

## Unit 23 - Grammar

### Adverbs

An **adverb** adds meaning to (or 'modifies') a verb, adjective or other adverb.

Adverbs are mainly used with verbs. Many adverbs end in **ly** or **ly**.

An **adverb** is to a verb what an **adjective** is to a noun.

Example: I **silently** tiptoed down the stairs.

**Silently** is the **adverb** that tells how (the manner in which) I tiptoed.

#### A Change the adjectives into adverbs and use them to complete the sentences.

wise casual extreme easy good truthful  
slow strong correct cosy many complete

- He answered the question correctly and well.
- The kitten snuggled up cosily in its basket.
- I had completely forgotten how slowly he drives.
- It was extremely cold so we wisely brought our coats.
- The man casually strolled along the street.
- Truthfully I did not bake the cake myself but bought it.
- It was easily the best book I've read and I strongly recommend it.
- The man whistled merrily as he did his work.

The word **good** is an **adjective**.  
The **adverb** associated with this word is **well**.

Adverbs can also indicate the time and place an action happened.

They answer the questions:

- When (time)? now, then, soon, later, tomorrow, never.
- Where (place)? here, there, firstly, everywhere, under.

#### B Underline the adverb in each sentence. Name the verb that goes with it.

- I will see you later. will see
- The children behaved well at the film. behaved
- Somebody knocked loudly on the door. knocked
- He promised to visit again soon. visit
- We are finishing the play tomorrow. finishing
- There is the stolen car. stolen
- We stood behind the pole. stood
- She answered the question quickly. answered

#### C Put the adverbs into the correct group. Use each one in a sentence.

today angrily gently wherever here near  
heavily early quietly immediately outside then

Manner	Time	Place
angrily	today	wherever
gently	early	here
heavily	then	near
quietly	immediately	outside

Unit 23.

- A 1. Titanoboa is an extinct snake.  
2. Fossils are very old bones. Titanoboa fossils have been found in Colombia in South America.  
3 Snakes: rattlesnakes, pythons, cobras, boa constrictors, anacondas.  
4. Titanoboa - enormous, terrifying.  
5. Snakes have up to 600 vertebrae.

Facts:

- They smell with their tongues.
- They have poor eyesight but can sense noise vibrations.
- They can eat something 4 times the size of their heads.

B-1. You can choose either snake - but give a reason.

i.e A poisonous snake is the most dangerous because its venom can kill you without getting anti-venom.

A Constrictor is the most dangerous because if it catches you it can squeeze you to death.

2. They may have become extinct because it may not have been able to get food.

or Changing global climate may have affected it.

C. Be Creative - Something gigantic that doesn't exist today (may look like more than 1 living creature today).

## Unit 23 – Word Study

### A Comprehension. What do these similes mean?

1.	This place is like a tip.	This place is messy.
2.	They are like day and night.	They are very different.
3.	The mattress was like rocks.	The mattress was hard/lumpy.
4.	I feel like I'm peaking to the wall.	I feel ignored.
5.	He flew off the handle.	He lost his temper.

### B Vocabulary. One word makes sense in each pair of sentences. What is the word?

1.	I think I felt a ___ of rain.	If you ___ a plate it will smash.	drop
2.	He has a savings account in the ___.	They had a picnic on the river ___.	bank
3.	We always get up ___ in the morning.	They got there ___ for the train.	early
4.	The ___ flew south for the winter.	I could not ___ the large tablet.	swallow
5.	If metal becomes cold, it will ___.	They were legally bound by a ___.	contract
6.	I would ___ your opinion on the matter.	Two for the price of one is good ___.	value

### C Word Structure. Write the letter string that fits all the words in each row.

1.	cheat	eaten	beat	repeat	salt	sweat
2.	flame	came	laugh	America	tamed	cinema
3.	natural	attentive	station	invitation	rat	competition

### D Think, plan, write... Write a short poem on the theme of 'Snakes'. P.A.

- Step 1: Think of a title, for example, 'Adder on a ladder', 'Hissss!', 'The Long Grass'.
- Step 2: Select key words and complete the rhyming table.
- Step 3: Plan one, two or three short verses. Write the poem.
- Step 4: Draw a sketch of your poem. Sign your name. Well done!

Keywords					
Rhyming word 1					
Rhyming word 2					

### E Teaser Time

1. Add two letters to make a word. The letters can be placed anywhere in the word.  
(Hint garden)

(i)	rk	park	(iv)	ho	hose	(vii)	ghouse	greenhouse
(ii)	lowe	flower	(v)	re	grass	(viii)	tow	trowel
(iii)	eas	trees	(vi)	pln	plant	(ix)	comct	compost

2. What am I? Use the clues and rearrange the letters to find the answer.

- (i) No flesh, no bones, yet fingers and thumbs of my own. (egloov) \_\_\_\_\_ gloves
- (ii) I'm always flying, you are always wanting more of me. (emt) \_\_\_\_\_ time
- (iii) You find me over your head but under your hat. (sihr) \_\_\_\_\_ hair

★ Score each exercise out of 10.

Unit 23 - Check-up

**A Vocabulary.** Write the words that match the descriptions.

Words ending with 'er'		Words ending with 'ever'		
1. you use it to wash	water	6.	illness with high temperature	fever
2. a girl child of parents	daughter	7.	intelligent	clever
3. move quickly	faster	8.	not at any time	never
4. brilliant at something	clever	9.	always	forever
5. covers a sore or cut	plaster	10.	one who has faith/religion	believer

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**B** Comprehension. Complete each sentence with two facts from 'The world's biggest ever snake'.

allows them to curl up has lots of vertebrae is extinct poisonous constrictor food bigger than their head was as big as a bus see very well without chewing how

1.	Titanoboa	(i)	is extinct	(ii)	was as big as a bus
2.	A snake's spine	(i)	allows them to curl up	(ii)	has lots of vertebrae
3.	Some snakes are	(i)	poisonous	(ii)	constrictors
4.	Snakes cannot	(i)	see very well	(ii)	hear
5.	Snakes eat	(i)	food bigger than their head	(ii)	without chewing

Beamer

**C** Grammar. Underline the adverb and write the verb to which it relates.

1. Aidan searched everywhere for it.
  2. The girl sang beautifully.
  3. Our car broke down yesterday.
  4. Why are you looking over there?
  5. She never listens to the instructions.

searched

— Sam —

broke down

# Booking

listens

Beeper

D Dictation. A passage will be read aloud. Write the text accurately.

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Section

**E** Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	<b>Score</b>

Score

Rang ab

Startight 14 A.

- A. 1. Bruno calls Auschwitz Out-with.
2. The boy in the striped pyjamas is a jewish prisoner called Shmuel.
3. He wasn't hungry because he was too worried about his father who had disappeared.
4. Bruno is going back to Berlin because his mother doesn't like it at Auschwitz.
5. They both regret not getting to play together.
- B. 1. I think Shmuel's father may have been killed.
2. He was afraid to ask his father for help because he wasn't supposed to know what was going on there.
3. Shmuel is afraid of Bruno's father and dislikes him as a horrible person. We know this because he says he can't understand how different the father is to Bruno.

4. The fury is the 'führer'.  
5. Bruno is innocent, kind, thoughtful, curious and friendly. He is innocent because he doesn't see the reality of what is going on in Auschwitz. He is kind and thoughtful because he wants to help Shmuel by giving him food, wanting to help and entertain his friend.

He is curious because he wants to know what's going on in Out-with.

He is friendly because he wants to be friends with others his own age.

- C. 1. investigation (c) 2. Carefully (a) 3. informed (c)  
4. summon (d) 5. sadness (a) 6. ashamed (b)

- D. 1. commandant 2. rejection. 3. smuggled  
4. coincidence 5. exploration 6. cautiously

E. 'Why are you standing there with that funny look on your face?' asked the lamp post. 'I need a wee' said the dog. The lamppost was indignant. 'Well you can't go here' said the lamppost. 'But I always go on a lamppost' said the dog. "Go find a nice bush and wee on that" said the lamppost. The dog frowned. 'Wait a second' it said. Since when can lampposts talk?

My neighbour Sarah's cat meows a lot. He can't seem to keep quiet. The cat's name is Biscuit and he likes having his ears scratched. Biscuit's fur is toffee-coloured. Sarah's sons Brian and Toby adore Biscuit. The boys pockets are always full of kitty treats and toy mice. You wouldn't believe how loud Biscuit's meow is. Brian and Toby's friends are always shocked when they hear it. The cat's like a fury alarm!