

WORD PERFECT

BOOK THREE

RONALD RIDOUT



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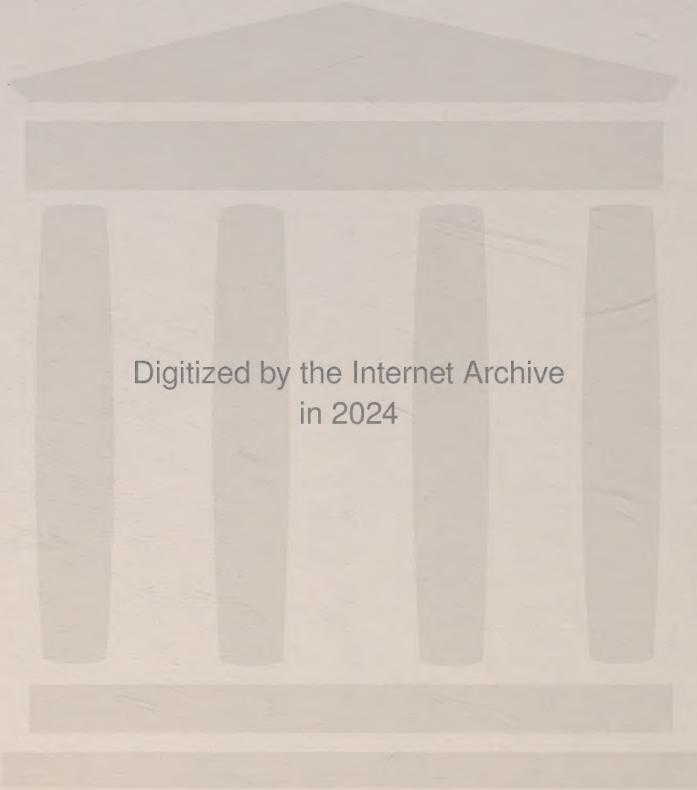
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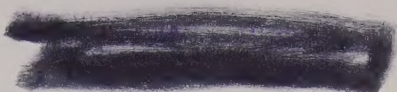
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BOOK THREE

BY

RONALD RIDOUT

ILLUSTRATED BY

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Ginn and Company Ltd

LONDON AND AYLESBURY

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.

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RONALD RIDOUT 1957

Fifteenth impression 1974 207402 ISBN 0 602 20987 0

Published by Ginn and Company Ltd, 18 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EJ and at
Elsinore House, Buckingham Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 2NQ

PREFACE

THE Introductory and eight main books of *Word Perfect* provide a systematic course in spelling and vocabulary for primary and secondary schools. 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.

In Book Three the first few pages are used to revise many of the patterns met in Book Two. Moreover, some of the later exercises also are used for revision, so that a sense of continuity is secured throughout the course. In all, some 560 words from earlier books are revised.

Although in Book Three the formation of correct habits is still the main foundation of learning to spell, an increasing attempt is made to explain the principles involved. As a consequence, simple rules are formulated on pages 8, 10, 18, 19, 25 and 29.

New patterns are introduced at a steady rate, and some 949 new words are met, many of which are practised more than once. It is considered more than ever important to ensure that the meaning of new words is thoroughly grasped, and in the exercises greater emphasis is now placed on this aspect of the work. A test for meaning is given at regular intervals on pages 13, 27 and 42.

For a more detailed discussion of the theory and practice of the course, the teacher is referred to the Teachers' Manual of *Word Perfect*.

HASLEMERE, 1957

R. R.



brick



bless



bound



child



bust



block



club



damp



tie



grand



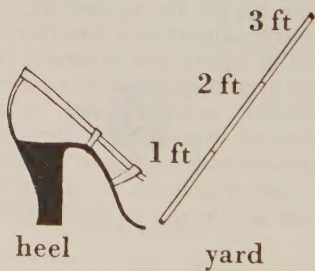
hook

?

why



felt



heel

yard

while

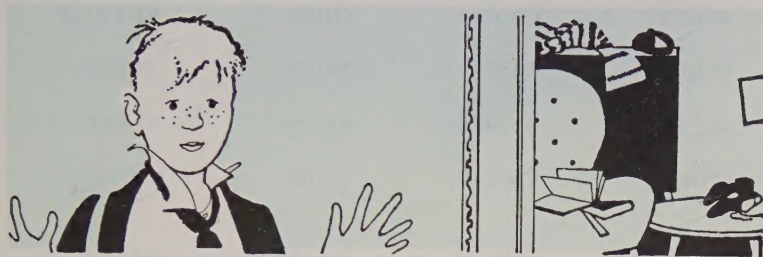
brick	bless	bound	child
bust	block	club	damp
tie	grand	hook	why
felt	heel	yard	while

1. Instead of br in brick write: tr, pr, th, st, cl, fl.
2. Instead of b in bust write: d, j, m, r, tr, cr.
3. Instead of t in tie write: l, p, d.
4. Instead of f in felt write: b, m, sm, sp.
5. Instead of bl in bless write: m, l, dr, pr, cr.
6. Instead of bl in block write: d, m, cl, fl, sh, fr, st, kn.
7. Instead of gr in grand write: b, h, l, s, st, husb,
Engl, Scotl.
8. Instead of h in heel write: f, p, st, wh, kn.
9. Instead of b in bound write: f, h, m, p, r, s, w, gr, ar.
10. Instead of cl in club write: r, t, h, c, gr, sn, shr, scr.
11. Instead of h in hook write: b, c, l, r, t, sh, br, cr.
12. Instead of y in yard write: c, h, l, cow, must, wiz,
forw, cust.
13. Instead of ch in child write: m, w.
14. Instead of d in damp write: c, l, st, cr, tr, cl, sw.
15. Instead of wh in why write: m, fl, fr, cr, tr, dr, sh, sl.
16. Instead of wh in while write: f, m, p, t, st, sm, fert.
17. Instead of k in hook write: d, f, p, t, ter.
18. Instead of st in bust write: zz, mp, nch, ng, lb, cket.

cake	leaf	frog	beach
spoon	twig	weed	spade
plate	branch	water	swimmer
bread	bird	tadpole	children
desk	dress	bacon	sheets
chalk	frock	soap	chair
pencils	skirt	eggs	brushes
teacher	gloves	butter	slippers
train	letters	eye	Tuesday
porter	words	ear	Wednesday
driver	paper	arm	Thursday
tickets	sentences	mouth	Friday

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

1. at the seaside
2. in a school
3. at the grocer's
4. on the tea-table
5. on a tree
6. in a pond
7. in a book
8. in a wardrobe
9. in a bedroom
10. on a calendar
11. at a station
12. belonging to a body



Once upon a time there was a young boy who was never tidy. He left his books on the chairs and his muddy shoes on the table. He put his fingers in the pudding and then wiped them on his shirt. He upset paint on his best clothes, and he dropped tooth-paste on the bathroom floor. He hardly ever brushed his hair. He was so untidy that we called him Tidy Tom as a joke.

past	swing	wiped	muddy
paste	finger	tidy	dropped
fast	once	untidy	pudding
fasten	clothes	hardly	young

Write out ten words in the patch that can be built from the letters in this sentence:

OUR DONALD WAS FRYING THE POTATOES.

slight	cool	done	sprang
fright	roof	none	sang
sight	broom	some	slang
might	stood	gone	rang
scrap	lift	again	died
strap	swift	against	cried
slack	silk	obtain	dried
swank	thinner	grain	carried
shabby	trigger	faint	married

Can you arrange the first list in alphabetical order? Fright comes before might, because f comes before m in the alphabet. But if two words begin with the same letter, you must look at the second letters. Thus sight comes before slight, because i comes before l. In alphabetical order the same list is: fright, might, sight, slight.

Now arrange the other lists in alphabetical order, and number them 1 to 7.

8. Arrange this list in alphabetical order:

tried, flight, foolish, something, finish, strain

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. three, two, one | 20. two, ten, twenty |
| 2. one, two, three | 21. one, ten, twenty-one |
| 3. two, one, three | 22. twenty-two, two,
eleven |
| 4. three, four, five | 28. twenty, twenty-eight,
two |
| 5. five, six, seven | 30. ten, twenty, thirty |
| 6. four, five, six | 40. forty, thirty, twenty |
| 7. six, seven, eight | 50. forty, fifty, sixty |
| 8. eight, seven, six | 60. sixty, forty, twenty |
| 9. seven, eight, nine | 70. thirty, fifty, seventy |
| 10. nine, ten, eleven | 80. sixty, seventy, eighty |
| 11. seven, nine, eleven | 90. ninety, one hundred,
eighty |
| 12. eight, ten, twelve | 100. eighty, one hundred,
ninety |
| 13. thirteen, eleven, nine | 106. ten, six, one hundred
and six |
| 14. fourteen, ten, six | 346. three hundred and
forty-six, one |
| 15. five, ten, fifteen | 1000. one thousand, two
thousand |
| 16. four, sixteen, eight | |
| 17. seven, seventeen,
eleven | |
| 18. seventeen, eighteen,
nineteen | |
| 19. eighteen, nineteen,
twenty | |

- (a) Write down the figures and choose the right words to put after them. Begin like this: 1. one 2. two
- (b) Write in words all the even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, etc.) up to twenty.
- (c) Write in words all the odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.) up to nineteen.

player	smoker	writer	gardener
owner	grocer	skater	footballer
farmer	driver	draper	hairdresser
butcher	miner	knitter	fishmonger

In each sentence put in the right word from the patch.

1. A man who digs coal is called a —.
2. A man who sells fish is called a —.
3. A — is someone who plays football.
4. A — is a man who sells meat.
5. The — cut my hair yesterday.
6. The — of a cat is the person to whom it belongs.
7. The — of this letter is the person who sent it to me.
8. A person who runs a farm is called a —.
9. Anyone who works in a garden is called a —.
10. Anyone who takes part in a game is called a —.
11. The man who drives the bus is called the —.
12. A — is someone who knits.
13. The — sold me a pair of sheets and a towel.
14. A man who smokes cigarettes is called a —.
15. The — sold me some bacon, eggs and cheese.
16. The — glided swiftly across the ice.

Betty bought a bit of butter,
 But said, ' My bit of butter's bitter.
 If I put it in my batter
 It will make my batter bitter.
 Better buy some fresher butter.'
 Betty's mother said she'd let her,
 So she bought some better butter
 And it made her batter better.



better	buy	say	stop
bitter	bought	said	stopped
butter	ought	paid	stopping
batter	thought	afraid	stopper

Stopper comes from the shorter word stop.

Write the shorter words that these come from :

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. rubber | 3. shopper | 5. planning | 7. bragging |
| 2. clapped | 4. runner | 6. skater | 8. writing |

Complete these tables :

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 9. thin | thinner | thinnest | 15. flap | flapping | flapped |
| 10. slim | — | slimmest | 16. drag | dragging | — |
| 11. — | — | biggest | 17. — | fitting | — |
| 12. — | hotter | — | 18. slip | — | — |
| 13. — | worse | worst | 19. bring | — | brought |
| 14. good | — | best | 20. — | saying | — |

bus	buses	match	matches
dress	dresses	patch	patches
box	boxes	watch	watches
ditch	ditches	glove	gloves
brush	brushes	stove	stoves
branch	branches	month	months

A singular noun means one only. A plural noun means more than one. To make a singular noun plural, we usually add just -s. But if the noun ends in a hissing letter like s, ch, sh or x, we have to add -es.

1. Write out the three plural nouns from the patch that have had just -s added to them.
2. Write out the nine plural nouns that have had -es added to them.

Write down the singular nouns from which each of these has been made :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 3. branches | 5. months | 7. brushes | 9. dishes |
| 4. watches | 6. gloves | 8. glasses | 10. churches |

Write down the plural of these nouns :

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 11. match | 13. bus | 15. class | 17. stove |
| 12. patch | 14. box | 16. thrush | 18. peach |



first



second



third

first toffees

second sugar

third coal

fourth carrots

fifth apples

sixth bottles

seventh chocolates

eighth potatoes



eighth



seventh



sixth



fourth



fifth

Draw the bags and write on each to say what is inside.
Then write eight sentences, beginning like this :

1. The first bag is full of chocolates.
2. The second bag is full of....

Complete these :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. one shoe but two shoes | 15. one chocolate but six — |
| 10. one — but two dresses | 16. one — but two bottles |
| 11. one — but two buses | 17. one church but two — |
| 12. one fox but two — | 18. one bush but nine — |
| 13. one apple but six — | 19. one — but two doves |
| 14. one — but four matches | 20. one catch but eight — |

aunt	ounce	instant	prince
uncle	inch	infant	princess
prison	bench	order	poem
apron	branch	border	poet

The five vowels are: a, e, i, o, u. All the other letters of the alphabet are consonants.

We use a before a word that begins with a consonant, but we must use an before a word beginning with a vowel. Thus we say a lesson, but an inch. We say an odd uncle, but a broken branch.

1. Write out all the consonants.

2-17. Write out the words from the patch, putting a or an in front of each. Number them 2-17.

Write out these, putting a or an in each gap:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18. — ounce of pepper | 26. — prince and — princess |
| 19. in — instant | 27. — aunt in — apron |
| 20. — long lesson | 28. — oven in the kitchen |
| 21. — rich prince | 29. in — few minutes |
| 22. — empty bench | 30. — oil-can in his hand |
| 23. — short poem | 31. as — gift |
| 24. — even border | 32. — apple a day |
| 25. — old scarf | 33. — oak tree and — elm |

Diana Brown likes drawing. In the summer she sits on the lawn and draws. One day she drew a man going to work. Then she drew the man falling into the river. Next, she drew another man diving into the river after him. Last of all, she drew a large crowd. Everyone was clapping the diver because he had saved the other man from drowning.



town	word	law	crowd
brown	worm	claw	worth
crown	work	straw	drawing
drown	world	lawn	worker

1. Instead of s in saw write : l, p, r, j, cl, dr, str, outl.
2. Instead of d in word write : m, k, th, ld, se, st, ship.
3. Instead of l in lawn write : d, s, y, dr, sp.
4. Instead of t in town write : d, br, cr, cl, dr, fr, gr.

soft	shave	steam	shape
often	slave	dream	cheat
soften	shade	scream	squeak
softly	grape	steal	after

1. From the box below choose the six words that have the same short o vowel sound as you can hear in soft.

both	soften	toffees	bottle	Joyce	lower
often	loaf	shoes	pound	John	lorries

2. From this box choose the six words that have the same long a vowel sound as you can hear in shape.

grape	steam	shade	waste	fatter	April
cheat	shave	scream	fasten	draper	March

Arrange these lists in alphabetical order. If in doubt, turn back to page 4.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 3. Jane | 4. Richard | 5. Jean | 6. Charles |
| Grace | Betty | John | Andrew |
| Kate | Ronald | Jill | Thomas |
| George | Simon | James | Clare |
| David | Jessica | Judy | Cecil |

1. a s You can stick paper with this. (page 3)
2. h The number that comes after seven. (5)
3. a n The plural of branch. (8)
4. e n To make soft. (12)
5. t Many times. (12)
6. e r Anyone who works is called this. (11)
7. g This is used to make food sweet. (9)
8. h There are twelve of these in a foot. (10)
9. g The opposite of old. (3)
10. y t Twice eleven make this number. (5)
11. a To do something unfairly. (12)
12. e r A man who sells meat. (6)
13. b A person who plays football. (6)
14. b To get. (4)
15. o o A kind of brush. (4)
16. p A baby frog. (2)
17. Fat to spread on bread. (7)
18. The plural of ditch. (8)
19. A man who sells fish. (6)
20. Wine is made from this fruit. (12)
21. The singular of dresses. (8)
22. The day after Tuesday. (2)
23. A child under the age of seven. (10)

Let's make sure.

- (1)
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| lead | harm | water | joke |
| beads | march | bathe | spoke |
| beach | part | seaside | close |
| teacher | party | diver | wrote |

- (2)
- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| lift | dead | getting | band |
| swift | bread | batting | blank |
| mist | ahead | better | crab |
| print | instead | flattest | slack |

- (3)
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| eight | sugar | prison | father |
| twelve | chocolates | lesson | brother |
| eighty | grocer | apron | baby |
| hundred | butcher | lemon | infant |



Mrs Brown walked down the road to do her shopping. She bought some bread from the baker and some meat from the butcher. Then she stepped across the street to the toyshop. There she bought a beach ball for Diana and a little spade for the baby.

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

1. Write the month in which Christmas comes.
2. Write the month that it is now.
3. Write the month that it was last month.
4. Bonfire Night is on the fifth day of which month?
5. Suppose the year went backwards. Write the months in the order they would then come.
6. Write the month in which your birthday comes.
7. Write the months in alphabetical order. (March comes before May, and July comes before June.)

Write these sentences, putting in the right months:

8. The first month of the year is —.
9. — is the last month of the year.
10. After February comes —.
11. — comes after July.
12. — comes between January and March.
13. The months between July and October are — and —.
14. —, — and — come between February and June.
15. —, —, — and — all end in -er.



Michael Short is just ten years old. He likes helping in the garden. His father has put him in charge of one of the flower-beds. There are forty sunflowers in this bed. They are very large and tall. They tower right up above Michael. There has not been a shower for a long time. So today Michael is busy watering his flowers.

sort	large	power	report
sport	barge	flower	shower
short	charge	tower	busy
forty	great	towel	sunflower

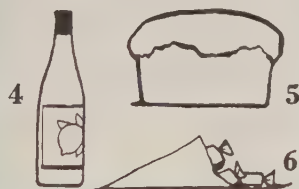
1. Instead of s in sort write: f, p, sh, rep, imp, exp, comf, transp.
2. Instead of er in tower write: el, n, ered.
3. Write the first list in alphabetical order.
4. Write the words from the patch that are the opposites of these: tiny, tall, idle, work, retreat.
5. Write these words in alphabetical order:
shower sunflower port power sport skirt

cheese	dozen	bottle	currants
kilo	packet	lemonade	sandwiches
gramme	oranges	pepper	chocolates
bread	loaf	biscuit	potatoes

a packet of biscuits
 a bottle of lemonade
 a packet of sandwiches
 a loaf of bread
 a kilo of cheese
 100 grammes of sweets

a dozen oranges
 a box of chocolates
 a sack of potatoes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of currants
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of butter
 25 grammes of pepper

Draw the pictures and put the right description under each one.



stick	sticking	tug	tugging
creep	creeping	drag	dragging
crawl	crawling	skid	skidding
		chop	chopping
write	writing	knit	knitting
choose	choosing	stir	stirring
dance	dancing	strip	stripping

Here are the rules about adding -ing:

- (a) To most words you can just add -ing.
- (b) But to words ending in e you must drop the e and then add -ing. (Except words like see, be, tie.)
- (c) To words that end with a single consonant before which comes a single vowel you must double the consonant and then add -ing.

From what word has each of these been formed?

- 1. dancing 3. knitting 5. stopping 7. smoking
- 2. crawling 4. racing 6. writing 8. swimming

9. Which rule do these follow? Make three equal groups and mark them (a), (b), (c).

stare – staring	pray – praying	please – pleasing
bring – bringing	shop – shopping	knot – knotting
shine – shining	fetch – fetching	whir – whirring

daisy	cities	empty	married
daisies	lilies	emptied	hurries
worry	cherries	carry	pities
worries	parties	carries	tidied

To make the plural of a noun that ends in y and has a consonant before the y, you must change the y into i and then add -es. Thus we have: army—armies, story—stories.

Write the singular of the following nouns:

1. daisies 3. armies 5. lilies 7. stories 9. ladies
 2. worries 4. cherries 6. parties 8. berries 10. babies

Write the plural of these nouns:

11. lily 13. story 15. fairy 17. spy 19. worry
 12. party 14. army 16. copy 18. sky 20. baby

In the same way, if a verb ends in y with a consonant before the y, you must change the y into i before adding -es or -ed. Thus we have:

hurry—hurries—hurried, reply—replies—replied

Add -es and -ed to these verbs. Begin like this:

21. bury—buries—buried

21. bury 23. carry 25. try 27. reply 29. marry
 22. tidy 24. hurry 26. dry 28. pity 30. empty

chief	happy	humble	cloth
thief	happen	grumble	clothes
field	rattle	simple	bath
piece	kettle	marble	bathe

Write a word from the list that rhymes with:

1. battle 2. brief 3. shield 4. pimple 5. niece

Write from the patch the word meaning the opposite of:

6. unhappy 7. proud 8. difficult 9. whole

10. Write out the six words that end in -le.

Grumbling is made from the shorter word grumble.

Write the shorter words that these are made from:

11. tumbling 12. rattling 13. grumbled 14. rumbling

15. Write the eight words from the patch that can be built from these letters: A B C D E F H I L M P R S T U.

Arrange each list below in alphabetical order:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 16. Ruth | 17. Robert | 18. cattle | 19. Jones |
| Tony | Albert | battle | Thomas |
| Roger | Arthur | belief | Taylor |
| Mary | Henry | chief | Jennings |
| Molly | Harry | field | Price |

I - N spells in.

I was in my kitchen

Doing a little stitching.

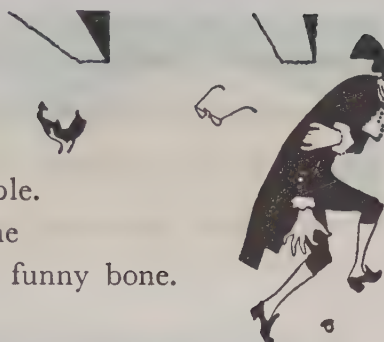
Old Father Nimble

Came and took my thimble.

I fetched a great big stone

And knocked him on the funny bone.

O - U - T spells out.



fetch	nimble	health	knock
scratch	thimble	healthy	death
kitchen	bundle	wealth	funny
stitching	handle	wealthy	great

Write the words from the patch that rhyme with :

1. candle 2. shock 3. sunny 4. thimble 5. catch
6. Instead of f in fetch write : str, sk.
7. Instead of st in stitch write : w, d, p, sw, tw.
8. Instead of scr in scratch write : c, m, p, sn, th.
9. Instead of b in bone write : st, ph, al, thr.
10. Instead of th in death write : d, f, lt, dly.
11. Instead of tch in fetch write : ll, lt, nce, nder, rry.

Make new words by adding y to these :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 12. dust | 14. wealth | 16. luck | 18. cloud |
| 13. rust | 15. health | 17. pluck | 19. frost |

someone	anyone	nowhere	towards
something	anything	nothing	afterwards
sometimes	anybody	nobody	forward
somewhere	anywhere	everywhere	together

No and thing make nothing. Can you do these?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Be and come make —. | 9. But and ton make —. |
| 2. Black and board make —. | 10. Less and on make —. |
| 3. After and noon make —. | 11. Under and stand make —. |
| 4. Butter and fly make —. | 12. For and ward make —. |
| 5. Birth and day make —. | 13. Re and ward make —. |
| 6. Every and one make —. | 14. Break and fast make —. |
| 7. How and ever make —. | 15. Be and fore make —. |
| 8. Rain and bow make —. | 16. Be and lieve make —. |

Pair each word with its opposite. Begin like this:

17. something—nothing

18. nowhere

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| 17. something | poor | 23. afterwards | nobody |
| 18. nowhere | heavy | 24. black | saving |
| 19. light | nothing | 25. great | before |
| 20. hating | backward | 26. spending | white |
| 21. wealthy | loving | 27. often | little |
| 22. forward | somewhere | 28. somebody | never |

This is the key of a country.

In that country there is a county.

In that county there is a village.

In that village there is a square.

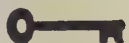
In that square there is a cottage.

In that cottage there is a room.

In that room there is a table.

On that table there is a basket,

And in that basket there are some flowers.



village	town	county	table
cottage	flower	country	unable
cabbage	dare	mountain	basket
garage	square	fountain	ticket

1. Write the jingle backwards, beginning like this :

The flowers were in the basket.

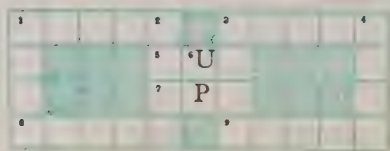
The basket was on

2. Instead of d in dare write : c, f, r, sp, st, sq, sh, sc, aw, bew.
3. Instead of t in ticket write : w, cr.
4. Instead of t in table write : st, c, f, un, cap.
5. Instead of fl in flower write : p, t, sh.

Write the plural of these nouns :

6. county
7. country
8. ferry
9. square
10. basket

aches	our	never	soon
ape	sour	every	steer
shape	aloud	shed	idea
busy	enough	roar	area



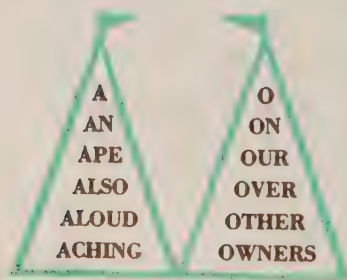
Draw your own puzzle. Then use some of the words from the patch to solve it. Here are the clues :

Across

1. To guide.
3. Pains that go on and on.
5. Belonging to us.
7. Tail-less animal that can walk on two feet.
8. The opposite of always.
9. Not in a whisper.

Down

1. In a short time.
2. A loud deep sound.
3. Amount of surface.
4. A building used to store things.
6. The opposite of down.



These are word tents. Each word has to have one more letter than the one above it. Make another tent, beginning with A. Then make one with the words beginning with I.

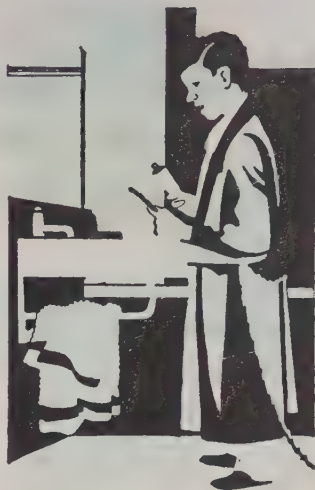
If you want to keep healthy
you must make sure
that your teeth are clean.

It is a good plan
to brush them every night
before going to bed.

In the picture you can see
John in the bathroom.

He has a tube of tooth-paste.
He is just going to put some
on his tooth-brush.

What kind of tooth-paste
do you use for your teeth?



tub	tube	rude	pure
cub	cube	tune	sure
cur	cure	fuse	picture
us	use	refuse	excuse

Notice that when you add a silent e to tub, the short vowel sound u becomes a long vowel sound. Make new words by adding a silent e to:

1. slid 2. cub 3. slop 4. spin 5. cur 6. scrap

Curing comes from cure. What do these come from?
7. using 8. refusing 9. sliding 10. excusing 11. tuning

high	knee	lamb	quite
light	kneel	comb	alone
brought	knock	climb	above
thought	knot	thumb	starve

Notice the silent letters. In the first list gh is silent. In the second it is k. In the third it is b, and in the last it is e.

Arrange these words in four lists in the same way :

knit	strike	climbing	nought
thought	scrape	knitting	thumbs
axe	knelt	kneeling	brought
crumb	fought	combing	flame

Pair each numbered word with its opposite.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. high | many | 9. bought | wrong |
| 2. above | dull | 10. right | rude |
| 3. few | empty | 11. light | ill |
| 4. bright | hard | 12. alive | sold |
| 5. full | low | 13. liked | highest |
| 6. asleep | below | 14. lowest | dead |
| 7. easy | took away | 15. polite | hated |
| 8. brought | awake | 16. healthy | heavy |

1. a g e Place to keep a car. (page 23)
2. i e s Plural of daisy. (19)
3. e e To go down on your knees. (26)
4. t y To take everything out. (19)
5. The opposite of polite. (25)
6. t h Means the same as rich. (21)
7. c h Pains that go on and on. (24)
8. y The first month of the year. (15)
9. o w You can dry your hands on this. (16)
10. y You are this when you have a lot to do. (16)
11. e a This comes from boiling water. (12)
12. t To go and get. (21)
13. You can make dresses from this material. (20)
14. The plural of orange. (17)
15. To pick out. (18)
16. The singular of worries. (19)
17. A person who knits. (6)
18. Means the same as a part. (20)
19. You take hold of this. (21)
20. You carry your shopping in this. (23)
21. The opposite of everything. (22)
22. To have nothing to eat. (26)
23. This is a person who steals. (20)

Let's make sure.

(4)

chew	price	began	float
flew	twice	begun	coast
crew	clay	being	soak
threw	pray	become	roar

(5)

soil	vain	better	rage
spoil	rail	cutter	trade
coin	laid	knitter	grave
voice	raise	spanner	waste

(6)

bread	enter	dance	work
spread	tender	dancing	since
instead	spider	chance	change
ready	poker	glance	changing



Jane likes helping her mother. She always lays the table for tea. Afterwards she washes up and dries the dishes. On Saturday mornings she polishes the floor, and then goes shopping.

half	halves	wife	wives
shelf	shelves	knife	knives
loaf	loaves	thief	thieves
leaf	leaves	himself	themselves

When a noun ends in f, you often have to change the f into v and then add -es to make the plural.

With a word ending in -fe, you must change the f into v and add only -s, because the e is already there.

Write the singular of these nouns :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. leaves | 3. halves | 5. thieves | 7. wolves |
| 2. wives | 4. calves | 6. scarves | 8. lives |

Write the plural of these nouns :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 9. shelf | 11. calf | 13. knife | 15. life | 17. himself |
| 10. thief | 12. wife | 14. wolf | 16. elf | 18. scarf |

Arrange each list in alphabetical order :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 19. shelves | 20. elves | 21. knots | 22. excuses |
| loaves | flowers | sights | cubes |
| thieves | thumbs | keys | combs |
| leaves | knees | thrushes | tubes |
| wives | calves | teeth | themselves |
| halves | crumbs | stitches | towers |
| knives | churches | showers | chocolates |



On Easter Monday John had breakfast early, so that he could visit the zoo. It was not a long journey, and he was soon there. He paid his money and went inside. He looked at the lions, tigers and bears first. Then he visited the cages where the monkeys lived. There he met a friend. No, it was not a monkey! It was Peter from the next street. After they had seen all the monkeys, they had a ride together on an elephant.

lion	wolf	money	Easter
tiger	deer	monkey	early
bear	camel	journey	friend
zebra	visit	elephant	breakfast

Write the singular of:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. camels | 3. wolves | 5. monkeys | 7. tigers |
| 2. friends | 4. journeys | 6. calves | 8. watches |

Make new words by adding these endings to visit:

9. -s 10. -ed 11. -ing 12. -or 13. -ors

Write the words from the patch that rhyme with:

14. honey 15. steer 16. rare 17. yearly 18. mend

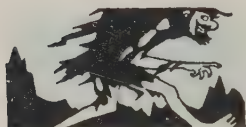
bus	aeroplane	bicycle	liner
car	seaplane	tricycle	yacht
lorry	helicopter	motor-cycle	lifeboat
tractor	airliner	scooter	submarine

Write these, putting in the words from the patch :

1. A — has pedals and two wheels.
2. A — has pedals and three wheels.
3. A — is a bicycle driven by a motor.
4. A child drives a — by pushing on the ground with one foot. It is also a name for a light motor-cycle.
5. A large passenger boat is called a —.
6. Goods are taken by road in a —.
7. A — is like a big car that carries many people.
8. Four or five people can travel by road in a —.
9. An — is driven by propellers or jets and can land only on the ground.
10. A —, however, can land on water.
11. A — can land almost straight down.
12. A sailing boat used for racing is called a —.
13. An — is an aeroplane that carries many passengers.
14. A — is used for pulling things over rough ground.
15. A ship that sails under water is called a —.
16. A — is used for making rescues at sea.

ragged	rascal	clever	pickled
rugged	stripe	river	tickled
pepper	pi-per	polite	paddled
rubber	wiper	invite	cuddled

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper;
 A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked.
 If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper,
 Where is the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked ?



Round and round the rugged rock
 The ragged rascal ran.
 Say how many R's in that
 And you're a clever man.

odd	build	listen	buy
usual	built	earth	laugh
music	building	plenty	people
huge	sign	present	view

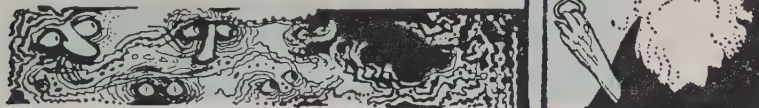
This is an extra list. You will often need these odd words; so make sure you can spell them.

1. Write the eight words that can be built from the letters of this sentence :

WAS ROBIN HOOD BOLD ENOUGH TO WIN ?

2. Write in alphabetical order the eight that are left.

There was an old man who said, " Well!
Will nobody answer this bell?
I have pulled day and night
Till my hair has turned white,
But nobody answers the bell! "



loose	wear	quick	answer
goose	bear	quickly	freeze
geese	tear	quiet	weary
cheese	pear	quietly	question

Write the adjectives from which these adverbs come :

1. quickly 3. loosely 5. rudely 7. selfishly
2. quietly 4. politely 6. silently 8. wrongly

Choose one of the adverbs above to fill each gap :

9. John ran — and soon caught the goose.
10. Susan answered the question quite — when she said that two and two make five.
11. The picture was hanging so — that it fell down as soon as I touched it.
12. Christopher very — left no pudding for his sister.
13. With a soft voice you can speak — but never —.
14. The opposite of speaking — is speaking —.

shirt	penny	won	month
skirt	pennies	wonder	monk
birth	pence	wonderful	squirt
third	fence	Monday	birthday

1974 JANUARY 1974

Sunday	6 13 20 27
Monday	7 14 21 28
Tuesday	1 8 15 22 29
Wednesday	2 9 16 23 30
Thursday	3 10 17 24 31
Friday	4 11 18 25
Saturday	5 12 19 26

1. Margaret: 2nd January
2. Philip: 5th January
3. Paul: 9th January
4. Diana: 12th January
5. Ian: 16th January
6. Elizabeth: 19th January
7. Sheila: 23rd January
8. Norman: 26th January
9. Alan: 31st January

On the right above are the dates of the birthdays of nine children. On what days will their birthdays be in 1974? Begin your answers like this: 1. *Margaret's birthday will be on a Wednesday.*

Arrange each of these lists in alphabetical order:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 10. Christine | 11. Michael | 12. Elizabeth | 13. Morris |
| Jennifer | Margaret | Ernest | Austin |
| Colin | Douglas | Donald | Hillman |
| John | David | Derek | Standard |
| Judith | Arthur | Diana | Singer |
| Charles | Andrew | Ethel | Ford |

Here is the weather forecast. Today it will be warm and sunny in Wales and the south of England. In the north of England there will be some showers late in the day. In Scotland it will be foggy at first, and in the afternoon there may be thunder-storms. Tomorrow's outlook is less good. It will be dull and cloudy over the whole of the British Isles, and rain is likely to spread from the west.



yesterday	thunder	foggy	England
tomorrow	lightning	sunny	Scotland
weather	sunshine	storm	Wales
forecast	dull	gale	British Isles

1. Instead of w in weather write: f, l, h.
2. In front of under write: th, bl, pl.
3. Instead of ll in dull write: st, sk, ck, sty, ster.
4. Instead of st in frost write: ck, g, m, nt, sty, wn.
5. Instead of Eng in England write: Scot, Ire, is, main, Hol.
6. Instead of m in storm write: e, k, my, y.
7. Instead of g in gale write: p, t, s, st, sc, wh.

reply	hammer	sorry	mother
repeat	stammer	silly	copper
funny	summer	hilly	river
furry	sudden	spilling	penny

Each of these words has two parts. Thus, summer is made up of sum and mer. We call these parts syllables. Summer has two syllables.

From each group of syllables below, make up the two words asked for. All the words are in the patch.

ny pen fun

1. a copper coin
2. another word for amusing

er riv moth

3. a woman who has children
4. a very large stream

fur sor ry

5. covered with fur
6. feeling regret

peat ply re

7. to say again
8. to give an answer

mer ham sum

9. tool for knocking in nails
10. the season that follows spring

ly hil sil

11. full of hills
12. not sensible

polish	forgive	across	afraid
finish	forget	above	forest
punish	forbid	around	English
furnish	forward	alike	British

Add the missing syllable to each of these, to make one of the words in the patch :

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. — give | 5. pol — | 9. — ward | 13. fin — |
| 2. — bove | 6. Eng — | 10. — round | 14. — fraid |
| 3. — est | 7. Bri — | 11. pun — | 15. furn — |
| 4. — get | 8. — bid | 12. — like | 16. — cross |

Divide these words into two syllables each :

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 17. cannot | 21. upstairs | 25. between | 29. England |
| 18. before | 22. himself | 26. carpet | 30. Tuesday |
| 19. forget | 23. summer | 27. unless | 31. July |
| 20. across | 24. snowdrop | 28. invite | 32. Betty |

Some words have three syllables. Thus, afternoon can be divided like this: af - ter - noon. (Notice that every syllable has a vowel in it.)

Divide these words into three syllables each .

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 33. yesterday | 37. November | 41. polishing |
| 34. suddenly | 38. December | 42. punishment |
| 35. understand | 39. forgiven | 43. forbidden |
| 36. understood | 40. forgotten | 44. butterfly |

baked	tried	nibbled	viewed
enjoyed	stole	gobbled	inspected
munched	fought	captured	reached
wanted	lifted	quartered	heated
divided	upset	pointed	
opened	kept	jumped	

Write out this alphabet, putting in the right words from the patch. The first three have been done to show you how to carry on.



A was an apple pie.

B baked it.

C captured it.

D — it.

E — it.

F — for it.

G — it.

H — it.

I — it.

J — for it.

K — it.

L — it.

M — it.

N — it.

O — it.

P — at it.

Q — it.

R — for it.

S — it.

T — it.

U — it.

V — it.

W — it.

X Y Z all longed for it.



Andrew was a lucky boy. His parents took him for a holiday in France. They went to London Airport by coach. They saw many aeroplanes taking off and touching down. Soon Andrew was climbing into an airliner. The pilot revved up the engine. The airliner raced down the runway. A moment later they were airborne. Far below them they could see the river, roads and houses growing smaller and smaller.

France	airport	revved	pilot
London	airliner	raced	engine
Andrew	airborne	touching	parents
aeroplane	coach	climbing	holiday

return	lose	excite	prove
remain	loser	exciting	improve
repair	move	enjoy	depart
remark	remove	enjoyable	suddenly

The vowels have been left out. Put them in, and write out the words and their meanings.

1. R - M - V - To take away.
2. R - M - - N To stay where you are.
3. D - P - R T To go away.
4. R - T - R N To come back.
5. L - S - R A person who loses.
6. S - D D - N L Y All of a sudden.
7. - N J - Y - B L - Able to be enjoyed.
8. - M P R - V - To become better.
9. R - P - - R To make good again.
10. - X C - T - N G Which stirs up one's feelings.

Can you make these into words ending in -ing?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 11. excite | 14. enjoy | 17. remove | 20. begin |
| 12. lose | 15. repair | 18. dig | 21. waste |
| 13. improve | 16. invite | 19. forget | 22. glide |

Make adjectives by adding -able to these verbs:

23. enjoy 24. remark 25. agree 26. obtain 27. suit

Make adverbs by adding -ly to these adjectives:

28. sudden 29. quiet 30. fair 31. unfair 32. clever

thirst	dirty	hasty	tiny
thirsty	stormy	icy	nasty
taste	weary	tidy	noisy
tasty	sleepy	rosy	wavy

Make new words by adding y to these :

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. rain | 4. thirst | 7. curl | 10. fair |
| 2. dirt | 5. health | 8. bus | 11. read |
| 3. wind | 6. wealth | 9. part | 12. ever |

Notice that when you add y to a word ending in a silent e, like taste, you have to drop the e and then add y. Now make new words by adding y to these :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 13. haste | 16. shine | 19. bone | 22. laze |
| 14. ice | 17. shade | 20. stone | 23. craze |
| 15. wave | 18. rose | 21. noise | 24. juice |

Pair each adjective with its opposite.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 25. tasty | quiet | 32. nasty | ugly |
| 26. noisy | full | 33. ready | shaky |
| 27. dirty | tasteless | 34. steady | nice |
| 28. empty | straight | 35. tiny | polite |
| 29. cloudy | clean | 36. early | huge |
| 30. heavy | light | 37. pretty | late |
| 31. wavy | sunny | 38. rude | unready |

1. c h Place where you cook. (page 21)
2. p h Largest animal in the world. (30)
3. e r A person who loses. (40)
4. o l The opposite of rude. (32)
5. o w The day after today (35)
6. z Another way of saying twelve. (17)
7. i e s The plural of penny. (34)
8. t y Needing a drink. (41)
9. o o The opposite of tight. (33)
10. v The plural of thief. (29)
11. m a A ship that sails under the water. (31)
12. w You give this to a question. (33)
13. The one before the fourth. (34)
14. Making a lot of noise. (41)
15. To come back. (40)
16. Mother and father. (39)
17. b b Took little bites. (38)
18. A large wood. (37)
19. The season that follows spring. (36)
20. Having plenty to do. (16)
21. d s The opposite of away from. (22)
22. A person who cuts hair. (6)
23. Means the same as to end. (37)

Let's make sure.

(7)

path	utter	treat	gather
bath	suffer	eaten	stream
rather	rubber	beaten	manner
father	offer	broken	matter

(8)

dinner	brought	wool	battle
ladder	fought	stool	muddle
rabbit	worse	bloom	little
bottom	worst	blood	settle

(9)

charm	cheer	friend	cradle
charge	feeling	people	gentle
farmer	indeed	women	needle
army	weedy	children	tumble

Last year we spent a whole month of our summer holidays in the country. We stayed on Uncle John's farm. I liked riding on the tractor best, but Judy thought that riding the pony was better.



For extra work

(1)

careless	heart	pillow	nurse
careful	hearth	yellow	purse
useful	heaven	shallow	burst
useless	dreadful	hollow	burnt

(2)

person	content	illness	scout
pardon	moment	darkness	guide
serve	defend	shadow	whistle
term	pretend	dying	explore

(3)

anger	cover	chimney	station
angry	silver	cupboard	travel
hunger	shelter	animal	voyage
hungry	murder	history	adventure

(4)

darling	beginning	easy	Christmas
starling	together	easier	Christine
partner	enough	heavy	Christopher
farther	cough	heavier	Christian



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