

42

EBD LTD DISPLAY COPY
1/2 MORTIMER SQ LONDON
W.11 4BT 01-727 4672
20P

WORD PERFECT

BOOK FOUR

RONALD RIDOUT



ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

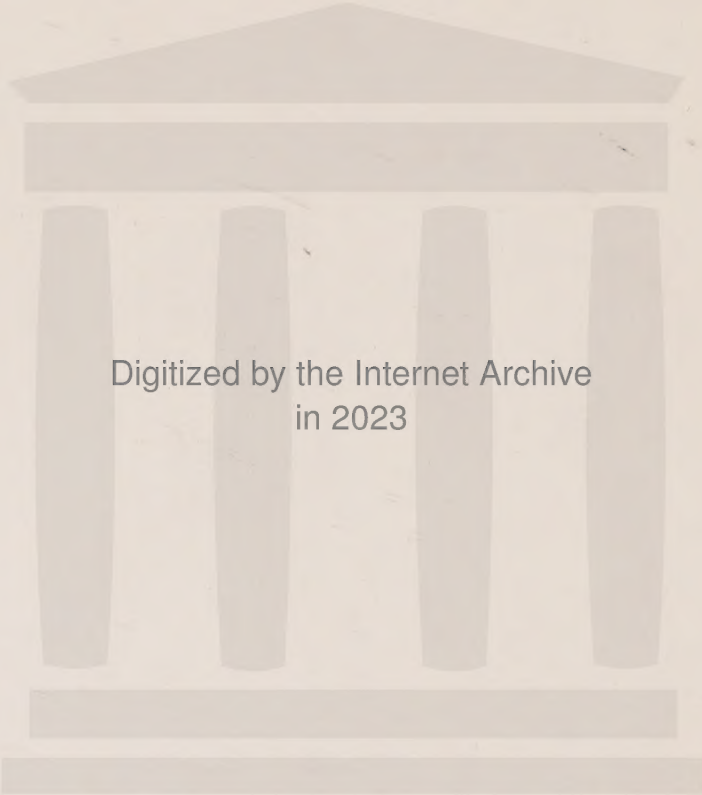
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023



Word Perfect

BOOK FOUR

BY

RONALD RIDOUT

ILLUSTRATED BY

GEORGE W. ADAMSON, M.S.I.A.

Ginn and Company Ltd

18 BEDFORD ROW

LONDON, WC1R 4EJ

BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

Better English, Introductory Book and Books 1-5: a complete English course from about 6-12 years; illustrated in colour.

English Workbooks, Books 1-8: a graded course in punctuation, spelling, vocabulary, comprehension and composition. The first two are intended for infants.

English Workbooks for the Caribbean, Books 1-8: a workbook course specially written for primary schools in the Caribbean; also suitable for immigrants; illustrated in colour.

Structural English Workbooks, Books 1-8: a carefully graded workbook course teaching English as a foreign language to primary schools in West Africa.

English Now, Books 1-5: a complete course in magazine form for the less academic secondary pupil; illustrated in colour.



© RONALD RIDOUT 1958

Fourteenth impression 1972 207210

ISBN 0602 20988 9

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY R. & R. CLARK, LTD., EDINBURGH

PREFACE

IN Book Four of *Word Perfect* we have reached a stage in the child's development when the mastery of spelling rules may reasonably be expected to help in forming correct spelling habits. All the simpler rules have, therefore, been included, though much of the work still achieves its object less formally.

As with the earlier books, words and patterns are kept in constant revision, while new patterns, subjects and rules are introduced at a steady rate. Ample scope is also provided for prepared dictation, the importance of which at this stage is increasing. But, since it avails little to be able to spell a word if its meaning is unknown, as the words become more difficult, greater emphasis is now placed upon the understanding of their meaning and usage.

For complete alphabetical word lists and a more detailed discussion of the theory and practice of this spelling course, the teacher is referred to the Teachers' Manual of *Word Perfect*. In the meantime it may be useful to give some idea of the main points.

The Introductory and eight main books of *Word Perfect* provide a systematic course in spelling and vocabulary from the ages of 6 or 7 to 15+. Though in the first place it is correct spelling that they aim at, the books will at the same time help the pupil to gain complete mastery over the fundamental vocabulary needed by him at the various stages of his career.

Research has shown beyond dispute that the grouping of words in short lists according to common structural elements does facilitate their learning. The fact that words are held in the mind in certain patterns will, in both the short and the long run, enable them to be recalled more surely. In addition, it allows one key word to be used for unlocking many more. This, then, in the main, is the approach adopted, though other approaches have been used whenever they seemed to have a special contribution to make.

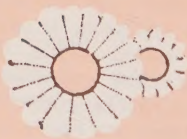
The course, however, does not end with the listing of words: it only begins there. The words have to be linked with the child's interests and brought to life by challenging activities. These activities are in themselves valuable aids to the teaching of English, but they have a vital function in improving spelling. They are based on the self-help principle whereby the pupil can hardly fail to get the right answer. This ensures that he will spell the word correctly when he writes it, and also use it correctly, so gaining the maximum benefit. For a child learns by doing, but he learns much more effectively by doing correctly.

R. R.

HASLEMERE, 1957



MON
TUES



12

100

?

table	lawn	pilot	paper
chairs	roses	airliner	stories
carpet	lilies	engine	teacher
people	daisies	runway	children
eight	cheese	monkey ✓	bread ✓
twelve	matches	lion ✓	potatoes ✓
twenty	biscuits ✓	tiger ✓	carrots ✓
hundred	toothpaste	elephant ✓	pudding ✓
beak ✓	words ✓	Sunday	toffees ✓
claws ✓	sentences ✓	Monday	chocolates ✓
eyes ✓	questions ✓	Tuesday	packets ✓
feathers ✓	answers ✓	Wednesday	money ✓

These are words that you have met before. Can you still spell them? Write the group of four most likely to be found :

1. in a garden
2. in an English book
3. on a calendar
4. at a sweet shop
5. at the grocer's
6. at an airport
7. in a living-room
8. at the zoo
9. in an Arithmetic book
10. in a classroom
11. on a bird
12. on the dinner table

Use a dictionary to check your spelling as you make your own lists of four things you might find :

13. in your bedroom
14. at the seaside
15. at the station
16. on a farm



Mrs Jones knitting

Helen dancing

Simon swimming

Mr Parker digging

a pony jumping

a girl skipping

John batting

Andrew diving

Keith sliding on the ice

Margaret wrapping a parcel

George clapping the winner

Sheila choosing a present

a toddler paddling

Richard writing a letter

old Mr Williams smoking his pipe

Using the above phrases, write a sentence about each picture, beginning like this: 1. The first picture shows Sheila choosing a present.

dancing	swimming	jumping	Sheila
diving	skipping	wrapping	Keith
sliding	knitting	choosing	Margaret
writing	clapping	paddling	George

beard	ground	earth	depart
peach	bough	heard	report
heath	thousand	search	Robert
easiest	should	earnest	pretend

high	field	truth	church
brightest	shield	board	though
word	health	laugh	heart
world	heaviest	friend	fetch

Can you still spell these familiar words? Write them in eight groups of four according to whether they end in: 1. th, 2. nd, 3. ch, 4. rd, 5. ld, 6. st, 7. rt, 8. gh.

Write the words from the list that rhyme with:

9. teach 10. sigh 11. Ruth 12. stealth 13. low

Next write the words from the list that are opposites of:

14. hardest 15. dullest 16. low 17. arrive 18. lies

Now write the words that mean the same as:

19. moor 20. tall 21. chum 22. leave 23. hunt

24. Instead of f in fetch write: sk, str, wr.
25. Instead of p in peach write: b, r, t, pr.
26. Instead of th in heath write: l, p, r, t, ve, ter.
27. Instead of sh in should write: c, w.
28. Instead of w in weather write: f, h, l.

aunt	father	grandfather	cousin
uncle	mother	grandmother	babies
nephew	brother	husband	parents
niece	sister	wife	children

Complete each sentence with the right word from the patch.

1. Peter's mother and father are his —.
2. The wife of Mary's father is Mary's —.
3. The husband of Mary's mother is Mary's —.
4. Children under two years are usually called —.
5. The father of my father is my —.
6. The mother of my father is my —.
7. My mother's sister is my —.
8. My mother's brother is my —.
9. The son of my aunt is my —.
10. Margaret is her uncle's —, and Roger is his uncle's —.
11. John's father is the — of John's mother.
12. John's mother is the — of John's father.
13. Robert is Susan's —, and Susan is Robert's —, because they both have the same parents.
14. The plural of child is —.
15. Write the words in the patch in alphabetical order. Remember that if two words begin with the same letter, you must look at the second letter. Thus children comes before cousin, because h comes before o. (Note: grandfather comes before grandmother.)



The first place that I can remember at all well was a large pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it. Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water lilies grew at the deep end. On one side we looked over a hedge at a ploughed field. On the other side we looked over a gate at our master's house. (From *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell.)

field	pleasant	edge	plough
belief	meadow	hedge	bough
believe	measure	bridge	water
piece	pleasure	judge	remember

1. Instead of f in field write : sh, y.
2. Instead of ve in believe write : f, ver, ving, ved.
3. In front of dge write : e, he, we, le, ju, bu, ba, do.
4. Instead of m in measure write : pl, tr.
5. Write remember without the prefix re.
6. Instead of p in piece write : n.
7. Write the singular (one only) of : lilies, cities, pennies.



Cut them on Monday, you
cut them for health ;
Cut them on Tuesday, you
cut them for wealth ;
Cut them on Wednesday,
you cut them for news ;



Cut them on Thursday, a new pair of shoes ;
Cut them on Friday, you cut them for sorrow ;
Cut them on Saturday, see your true love tomorrow ;
Cut them on Sunday, ill luck be with you all the week.

Monday	Friday	wealth	sorrow
Tuesday	Saturday	wealthy	borrow
Wednesday	Sunday	healthy	tomorrow
Thursday	untrue	unhealthy	narrow

One way of making the opposite of a word is to put the prefix **un-** in front of it. This means not. Thus **untrue** means not true, and is the opposite of true. Similarly **unhealthy** is the opposite of healthy and **unsafe** is the opposite of safe.

By using the prefix **un-** make the opposites of these words:

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. true | 5. dressed | 9. even | 13. healthy | 17. sound |
| 2. wise | 6. closed | 10. level | 14. pleasant | 18. seen |
| 3. kind | 7. covered | 11. alike | 15. happy | 19. afraid |
| 4. clean | 8. tied | 12. known | 16. common | 20. eaten |

love	loving	lovely	bravery
hope	hoping	hopeful	peaceful
brave	braver	bravely	ripeness
taste	tasty	tasteless	paddler
meddle	meddling	meddlesome	famous

When you add a suffix to a word ending in a single e, you must drop the e if the suffix begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u). Thus it is : use — using — used.

But if the suffix begins with a consonant (any other letter), you must keep the e. Thus it is : use — useful — useless.

Notice that if the suffix is y, it counts as a vowel. Thus it is : stone — stony ; taste — tasty.

Make new words by adding -ing to these verbs :

1. taste 2. waste 3. have 4. live 5. stare 6. glance

Make adverbs by adding -ly to these adjectives :

7. safe 8. nice 9. false 10. square 11. wise 12. purpose

Make nouns by adding the suffix -er to these verbs :

13. love 14. move 15. waste 16. make 17. bake 18. tease

Make adjectives by adding -y to these nouns :

19. taste 20. haste 21. breeze 22. chance 23. craze 24. bone

Make adjectives by adding -ful to these nouns :

25. peace 26. care 27. use 28. grace 29. waste 30. spite

Make new words by adding -ous, -less or -able to these :

31. hope 32. fame 33. nerve 34. move 35. care 36. love



Maureen my sister and I fell out,
And what do you think it was all about?
She loved coffee and I loved tea,
And that was the reason we couldn't agree.



agree	couldn't	reason	lovable
coffee	wouldn't	season	agreeable
referee	didn't	reasonable	beautiful
Maureen	won't	unbeatable	treason

Read the rule on page 7, and then make adjectives by adding -able to these verbs:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. reason | 3. agree | 5. love | 7. use | 9. desire |
| 2. remark | 4. disagree | 6. like | 8. cure | 10. obtain |

The apostrophe (') may mean that a letter has been left out, or perhaps several letters have been left out. Thus couldn't stands for could not, and I'd for I would. Now pair each of these with its full meaning:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 11. it's | who is | 19. don't | shall not |
| 12. here's | there will | 20. won't | it was |
| 13. who's | I am | 21. shan't | I would |
| 14. they're | we are | 22. hasn't | would not. |
| 15. there'll | you have | 23. wouldn't | do not |
| 16. you've | it is | 24. you'd | has not |
| 17. I'm | they are | 25. I'd | you had |
| 18. we're | here is | 26. 'twas | will not |

Our master was a good, kind man. He gave us good food, good lodging and kind words. He spoke as kindly to us as he did to his little children. We were all fond of him, and my mother loved him dearly. When she saw him by the gate, she would neigh and trot joyfully up to him. He would stroke her and say merrily, "Well, old pet, and how is your little Darkie?" He called me Darkie because I was a dull black colour. I think we were his favourites. (From *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell.)



joyful	merry	colour	neigh
joyfully	merrily	favour	weigh
tidy	easy	favourite	lodging
tidily	easily	favourable	flavour

Notice that to add -ly to a word ending in y, you must first change the y into i and then add -ly. Now make adverbs by adding -ly to these adjectives :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. easy | 4. nasty | 7. joyful | 10. weary |
| 2. sudden | 5. steady | 8. busy | 11. greedy |
| 3. merry | 6. noisy | 9. careful | 12. beautiful |

January	first	July	seventh
February	second	August	eighth
March	third	September	ninth
April	fourth	October	tenth
May	fifth	November	eleventh
June	sixth	December	twelfth

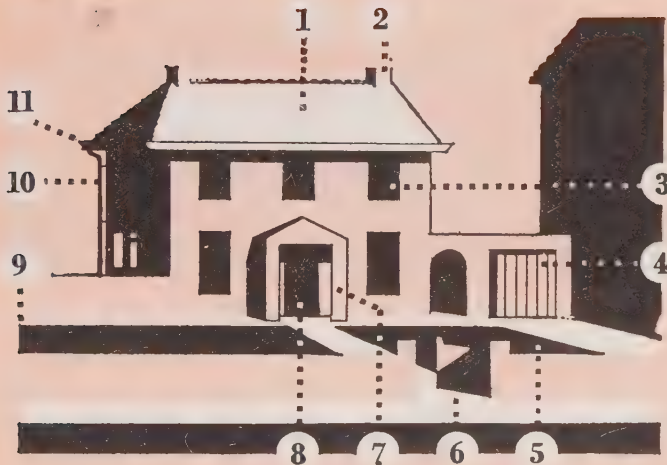
Write twelve sentences, beginning like this: 1. January is the first month. 2. February is the second month.

UARY		19	Thirty days hath September,
19	26	Sunday	April, June and November.
20	27	•	All the rest have thirty-one,
21	28	Saturday	Excepting February alone,
22		Wednes	And that has twenty-eight days clear
			And twenty-nine in each leap year.

Write these sentences, putting in the missing words :

13. — usually has twenty-eight days.
14. Every fourth year February has — days.
15. August always has — days.
16. — is the first and — is the last month of the year.
17. The month between July and September is —.
18. The four months ending in y are —, —, — and —.
19. April, —, — and — all have thirty days.
20. January, —, —, —, —, — and — have thirty-one days.

door	window	dwelling	larder
path	chimney	gutter	garden
roof	drainpipe	passage	kitchen
porch	building	garage	entrance



Write the numbers 1-11 and put the right name beside each.

12. Instead of d in door write : p, fl, m.
13. Instead of dw in dwelling write : t, sp, sw.
14. Instead of p in porch write : t, sc.
15. Instead of g in gutter write : b, c, m, sh, fl, st, spl.
16. Instead of gar in garage write : w, st, pass, post, sav, saus,
dam, man, mess, voy, band, pack, cour, cott.



Good King Wenceslas looked out
On the Feast of Stephen,
When the snow lay round about
Deep and crisp and even.
Brightly shone the moon that night,
Though the frost was cruel,
When a poor man came in sight,
Gathering winter fuel.



fuel	even	shone	turkey
cruel	event	chicken	holly
cruet	evening	sausages	pudding
Stephen	gathering	Christmas	stuffing

Write the words from the carol that rhyme with :

1. beast 2. lisp 3. lost 4. night 5. fuel 6. Stephen

7. Write the names of the seasons in the right order, beginning with spring (summer, spring, winter, autumn).

Arrange each of these lists in alphabetical order :

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 8. dinner | 9. feast | 10. Stephen | 11. crackers |
| supper | crisp | Christopher | jellies |
| stuffing | carol | Catherine | berries |
| breakfast | even | George | evenings |
| sausages | gather | Gordon | turkeys |
| seasoning | frosty | Philip | geese |
| goose | fuel | Percy | children |

1. b This goes across a river. (page 5)
2. s e Without any taste. (7)
3. r u The second month of the year. (10)
4. p h Largest land animal in the world. (1)
5. e The plural of baby. (4)
6. v A dozen. (1)
7. w Moving through the water. (2)
8. t Next after the seventh. (10)
9. d d Moving feet about in the water. (2)
10. i e The opposite of enemy. (3)
11. u The opposite of kind. (12)
12. e A girl is this to her uncle. (4)
13. e The opposite of to forget. (5)
14. o Very well known. (7)
15. e The opposite of poor. (6)
16. r House for a car. (11)
17. u Chopped meat stuffed into tubes. (12)
18. o The day after today. (6)
19. n Not able to be beaten. (8)
20. The cry of a horse. (9)
21. Possessing beauty. (8)
22. The day between Tuesday and Thursday. (6)
23. The opposite of to arrive. (3)
24. This is used to turn over soil. (5)
25. More brave. (7)
26. Judge of play in a game. (8)
27. The one liked better than the others. (9)

Test yourself

(1)

able	listen	Peter	pitch
table	hasten	Mary	stretch
capable	often	Michael	catch
lovable	dozen	Margaret	scratch

(2)

stare	salt	ticket	sugar
spare	alter	bucket	potatoes
share	chalk	size	chocolates
daring	stalk	prize	biscuits

(3)

fleet	skipping	niece	rule
queer	paddling	piece	ruler
greedy	knitting	shield	loser
freedom	wrapping	believe	lover

For dictation

The story called "Black Beauty" was written about ninety years ago. Anna Sewell wrote it because she was fond of horses. She pretended that the horse was telling his own story. In this way she tried to make people understand horses better. She hoped that they would then look after them well and never be cruel to them. It became very famous and is still read by thousands of children every year.

dislike	repeat	delay	expand
disgrace	remain	depend	express
discuss	refuse	demand	expense
disgust	reserve	deliver	excite

Make new words by putting re- in front of these :

1. new 2. mind 3. pair 4. mark 5. move 6. cover

Make new words by putting the prefix ex- in front of these :

7. change 8. claim 9. it 10. plain 11. port

Make new words by adding the prefix dis- to these :

12. grace 13. cover 14. like 15. please 16. miss

Make new words by adding the prefix re- to these :

17. turn 18. ward 19. tire 20. quest 21. verse

Make new words by adding the prefix be- to these :

22. come 23. long 24. low 25. side 26. ware

There are two syllables in refuse (re-fuse). Show the two syllables in each of these words :

27. express 29. exact 31. review 33. behave
28. discuss 30. demand 32. betray 34. exchange

There are three syllables in disorder (dis-or-der). Show the three syllables in each of these words :

35. reorder 37. disgusting 39. deliver 41. exciting
36. discover 38. disgraceful 40. repeated 42. expensive

Make new words using one of these: re-, ex-, dis-, de-.

43. part 44. tent 45. able 46. late 47. trust 48. serve

inform	confuse	excuse	platform
intend	conduct	except	perform
inquire	content	permit	giant
interest	concert	admit	servant

Make the words asked for from the syllables in the boxes :

mit ad per

1. to allow
2. to let in

form per in

3. to act in public
4. to supply with facts

ant gi serv

5. huge imaginary man
6. person employed by another

con fuse cert

7. musical entertainment
8. to mix up or bewilder

cuse ex cept

9. a reason or explanation for
10. leaving out

duct tent con

11. satisfied
12. to lead or guide

Confusing is made up of three syllables (con - fus - ing).
Split each of these into three syllables :

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 13. conducting | 17. pretended | 21. interest |
| 14. performing | 18. conducted | 22. excuses |
| 15. excusing | 19. disgraceful | 23. conductor |
| 16. contented | 20. repeated | 24. inquiry |

Sometimes a rough boy called Dick would come into our field to pick blackberries. When he had eaten all he wanted, he would have what he called fun with the colts. He threw sticks and stones at them to make them gallop. We did not mind very much because we could gallop away. But sometimes a stone would hit us and hurt us.



One morning he played this game and did not know that the master was in the next field watching. He scrambled over the hedge and caught Dick in the act.

“You are a naughty boy to chase the colts,” he grumbled. “That will be quite enough. I never want to see you on my farm again.” (From *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell.)

caught	gallop	rough	scramble
taught	carrot	enough	grumble
naughty	ribbon	tough	bundle
daughter	cotton	morning	bangle

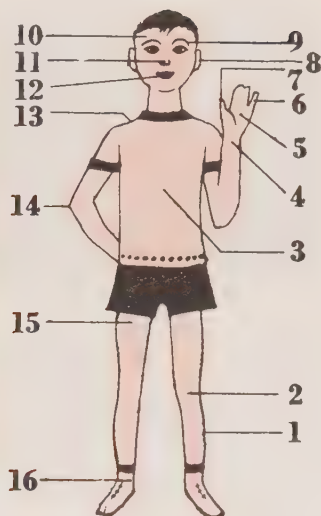
1. Instead of b in bangle write : d, m, t.
2. Instead of gr in grumble write : h, m, t, j, f, r, st.
3. Instead of co in cotton write : mu, bu, glu.
4. Instead of c in carrot write : p.
5. Instead of scr in scramble write : g, r, br.
6. Instead of op in gallop write : ant, ey, on, ows.

sailor	major	senior	size
tailor	motor	junior	gaze
actor	doctor	visitor	gazing
tractor	author	monitor	razor

To complete these sentences correctly, use each word from the patch once only.

1. An — performs on the stage.
2. A person who writes books is called an —.
3. A — makes clothes.
4. Major Senior uses a — to shave off his beard.
5. Robert takes — three in shoes.
6. The — in my class looks after the library books.
7. The farmer uses a — to pull his plough.
8. The — in charge of a ship is called the captain.
9. The word — means the opposite of minor, but it may also mean an army officer.
10. — rhymes with craze and means to look hard.
11. A — school takes pupils from 7 to 11.
12. — pupils, aged 11 upwards, go to secondary schools.
13. Anyone who calls to see you at your house is a —.
14. When Mr Lazy grew too fat he had to go to see a —.
15. Any engine used to drive a machine is called a —.
16. Having finished, he sat — at his beautiful work.

ankle	forehead
ear	finger
elbow	wrist
thigh	eyebrow
calf	mouth
palm	shoulder
knee	stomach
thumb	nose



Write the names in the same order as the numbers (1-16).

Write the words that rhyme with :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 17. south | 19. twist | 21. boulder | 23. toes |
| 18. half | 20. calm | 22. sigh | 24. come |

Write the adjectives from which these adverbs have been formed. E.g. merrily is formed from merry.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 25. merrily | 27. hungrily | 29. ably | 31. beautifully |
| 26. angrily | 28. wearily | 30. gently | 32. capably |

Write the adverbs that can be formed from these adjectives :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 33. happy | 35. careful | 37. simple | 39. horrible |
| 34. hasty | 36. hopeful | 38. feeble | 40. reliable |

obey	expect	Britain	discover
disobey	respect	certain	contain
advantage	disrespect	fountain	damaged
disadvantage	respectful	mountain	protect

Make opposites of the following by using the prefix *un-*.
For example : safe—unsafe, tied—untied.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. able | 3. selfish | 5. cover | 7. expected |
| 2. done | 4. certain | 6. damaged | 8. protected |

Make opposites of these by using the prefix *dis-*.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 9. obey | 12. grace | 15. agree | 18. cover |
| 10. trust | 13. like | 16. pleased | 19. advantage |
| 11. mount | 14. appear | 17. respect | 20. respectful |

Break into syllables each word in the patch, beginning like this : 21. o – bey, 22. dis – o – bey. There are ten with two syllables, five with three, and one with four.

37. Instead of *cer* in certain write : *cur, con, s, cap, ob*.
38. Instead of *dam* in damage write : *sav, voy, man, pass*.

Notice these : waste—wasteful—wastefully. Make a similar series from each of these :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 39. care | 41. faith | 43. cheer | 45. beauty | 47. disgrace |
| 40. truth | 42. joy | 44. use | 46. mercy | 48. plenty |



I shall never forget the first train that ran by. I was feeding quietly near the fence that separates the field from the railway, when I heard a strange sound in the distance. With a rush and a clatter, a long black thing flew past, and was gone almost before I could draw my breath. I turned and galloped to the other side of the field. During the day many more trains went by. Some drew up at the station close by, making an awful shriek before they stopped. At first I thought they were dreadful. But as these terrible monsters never came into the field or did me any harm, I soon began to ignore them. (Adapted from *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell.)

nation	breath	strange	monster
station	awful	stranger	shriek
motion	clatter	danger	separate
mention	terrible	distance	ignore

Fill the gaps with the right words from the patch.

1. When you draw your — you take air into your lungs.
2. A — is a place where trains stop.
3. To — something is to take no notice of it.
4. A — is a huge thing that frightens you.
5. A loud sharp noise is called a —.
6. To — means to keep apart.

novel	manage	porter	carpenter
novelist	manager	grocer	passenger
cycle	travel	artist	explorer
cyclist	traveller	typist	bricklayer

1. Cyclist, typist, explorer, manager are formed from: cycle, type, explore, manage. Write out the rule from page 7 that tells you how to form such words.

2. Notice that travel doubles the l before adding -er. In the same way forget doubles the t before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel (forgetting, forgotten), but not before a suffix beginning with a consonant (forgetful). Now add -er to these :

(a) travel (b) jewel (c) begin (d) forget

3. Add -ing to the following:

(a) forget (b) begin (c) travel (d) level (e) control

Choose the right words from the patch to complete these :

4. A person who rides a cycle is called a —.
5. Novels are long story books and are written by the —.
6. The — makes and repairs things in wood.
7. Amundsen was the — who first reached the South Pole.
8. A — writes letters on a typewriter.
9. The person who sits by the driver is his —.
10. A — is a man who is in charge of a shop or office.

knife	wrap	weigh	thumb
knuckle	wrist	weight	crumb
knead	whole	eighty	doubt
knowledge	sword	height	debt

1. Which is the silent letter or letters in each group above ?
2. Rewrite the following in four groups in the same way:

frighten	climbed	wrapping	wholly
written	fought	eighth	knock
knives	although	doubter	bomber
knotted	knitting	combing	wreck

How would you arrange the first list in the patch in alphabetical order ? If the first two letters of any two words are the same, we must look at the third letters. Thus knead will come before knife, because e comes before i. Similarly knife will come before knowledge because i comes before o. And so on. Now arrange the following in alphabetical order :

3. the first list in the patch
4. the second list in the patch
5. the first list in the ring
6. knob, knit, knead, knuckle, knack
7. whom, wrapper, wringer, wreckage, white, whole
8. dumb, debt, delight, deaf, demand, doubt, deny, depart

islands	loaves	factories	potatoes
yachts	thieves	difficulties	tomatoes
churches	chiefs	libraries	pianos
stitches	dwarfs	railways	geese

Remember that singular means one only, and plural means more than one. Remember also that a, e, i, o, u are vowels and all the other letters of the alphabet are consonants.

Rules for forming the plural

1. The usual way to form the plural of a noun is to add -s to the singular. E.g. carpet—carpets, island—*islands*.
2. But nouns ending in a hissing sound (s, sh, ch, x, z) add -es. E.g. dress—*dresses*, church—*churches*.
3. Some ending in f change the f to v and then add -es. E.g. loaf—*loaves*, shelf—*shelves*.
4. A few ending in f simply add -s. E.g. roofs, cliffs, chiefs.
5. If the noun ends in y with a consonant before it, you must change the y into i and then add -es. E.g. lady—*ladies*, factory—*factories*.
6. But if the noun ends in y with a vowel before it, you simply add -s. E.g. valley—*valleys*, railway—*railways*.
7. Some ending in o add -es. E.g. potatoes, mottoes.
8. Others ending in o simply add -s. E.g. pianos, Eskimos.
9. Some are irregular. E.g. mouse—*mice*, woman—*women*.

heroes	crows	solos	hoofs	monkeys
negroes	swallows	pianos	cliffs	chimneys
cargoes	sparrows	banjos	gulfs	valleys
firemen	babies	witches	wives	—
children	injuries	glasses	leaves	—
teeth	pennies	wishes	halves	—

Each group has formed its plural according to one of the rules on page 24. Write the groups in the same order as the rules, numbering them, like the rules, 1-9.

Number 10 has formed its plural according to rule 1; number 11 according to rule 2, and so on. Write out the singular forms :

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 10. robins | 13. scarfs | 16. volcanoes |
| 11. atlases | 14. daisies | 17. Eskimos |
| 12. knives | 15. runways | 18. women |

The ways in which these nouns form their plurals are also in the same order as the rules. Write out their plural forms :

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 19. object | 22. cuff | 25. potato |
| 20. branch | 23. cherry | 26. solo |
| 21. thief | 24. chimney | 27. foot |

Rewrite these, changing the italicised nouns to singular :

28. The *thieves* stole *dresses*, *watches*, *knives* and *pianos*.
29. These *firemen* are *heroes* in those *cities*.
30. The *children* were picking *cherries* in the *valleys*.
31. These *shelves* hold *novels*, *atlases* and *plays*.

midnight	although	warmth	shepherd
delightful	altogether	wardrobe	popular
frightful	welcome	warning	regular
already	fulfil	quarter	particular



A red sky at night
Is the shepherd's delight.
A red sky in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning.

The south wind brings wet weather,
The north wind wet and cold together.
The west wind always brings us rain ;
The east wind blows it back again.



Here is an extra list of words. They are all common ones that you will need to be able to spell ; but they are rather odd, and each one needs learning separately.

vase	laughter	owe	several
iron	comfort	due	worship
apron	poetry	else	ocean
union	diary	ache	wander

1. o r A person who writes books. (page 18)
2. e x To grow bigger. (15)
3. y Anyone who rides a cycle. (22)
4. s s To talk over. (15)
5. a To say again. (15)
6. k A loud sharp noise. (21)
7. i A stopping place for trains. (21)
8. c A musical entertainment. (16)
9. v Any person employed by another. (16)
10. a To mix by pressing and squeezing. (23)
11. o To run fast like a horse. (17)
12. g The opposite of tender. (17)
13. r The opposite of minor. (18)
14. z Sharp tool to shave with. (18)
15. e The plural of library. (24)
16. t The part between hand and arm. (19)
17. The inside of the hand. (19)
18. The plural of injury. (25)
19. The opposite of to obey. (20)
20. The opposite of doubtful. (20)
21. Showing that you look up to someone. (20)
22. Person who uses a typewriter. (22)
23. To keep apart. (21)
24. To take no notice of. (21)
25. Something owed to another. (23)
26. Lack of belief or sureness. (23)
27. Light sailing boats for racing. (24)

Test yourself

- (1) children nation wrong mountain
 women station among country
 piece question across France
 shriek dictation avoid advance

- (2) excuse worry extra curtain
 refuse carry except certain
 pure carrot excite obtain
 picture barrow explain captain

- (3) terrible protect disagree people
 horrible respectful disadvantage beautiful
 traveller merciful disgusting sausages
 beginner unhappily disgraceful chimney

For dictation

One night a terrible thing happened. The stable containing Black Beauty and several other horses caught on fire. The horses became very excited. They trembled all over. They were so frightened that they refused to leave the building. It seemed as if they would all be burned alive. Then James, the groom, fought his way through the smoke and flames. He tied his scarf over the eyes of Black Beauty, spoke to him gently and led him out into the yard.

square	bowl	burn	declare
beware	growth	furnish	Glasgow
compare	pillow	murder	purpose
prepare	follow	purple	surprise

1. Instead of n in burn write : st, ner, ning, den, glar.
2. Instead of th in growth write : n, ing, er, l.
3. Instead of pi in pillow write : fo, ho, ye, fe, sha, swa.
4. Instead of pose in purpose write : ple, se, chase, sue.
5. Instead of prise in surprise write : name, round, mount.
6. Instead of fur in furnish write : fi, pu, var, Spa.
7. Write the five words in the patch that rhyme with dare.

Read the rule on page 7. Then add -ing and -ed to these:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 8. prepare | 10. murder | 12. compare | 14. surround |
| 9. follow | 11. surprise | 13. furnish | 15. glare |

Pair each numbered word with its opposite.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 16. follow | reckless | 24. dwarfs | straight |
| 17. finish | deep | 25. curse | together |
| 18. careful | lead | 26. curly | bless |
| 19. shallow | common | 27. pursue | unready |
| 20. vanish | peace | 28. separate | lead |
| 21. rare | begin | 29. further | giants |
| 22. warfare | sell | 30. prepared | ignorance |
| 23. purchase | appear | 31. knowledge | nearer |

stoop	labour	huge	journey
smooth	harbour	amuse	armour
loose	humour	future	kangaroo
choose	honour	introduce	usual

Write the words from the patch that mean the opposite of :

1. tiny 2. past 3. rough 4. firm 5. dishonour

Now write the words that mean the same as :

6. work 7. entertain 8. vast 9. voyage 10. elect

11. Write the nine words from the patch that can be made from this sentence, using each letter once only in any one word :

MANY YACHTS SAILED INTO THE HARBOUR

Write the plurals of these words :

12. harbour 14. pillow 16. injury 18. kangaroo
13. journey 15. goose 17. diary 19. guess

Pair each numbered word with its synonym (word of same meaning) :

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 20. loose | judge | 28. often | rarely |
| 21. huge | pursue | 29. seldom | burglars |
| 22. choose | wobbly | 30. careless | frequently |
| 23. referee | entertainment | 31. vanish | purchase |
| 24. usual | gigantic | 32. buy | burden |
| 25. follow | uncommon | 33. thieves | unusual |
| 26. rare | ordinary | 34. strange | disappear |
| 27. amusement | select | 35. weight | reckless |



The Wright brothers were famous American airmen. In the beginning they made only gliders. Then one day they had the brilliant idea of fixing an engine to one of the gliders. The engine drove a propeller at the rear of the aeroplane.

When everything was ready, they took their machine to the top of a hill. The engine roared, and the machine gathered speed. At last it rose into the air and travelled a few hundred yards at thirty miles an hour. It was the first proper aeroplane in the world to fly.

travelled	engine	proper	America
propeller	machine	property	American
beginning	divide	famous	Africa
brilliant	aeroplane	dangerous	African

Fill the gaps with the right words from the patch :

1. A — person is one who is very well known.
2. An — is a flying machine driven by an engine.
3. The engine drives a — that makes the aeroplane fly.
4. An — is a person from the United States of America.
5. An — is a person from Africa.
6. — means very bright or very clever.
7. The start means the same as the —.
8. The things belonging to a person are called his —.

towel	tempt	silent	parcel
vowel	empty	silence	prompt
label	empties	absent	tenpence
model	attempt	absence	parent

1. Instead of p in pence write : f, h, sil, abs, lic, def, sci, viol, differ, excell.

The noun silence is formed from the adjective silent. Form nouns in the same way from these adjectives :

2. absent 3. present 4. violent 5. different

Write the plural of these nouns :

6. label 7. towel 8. rebel 9. party 10. country

11. Write these in alphabetical order : silence, science, defence, duties, difference, promptly, parcel.

12. Solve this crossword puzzle.:



Across

1. A package wrapped in paper.
4. A reason or explanation for something.
5. Cloths with which to dry yourself.

Down

1. Mother or father.
2. These tell what is inside.
3. This breaks, stopping the electricity.

Doctor	Captain	London	McDonald
Major	Sergeant	Belfast	O'Brien
Lord	Corporal	Birmingham	Johnson
Taylor	Reverend	Manchester	Robinson

When we place the names of people in alphabetical order, the titles do not count. We decide the order by the surname. The Christian names or initials do not count either, unless the surnames are the same. Thus Eric Jones will come before Ronald Jones, because E comes before R. In the same way, B. R. McDonald comes before B. T. McDonald, because R comes before T.

Now place each of these groups in alphabetical order :

1. Miss Davies, Mrs Evans, Mr Morgan, Capt. Jones.
2. E. Johnson, Don Robinson, G. Baker, Tom Hopkinson.
3. Sir James Adams, Lord McDonald, The Rev. E. Taylor, Capt. Cross, Miss Horner, Dr White, Mrs Gilbert.
4. Hunter, Lewis, O'Brien, Hughes, Lodge, Lamb, Hinks.
5. Bishop, Allen, Barber, Knight, Scott, Shaw, Stanley.
6. James Parker, Colin Morris, C. R. Davies, John Thomas, C. T. Derby, Sue Stephenson, N. Patrick, Flora Macdonald.
7. Liverpool, Manchester, London, Belfast, Dublin, York, Dover, Derby, Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea, Bristol, Bradford.
8. Maj. E. Douglas, Miss B. W. Stewart, Col. A. Wilson, Sergt. Jones, Mrs S. B. Johnson, Mr C. T. M. Smith, Capt. A. Walker, Lord Woolton.

stern	defeat	reply	Germany
modern	desire	apply	applied
govern	defy	hurry	applying
desert	deny	occupy	behaving

Make new words by adding :

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. -ly to stern | 3. -est to stern | 5. -ed to defend |
| 2. -ment to govern | 4. -ing to govern | 6. -er to desert |

Read the rule on page 7, and then make new words by adding -ing and -ed to each of these verbs :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 7. desire | 9. inquire | 11. escape | 13. stare |
| 8. behave | 10. invite | 12. chuckle | 14. huddle |

Make new words by adding -ful, -less, -ing, -ed to each of :

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 15. use | 16. care | 17. help | 18. taste | 19. doubt |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|

When you add a suffix to a word ending in y which has a consonant before it, you must change the y into i, except before i. E.g. carry—carried—carrying—carrier; pray—praying—prayed—prayer.

Now add -ing and -ed to each of these verbs :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 20. apply | 22. hurry | 24. defy | 26. copy | 28. pray |
| 21. reply | 23. occupy | 25. deny | 27. bury | 29. play |

Write the short words ending in y from which these come :

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 30. occupies | 33. supplies | 36. copies | 39. pitiful |
| 31. replied | 34. satisfies | 37. earlier | 40. liveliness |
| 32. tried | 35. cried | 38. prettier | 41. daintiest |

said	cried	remarked	bellowed
asked	replied	demanded	thundered
thought	shouted	wondered	inquired
laughed	whispered	answered	chuckled

After each question write the correct answer from below :

1. "Where are you going?" asked Margaret.
2. "May I have another helping?" asked Keith.
3. "Is the water cold?" cried John.
4. "Why are you picking those apples?" thundered the farmer.
5. "Is it far to the station?" inquired the woman.

"It's almost freezing," shouted back George.

"No, it's just round the corner," answered the postman.

"I am sorry, but there is no more left," said his father.

"I am going shopping," replied her mother.

"Your wife asked me to," chuckled Ronald.

For dictation

- (a) "What is the noun formed from absent?" asked Miss Lake.
- (b) "It is absence," answered Margaret.
- (c) "Why have you locked the gate?" inquired the visitor.
- (d) "If I didn't lock it, the pony would push it open," laughed the farmer.
- (e) "Which is the largest city in the world?" demanded the teacher.
- (f) "London is," replied Andrew.

England	English	vanish	establish
Scotland	Scottish	polish	escape
Wales	Welsh	punish	estimate
Ireland	Irish	perish	especial

Arrange each of these groups in alphabetical order :

1. finish, perish, punish, polish, parish, publish
2. escape, esquire, establish, especial, essay
3. Ireland, Spain, Scotland, Africa, America, India
4. Instead of van in vanish write : pol, pun, per, ban, publ, par, establ, Engl, Span, Ir, Corn, Scott.

If we add -ment to punish, we get punishment. Now make new words by adding -ment to the following :

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 5. amuse | 7. pave | 9. treat | 11. engage |
| 6. move | 8. base | 10. arrange | 12. enjoy |

Make new words by adding -ing and -ed to each of these :

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 13. escape | 15. inquire | 17. excite | 19. confuse | 21. graze |
| 14. estimate | 16. chuckle | 18. refuse | 20. excuse | 22. damage |

Use the suffixes -ment, -less, -ful five times each to make new words from these :

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 23. wire | 26. sense | 29. shape | 32. spite | 35. disgrace |
| 24. move | 27. peace | 30. cease | 33. agree | 36. excite |
| 25. pay | 28. price | 31. grate | 34. fright | 37. employ |

In the early days of flying, a famous airman once found himself surrounded by thick fog. He could not see anywhere, and in those days there were no control towers to guide him to an airfield. Then suddenly the fog cleared and he saw that he was



over a town. Just at that moment the engine began to splutter. It had run out of petrol. The pilot steered his machine towards the open country and then baled out. But the danger was not over. As his parachute came down, he noticed that the aeroplane was flying round in circles. If it touched him he would be killed. Luckily, the plane at last crashed in a field and the airman landed safely on the road.

notice	aeroplane	guide	circle
office	parachute	guess	suddenly
officer	control	guard	luckily
surround	petrol	guilty	guiltily

Read the rule on page 34, and then make adverbs by adding -ly to these adjectives :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. lucky | 3. merry | 5. weary | 7. hearty | 9. sudden |
| 2. guilty | 4. happy | 6. hasty | 8. clumsy | 10. steady |

Make new words by adding :

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 11. -er to office | 13. -ed to circle | 15. -ful to mercy |
| 12. -ed to notice | 14. -ful to beauty | 16. -ness to clumsy |

eager	strive	music	horrid
eagle	arrive	public	stupid
appear	advice	limit	traffic
beneath	police	spirit	visitor

Notice that by adding the suffix *-ness* to an adjective we can make a noun. E.g. *eager*—*eagerness*, *clumsy*—*clumsiness*. But remember that when the adjective ends in *y*, you must change the *y* into *i* before adding the suffix.

Now make nouns ending in *-ness* from these adjectives :

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. deaf | 4. silly | 7. sharp | 10. lovely |
| 2. lame | 5. tired | 8. brief | 11. ready |
| 3. ugly | 6. scarce | 9. early | 12. gentle |

Make adverbs by adding *-ly* to these adjectives :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 13. eager | 15. public | 17. rapid | 19. gentle |
| 14. timid | 16. stern | 18. vivid | 20. capable |

21. Instead of *pol* in *police* write : *off*, *not*, *adv*, *pr*, *tw*, *just*.

Write each of these groups in alphabetical order :

22. *limit*, *visit*, *omit*, *inhabit*, *admit*, *credit*, *habit*
23. *rabbit*, *public*, *stupid*, *spirit*, *permit*, *rapid*
24. *defeat*, *retreat*, *reader*, *dearest*, *beaten*, *beneath*
25. *spire*, *strive*, *stile*, *slice*, *service*, *tribe*, *twice*
26. *timid*, *traffic*, *horrid*, *hearing*, *tearful*, *terrific*

error	whisker	petal	local
terror	whisper	metal	musical
terrible	whistle	medal	terrific
terrify	thistle	mental	castle

Write the words from the patch that rhyme with :

1. thistle 2. metal 3. terror 4. pedal 5. verify

Make adverbs by adding -ly to each of these adjectives :

6. local 7. mental 8. musical 9. terrible 10. horrible

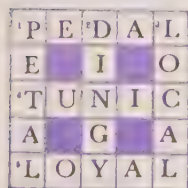
Make new words by adding :

11. -er to whistle 14. -ed to horrify 17. -ing to whistle
 12. -er to whisper 15. -ly to loyal 18. -ing to terrify
 13. -al to music 16. -ness to easy 19. -ty to loyal

Write these lists in alphabetical order :

20. terror, horror, hollow, hilly, tunic, marrow, music
 21. pedal, petal, mental, metal, medal, loyal, local
 22. whistle, thistle, whole, often, soften, castle, cattle

23. This crossword puzzle has been solved. With the help of the definitions below, write out the clues.



- not at all bright and fresh
 to do with the place round about
 faithful to duty
 lever worked by foot
 a leaf-like part of a blossom
 short coat worn by soldier



Speak roughly to your little boy
And beat him when he sneezes.
He only does it to annoy
Because he knows it teases.



I speak severely to my boy.
I beat him when he sneezes,
For he can thoroughly enjoy
The pepper when he pleases!

speak	enjoy	pepper	sneeze
please	annoy	bottle	breeze
tease	enjoyable	cunning	roughly
disease	severely	suppose	thoroughly

Notice that when you make the plural of a word like breeze, you simply add -s: breeze—breezes, disease—diseases. But in fact it sounds as if you had added -es. You don't, however, need the e because there is already a silent e at the end of the word. In the plural this silent e is sounded.

Make the plural of these nouns :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. sneeze | 3. house | 5. size | 7. squeeze | 9. crease |
| 2. sense | 4. verse | 6. craze | 8. noise | 10. surprise |

due	shriek	receive	rescue
value	priest	deceive	handkerchief
argue	grief	conceit	deceitful
avenue	fierce	ceiling	relief

Notice that the ie or ei in the words in the patch is sounded like ee in sweet.

When the sound is like ee, you put i before e, except after c, when it is e before i.

1. Write the following words in two equal lists according to whether they follow the rule or the exception : yield, shield, field, deceit, ceiling, chief, conceive, receive.

Make new words by adding -er to these. (See rule on page 7.)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 2. argue | 5. receive | 8. use | 11. believe | 14. score |
| 3. rescue | 6. deceive | 9. rule | 12. cure | 15. skate |
| 4. value | 7. invade | 10. tease | 13. manage | 16. sparkle |

Make the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives. E.g. fiercer, fiercest.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 17. fierce | 19. rare | 21. true | 23. sure | 25. thin |
| 18. scarce | 20. late | 22. brave | 24. gentle | 26. big |

Make new words by adding a prefix (re-, un-, dis-) and a suffix (-ness, -ment, -er, -ful) to each of these :

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 27. late | 28. sure | 29. agree | 30. believe | 31. respect |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|

1. s h To make brighter. (page 36)
2. p To get ready. (29)
3. l The opposite of to lead. (29)
4. e To say again. (15)
5. o o To pick out or select. (30)
6. u Place of shelter for ships. (30)
7. u Very well known. (7)
8. u Full of danger. (31)
9. e Power-driven flying machine. (31)
10. e Hole by which smoke escapes. (11)
11. e Package wrapped in paper. (32)
12. e The opposite of full. (32)
13. e Ring worn around wrist. (17)
14. e Army rank just above corporal. (33)
15. e Next after eleventh. (10)
16. e To resist boldly or openly. (34)
17. e The opposite of old-fashioned. (34)
18. e The plural of stitch. (24)
19. e Spoke very softly. (35)
20. e To get free. (36)
21. e Possessing beauty. (8)
22. The opposite of innocent. (37)
23. The opposite of depart. (38)
24. Vehicles coming and going in street.
(38)
25. Fortified building of the past. (39)
26. Completely. (40)
27. Road with trees on both sides. (41)
28. Inside top covering of a room. (41)

Test yourself

(1)

towel	idle	expect	fuel
level	noble	respect	cruel
bushel	uncle	inspect	picture
angel	title	insect	adventure

(2)

death	dozen	extra	fruit
threat	oven	excuse	orange
instead	linen	excellent	apple
dreadful	listen	except	strawberry

(3)

naughty	music	people	petrol
daughter	picnic	honest	engine
certain	pleasant	wicked	machine
entertain	treasure	amusing	factory

For dictation

Margaret thought she was an excellent artist, but her brother was not so certain. One morning she was putting the finishing touches to a picture of a house.

"I am trying to think of a title for my new painting," she informed her brother. "Have you any ideas?"

John looked at the picture very thoroughly. "Why not call it Home?" he replied after a while.

"But why Home?" inquired Margaret.

"Well, there's no place like it," explained her brother.

For extra work

(1)

bullet	vessel	nature	fortune
bonnet	funnel	figure	fortunate
mirror	channel	endure	continue
woollen	barrel	creature	continuation

(2)

mercy	attend	account	complete
fancy	attack	afford	compete
study	address	occur	company
navy	appear	attendance	companion

(3)

neglect	memory	situation	Arithmetic
select	remember	explanation	area
election	intelligent	information	addition
reflection	intention	examination	subtraction

(4)

discuss	equal	divide	religious
discussion	equator	division	marvellous
secret	unusual	decide	delicious
blanket	usually	decision	precious



GINN AND COMPANY LIMITED



KS-319-551