page 72)

- 1 a treats venomous snake or spider bites
b a cure for a poison
c able to attack aircraft
d germ-fighting cell made in the body
2 a preview b precede c predict d prepay

Read and learn

(page 73)

- 1 easily broken
- 2 plane with two wings, one above the other
- 3 joined in the shape of a triangle
- 4 wooden support rods between the wings
- 5 plane with three wings, one above the other
- 6 employed in war

Puzzle

(page 73)

- 1 train 2 boat 3 plane 4 train