

FESTIVALS AND SPECIAL DAYS IN BRITAIN

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FESTIVALS AND SPECIAL DAYS IN BRITAIN PRACTICE POINTS

A small clock at the top of each page gives the approximate duration of each activity.



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Information about the festivals featured in this book

Back to School (Pages 12–14)

The school year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland begins in the first week of September. Children start primary school when they are four or five years old. The first class in primary school is called Reception, then pupils progress through Years 1–6. They start secondary school when they are 11 years old in Year 7. At the end of Year 11, when they are 16 years old, pupils sit the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams in around 8–10 subjects. Maths, English, a science and a foreign language are compulsory and pupils choose their remaining examination subjects from those offered at their school. The remaining two years at secondary school are not compulsory and are known as the Sixth Form; the first year is the Lower Sixth and the second year is the Upper Sixth. Pupils in the Sixth Form generally study for examinations which will lead to a place in university or college. Scotland has a different school year and examination system from the rest of the UK.

Harvest Festival (Pages 15–16)

Harvest Festival is a Christian festival of thanksgiving for all the good things we have. There is no set date for Harvest Festival but it usually takes place in September or sometimes October. It is traditional to take gifts of food to elderly people after the church or school Harvest Festival. At one time, these gifts were locally grown fruit and vegetables, but nowadays it is more common to offer dried and tinned foods. Many churches also hold a Harvest Supper. A traditional decoration is the 'Corn Dolly', made from straw.

Rosh Hashanah (Pages 17–18)

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year. It is celebrated on the first day of the Jewish month *Tishri*, which occurs in September according to the western calendar. It is a time to ask God's forgiveness for the wrongdoings of the past year. At the beginning of the Rosh Hashanah service a *shofar* (ram's horn) is blown to call the worshippers to prayer. Apples dipped in honey are eaten for a good and sweet new year.

Clocks Go Back (Pages 19–20)

The clocks in the UK go back an hour at midnight on the last Saturday in October. This marks the end of British Summer Time and a return to Greenwich Mean Time. British Summer Time lasts from the end of March until the end of October. The clocks going back is not a festival; in fact most people dread the darker nights and the cold weather to come after this date.

Hallowe'en (Pages 21–24)

Hallowe'en is celebrated on 31 October. It was originally the Celtic festival of the dead, known as *Samhain*. The Christian church tried to suppress this pagan festival, renaming it All Hallows' Eve

(hence the name Hallowe'en). However, the festival remains essentially pagan and has been banned in some Christian schools in Britain. Pumpkin lanterns, masks and costumes are all part of Hallowe'en, as is the custom of 'trick or treat'. This involves children in costumes going from house to house asking for treats such as sweets, fruit and money. If the householder refuses to give them a treat, the children may then play a trick or practical joke on them.

Bonfire Night (Pages 25–29)

Bonfire Night is celebrated on 5 November. It falls on the date when, in 1605, a group of Catholics tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London. This was known as the Gunpowder Plot. It was a time of great religious and political unrest in England and the Catholics were suffering persecution at the hands of the Protestant government. The plan failed and the plotters were put to death. The festival is also known as Guy Fawkes' Night, after the man who laid the explosives in the cellars of the Houses of Parliament. It is still the custom to burn an effigy of Guy Fawkes, called a 'guy', on the bonfire. Bonfire Night has survived to this day, perhaps because people welcome the opportunity to have a bonfire, fireworks and a party in the cold, dark month of November.

Diwali (Pages 30–31)

Diwali is a Hindu festival which takes place on the 15th day of the month of *Kartik* according to the Hindu calendar (October or November in the western calendar). The name comes from the word *diva*, which is a small lamp. A story which is associated with Diwali is that of Rama and Sita (see page 31). Many Hindus also celebrate new year at this time. Many Hindus in Britain celebrate Diwali with fireworks in the local park. The Hindu population in Britain is currently 155,000 (1999 figures).

Christmas (Pages 34–38)

The name 'Christmas' comes from 'Christ's Mass'. It is celebrated on 25 December, when people visit their families, exchange presents and eat a Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. Practising Christians usually attend Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve and go to church again on the morning of Christmas Day. It is the tradition for children to leave out a stocking when they go to bed on Christmas Eve for Father Christmas to fill with presents. Christmas Day and Boxing Day (26 December) are both bank holidays (public holidays) in the UK.

A Christmas Carol (Page 38)

Charles Dickens (1812–1870) is one of the most famous and enduringly popular of English novelists. Film and cartoon versions of his novel *A Christmas Carol* (see page 38) are shown nearly every year on British television. It is the story of Ebenezer Scrooge, a rich but miserly old

man. He learns to become more benevolent when he is visited on Christmas Eve by three ghosts who show him what the consequences of his meanness will be if he doesn't change. Novels by Dickens include *The Pickwick Papers* (1837), *Oliver Twist* (1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1841), *A Christmas Carol* (1842), *David Copperfield* (1850), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859) and *Great Expectations* (1861).

New Year (Pages 39–41)

In Britain, New Year's Eve is celebrated on 31 December when many people hold parties or go to pubs and night clubs. Many of the New Year traditions practised in Britain come from Scotland, where the festival is known as *Hogmanay*. All over the UK, people join hands at midnight and sing the Scottish song 'Auld Lang Syne' by Robert Burns. In Scotland the New Year is welcomed by the playing of bagpipes and the custom of 'first footing' – this involves visiting friends and relatives after midnight. It is lucky if the 'first footer' is a dark-haired man bringing a gift of coal and a bottle of whisky. New Year's Day is a bank holiday in the UK.

Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr (Pages 42–43)

Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr fall a few days earlier every year according to the western calendar, as the Muslims have a lunar calendar. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim calendar and is the month of fasting. Most Muslim people do not eat or drink between sunrise and sunset during Ramadan. This is to help them live as better Muslims. Id-ul-Fitr is the festival at the end of the month of Ramadan. On the last day of Ramadan, many people watch for the new moon, which marks the end of the fast. Id-ul-Fitr is a time for visiting friends and relatives, exchanging gifts and having a special meal. The Muslim population in the UK is currently 580,000 (1999 figures).

Chinese New Year (Pages 44–45)

There is a big Chinese New Year festival in Chinatown in London every year. The Chinese New Year is celebrated in January or February. It is the most important festival in the Chinese year. The festivities traditionally include firecrackers and dragon dances. Special foods such as dumplings and cakes are eaten. Red is a lucky colour for the new year, and children are given lucky red envelopes filled with money.

Burns Night (Pages 46–47)

Robert (or 'Robbie') Burns (1759–1796) is Scotland's national poet. He wrote many poems and songs in Scottish dialect. His birthday (25 January) is celebrated in Scotland as Burns Night. Customs include eating haggis (a traditional Scottish dish of minced meat) and drinking whisky, playing the bagpipes and reciting poems

by Burns. The Burns Night dinner is usually followed by singing and a *ceilidh* (traditional Scottish dancing).

Valentine's Day (Pages 48–50)

Valentine's Day is the festival of lovers and is celebrated on 14 February. People send an anonymous card to the person they would like to be their girlfriend or boyfriend. St Valentine was an early Christian who was put to death for his beliefs. He is said to have left a message for his beloved on the wall of his prison cell, signed 'Your Valentine'.

Pancake Day (Pages 51–53)

Pancake Day is the popular name for Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent starts. In the days when people fasted during Lent, Shrove Tuesday was the last day they could enjoy themselves. Pancakes are the traditional dish for Shrove Tuesday, eaten with lemon juice and sugar. The name Shrove Tuesday comes from the verb 'to shrive', which means 'to make a confession', as this was the day for people to confess their sins before Lent started. Although it is unusual for Christians to fast during Lent these days, many people give up something they enjoy during this period, often sweets, chocolate or alcohol.

Patron Saints' Days (Pages 56–58)

St David is the patron saint of Wales and his feast day is 1 March. Little is known about his life, except that he was the primate of South Wales in the sixth century and founded many churches there. St David's, in South Wales, was the place of his shrine and became a place of pilgrimage. The feast day of **St Patrick**, the patron saint of Ireland, is 17 March. Born in Wales in around 389 AD, he was kidnapped by Irish marauders at the age of 16. After six years he escaped to France and spent a few years in a monastery there. On his return to Britain he was ordained as a bishop and went to Ireland as a missionary. He established churches in the north of Ireland. **St George's** feast day is 23 April. He is the patron saint of England. A traditional story about him is that he killed a dragon to save a princess from being eaten. **St Andrew** is the patron saint of Scotland. His feast day, 30 November, falls outside the spring period covered in this section of the book. He has been included here as all the other patron saints' days occur in the spring.

Mother's Day (Pages 59–61)

In Britain, Mother's Day is celebrated on the Sunday three weeks before Easter so it usually occurs in March. Mother's Day is the popular name for Mothering Sunday, the day when Christians used to return to the 'mother church' for the Sunday service. Later, when many young girls left home to become servants and boys went to be apprentices, the festival became a holiday for young people to visit their mothers. It was the custom to take flowers and gifts. Many young girls were given a 'simnel cake' to take home to their mothers.

Comic Relief (Pages 62–64)

Comic Relief is a recent addition to the festivals calendar. It began in the 1980s to raise money for charity projects in Britain and Africa. It takes place in March every two years (the last one was in 1999). There is a big build-up to Comic Relief day (which is a Friday) on television, and people all over the country organise fund-raising events. The idea is to make fund-raising fun so all the events must be humorous. Red noses (for people and for cars, similar to those worn by clowns) are sold, giving the day the popular name of 'Red Nose Day'.

April Fool's Day (Pages 65–66)

April Fool's Day is on 1 April. People play tricks and practical jokes on their friends. If the friends fall for the joke, they are 'April Fools'. Traditionally, the tricks must be played before midday. If someone plays an April Fool's trick after midday, he or she is the fool.

Easter (Pages 67–69)

Palm Sunday is the Sunday before Easter and celebrates the arrival of Jesus in Jerusalem. Small crosses made of palm leaves are given to church-goers to mark the occasion.

Mundy Thursday is the Thursday before Easter and commemorates the Last Supper of Jesus and his disciples. It is the day when the Queen gives small purses of money to some specially chosen people. Originally the sovereign used to wash the people's feet, too, as Christ once washed the disciples' feet.

Good Friday commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus. The name comes from 'God' rather than 'good'.

Easter Sunday is the day for celebrating Jesus's rising from the dead. It falls on the first Sunday after the spring full moon, in March or April. Chocolate Easter eggs are given to children on this day.

Easter Monday, the day after Easter, is a bank holiday in the UK, as is Good Friday.

May Day (Pages 70–71)

The first day of May is traditionally the festival of the coming of spring. It is usually celebrated with Maypole dancing (see pages 70–71) and Morris dancing. In some towns a May Queen is elected. The May Queen is a beautiful girl who is crowned with a garland of flowers and then goes on a procession around the town. The first Monday in May is a bank holiday in the UK.

Sports Day (Pages 74–75)

Every school in the UK has a sports day in June or July, shortly before the summer holidays. The event usually takes up a whole day and parents come to watch. Traditional races for primary school children include the 'egg and spoon race' (running while holding an egg on a spoon), 'the three-legged race' (in which two people run with their adjacent legs

tied together) and the 'obstacle race'. Secondary school pupils compete in athletics events, such as running races, the high jump and long jump and javelin throwing.

Summer Fête (Pages 76–77)

Many schools, churches and other organisations, such as the boy scouts and girl guides, hold a fund-raising summer fête in June or July. There are stalls selling home-baked cakes, crafts and second-hand items. There are always games at the fête. Popular games include: the 'tombola', in which people pick numbered tickets to try and win a prize; 'guess the weight of the cake', in which people try to win the cake (variations include 'guess the name of the doll', 'guess how many coins in the jar', etc.); and 'hoopla' (in which people try to throw a hoop over the prizes). Food and drinks are also sold and nowadays there is often a barbecue.

Father's Day (Pages 78–79)

Father's Day is the third Sunday in June. It is a new festival, introduced to provide fathers with a similar occasion to Mother's Day. Children give their fathers cards and presents.

Summer Holidays (Pages 80–84)

Schools break up for the long summer holidays in the third week of July. Children are then on holiday until the first week of September. Naturally this is the time when many families go on their annual holiday. Most British people go away for two weeks, usually abroad. Popular holiday destinations include Spain, Greece and Portugal.

Notting Hill Carnival (Pages 85–87)

The Notting Hill Carnival is a big Caribbean festival which takes place every year in Notting Hill in London. Carnival is always on the August bank holiday weekend (the last Sunday and Monday in August). The first Carnival took place in August 1964 and was organised by some Notting Hill inhabitants from Trinidad. Since then, the Carnival has grown and now attracts nearly two million visitors every year. The Carnival procession includes dancers and music. The traditional Carnival music is played by steel bands.

Highland Games (Pages 88–89)

The Highland Games take place all over Scotland in late August and early September. The most famous event is 'tossing the caber' in which men throw a huge tree trunk as far as they can. Other events include hammer throwing, the hill race, the tug-of-war (in which two teams pull on either end of a rope to try to pull the other team over a line marked on the ground), bagpipe-playing competitions and Scottish dancing competitions. The Highland Games end with a huge pillow fight in which everyone can take part.

**There are four seasons in the year. Do you know which months are in each season?
Write the names of the months.**

These are some British festivals. Read about the festivals.

Hallowe'en

St Patrick's Day

Valentine's Day

St Andrew's Day

Christmas Day

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MAY

JUNE

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

Hallowe'en

Father's Day

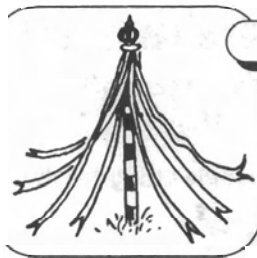
On Father's Day children give presents and cards to their dad. It's in the Summer. This month has got four letters. The third letter is N.

FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN



Bonfire Night

This is a festival with fireworks and bonfires. It's in the Autumn. The third letter of this month is V.



May Day

This is the Spring festival. It's in May, of course.



New Year's Day

This is the first day of the new year. It's in the Winter. The first letter of this month is J.



Mother's Day

On Mother's Day children give presents and cards to their mum. It's in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The first letter is M.

MARCH	APRIL
JULY	AUGUST
NOVEMBER	DECEMBER



Notting Hill Carnival

This is a big Caribbean carnival in London. It's in the Summer. The first letter of this month is not J.



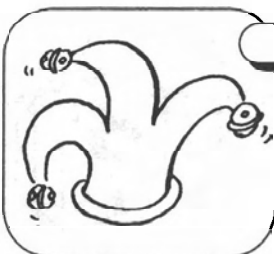
Back to School

This is when the new school year starts. Everybody goes back to school after the summer holidays. It's in the Autumn. This month has got nine letters.



St David's Day

St David is the patron saint of Wales. St David's Day is in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The second letter is A.



April Fool's Day

On April Fool's Day people play tricks on their friends. It's in March. Only joking! It's in April, of course.



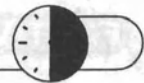
St George's Day

St George is the patron saint of England. St George's Day is in the Spring. The first letter of this month is A.



Summer Holidays

This isn't a festival but it is the end of school and the start of the summer holidays. This month is in the Summer. The first letter is J and the last letter is Y.



Birthday Parties

British teenagers often organise a party for their birthdays.
They give invitations to all their friends.

What are these people doing for their birthdays? Write the names on the invitations.



Simon



Helen



Rashid



Louise



Matthew



Davina



Hamish



Natasha

1
It's my birthday
on Saturday 12 July.
Please come to a picnic at 1 p.m.
Lots of love

2
Please come bowling
on my birthday:
Wednesday 7 February at 5 p.m.
Lots of love

3
Would you like to come
to the cinema on my birthday?
Please come on
Friday 28 March at 6 p.m.
Love from

4
It's my birthday
on Monday 15 October.
We're going to the theme park.
Please come at 1 p.m.
From

5
Please come to
celebrate my birthday on
Tuesday 4 December. We're going
to the restaurant at 6 p.m.
Love from

6
Would you like to
come skating on my birthday?
Please come on
Thursday 10 April at 7 p.m.
Love

7
It's my birthday
on Saturday 2 September.
Please come to the theatre
with us at 8 p.m.
From

8
Would you like to come
to my birthday party?
It's on Sunday 30 May at 6 p.m.
Lots of love



Solve the anagrams and write the words in the grid.
What is in the mystery birthday present?

cincip

wobling

mincea

methe rapk

raunstreat

tikangs

treathe

trypa



Birthday Presents

In Britain, it's usual to give presents to the birthday girl or boy.

It's Rachel's birthday. She has got lots of presents from her friends and family.

However, she's not happy. She doesn't like any of her presents.

Read what she says. Which present is she talking about in each sentence?



I don't like any of my presents at all.

1. This one is too small to fit on my finger.

.....

2. This one isn't nice enough for me to ride.

.....

3. I'm too old to play with this present.

.....

4. This present isn't pretty enough to go in my bedroom.

.....

5. I'm too good at maths to need this one.

.....

6. This one isn't cool enough to wear to the disco.

.....

7. This one is too small to hold all my school books.

.....

8. My hair isn't long enough to need this one.

.....

9. There are too many of these to read. I don't like reading.

.....

10. This one is too difficult to play.

.....

a bag a bicycle

some books a calculator

a flute

a hair dryer

a picture

a ring

a teddy bear

a T-shirt



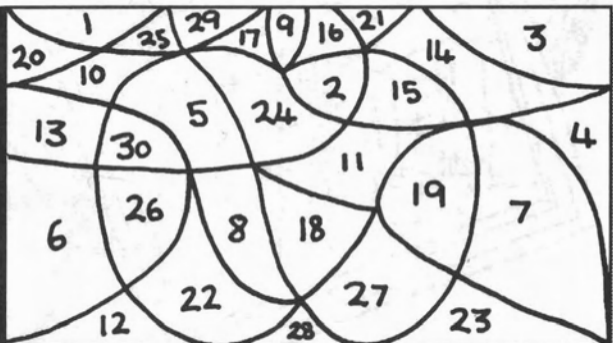
What's in the Picture?

Which of these things can you see in the picture? Tick the things you can see.

1. a butterfly ☐
2. grass ☐
3. a house ☐
4. an elephant ☐
5. a dog ☐
6. a man ☐
7. the sun ☐
8. nuts ☐
9. a boy ☐
10. tomatoes ☐
11. a mouse ☐
12. a ghost ☐
13. a monkey ☐
14. a baby ☐
15. a fox ☐
16. oranges ☐
17. a girl ☐
18. mushrooms ☐
19. leaves ☐
20. birds ☐
21. a rainbow ☐
22. an umbrella ☐
23. bananas ☐
24. squirrels ☐
25. a rabbit ☐
26. spiders ☐
27. flowers ☐
28. a woman ☐
29. cherries ☐
30. trees ☐



Colour the numbers of the things in the picture. Find an autumn fruit. What is it?



A





The Back to School Alphabet

It's the beginning of September and it's time to go back to school.
Look at all the school pictures. Write the words under the pictures.

atlas, bag, calculator, dictionary,
exercise books, football, gym, homework,
infants, jacket, kids, lunch, magazine, notebook,
overhead projector, pens and pencils, questions,
ruler, sports kit, teacher, uniform, violin, watch,
xylophone, yawn, zero



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



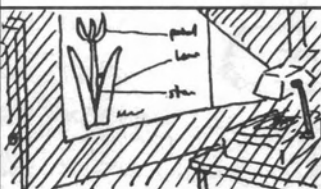
L



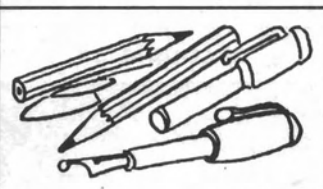
M



N



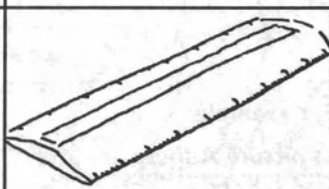
O



P



Q



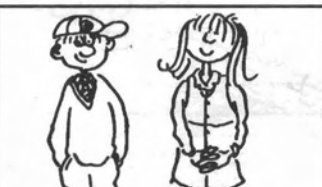
R



S



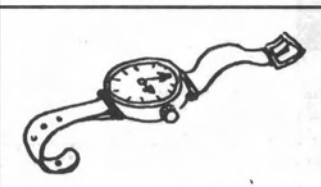
T



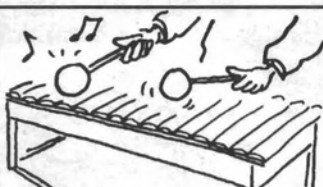
U



V



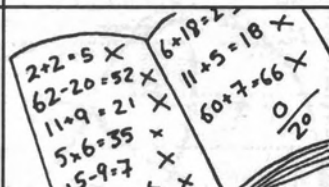
W



X



Y



Z



Going Back to School

It is the first day back at school for Shona, Natalie, Daniel, Nathan, Raminder and James.

Look at the information and read what the people say.
Which year is each person in? How does each person travel to school?
What is the name of each person's teacher? Complete the table.

Year at school and ages of pupils

Year 7:	age 11–12
Year 8:	age 12–13
Year 9:	age 13–14
Year 10:	age 14–15
Year 11:	age 15–16
Sixth form: (two years)	age 16–18

Teachers and number of pupils in the class

Mr Raman:	18 pupils
Ms Martinez:	22 pupils
Mr Bryant:	26 pupils
Mrs Peel:	28 pupils
Mr Turton:	30 pupils
Ms Moore:	32 pupils

Transport and journey times to school

walking:	5 minutes
van:	10 minutes
bike:	12 minutes
bus:	15 minutes
car:	16 minutes
train:	20 minutes



Shona

I am three years younger than James.
There are six more pupils in my class than in Raminder's.
My journey is five minutes longer than Daniel's.



Nathan

I am one year older than Raminder.
There are ten more people in my class than in Natalie's.
My journey is four minutes shorter than James's.



Natalie

I am five years older than Shona.
There are twelve fewer pupils in my class than in James's.
My journey is ten minutes longer than Shona's.



Raminder

I am three years younger than Daniel.
There are four more people in my class than in Daniel's.
My journey is three minutes longer than Nathan's.



Daniel

I am one year younger than Natalie.
There are six fewer pupils in my class than in Nathan's.
My journey is ten minutes shorter than Raminder's.



James

I am one year older than Nathan.
There are two fewer people in my class than in Shona's.
My journey is four minutes shorter than Natalie's.

	Year	Name of teacher	Transport
Shona	Year 7		
Natalie			
Daniel			walking
Nathan			
Raminder		Mr Bryant	
James			

1. Who is the oldest?

.....

2. Who is in the biggest class?

.....

3. Who has the shortest journey to school?

.....

4. Who goes to school by car?

.....

5. Who is in Year 9?

.....

6. Who is in Mr Bryant's class?

.....



GCSE Options

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland pupils start studying for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams in Year 10.

They can choose nine subjects. Some of the subjects are **compulsory** (you have to do them) and some are **optional** (you can choose them if you like).

These are the subjects pupils can take at Littleton Comprehensive School.

If you were starting in Year 10, which nine subjects would you choose?

You must do compulsory subjects, but you can choose your optional subjects. You can't choose subjects that clash (are at the same time).

If you chose these subjects, what would your timetable be? Complete your timetable.

Littleton Comprehensive School GCSE Options	
<input type="checkbox"/> Maths (compulsory)	Tuesday Session 1; Wednesday Session 3
Sciences (at least one science is compulsory)	
<input type="checkbox"/> General Science	Monday Session 1, Thursday Session 3
<input type="checkbox"/> Biology	Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry	Thursday Sessions 3 and 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Physics	Monday Session 1, Tuesday Session 2
<input type="checkbox"/> English (compulsory)	Monday Session 4, Thursday Session 1
Modern languages (at least one language is compulsory)	
<input type="checkbox"/> French	Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3
<input type="checkbox"/> German	Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish	Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	Tuesday Session 2, Thursday Session 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Russian	Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Design and Technology (optional)	Friday Sessions 1 and 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Studies (optional)	Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4
<input type="checkbox"/> History (optional)	Tuesday Session 2, Thursday Session 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Politics (optional)	Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Drama (optional)	Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Education (optional)	Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Food Technology (optional)	Friday Sessions 1 and 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Textiles and Fashion (optional)	Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Latin (optional)	Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3
<input type="checkbox"/> Art (optional)	Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Computer Studies (optional)	Friday Sessions 1 and 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Geography (optional)	Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Studies (optional)	Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Music (optional)	Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Session 1					
Morning break					
Session 2					
Lunch					
Session 3					
Afternoon break					
Session 4					



Fruit and Vegetables

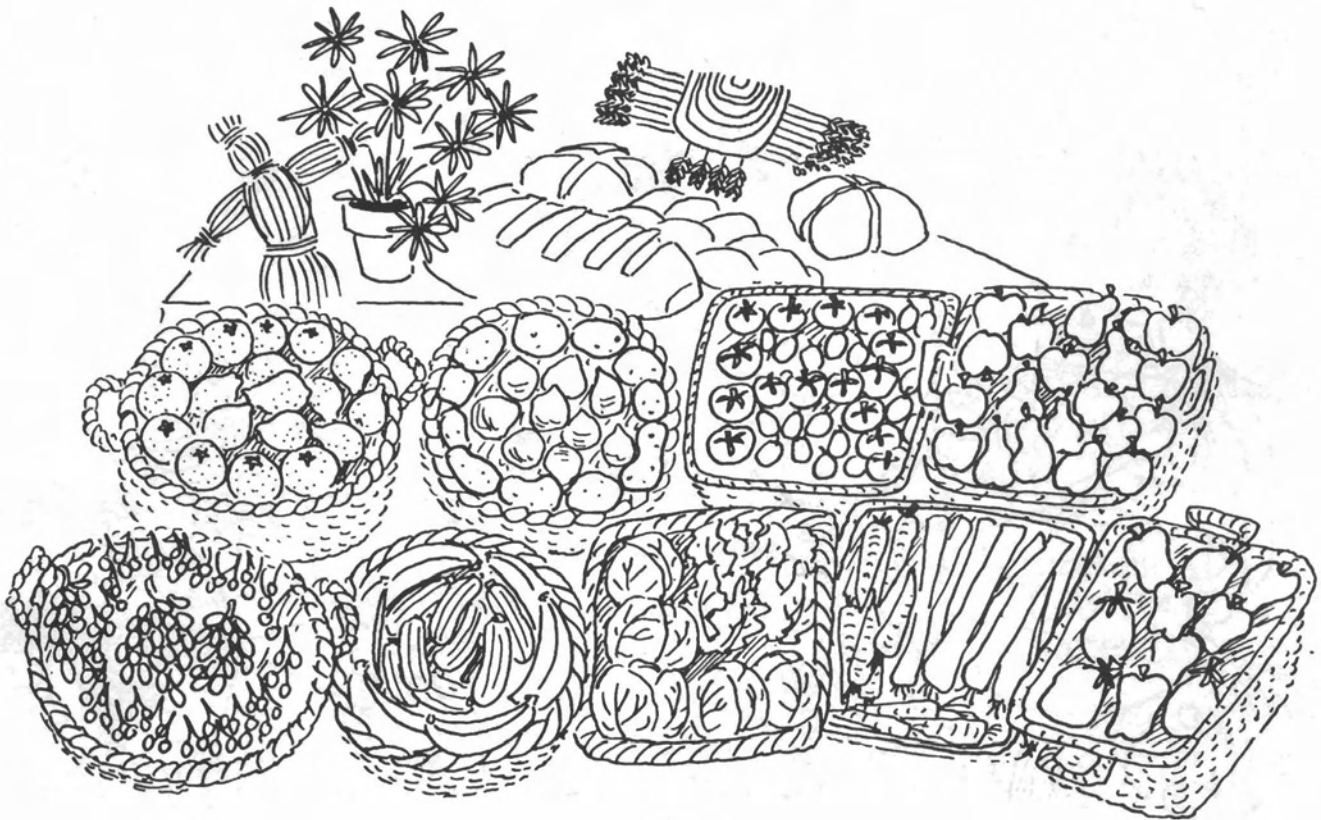
Harvest Festival is a Christian festival.

It is on a Sunday in September or October. It is to celebrate the harvest.

People take flowers and food to school or to church.

This is a traditional decoration for Harvest Festival. What is it called?
Colour the fruit and vegetables in the baskets and find out.

It's a



Colour the fruit and vegetables these colours.

oranges	orange	apples	red	cabbages	dark green
lemons	yellow	pears	green	lettuces	light green
potatoes	brown	grapes	green	carrots	orange
beetroot	purple	cherries	red	leeks	green
tomatoes	red	bananas	yellow	peppers	red
plums	purple	courgettes	green	aubergines	purple



Harvest Boxes

After the Harvest Festival, children take boxes of food to elderly people.

Can you find the right box of food for each person? Write the name of each person on the correct box.

A I'd like some apples
but I don't want any ketchup.
Mrs Brown

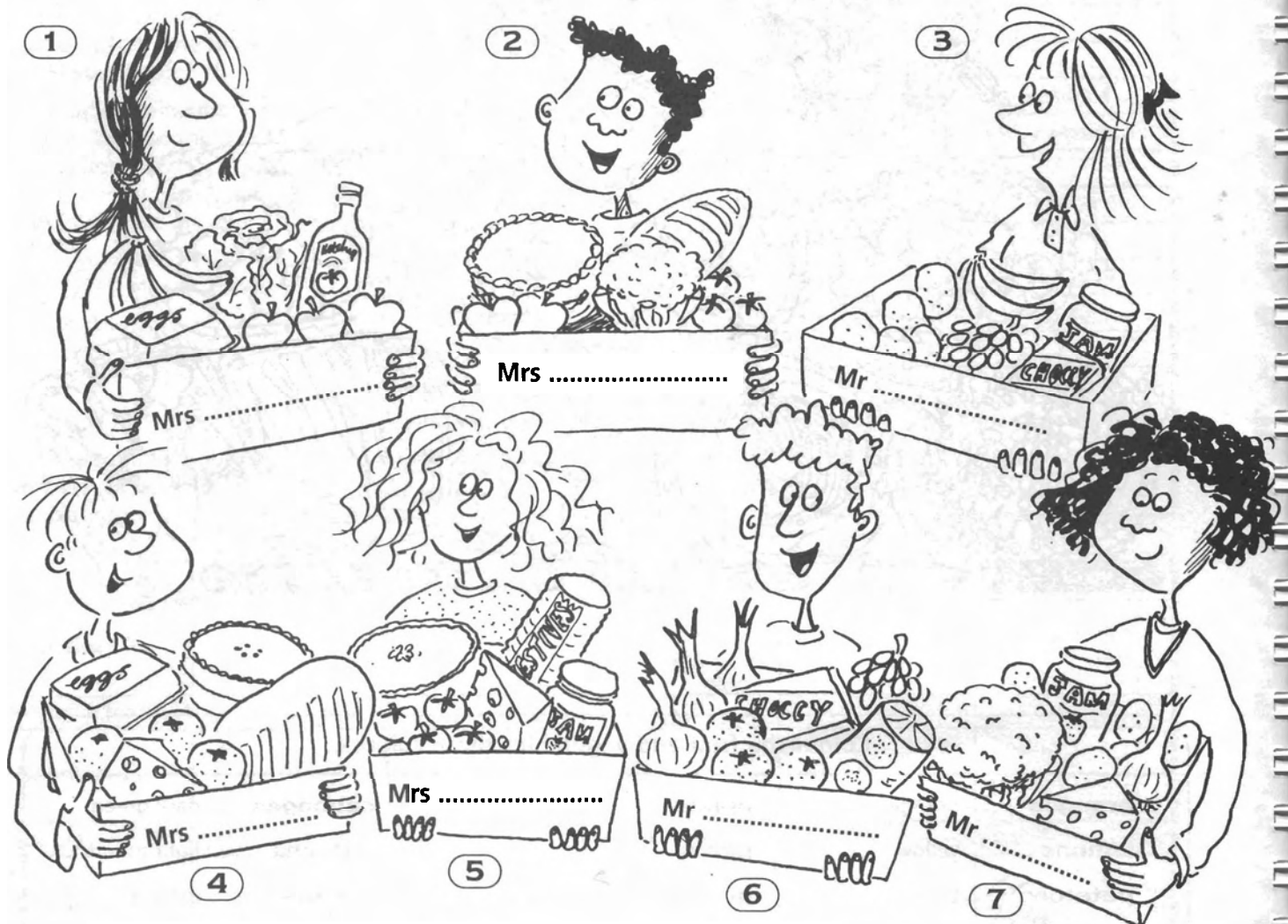
B I'd like some jam and
potatoes but I don't want
any cauliflowers.
Mr Clare

C I'd like some cheese but
I don't want any potatoes
or onions.
Mrs Gower

D I'd like some onions
but I don't want any grapes
or biscuits.
Mr Short

E I'd like a cake and
some tomatoes but I don't
want any bread.
Mrs Watts

F I'd like some oranges
but I don't want any eggs.
Mr Flint



There is one box left over. Who is it for?

Take the first letter of each thing in the box and make the name of the person.



Rosh Hashanah Traditions

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year. It is the most important time in the Jewish year.

Rosh Hashanah is in September or October.

What do you know about Rosh Hashanah?

Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Choose the correct verb in each sentence.

Example:



The Jewish new year **begins** / **ends** in the Autumn.



Before Rosh Hashanah people
r cook / **s** clean their houses.



People **h** give / **i** take cards to their friends.



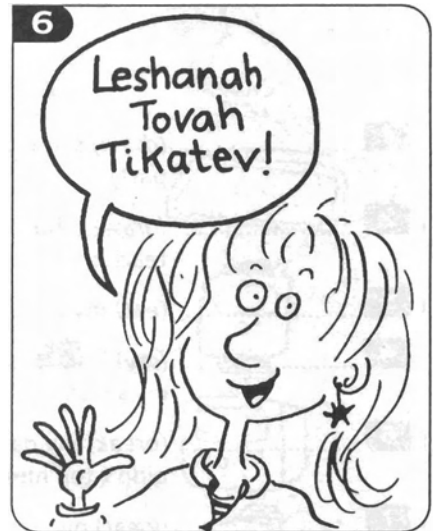
They **o** go / **p** bring to the synagogue.



They **e** talk / **f** ask God to forgive all the bad things they do.



They **a** eat / **b** write honey and apples. This is for a sweet and happy new year.



They **q** fly / **r** say 'Leshanah Tovah Tikatev' (Happy New Year).



You can hear this musical instrument in the synagogue at Rosh Hashanah. What is it? Write the letter of each correct verb in the grid.

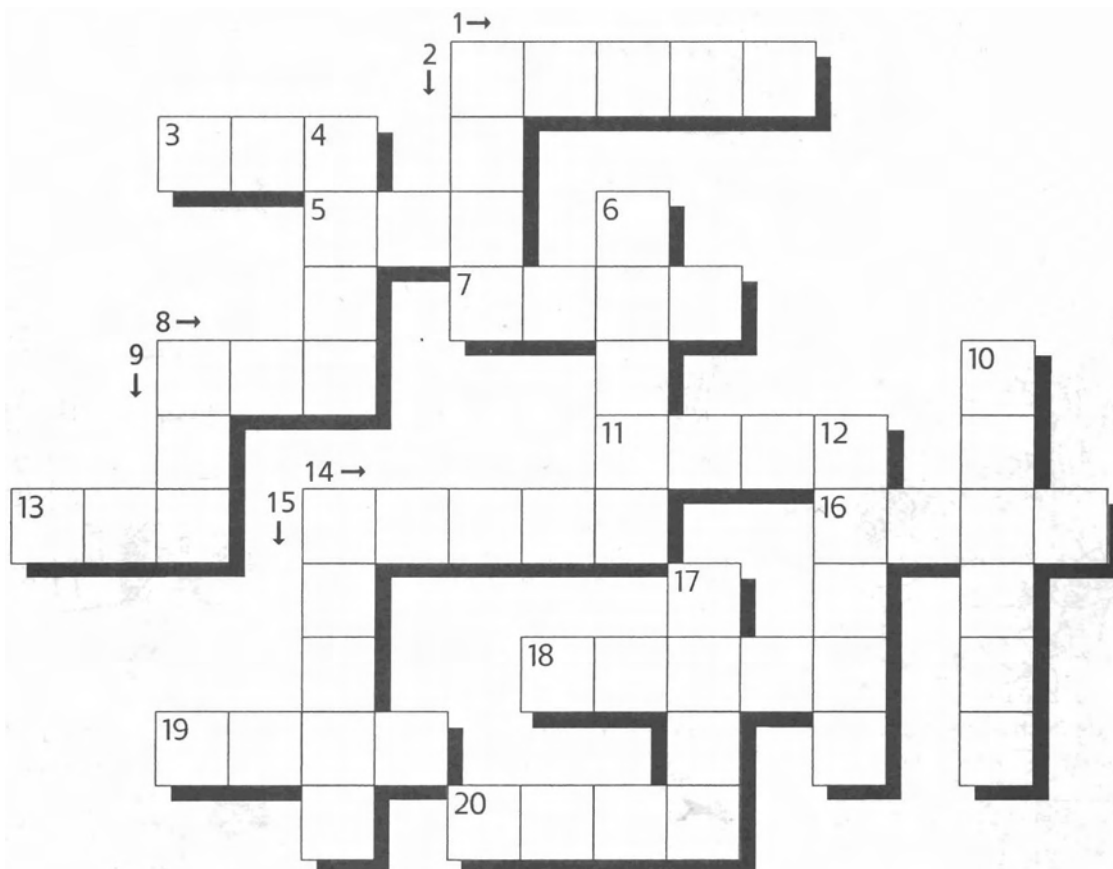
1	2	3	4	5	6



Bad Things

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish new year.
People ask God to forgive them for all the bad things they have done.

Some people are talking about the bad things they did last year.
Put the verbs in the past tense and write them in the grid.



- | | |
|--|---|
| I 1 (drink) some beer at my friend's party. | I 11 (keep) some money that was supposed to be for charity. |
| I (draw) a funny picture of my teacher. | I 12 (throw) my friend's homework in the bin. |
| I (eat) my brother's sweets and | I 13 (put) a spider in my sister's hair. |
| 4 (say) it 3 (be) my sister. | I 14 (swear) at my dad. |
| I 6 (break) my dad's computer and I didn't tell him. | I 15 (spend) my school lunch money on crisps and sweets. |
| I 7 (wear) my brother's jumper without asking his permission. | I 16 (hurt) my friend's feelings by saying she was fat. |
| I 8 (hide) my sister's favourite T-shirt when she was going to a party. | I 17 (sell) my brother's Walkman to my friend because I needed some money. |
| I 9 (hit) my little brother when he annoyed me. | I 18 (steal) five pounds from my mum's purse. |
| I 10 (forget) my best friend's birthday. | I 19 (go) to my friend's house instead of doing my homework. |
| | I 20 (tell) my mum a lie. |









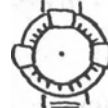




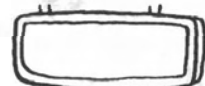

What Time Is It?

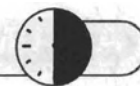
The last Saturday in October is the last day of British Summer Time.

At midnight, British people put their clocks back one hour.

These are the times on Saturday. What time is it at the same time of day on Sunday?

Write the times and draw them on the clocks and watches.

	Saturday	Sunday	
Example:	ten o'clock	nine o'clock	
1.	twelve o'clock	.....
2.	half past six	.....
3.	quarter to four	.....
4.	quarter past seven	.....
5.	ten to eight	.....
6.	ten past eleven	.....
7.	twenty-five past one	.....
8.	twenty to three	.....
9.	five past nine	.....
10.	twenty to two	.....
11.	five to five	.....
12.	twenty-five to ten	.....



An Hour Ahead

Today is the last Saturday in October. Tonight the clocks go back one hour, but David and his family have forgotten.

This is David's plan for tomorrow.



Sunday

8 a.m. take the dog for a walk

9 a.m. have breakfast

10 a.m. go to my friend's house

11 a.m. play football

12 a.m. wash Mum's car

1 p.m. have lunch

2 p.m. tidy my bedroom

3 p.m. do my homework

4 p.m. ride my bike

5 p.m. play computer games

6 p.m. have dinner

7 p.m. read a magazine

8 p.m. watch TV

10 p.m. go to bed

Read the sentences about what David will do tomorrow. Which sentences are true and which are false? If the sentence is false, write a true sentence. (Don't forget that David is one hour ahead of his plan.)

For example:

At eight o'clock David will take the dog for a walk.

False. At eight o'clock David will have breakfast.

1. At six o'clock David will read a magazine.

2. At five o'clock David will ride his bike.

3. At twelve o'clock David will wash his Mum's car.

4. At two o'clock David will do his homework.

5. At ten o'clock in the morning David will go to his friend's house.

6. At four o'clock David will do his homework.

7. At seven o'clock David will read a magazine.

8. At three o'clock David will tidy his room.

9. At seven o'clock in the evening David will watch TV.

10. At eleven o'clock David will play football.

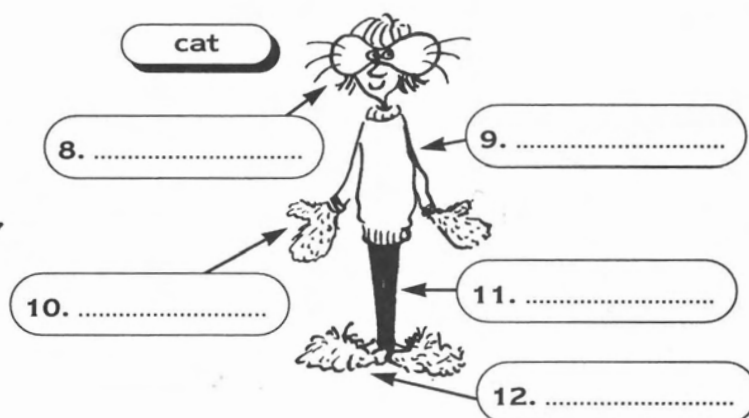
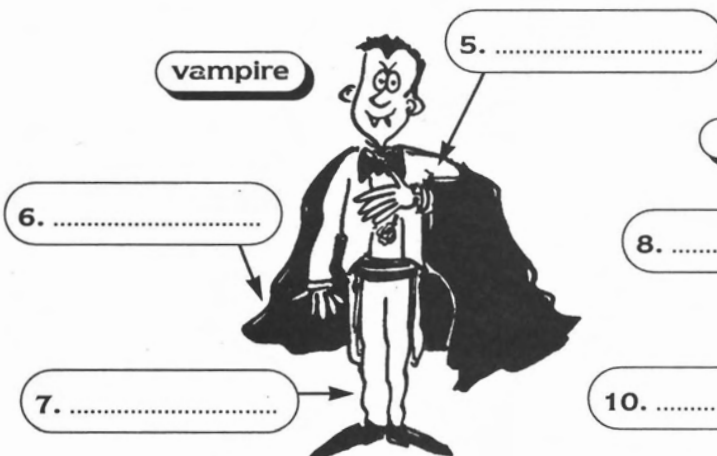
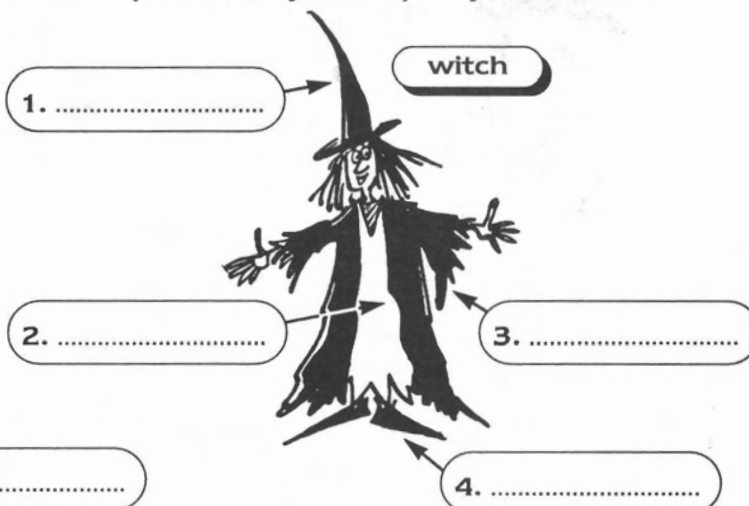


Hallowe'en Costumes

Hallowe'en is the 31st of October. It is the night of ghosts and evil spirits. In Britain, lots of people go to Hallowe'en parties. They wear spooky costumes.

Look at these costumes.
Label the clothes with these words.

coat cloak dress
gloves hat jumper
leggings mask
shirt shoes slippers
trousers



↓ Now find the words in the wordsearch.
→ The letters left over in lines 1, 2, 3 and 4
spell four more Hallowe'en characters.
Write the words under the pictures.

1	g	d	h	j	o	l	s	t
	t	r	o	u	s	e	r	s
	d	e	f	m	c	g	a	l
2	b	s	a	p	o	g	t	i
	l	s	x	e	a	i	y	p
	s	h	i	r	t	n	q	p
3	a	l	i	e	n	g	m	e
	g	l	o	v	e	s	a	r
	s	h	o	e	s	h	s	s
	u	z	c	l	o	a	k	w
4	m	o	n	s	t	t	e	r





Hallowe'en Apples

Apple peel

There are lots of superstitions at Hallowe'en. Here is one. Try it at home!

Solve the anagrams and write a girl's name and a boy's name for each letter.

girl's name

boy's name

D

.....

b^oa^rD^he

IaⁿDⁱe

S

.....

p^he^tS^en

h^ar^sa

P

.....

e^Pr^et

I^uP^aa

A

.....

c^Ai^le

w^edⁿA^r

T

.....

iⁿT^a

o^Tyn

J

.....

t^ul^eJⁱ

y^Je^er^m

M

.....

k^ar^M

h^el^Me^ci

K

.....

d^ra^chⁱR

c^he^Raⁱ

C

.....

aⁱC^onⁱr^e

t^hr^oC^prⁱe^sh

Peel an apple.

Throw the peel over your shoulder.

The peel makes the first letter of your future boyfriend's or girlfriend's name.

Apple bobbing

Apple bobbing is a game you can play at a Hallowe'en party.

Look at the pictures and read the instructions. Try it at home!



1 Fill a bowl with water.



2 Put lots of newspaper on the table.



3 Put some apples in the water.



4 Try to catch an apple in your mouth. This is difficult.



Are You Superstitious?

What does Hallowe'en mean for you? Choose your favourite description for each picture.



▲ Isabelle is reading a recipe for pumpkin cake. ☐

☹ Isabelle is reading a magic spell. ☐



▲ The black cat is crossing in front of Phillip. ☐

☹ The black cat is bringing Phillip good luck. ☐



☹ The pumpkin lanterns are frightening away evil spirits. ☐

▲ The pumpkin lanterns look nice at the Hallowe'en party. ☐



☹ Debbie's future husband is going to appear in the mirror. ☐

▲ Debbie is brushing her hair. She is going to bed soon. ☐



☹ Ryan is looking at a ghost. ☐

▲ Ryan is watching a horror film. ☐



▲ Stephen is playing a Hallowe'en party game. ☐

☹ Stephen is going to meet a girl whose name begins with Z. ☐



▲ Laura has got 20p in her cake. She is going to buy some sweets. ☐

☹ Laura has got a lucky coin in her cake. She is going to be rich. ☐



▲ Scott is looking for his lost contact lens. ☐

☹ Scott is reading his fortune in the tea leaves. ☐



☹ Stacey is going to have seven years bad luck. ☐

▲ Stacey needs to buy a new mirror. ☐



☹ Andy is all alone in a haunted house. ☐

▲ Andy is using a candle because there is a power cut. ☐

Now ask your teacher for the analysis.



Who's the Thief?

This was a really good Hallowe'en party. However, at midnight someone stole all the money from people's coats in the hall. Two minutes before the theft, the security camera broke. This is the last picture on the camera.



PC Williams found these teeth in the hall near the coats.



These are the suspects.



What were you doing at midnight on the 31st of October?



I was dancing with the gorilla.

Hannah



I was watching the karaoke. I was standing next to the bat.

Kerry



I was eating some cake. I was standing next to the table.

Darren



I was singing karaoke with the skeleton.

Vicky



I was queueing for the toilet. I was next to the frog.

Steve



I was bobbing for apples with the astronaut.

Naima



I was talking to the mummy.

Chris

PC Williams is writing a police report. Can you complete the report for her? You will need some of these words.

alien astronaut bat cat
Frankenstein frog ghost
gorilla mummy pumpkin
skeleton Dracula witch

It can't have been Hannah because she must be the witch.

It can't have been because

It can't have been because

It can't have been because

It can't have been because

It can't have been because

It must have been because



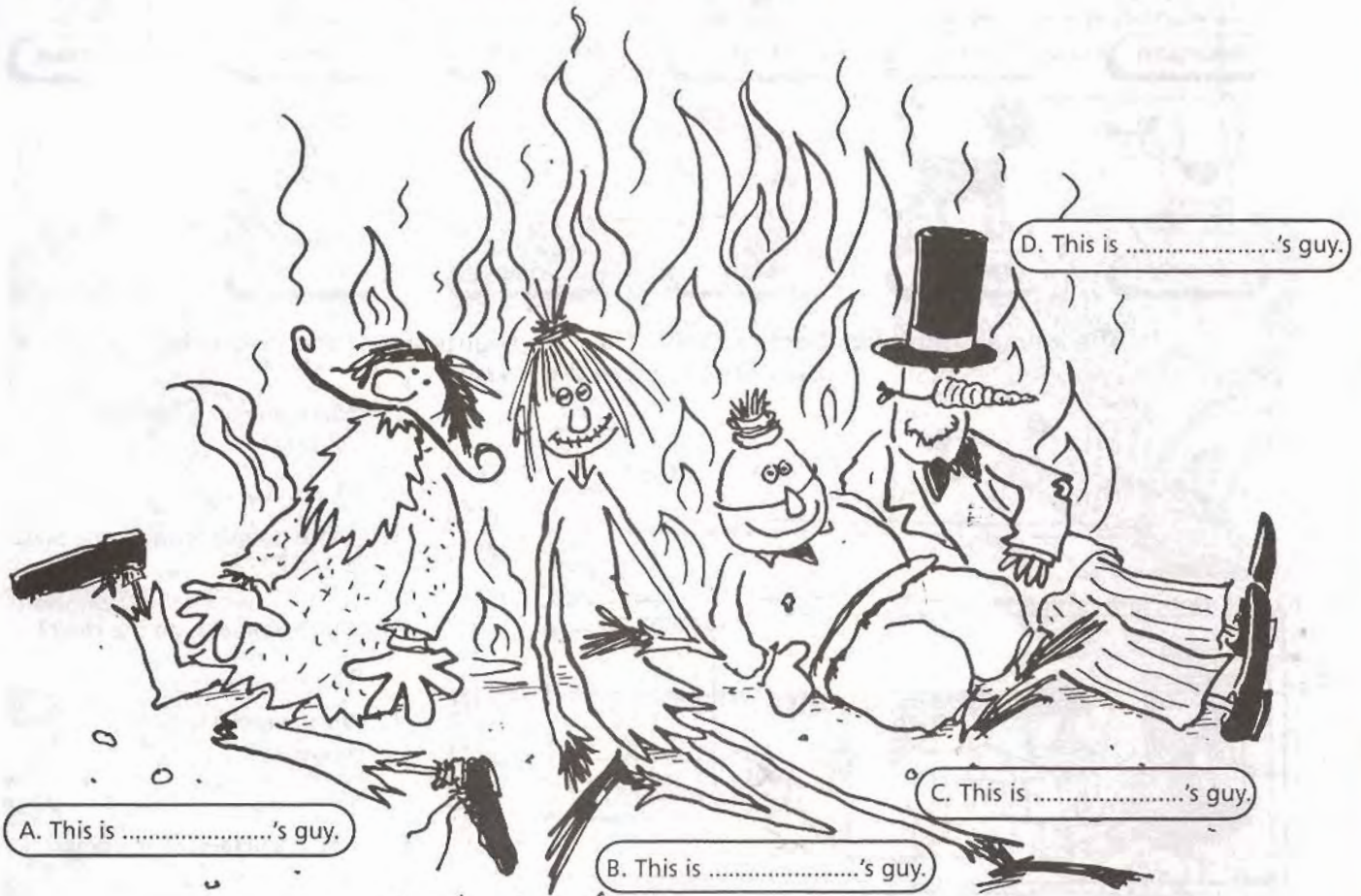
Guys

Bonfire Night is the 5th of November. British people celebrate with bonfires and fireworks.

Children make guys to burn on the bonfire. A guy is a model of Guy Fawkes.

Another name for Bonfire Night is Guy Fawkes' Night.

Sam, Paul, Gloria and Marcus are making guys for Bonfire Night.



Find Sam's guy. He's tall and thin.

Find Paul's guy. He's small and fat.

Find Gloria's guy. He's got a long nose and a big black hat.

Find Marcus's guy. He's got a long moustache and a long beard.

Which guy do you like?

I like 's guy.



Sam



Paul



Gloria



Marcus



Where are the Pets?

Lots of pets live in this house.



Morgan



Joey



Tiger



Captain



Snowy



Bubbles



Sandy



Jaguar



Ben



Toby

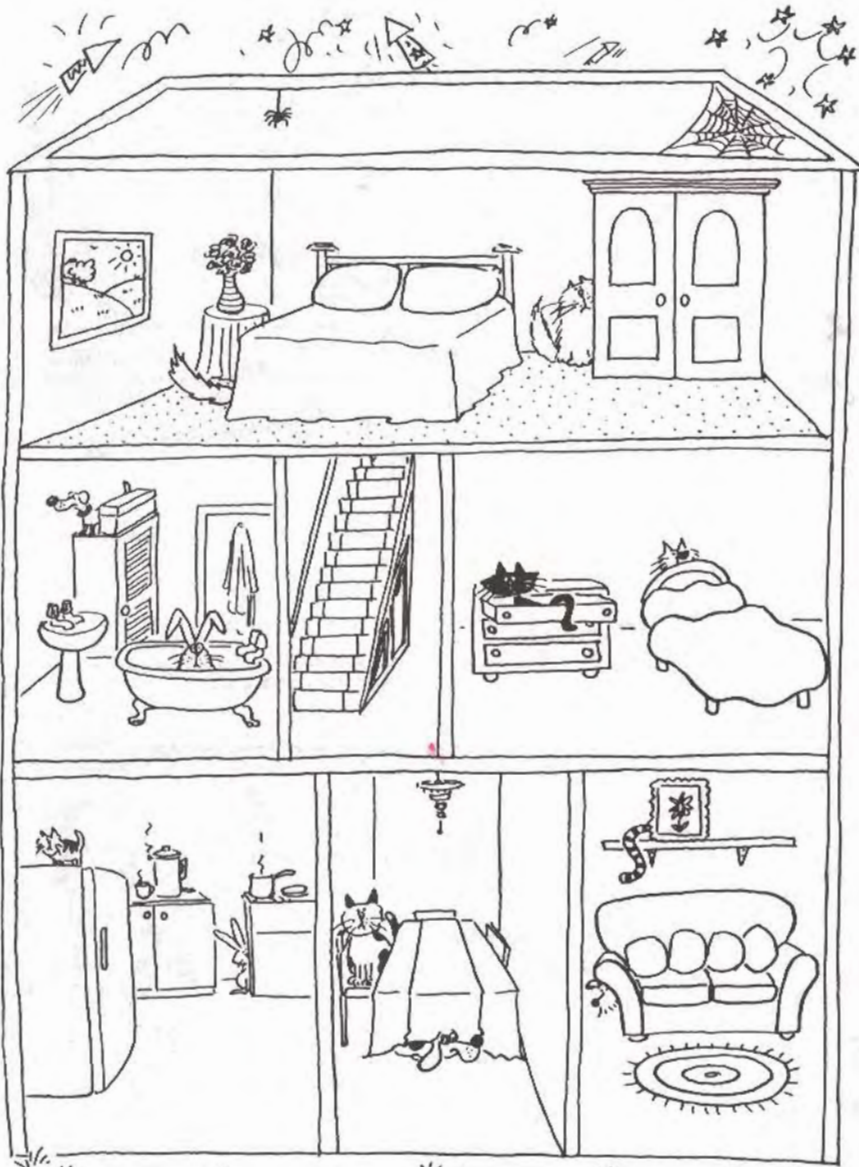


Waffles



Sam

The animals don't like Bonfire Night. They are frightened of the fireworks.
They are hiding in the house.



- Which animal is behind the sofa?
It's
- Which animal is under the bed?
It's
- Which animal is on the chair?
It's
- Which animal is on the cupboard?
It's
- Which animal is in the drawer?
It's
- Which animal is behind the wardrobe?
It's
- Which animal is between the cooker and the cupboard?
It's
- Which animal is on the shelf?
It's
- Which animal is under the table?
It's
- Which animal is behind the bed?
It's
- Which animal is in the bath?
It's
- Which animal is on the fridge?
It's



Bonfire Night Safety

On Bonfire Night, lots of people have bonfires and fireworks in their gardens.

Fireworks and bonfires are dangerous. These are the rules for Bonfire Night safety.

But the sentences are in the wrong order. Put them in the right order.

For example:

near stand Don't fireworks the
 Don't stand near the fireworks.



Look at the sentences with **Don't**.
 Draw a cross on the picture.



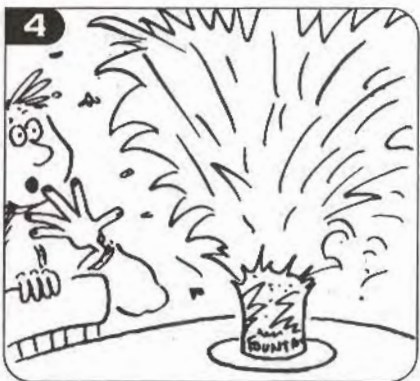
1 fireworks Don't throw



2 box fireworks metal Keep in your a



3 Don't near bonfire the fireworks put



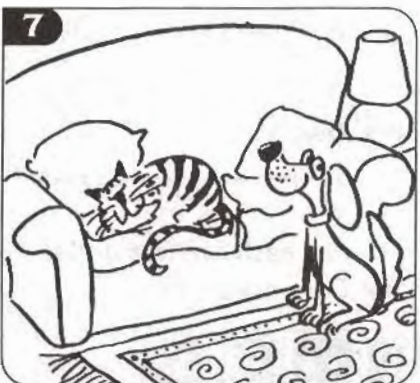
4 in house light the fireworks Don't



5 light with a fireworks Don't match



6 taper Light fireworks a with



7 house in Keep pets the your



8 cook Don't food bonfire on the



9 warm clothes Wear



The Story of Guy Fawkes

Bonfire Night is also called Guy Fawkes' Night.

Read the questions about Guy Fawkes. Find the correct answer to each question.

- 1** Is this a story from the nineteenth century?
- 2** Were Guy Fawkes and his friends Protestants?
- 3** Were there religious problems between the Catholics and the Protestants?
- 4** Was there a law saying that Catholics weren't allowed to go to church?
- 5** Did Guy Fawkes and his friends decide to kill King James?
- 6** Did Guy Fawkes put explosives in the Houses of Parliament?
- 7** Was the date the 11th of December 1605?
- 8** Did the plan succeed?
- 9** Did the king forgive Guy Fawkes and his friends?
- 10** Do British people celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night with bonfires and fireworks?
- 11** Do children make models of King James and burn them on the bonfires?
- 12** Are the models called 'guys'?
- 13** Are ice-cream and salad popular on Bonfire Night?



- E** Yes, they do.
- T** Yes, he did.
- B** Yes, there were.
- B** Yes, they are.
- E** Yes, there was.
- R** Yes, they did.
- R** No, it isn't. It's a story from the seventeenth century.
- A** No, it didn't. The king's soldiers discovered the plan.
- O** No, they weren't. They were Catholics.
- T** No, he didn't. He decided to kill Guy Fawkes and his friends.
- Y** No, they aren't. Toffee apples, soup and baked potatoes are popular.
- C** No, it wasn't. It was the 5th of November 1605.
- S** No, they don't. They make models of Guy Fawkes.

Guy Fawkes wasn't the leader of the Gunpowder Plot. Write the letter of each answer under the correct number. You can find the name of the leader of the Gunpowder Plot.

1	2	3	4	5	6


7	8	9	10	11	12	13



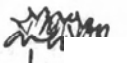
Toffee Apples

Toffee apples are popular on Bonfire Night.

Yasmin and Tom are making toffee apples. Read what they say and write the amounts next to the ingredients.



We need more sugar than butter.




We need less vinegar than water.

We need the same number of wooden skewers as apples.

You will need:

..... soft brown sugar	10
..... butter	10
..... vinegar	350 grams
..... water	450 grams
..... apples	5 millilitres
..... wooden skewers	150 millilitres

This is the recipe. Write the adverbs in the sentences.



carefully

Immediately

lightly

neatly

occasionally

rapidly


slowly

1



----- oil a large baking tray.


2



Put all the ingredients a large saucepan. Place over a low heat and bring ----- to the boil.

Stir ----- with a wooden spoon.

3



When the sugar has dissolved, boil the toffee ----- for 10 minutes over a high heat.

4



Drop a teaspoon of toffee in a saucer of cold water. If the toffee sets -----, it is ready.

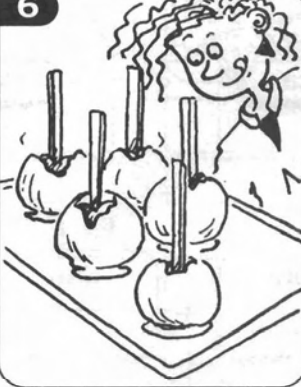
5



Push a wooden skewer into each apple.

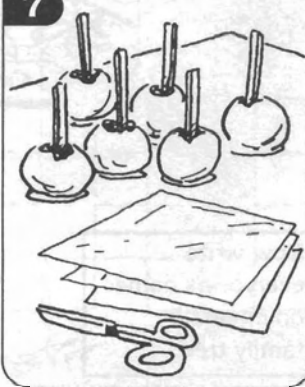
----- dip the apples in the toffee.

6

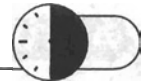


Place the toffee apples on the baking tray. Leave them to set.

7



Cut squares of cellophane. Wrap the apples ----- in the cellophane.



Preparing for Diwali

Diwali is the Hindu festival of light. In India, the festival lasts for five days. In Britain, Hindus celebrate for a weekend. Diwali is in October or November.

Sheetal and her family are preparing for Diwali.

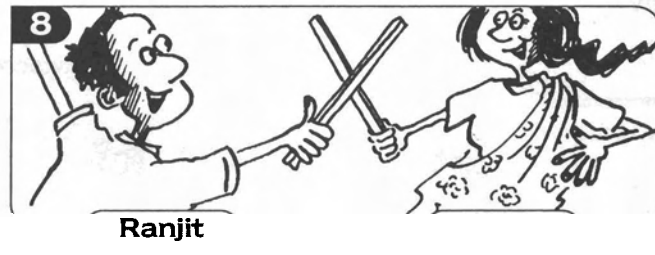
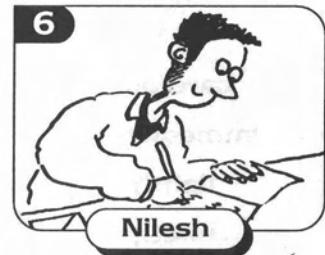
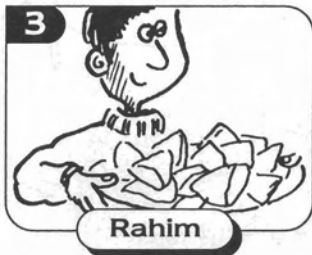
Read what Sheetal says. Who is in each picture?



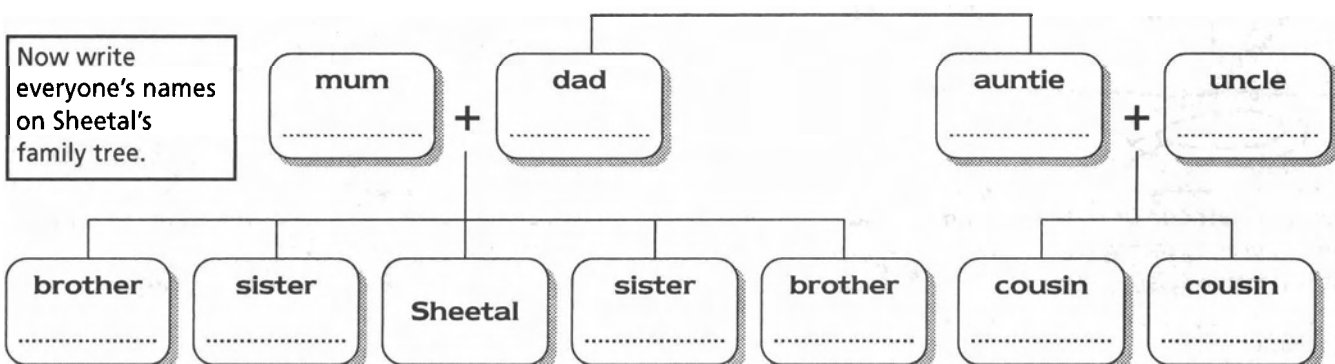
My auntie is cooking *dhokla*.
My big brother is writing a Diwali card.
My little cousin is taking food to the table.
My older cousin is lighting a *diya*.
My mum and dad are dancing the *dandia raas*.
My little sister is wrapping a present.
My big sister is making a *rangoli* pattern.
My uncle is buying fireworks for the Diwali party.
My little brother is helping with the cooking.

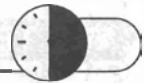


Sheetal's auntie



Now write everyone's names on Sheetal's family tree.





Rama and Sita

Diwali celebrates the time when Rama came home to become king.

Rama is the Hindu god Vishnu in human form.

Read the story of Rama and Sita.



In the city of Ayodhya, Prince Rama lived with his wife Sita and with Sita's brother Lakshman. The king's wife didn't like Rama, so the king sent Rama, Sita and Lakshman away for 14 years. They lived in the forest and were happy.

Ravana was the wicked king of Lanka. He wanted Sita to be his wife, so he kidnapped her. He took her to the island of Lanka in his flying chariot. A bird tried to help Sita, but Ravana shot it.

Rama and Lakshman went to look for Sita. The injured bird told them that she was on the island of Lanka. Rama and Lakshman met Hanuman, the monkey king. Hanuman and the monkeys travelled with Rama and Lakshman. When they came to the sea, the monkeys built a bridge over the sea to Lanka. There was a big battle. Rama killed Ravana and rescued Sita.

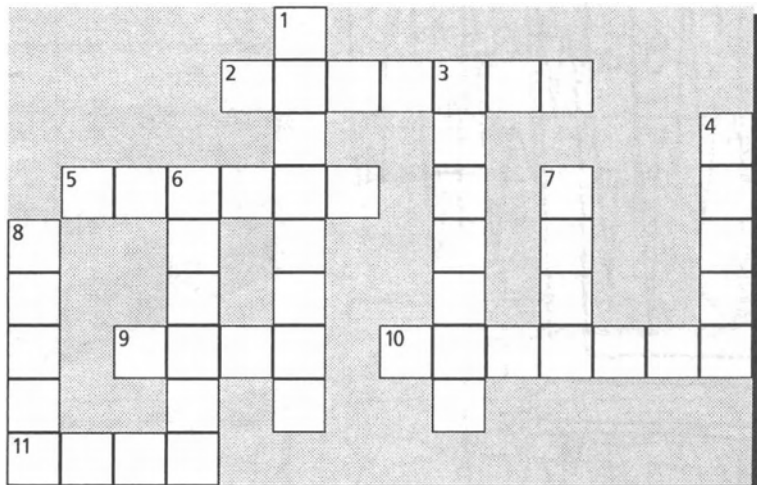
Now the 14 years were over. Rama, Sita and Lakshman returned to Ayodhya. The people welcomed them with small lamps called divas. Rama and Sita became king and queen.



Read the clues and fill in the gaps with these words: *who, that, where*.

Do the crossword.

1. The person *who* went to the forest with Rama and Sita
2. The king helped Rama and Lakshman cross the sea
3. The animals built the bridge
4. The island Ravana lived
5. The place Rama, Sita and Lakshman lived after they left Ayodhya
6. The person kidnapped Sita
7. The animal tried to help Sita
8. The lamps the people lit to welcome Sita and Raman home
9. The person killed Ravana
10. The city Rama and Sita lived
11. The person was married to Rama





Winter Weather

Look at the letters in the pictures and make eight winter weather words.

The words are all in the wrong pictures.
Write each word under the correct picture.

1

It's

2

It's

3

It's

4

It's

5

It's

6

It's

7

It's

8

It's



Who Likes Winter?

Some of these six people like winter and some don't.
Choose the answer to each question to find out who likes winter and who doesn't.

No, he doesn't. No, he isn't. No, she doesn't.
No, he won't. No, he wouldn't.
Yes, she can. Yes, she is. Yes, she will. Yes, he has.
Yes, he can. Yes, she would. Yes, she has.



1. It's very foggy this morning and the school bus might be late. Does Eleanor go to school?

No, she doesn't.

2. Is Eleanor going to stay at home all day?



3. Ian is reading about the North Pole. Would he like to go to the North Pole?

4. Ian is playing football tomorrow, but it is going to snow tonight. Will he still play?



5. Mike's class is going skiing. Can Mike ski?

6. Has Mike got some skis?



7. Catherine's mum wants her to take the dog for a walk. It's windy and rainy. Will Catherine take the dog for a walk?

8. Has Catherine got an umbrella and a raincoat?



9. The pond froze last night. Can Angela skate?

10. Would Angela like a pair of skates for Christmas?



11. It's been snowing and Paul is going to school. Is he good at walking in the snow?

12. Does Paul like playing in the snow?

Answer the questions:

Does Eleanor like the winter?

Does Ian like the winter?

Does Mike like the winter?

Does Catherine like the winter?

Does Angela like the winter?

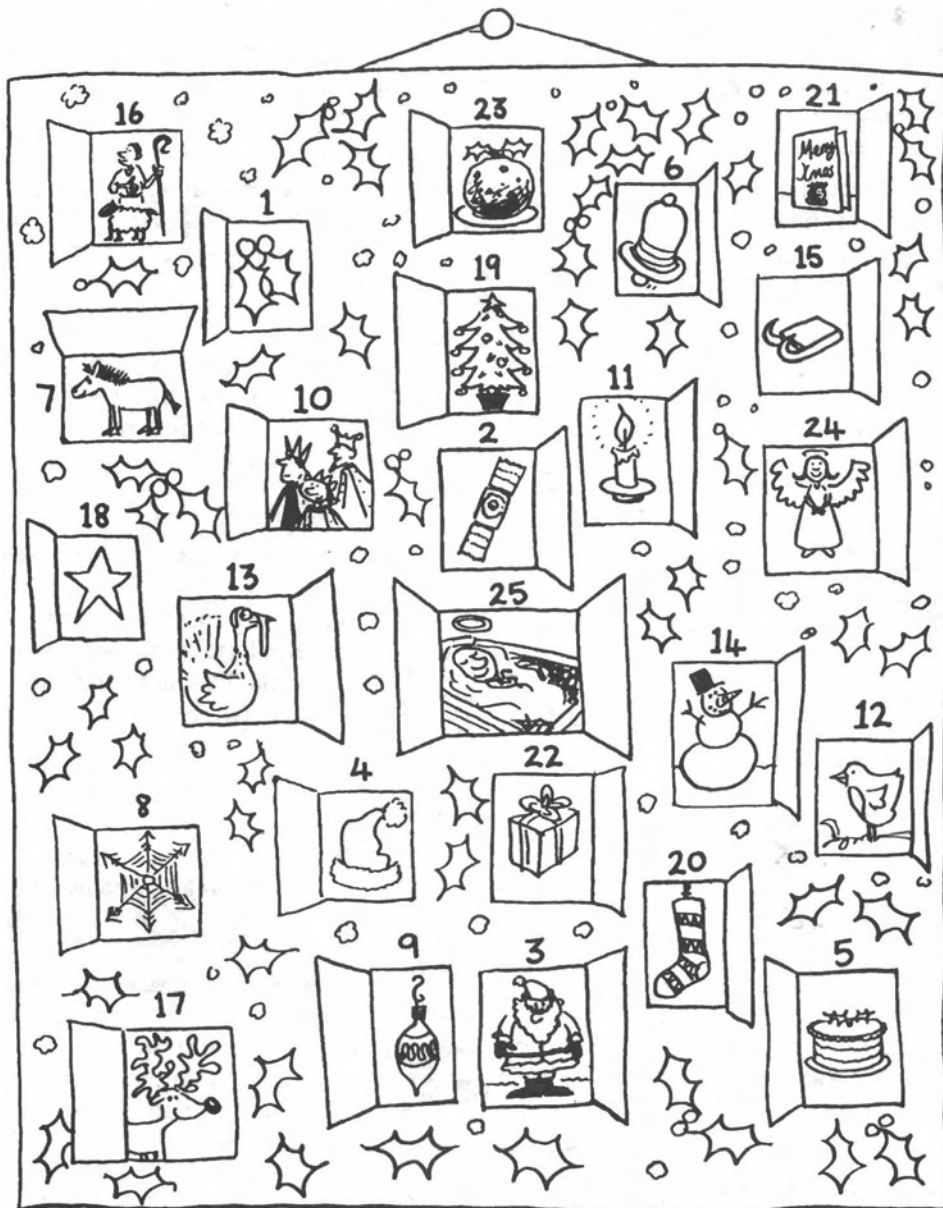
Does Paul like the winter?



Advent Calendar

Advent calendars are popular in December. You can count the days from the 1st of December to the 25th of December – Christmas Day. Every day you open a door and find a picture.

Look at the advent calendar. Write the names of the pictures next to the numbers.



1. holly
2. cracker
3. Father Christmas
4. hat
5. Christmas cake
6. bell
7. donkey
8. snowflake
9. bauble
10. kings
11. candle
12. robin
13. turkey
14. snowman
15. sleigh
16. shepherd
17. reindeer
18. star
19. Christmas tree
20. stocking
21. Christmas card
22. present
23. Christmas pudding
24. angel
25. baby Jesus

twenty-one	Christmas card	six		eighteen	
sixteen		fourteen		twelve	
seven		one		nine	
eleven		twenty-five		twenty-three	
twenty-four		seventeen		two	
three		ten		fifteen	
thirteen		twenty-two		twenty	
eight		five			
nineteen		four			



Christmas Show

Jonathan's school is doing a Christmas show. Lots of people are helping.
Find the words in the wordsearch and complete the sentences.



Martine is *acting*.....
in the Nativty *play*.....



Alistair is *p*.....
the *t*.....



Rebecca is *p*.....
the *c*.....



Ranjeet is *p*.....
the *s*.....



Anna is *p*.....
the *d*.....



Liam is *r*.....
a *p*.....



Adelle is *s*.....
a *c*.....



Paul is *h*..... with
the *!*.....



Danielle is *g*.....
presents to the *c*.....



Richard is *s*.....
the *t*.....



Emma is *m*.....
the *c*.....



Oliver is *m*.....
the *m*.....

C	O	S	T	U	M	E	S	F	A	S	T	M
P	L	A	Y	I	N	G	P	H	E	C	R	A
A	D	C	C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N	S	
I	R	A	P	U	E	H	A	T	P	N	S	K
N	U	R	L	R	L	R	Y	R	U	E	E	S
T	M	O	A	T	P	L	I	U	L	R	L	I
I	S	L	Y	A	I	I	N	M	L	Y	L	N
N	M	A	K	I	N	G	G	P	I	I	I	G
G	I	V	I	N	G	H	S	E	N	T	N	I
P	O	E	M	S	M	T	A	T	G	S	G	N
T	I	C	K	E	T	S	A	C	T	I	N	G
M	A	K	I	N	G	R	E	A	D	I	N	G

What is Jonathan in the Christmas show? Look at the letters left over in the wordsearch and write the words under the correct picture.



A



B



C

Giant Christmas Crossword

Across →

1. (5, 9)

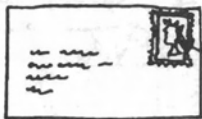


8. (3)



9. "Shall we dress up as reindeer for the Christmas party?"
"....., let's dress up as elves." (2)

10. (5)



11. (6)



12. (6)



14. "Let's up at 4 o'clock on Christmas morning to open our presents." (3)

16. (3)



18. (5)

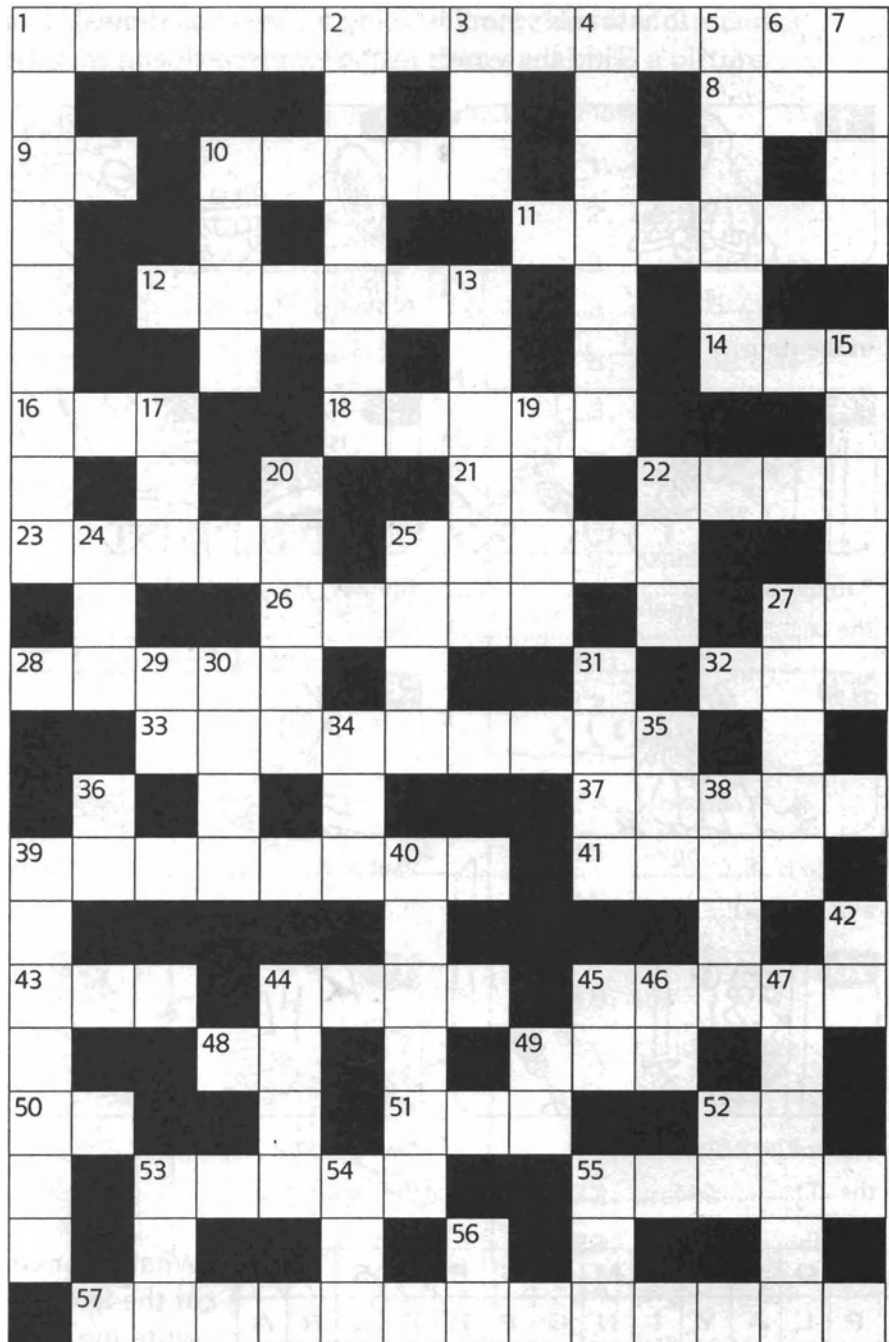
This game is for 2-4 players.
You need a dice and counters. The first player to throw a six starts. You must not land on the same square as your opponent

21. (2)



22. Anagram of **AWNE** (boy's name). (4)

23.
Claus (5)



25. (5)



26. (5)



27. "Why don't go carol singing?"
"That's a good idea." (2)

28. (5)



32. (3)



33. (9)



37. "How about playing some after Christmas dinner?" (5)

39. (8)



41. Do you want to the Christmas cake? (4)



43. The 25th of December is Christmas (3)

44. Ducks quack, horses neigh and dogs (4)

45. "Shall we the film on television now?" (5)

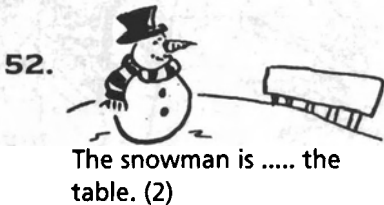
48. David is very happy. loves his Christmas presents. (2)



The three wise (3)

50. Christmas a very happy time of year. (2)

51. The day before Christmas Day is Christmas (3)



The snowman is the table. (2)



53. (5)



55. (5)



57. (8, 5)

Down ↓



1. (5, 4)



2. (7)

3. A kind of music. (3)



4. Carol (7)

5. "What shall we do now?"
"How about the Christmas cake?" (6)



6. This is angel. (2)

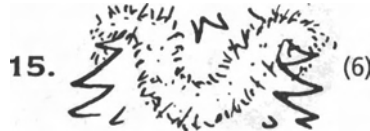


7. (4)



10. (4)

13. The colour of 7 down. (6)



15. (6)

17. Japanese money. (3)

19. "I want to lots of money to buy Christmas presents."
"Why don't you do some babysitting?" (4)



20. (5)

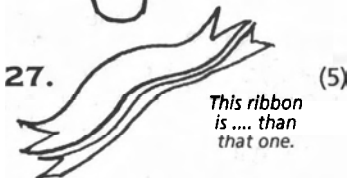


22. (3)

24. In my family, we love Christmas. (3)



25. (4)



27. (5)

This ribbon is than that one.

29. "I really looking forward to Christmas." (2)

30. My teacher's name is Lloyd. (4)



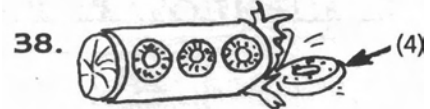
31. (4)

34. 10 (3)



35. At Christmas, people a lot. (3)

36. "Would you like a mince pie a slice of Christmas cake?" (2)



38. (4)



39. Christmas (7)



40. (6)

42. "....., dear. I don't like any of my Christmas presents." (2)



44. (4)

45. "Let's go to church on Christmas morning. all like singing carols." (2)

46. I always get apple and a tangerine in my Christmas stocking. (2)



47. (6)

49. My mum and dad are giving a new bike for Christmas. (2)

52. "On Christmas Eve, shall we watch television play games?" (2)

53. Sandra is going to stay with Grandma for Christmas. (3)



54. (3)



55. (3)



56. The turkey is the oven. (2)



A Christmas Carol

a story by Charles Dickens (1812–1870)

Read the story.

Ebenezer Scrooge is a money lender. He is very rich but he is also very mean. He has no friends. He pays his employee, Bob Cratchit, a very low wage. He doesn't believe in celebrating Christmas. His nephew, Fred, invites him for Christmas dinner but he refuses.

One Christmas Eve, Scrooge is visited by three ghosts. The ghosts show him his life in the past, the present and the future.

These are the three ghosts and the things that they show to Scrooge.
Write the number of each sentence in the picture of the correct ghost.

The Ghost of
Christmas Past



The Ghost of
Christmas Present



The Ghost of
Christmas Future

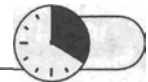


1. All the shops in London are busy and there are decorations everywhere. Some people are buying food for Christmas dinner and some people are going to church.
2. When Scrooge was a boy, he went to boarding school. All the boys went home for Christmas but Scrooge had to stay at school on his own.
3. One Christmas, Scrooge will die all alone.
4. Some poor people will steal his clothes and sell them.
5. Bob Cratchit is coming home from church with Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim is his youngest child and he is very ill.
6. The Cratchit family are very poor. They are having a very small Christmas dinner but they are happy because they love each other.
7. Nobody will visit Scrooge's grave because nobody loves him.
8. Scrooge started work. His boss was very kind and gave a big Christmas party. Scrooge had a great time.
9. Tiny Tim will die because the family is too poor to pay for a doctor. Bob Cratchit will be very unhappy.
10. Scrooge fell in love with a girl, but he loved money more than he loved her so she left him.
11. Scrooge's nephew Fred is having a Christmas party. Fred's family and friends are playing music, singing and playing games.
12. The girl married another man and had lots of children.

What happens next?

What do you think will happen next in the story?

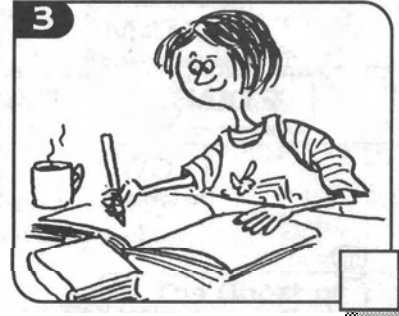
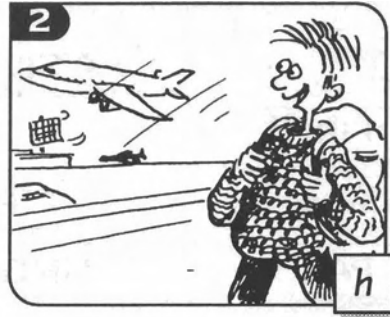
- a Scrooge will die and become an evil ghost.
- b Scrooge will become kinder and pay Bob Cratchit more money.
- c Scrooge will give all his money to Bob Cratchit and Fred.



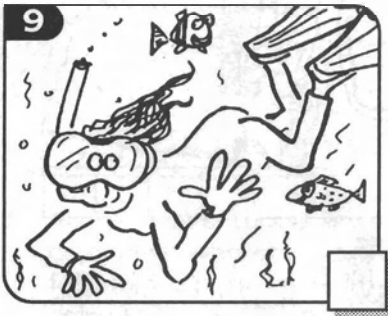
New Year's Resolutions

Lots of people make New Year's resolutions. They try to do positive things in the New Year.

These people are all making New Year's resolutions. Match the pictures to the resolutions.



- a
I'm going to play football every week.
- b
I'm going to go scuba diving.
- c
I'm going to learn to play the violin.
- d
I'm going to buy a new stereo.
- e
I'm going to do my homework every day.



- f
I'm going to save my money.
- g
I'm going to make new friends.
- h
I'm going to go to Spain.
- i
I'm going to tidy my room every week.



- j
I'm going to eat healthy food.



What are your New Year's resolutions?
Write three things.

I'm going to

I'm going to

I'm going to



Celebrating the New Year

The New Year has been celebrated for thousands of years.

Every culture has its own New Year festival. Here are some New Year festivals from the past and also some New Year festivals that are celebrated in Britain by people from different cultures.

Choose the correct word in each sentence. Find the words in the wordsearch.

The letters left over spell a message for you.

Ancient festivals

Ancient Egyptian New Year

The Ancient Egyptian New Year was (1) **celebrated/happened** in September. There was a big procession along the River Nile. The procession was (2) **led/gone** by the Pharaoh. Trumpets, drums and tambourines were (3) **listened/played**.



Roman New Year

During Roman times a new calendar was (4) **arrived/invented** and the New Year was (5) **run/moved** from March to January. At New Year gifts were (6) **sent/made** to friends and even to the Emperor. Funny costumes were (7) **danced/worn** at parties.



Celtic New Year

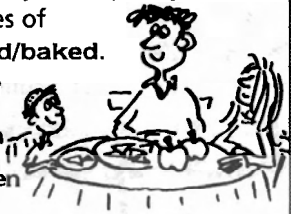
The Celtic New Year was in October and was called *Samhain*, which means 'summer's end'. Bonfires were (8) **shone/burned** and people danced around them.



Modern festivals

Jewish New Year

The Jewish New Year is called *Rosh Hashanah* and it is (9) **taken/celebrated** in October. Special services are (10) **held/got** at the synagogue. Honey and fish are (11) **eaten/looked** – honey is for a sweet year and fish is for a year of plenty. Special round loaves of bread are (12) **boiled/baked**. People's houses are (13) **done/cleaned** and new clothes are (14) **bought/given** for children.



Hogmanay

Hogmanay is the Scottish word for New Year's Eve. People go to parties. At midnight an old song called 'Auld Lang Syne' is (15) **sung/seen**. There is also a tradition called 'first footing'. If you are (16) **shouted/visited** by a man with dark hair you will have good luck in the next year.



Muslim New Year

The Muslim New Year is called the *Day of the Hijrah*. It remembers the journey (17) **made/gone** by Muhammad from Mecca to Jerusalem. Children are (18) **played/given** presents and new clothes.



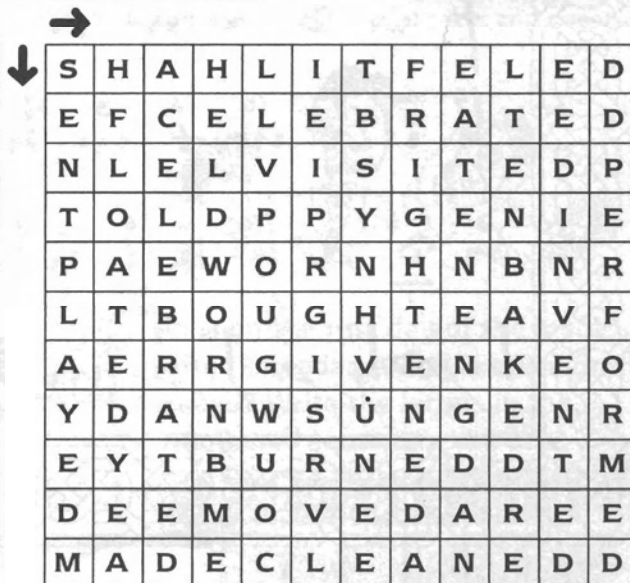
Hindu New Year

Many Hindus celebrate New Year in October, at the same time as *Diwali*, the festival of light. Little lamps called *divas* are (19) **lost/lt** and they are (20) **swum/floated** on lakes and ponds. The story of Rama and Sita is (21) **talked/told** to children.



Chinese New Year

There is a big Chinese New Year festival in London every January or February. Dragon and lion dances are (22) **performed/laughed**. Evil spirits are (23) **frightened/haunted** away with firecrackers. Red clothes are (24) **put/worn** for good luck.





The Muslim Year

Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr are important times in the Muslim year. Ramadan is the month when Muslims fast (they don't eat or drink in the daytime). Id-ul-Fitr is the big festival at the end of Ramadan.

The Muslim calendar is different from the western calendar. There are twelve months, but each month begins with the new moon.

These are the months of the Muslim year, but they are in the wrong order. Colour the letters to find the order of the months.

For example:

Ramadan is number 9, so it is the ninth month

Colour the letters these colours:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 = yellow | 5 = orange | 9 = grey |
| 2 = red | 6 = purple | 10 = light green |
| 3 = light blue | 7 = brown | 11 = dark green |
| 4 = dark blue | 8 = pink | 12 = black |

Month	Number
Ramadan	ninth month
Dhul-Qa'dah	
Jumada-I-Ula	
Rajab	
Dhul-Hijjah	
Muharram	
Rabi ath-Thani	
Jumada-th-Thaniyyah	
Shawwal	
Rabi al-Awwal	
Safar	
Sha'ban	





Fast and Festival

Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr are very important times in the Muslim year.

Ramadan is one of the months in the Muslim calendar. Each new month begins with the new moon. Id-ul-Fitr is the festival at the end of Ramadan.



Nadia is talking about Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr. Read what she says and fill in the missing time words. Write the words in the text and in the grid. (The grid will help you to choose the correct words.)

at (x 3) before (x 3)
during (x 4) first (x 1) later (x 1)
often (x 1) on (x 2) until (x 3)
when (x 2) while (x 4)

12 the month of Ramadan we can't eat or drink
16 the day. This is called fasting. We have to wait
22 the evening to eat. 4 sunset,
18 we have a snack and 7 we have
a main meal. All eating must finish 2 the sun rises.
20 we are fasting we learn to be patient.

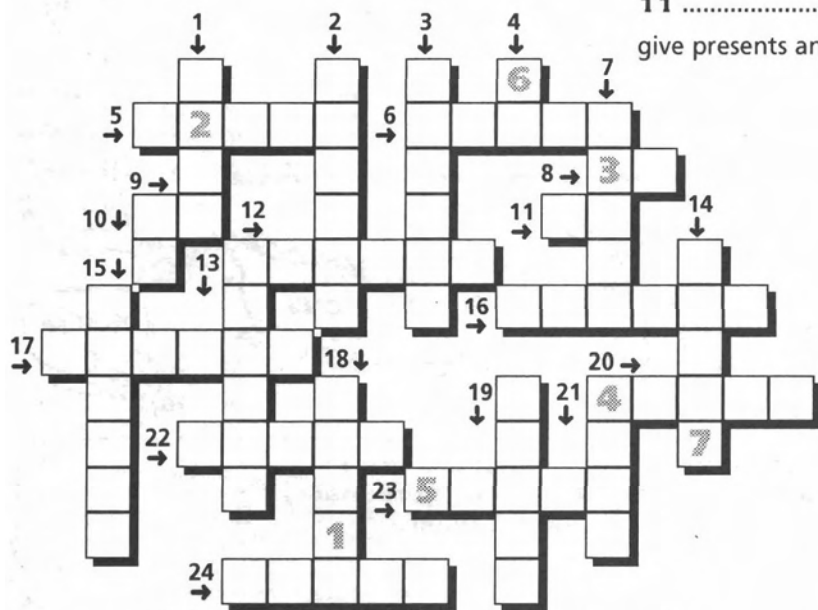


It is very difficult not to eat or drink 3 the day. Not all Muslims have to fast 13 Ramadan. Very old people don't fast and children don't have to fast 6 they are twelve years old. People who are on a journey can eat 5 they are travelling. Women don't fast 19 they are expecting a baby. Ill people don't fast but they must fast 1 they are healthy again. 23 we are fasting, we pray more than usual and read the Qur'an more.

Id-ul-Fitr is the festival 8 the end of Ramadan. It begins
10 the first day of the next month. 17 Id-ul-Fitr, we
give money for the poor, so that everyone will be able to celebrate the festival.
9 the night 15 Id, we 24 don't go to
bed. We stay up all night and wait 14 the new moon appears.
21 we can see the new moon the festival begins.



11 Id we visit our friends and have parties. We
give presents and cards and we eat special cakes and sweets.



Id is on the first day of the month after Ramadan. What is this month called? Write the letters in the numbered squares in the grid.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Animal Years

The Chinese New Year is in January or February.

In the Chinese calendar, every year has the name of an animal: rat, snake, tiger, etc.

There are 12 animals. If you are born in the year of the tiger, you have the tiger's personality.

These are the Chinese years. Find the animals and write the adjectives in the table.

Year	Animal	Personality
2 February 1984–19 February 1985	rat	happy, sociable
20 February 1985–8 February 1986	ox	
9 February 1986–28 January 1987	tiger	
29 January 1987–16 February 1988	rabbit	
17 February 1988–5 February 1989	dragon	
6 February 1989–26 January 1990	snake	
27 January 1990–14 February 1991	horse	
15 February 1991–3 February 1992	ram	
4 February 1992–22 January 1993	monkey	
23 January 1993–9 February 1994	rooster	
10 February 1994–30 January 1995	dog	
31 January 1995–18 February 1996	pig	

Illustrations of animals and their associated personality traits:

- patient (cow)
- confident (lion)
- careful (horse)
- strong (pig)
- moody (dragon)
- sociable (rat)
- shy (sheep)
- kind (goat)
- clever (monkey)
- brave (dog)
- honest (pig)
- artistic (sheep)
- selfish (snake)
- shy (cow)
- bossy (lion)
- generous (dragon)
- faithful (rooster)
- funny (monkey)
- cheeky (monkey)
- happy (rabbit)
- loving (dog)
- organised (rooster)
- ambitious (horse)
- peaceful (dog)

When is your birthday? Which animal are you?
Do the words for your animal describe your personality?
Write four words to describe yourself.

Code Breaker

It is an old Chinese superstition that whatever happens on New Year's Day will happen for the whole year.

Can you solve the codes for these words? Each number is always the same letter.
Then when you have all the words, write each word in the correct sentence.

bad cold cut death good happy knife money rains red snows year

20 7 13

18 19 16

9 2 13

12 5 5 13

8 2 7 9

18 5 17 13

13 2 7 16 4

4 7 6 6 8

14 11 10 15 2

3 5 11 2 8

9 7 10 11 1

1 11 5 21 1

If it (a) on New Year's Day, it will be
a wet year.

It if (b) on New Year's Day, it will be a
(c) year.

If you have (d) luck on New Year's Day,
you will be lucky all (e)

If you use a (f) or scissors on New
Year's Day, you will (g) away all
your luck for the year.

If you say (h) words like
(i) or *accident* on New Year's Day,
you will have an unlucky year.

If you say good words like *wealth* or (j)
on New Year's Day, you will have a good year.

If you give children (k) on New Year's
Day, they will have a lucky year.

If you wear the colour (l) on New Year's
Day, you will have a lucky year.

Now use the same code to solve these words.
These are all things you can see at Chinese New Year.
Then write the correct word under each picture.

9 10 18 2

17 10 5 11

13 9 19 3

18 7 9 13 1

13 9 7 12 5 11

6 5 1 16 2 9

20 19 13 13 4 7

17 7 11 16 2 9 11

13 19 3 6 17 10 11 12 1

15 10 9 2 18 9 7 18 14 2 9 1





Burns Night Quiz

How much do you know about Burns Night?

Do the quiz with a friend. Take turns to ask the questions. Start at number one.

When you know the answers, you can write a story about Burns Night.

<p>one</p> <p>Is Burns Night an English or a Scottish festival?</p> <p>English (go to 15)</p> <p>Scottish (go to 6)</p>	<p>two</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 14 and try again.</p>	<p>three</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>Go to 20.</p>	<p>four</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 11 and try again.</p>
<p>five</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 16</p>	<p>six</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>Burns Night is the birthday of Robert Burns. When was he born?</p> <p>25 January 1759 (go to 19)</p> <p>25 August 1959 (go to 13)</p>	<p>seven</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 9 and try again.</p>	<p>eight</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>When do people celebrate Burns Night?</p> <p>In the morning (go to 18)</p> <p>In the evening (go to 14)</p>
<p>nine</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>What do men wear on Burns Night?</p> <p>a kilt (go to 16)</p> <p>a big hat (go to 7)</p>	<p>ten</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 19 and try again.</p>	<p>eleven</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>What do people eat with haggis?</p> <p>peas and carrots (go to 4)</p> <p>potatoes and turnips (go to 17)</p>	<p>twelve</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 17 and try again.</p>
<p>thirteen</p> <p>Go back to 6 and try again.</p>	<p>fourteen</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>On Burns Night people eat haggis. What is haggis?</p> <p>a pie made of salmon and eggs (go to 2)</p> <p>a pudding made of meat, oats and spices (go to 11)</p>	<p>fifteen</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 1 and try again.</p>	<p>sixteen</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>After the Burns dinner there is a big dance. What is it called?</p> <p>a waltz (go to 5)</p> <p>a ceilidh (go to 3)</p>
<p>seventeen</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>Which musical instrument do people play on Burns Night?</p> <p>the bagpipes (go to 9)</p> <p>the flute (go to 12)</p>	<p>eighteen</p> <p>Wrong.</p> <p>Go back to 8 and try again.</p>	<p>nineteen</p> <p>Correct.</p> <p>Who is Robert Burns?</p> <p>He is a famous poet. (go to 8)</p> <p>He is a famous dancer. (go to 10)</p>	<p>twenty</p> <p>Finish</p> <p>Well done! You know a lot about Burns Night.</p>



Poem

Robert Burns wrote all his poems and songs in Scottish dialect. Scottish people read his poem 'To a Haggis' on Burns Night and they sing his song 'Auld Lang Syne' on New Year's Eve.

Here is a poem that you could write in a Valentine's card. A lot of the words are old Scottish words. What do these words mean in modern English? Find the words in the box.

all for a short time girl go goodbye melody of
played pretty though with you you are so beautiful

My Love is Like a Red Red Rose



My love is like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June;
My love is like the (1) *melodie*
That's sweetly (2) *play'd* in tune.



(3) *So fair art thou*, my (4) *bonnie* (5) *lass*,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love (6) *thee* still, my dear,
Till (7) *a'* the seas (8) *gang* dry.



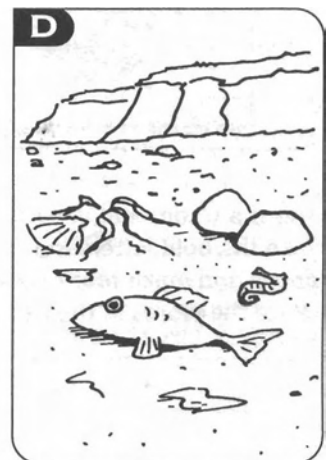
Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt (9) *wi'* the sun:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands (10) *o'* life shall run.



And (11) *fare thee weel*, my only love,
And fare thee weel (12) *awhile*!
And I will come again, my love,
(13) *Tho'* it were ten thousand mile.



Find the picture that goes with each verse of the poem.





Valentine's Cards

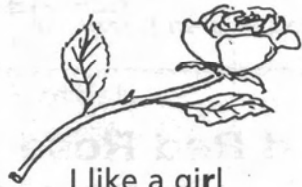
On the 14th of February, people send a Valentine's card to the girl or boy they like.

Sometimes people write a poem, too.

Look at these poems and fill in each gap with an adjective from the box. Remember that the poems must rhyme.

bright busy cheeky clever fair funny great mean sweet

1



I like a girl
called Nicky
She's confident and
.....

2

I like a boy
called Dean
Because he's never
.....



3



Please **be** my
girlfriend, Claire.
I like you because
you're always
.....

4



My darling Pete
You're very
.....

5

Please be my
girlfriend, Lizzie.
Don't **say** that
you're too
.....



6

This poem's
for a boy called
Andrew Knight.
I like you because
you're kind and
.....

7

Do you like me,
Kate?
I **think** you're
.....



8

You're much
sweeter than honey
And you're also very
.....



9

I love you, Trevor
Because you're
.....



This is a traditional Valentine's poem.
Take the **bold** letters from the poems
above and make four new words.
Write the words in the gaps.



Roses are
Violets are
Sugar is
And so are



Computer Dating

These people are going to a Valentine's party. The party is for people who are looking for a girlfriend or boyfriend. They all have to fill in a form, then the computer finds their ideal partner. When they go to the party, they meet the person recommended by the computer.



The computer chooses people who have two likes and two dislikes the same. Ideally the two people should be the same age.

Read the forms that the eight people have filled in. Then complete the computer reports. Find the best partner for everybody.

Name: Anna WaltersAge: 15 Male ☐ Female ☒

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☐ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☐ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Ben TaylorAge: 15 Male ☒ Female ☐

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☐ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☐ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Curtis JacksonAge: 15 Male ☒ Female ☐

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☐ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☐ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Vicky BradshawAge: 16 Male ☐ Female ☒

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☐ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☐ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Darren WallisAge: 16 Male ☒ Female ☐

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☐ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☐ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Amy CallaghanAge: 16 Male ☐ Female ☒

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☐ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☐ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Nick ShortAge: 16 Male ☒ Female ☐

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☒ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☐ shopping
- ☒ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☐ drawing/painting/making things

Name: Gemma TheakstonAge: 15 Male ☐ Female ☒

Likes and dislikes:

tick three things you like doing and cross three things you don't like doing.

- ☐ watching TV/videos
- ☒ going to the cinema
- ☒ shopping
- ☐ listening to music
- ☒ playing sports
- ☒ playing computer games
- ☒ reading
- ☒ drawing/painting/making things

Anna Walters Neither Darren nor Ben is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is Curtis.

Ben Taylor Either or is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Amy Callaghan Neither nor is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Nick Short Neither nor is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Gemma Theakston Either or is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Curtis Jackson Either or is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Vicky Bradshaw Neither nor is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is

Darren Willis Either or is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is



The Story of Valentine's Day

Read the story of Valentine's Day. Choose the correct word to go in each gap and write it in the heart.
When you have finished you will find the names of two famous lovers.

baby books boyfriend boys cards February festival holidays
 husband in Juno kissed loved men Saturday on people poems
 post sofa stories take teddy times wall weeks women Vishnu

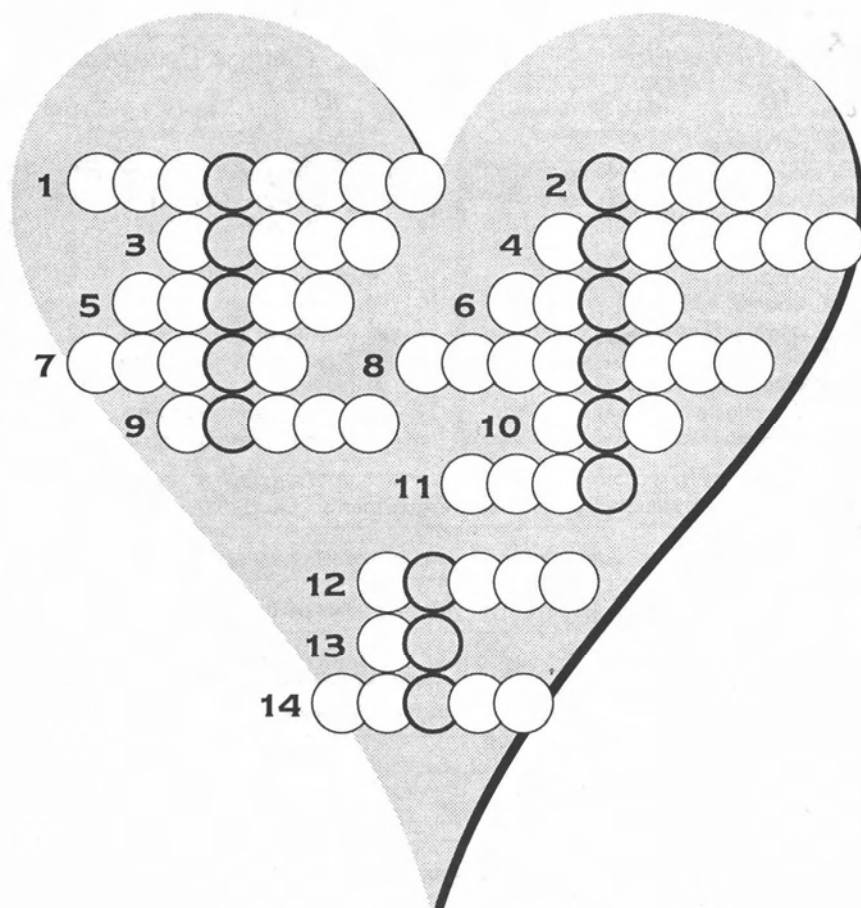


In Roman times people celebrated a festival of love in the month of
1 The festival was called Lupercalia. It was the festival of
 the Roman gods Pan and **2** Young men and young
3 played games to find a wife or a **4**

In early Christian **5** St Valentine was a holy man.
 He was killed for his beliefs. Before he died he wrote a message on
 the prison **6** The message was for the woman he
7 and he signed the message 'Your Valentine'.



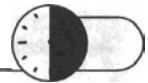
The feast day of St Valentine is the fourteenth of February.
 St Valentine's Day became the **8** of lovers.
 Young men wrote **9** to give to young women.
 If they were not good at writing poetry, they copied one from a
 book. Girls made cards to give to the young **10**
 The sender of the card was a secret. People never signed the cards.



In the nineteenth century, the postal
 service started. Now people could
11 their
 Valentine's cards.



Today you can buy lots of
12 and presents
 to send **13**
 Valentine's Day. How about a cute
14 bear, a heart-
 shaped balloon or twelve red roses?









Pancake Fillings








Pancake Day is the day before Lent. It is forty days before Easter.
In Britain, people eat pancakes. These are made of eggs, flour and milk.
It is traditional to eat pancakes with lemon juice and sugar. This is delicious,
but now lots of other pancake fillings are popular, too.



Look at the ingredients for pancake fillings. Write the correct word under each picture.
Then look at the number in the box. Count the number of letters in the word and write the letter.
Find another name for Pancake Day.

For example, the first picture is **cheese**. The fifth letter of cheese is **S**.

5  cheese	1 	3 	4 	2 	1 
--	--	--	--	--	--

8 	2 	6 	1 	6 	4 	5 
---	---	---	---	--	---	---

avocado
bananas
~~cheese~~
chocolate
eggs
ham
honey
ice-cream
nuts
onion
smoked salmon
spinach
strawberries

Write the letters here.

S



Pancake Tossing Competition

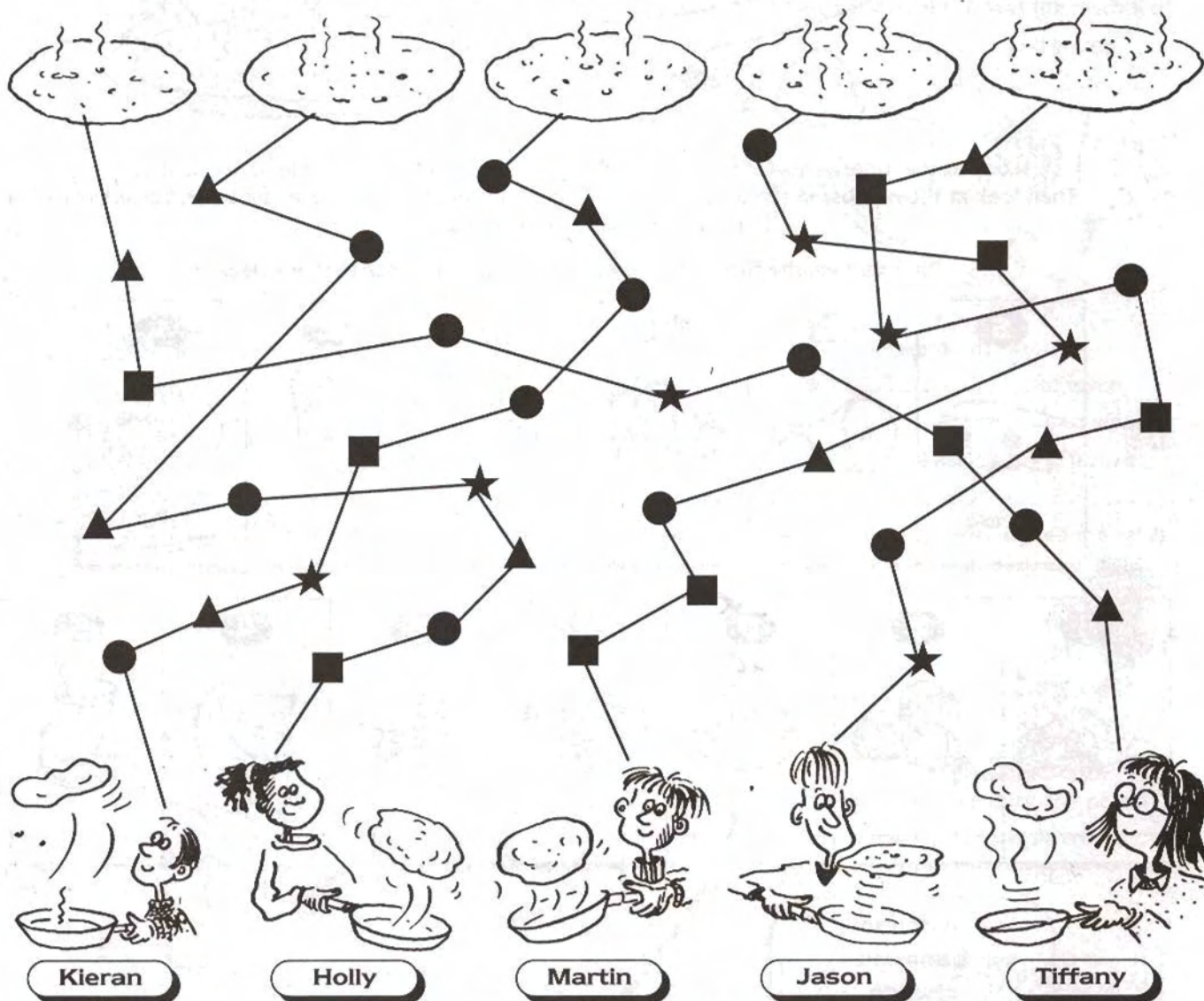
In many places in Britain, there are pancake tossing competitions on Pancake Day. The person who cooks and tosses the most pancakes in ten minutes wins.

Kieran, Holly, Martin, Jason and Tiffany are in a pancake tossing competition.

How many pancakes does each person toss in ten minutes?

Write the numbers on the pancakes, then answer the questions.

▲ = one pancake ● = two pancakes ■ = three pancakes ★ = four pancakes



How many pancakes does Kieran toss?

.....

How many pancakes does Holly toss?

.....

How many pancakes does Martin toss?

.....

How many pancakes does Jason toss?

.....

How many pancakes does Tiffany toss?

.....

Who tosses the most pancakes?

.....

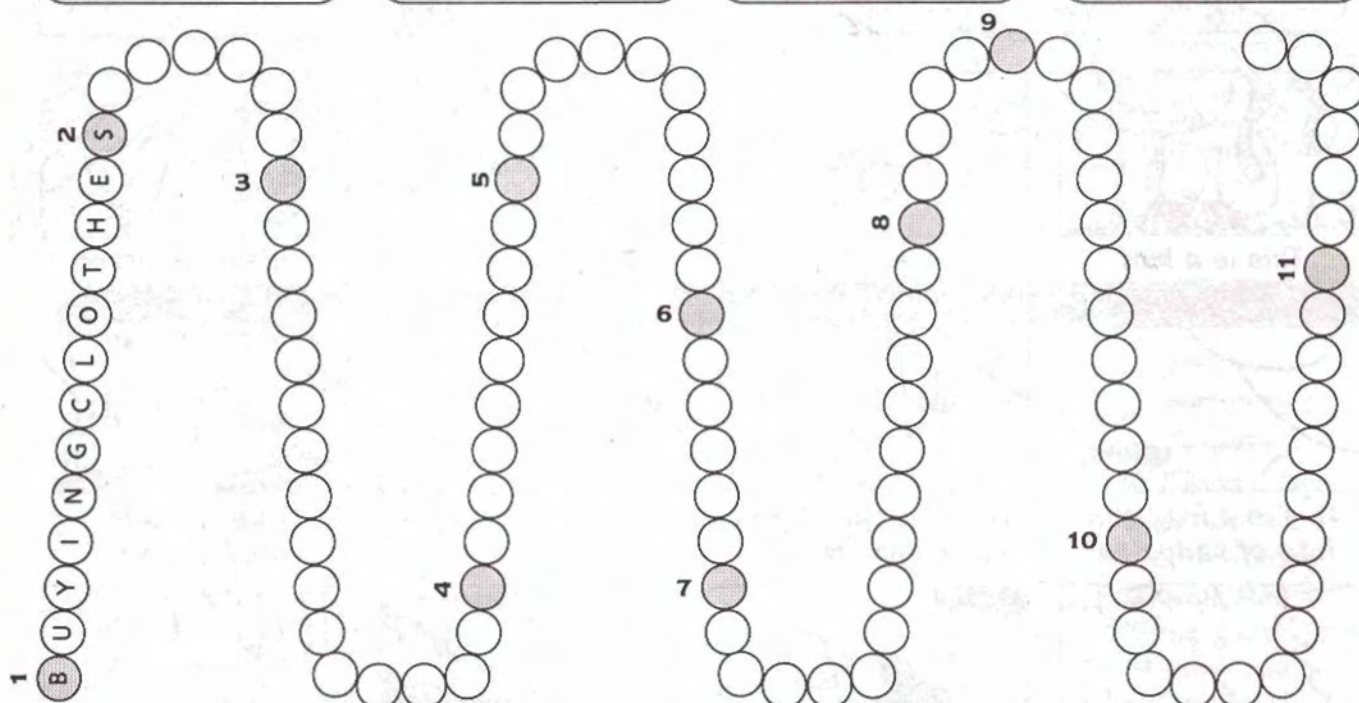
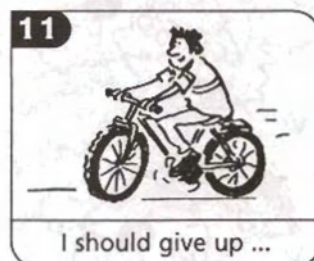
Lent

Pancake Day is the day before Lent. Lent is the period of forty days before Easter.

Many Christians give up something they enjoy doing for Lent.

Look at the pictures. These people are all going to give up these things for Lent. Write what they are giving up in the grid. Use the words in the box. The last letter of each thing is the first letter of the next word.

cinema sweets
the eating going
buying school
to eating going
listening cake
clothes theatre
singing going to
the to acting
music to cycling
swimming

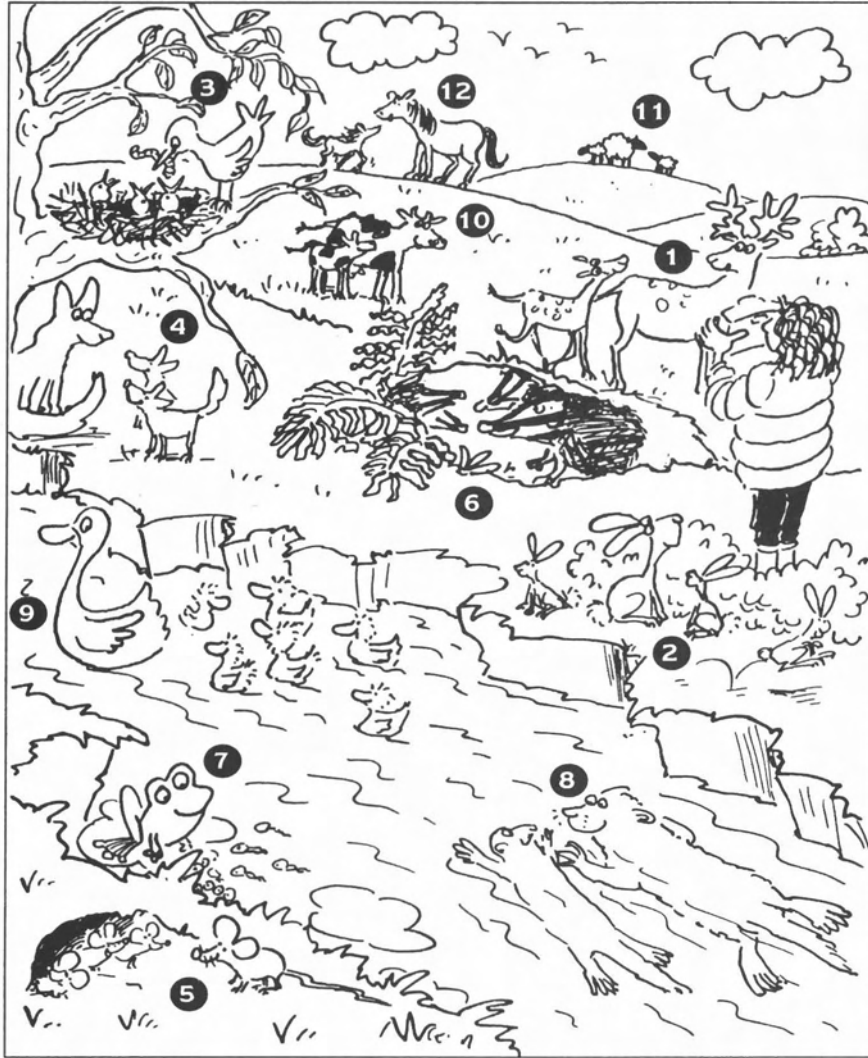


One of the people is only joking about what they're going to give up. Which person is it?

Number is joking.



Animal Photographs

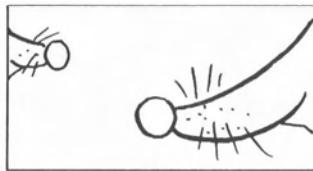


In the Spring there are lots of baby animals. Amy is taking photos of the animals. She is not a very good photographer. Look at Amy's photos. Write the names of the adult animals. Write the names of the baby animals.

	adult	babies
1	deer	fawn
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		



This is a bird and some chicks.



This is a mouse and some baby mice.



This is a horse and a foal.



This is an otter and an otter cub.



This is a frog and lots of tadpoles.



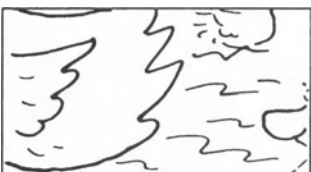
This is a rabbit and some baby rabbits.



This is a sheep and some lambs.



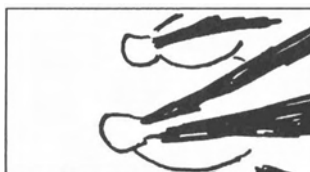
This is a deer and a fawn.



This is a duck and some ducklings.



This is a cow and a calf.



This is a badger and some badger cubs.



















This is a fox and some fox cubs.



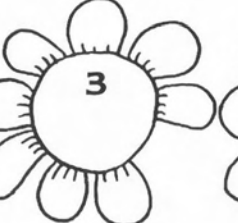


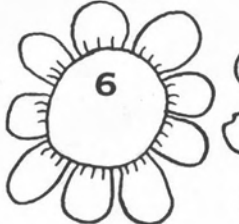
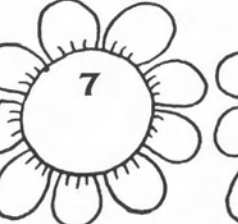



Spring Festivals

Look at the Spring flowers. Find the pairs that are exactly the same to make sentences.

 1 I hope that I	 2 I think that we	 a can dance around the Maypole again this year.	 b should buy some flowers for Mum.
 3 I suppose that we	 4 I hope that we	 c wear daffodils in Wales today.	 d get lots of eggs this year.
 5 I believe that there	 6 I hope that Mum	 e can get a palm cross at church today.	 f should play a trick on our teacher today.
 7 I think that we	 8 I believe that people	 g are lots of parties in Ireland today.	 h remembers to buy our red noses this weekend.

Now write the correct festival in each flower.

 1	 2	 3	 4
 5	 6	 7	 8

Easter
St David's Day
April Fool's Day
Palm Sunday
Comic Relief
St Patrick's Day
May Day
Mother's Day



Saints' Names

Who are the patron saints of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England?

Look at the towns on the map. Make a name from the **bold** letters in each country.
Read the information about each saint's day. Write the correct name in the sentences.

The patron saint of Ireland is

St

St 's Day is on
the 17th of March.

On St 's Day
Irish people wear a shamrock.



The patron saint of Scotland

is St

St 's Day is on
the 30th of November.

On St 's Day
Scottish people wear a thistle.



**Northern
Ireland**

LETTERKENNY

LONDON DERRY

BELFAST

**Republic
of Ireland**

DUBLIN

KILKENNY

CORK

MILFORD
HAVEN

Scotland

INVERNESS

ABERDEEN

DUNDEE

GLASGOW

EDINBURGH

DUMFRIES

PORTAFERRY

LIVERPOOL

LLANDUDNO

Wales

CARDIFAN

SWANSEA

CARDIFF

England

BIRMINGHAM

LONDON

BRIGHTON

The patron saint of Wales is

St

St 's Day is on
the 1st of March.

On St 's Day
Welsh people wear a daffodil.



The patron saint of England is

St

St 's Day is on
the 23rd of April.

On St 's Day
English people wear a red rose.



0 200

km



St Patrick's Day Postcard

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. St Patrick's Day is the 17th of March.
It is a big festival in Ireland.

Tara is on holiday in Ireland. She is writing a postcard to her friend. Read the postcard and find the correct verbs to go in the spaces. Change the verbs to the correct tense and write them in the grid.



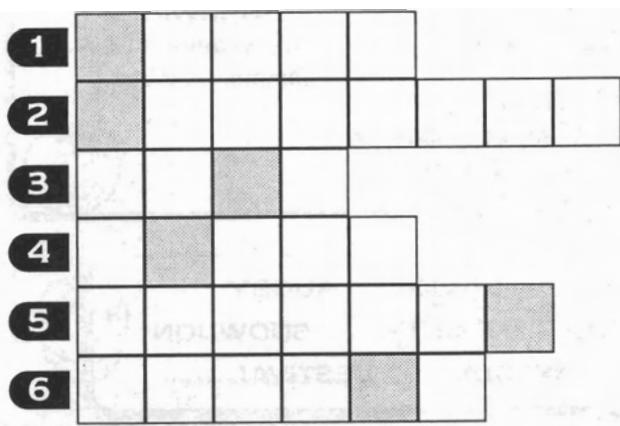
to buy
to eat
to find
to be
to listen
to watch

Dear Anil,
I'm having a lovely holiday in Dublin.
Today is St Patrick's Day. I've done lots of nice things.
I've (1) out a lot about Irish traditions.
I've (2) to some Irish music.
I've (3) to the St Patrick's Day parade.
" (4) some Irish stew.
I've (5) some traditional Irish dancing.
I've (6) a present for you.
See you soon.
Lots of love,
Tara



Anil Gupta
27 Drakefield Road
London
N16 7JD

Write the words in the grid and find the Irish word for festival.



The Irish word for festival is

.....
(Irish pronunciation is different from English pronunciation.
Say this word so it rhymes with 'car'.)



Welsh and English

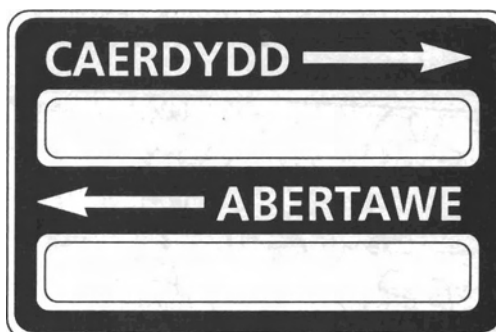
St David's Day is on the 1st of March. It is an important festival in Wales.
Welsh people celebrate their country and their language.

In Wales many people speak two languages: Welsh and English.

The road signs are in both languages.

Can you write the English names on the road sign?

Read the clues and find the English words for these Welsh words. Write the English words in the grids. The words are at the bottom of the page.



1 Mawrth

St David's Day is on the 1st of ...

2 Cymru

People speak Welsh in this country.

3 rygbi

This sport is very popular in Wales.

4 Dewy

This is the name of the patron saint of Wales.

5 pedwar ugain

Wales is a very small country. It is only ... kilometres wide.

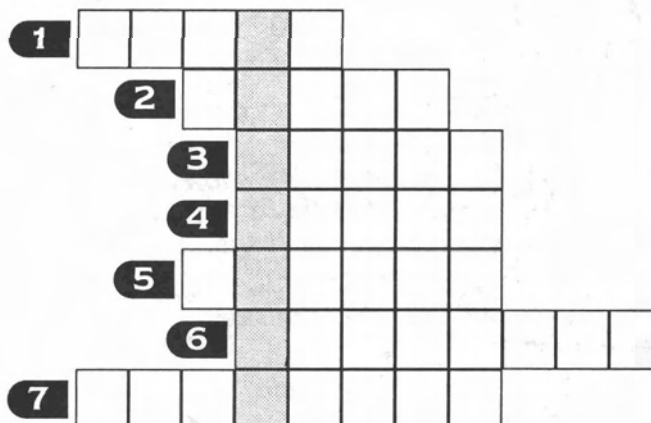
6 eisteddfod

This is a celebration.

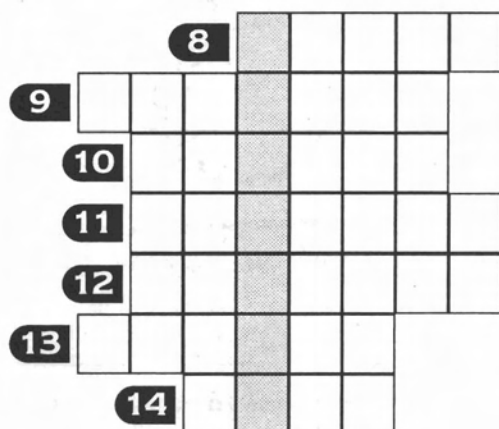
7 cenhinen Bedr

People wear this flower on St David's Day.

CAERDYDD



ABERTAWE



8 defaid

There are lots of these animals in Wales.

9 Yr Wyddfa

This is the tallest mountain in Wales.

10 draig

This animal is the symbol of Wales.

11 canu

Lots of Welsh people sing in choirs. They love ...

12 cestyll

There are lots of these old buildings in Wales.

13 caws

There are lots of delicious types of this food in Wales.

14 glawio

This weather is very common in Wales.

RAIN SHEEP WALES DAVID RUGBY
MARCH CHEESE DRAGON EIGHTY SNOWDON
CASTLES SINGING DAFFODIL FESTIVAL
















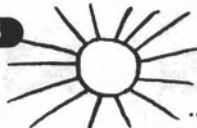
















Making Words

Mother's Day is on a Sunday. It is three weeks before Easter. On Mother's Day children give presents, flowers and cards to their mothers. An old name for Mother's Day is Mothering Sunday.

How many words can you make from the letters in Mothering Sunday?

MOTHERING SUNDAY

1  <i>house</i>	11 	21 
2 	12 	22 
3 	13 	23 
4 	14 	24 
5 	15 	25 
6 	16 	26 
7 	17 	27 
8 	18 	28 
9 	19 	29 
10 	20 	30 



Mother's Day Traditions

Work out the code and write the words in the crossword.

Each letter has a number. There are four letters already in the crossword to help you.

M is number 9.

O is number 7.

H is number 12.

L is number 4.

First write all the Ms, Os, Hs and Ls.

Then work out the numbers of all the other letters.

10	9		12	7	9	15		26		17	
	10		7		8		5	16	1	10	3
1	2	3	4	L	5			2		4	
	11		2		15			13	10	14	15
16	5	15	11		4	7	7	14			
21			10	1	15			4	7	19	5
	9	10	8		18	15	3	8			
	10	19		17	15				7	23	23
21	3	15	5	15	20	19	5			4	
	22			20				23	3	7	9
18	2	5	2	19		9		2		17	
	21				25	7	16	3	20	15	8
12	10	3	11			19		5		3	
10	20			6		12	10	19		5	7
11				16		15			7		16
	9	2	24	19	16	3	15		20	7	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			L			O		M			H	

[illegible]



Mother's Day Traditions

Read about Mother's Day today and in the past.

Choose words from the crossword to fill the gaps in the story. Use each word only once.

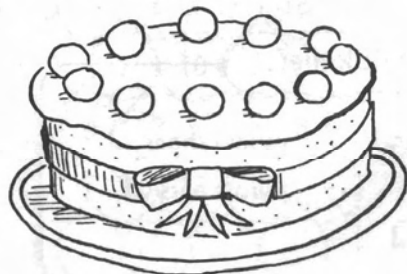
A

Mother's Day is in (a) in many countries, but in Britain it is in March, three weeks before Easter. Children give cards and (b) to their mothers. They say thank you for all the things their mothers do for them.

In the nineteenth century many young (c) went away (d) home. They (e) to work as (f) for rich people. They worked very (g) They did (h) get (i) much time (j) , (k) Mothering Sunday was a (l) The maids were allowed to go (m) to (n) their mothers. They (o) to make a special cake for their mothers. It was made of a (p) of fruit, spices and (q) and it was decorated with (r)

B

(a) name is Janet. I (b) a maid. I (c) went to be a maid at the (d) of (e) Today I am going to visit my (f) This morning I (g) to get (h) at four o'clock. I put (i) my best dress and my best (j) , then I (k) my breakfast (l) half past four. I am going (m) at five o'clock. It is a long (n) to my mother's house (o) I will have to (p) very (q) I have got (r) of presents for my mother. I've got a (s) and some honey. On the way home I am going to (t) for some (u) to pick.



People still make special cakes for Mother's Day. Use the same code as in the crossword to find the name of the cake.

5	2	9	20	15	4

13	10	14	15



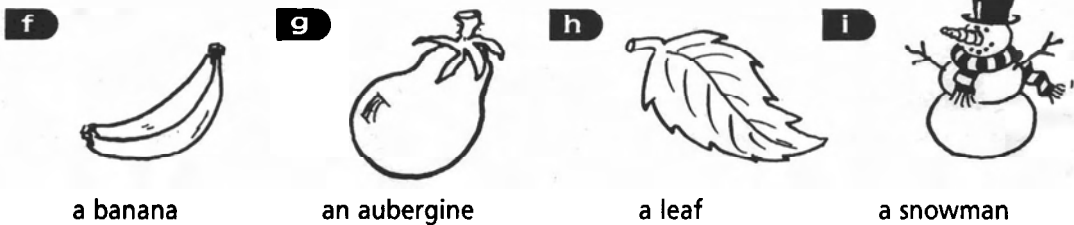
What Colour Is It?

Comic Relief is in March once every two years.
People do funny things and make money for charity.
Find something that people wear for Comic Relief.

What colour is it? Join the colours to the things.



green pink blue grey black brown
yellow red white purple



Which colour is left?

Join the words to the pictures.



hair moustache tie glasses trousers
ears shoes teeth nose gloves



Which word is left?

Choose the thing that people wear for Comic Relief.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| brown gloves <input type="checkbox"/> | white glasses <input type="checkbox"/> | pink trousers <input type="checkbox"/> | yellow shoes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a red nose <input type="checkbox"/> | a grey moustache <input type="checkbox"/> | a blue tie <input type="checkbox"/> | purple ears <input type="checkbox"/> |
| green hair <input type="checkbox"/> | black teeth <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



New School Rules

Comic Relief is in March every two years. Another name for Comic Relief is Red Nose Day. People wear red noses and do funny things to make money for charity.

At Alan's school, the students are writing funny rules for Comic Relief.

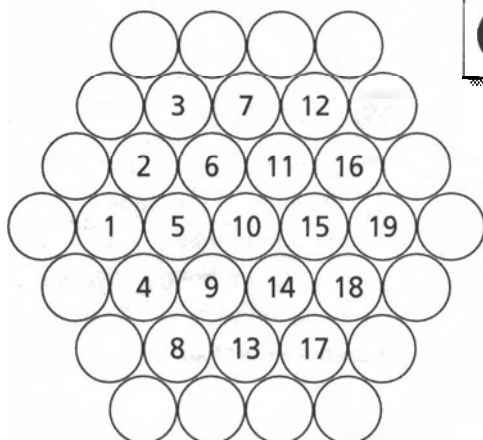
On Red Nose Day they must obey the funny rules.



Read the rules. Which are the real school rules and which are the rules for Red Nose Day? Tick the Red Nose Day rules.

SCHOOL RULES

- 1 You must be polite to your teachers.
- 2 You must arrive at school on time.
- 3 You must wear a red nose.
- 4 You must sing in lessons.
- 5 You must not chew chewing-gum.
- 6 You must be quiet in the corridor.
- 7 You must work hard in lessons.
- 8 You must throw wet sponges at your teacher.
- 9 You must not fight.
- 10 You must dance in the corridor.
- 11 You must not smoke.
- 12 You must laugh when your teacher speaks.
- 13 You must stand on your head in assembly.
- 14 You must not run in the corridor.
- 15 You must wear school uniform.
- 16 You must do your homework.
- 17 You must wear your clothes back-to-front.
- 18 You must write with a pink pen.
- 19 You must not wear make-up at school.



Now colour the red noses with the same numbers as the Red Nose Day rules. What is the picture?

a a flower ☐

b a face ☐

c a star ☐



Charity Projects

Comic Relief happens every two years in March.

There are lots of humorous events all over the UK to raise money for charity projects. Every year Comic Relief makes millions of pounds for projects in the UK and in Africa.

These people all need money from Comic Relief to help people where they live. Read about the projects and complete the phrasal verbs. Choose the correct word from the box.

away into off on out out over through up up



1

There is no water supply in my village. We have to collect water from the stream. When the stream dries we have to walk 20 kilometres to find water. We want to build a well in the village.



2

I live in a big city and there are lots of young homeless people. We want to build a hostel to help the young people get the streets and start a new life.



3

People in my town are very poor. Many people are born with disabilities. We want to build a special school so that disabled children can grow to be independent and happy.



4

We want to help children and teenagers who are the victims of abuse. We want to start a counselling service to help people get their bad experiences.



5

I live on a big council estate. There is nothing for young people to do. A lot of teenagers get drugs and crime. We want to build a sports centre so that young people have something positive to do.



6

My country is going some terrible times. There is a war and lots of people have lost their homes. We want to help people to build new homes.



7

It is very difficult for disabled people to go in my town. We can't be as independent as we would like to be. The buses aren't adapted for wheelchairs. We want to buy a special bus so that people in wheelchairs can get the bus.



8

Where I live HIV and AIDS are big problems. We want to employ a teacher so that people can find how to prevent AIDS.



9

In my town there is a lot of unemployment. Most families don't have enough money to go on holiday. We want to provide adventure holidays for children and teenagers.



Who Is the Fool?

April Fool's Day is on the 1st of April.
A fool is a silly person.

On April Fool's Day people play tricks
on their family and friends.

If you play a trick before 12 o'clock
you can say 'April Fool'.

If you play a trick after 12 o'clock
you are the fool.

These people are all playing tricks. Look at the clocks and write the times under the pictures.
Who is the fool in each picture?

1



What time is it?

It's nine o'clock.

Who is the fool?

Esther

2



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

3



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

4



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

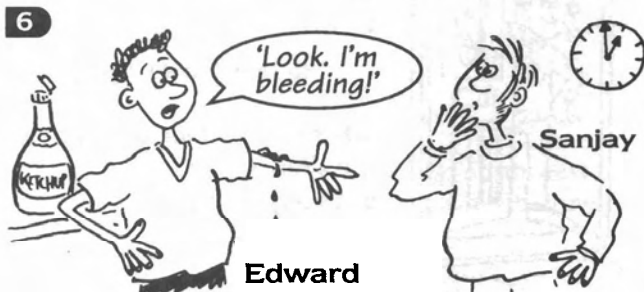
5



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

6



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

7



What time is it?

Who is the fool?

8



What time is it?

Who is the fool?



Are You an April Fool?

April Fool's Day is on the 1st of April. It isn't a holiday but it is a day for playing tricks. Do you like playing tricks?

Seven teenagers are talking about tricks they have played on April Fool's Day. Choose the correct tense of each verb and write it in the gap in the sentence.

Then decide what you think about each trick. Tick the box.

Ask your teacher for the analysis.

1 Jamie



I put a cup of water on top of the kitchen door. I said to my dad that I to talk to him in the kitchen. When he opened the door the water fell on him. He got very wet.

want / wanted

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

2 Kathryn



I said to my mum that somebody the doorbell. When she came there was nobody there.

to ring / was ringing

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

3 Mike



I told my little sister that it outside. She looked out of the window but it wasn't snowing.

will snow / was snowing

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

4 Paula



I told my big sister that a spider in her hair. She hates spiders so she started screaming.

crawls / was crawling

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

5 Carl



I told my dad that there a fire in the living room. He came running into the room but there wasn't a fire.

was / is

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

6 Leila



I said to my friend that I a present for her. When she opened it there was just a big stone in the box.

am buying / had bought

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐

7 Damon



I pushed over a chair to make a loud noise and I lay down on the floor. My brother heard the noise and came into the room. I said that I my leg. He wanted to call an ambulance.

have broken / had broken

What do you think of this trick?

- a It's funny. ☐
- b It's silly. ☐
- c It's unkind. ☐



Easter Egg Hunt

Chocolate Easter eggs are popular in Britain.

Sometimes people hide Easter eggs and children look for them. There are eight Easter eggs in the garden. Read the clues and find the eggs.

Write the position of each egg.



Start at the sundial.



1. Go south-east to some flowers.



2. Go west to a bench.



3. Go south-east to a statue.



4. Go north to a swing.



5. Go south-west to a fountain.



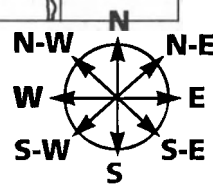
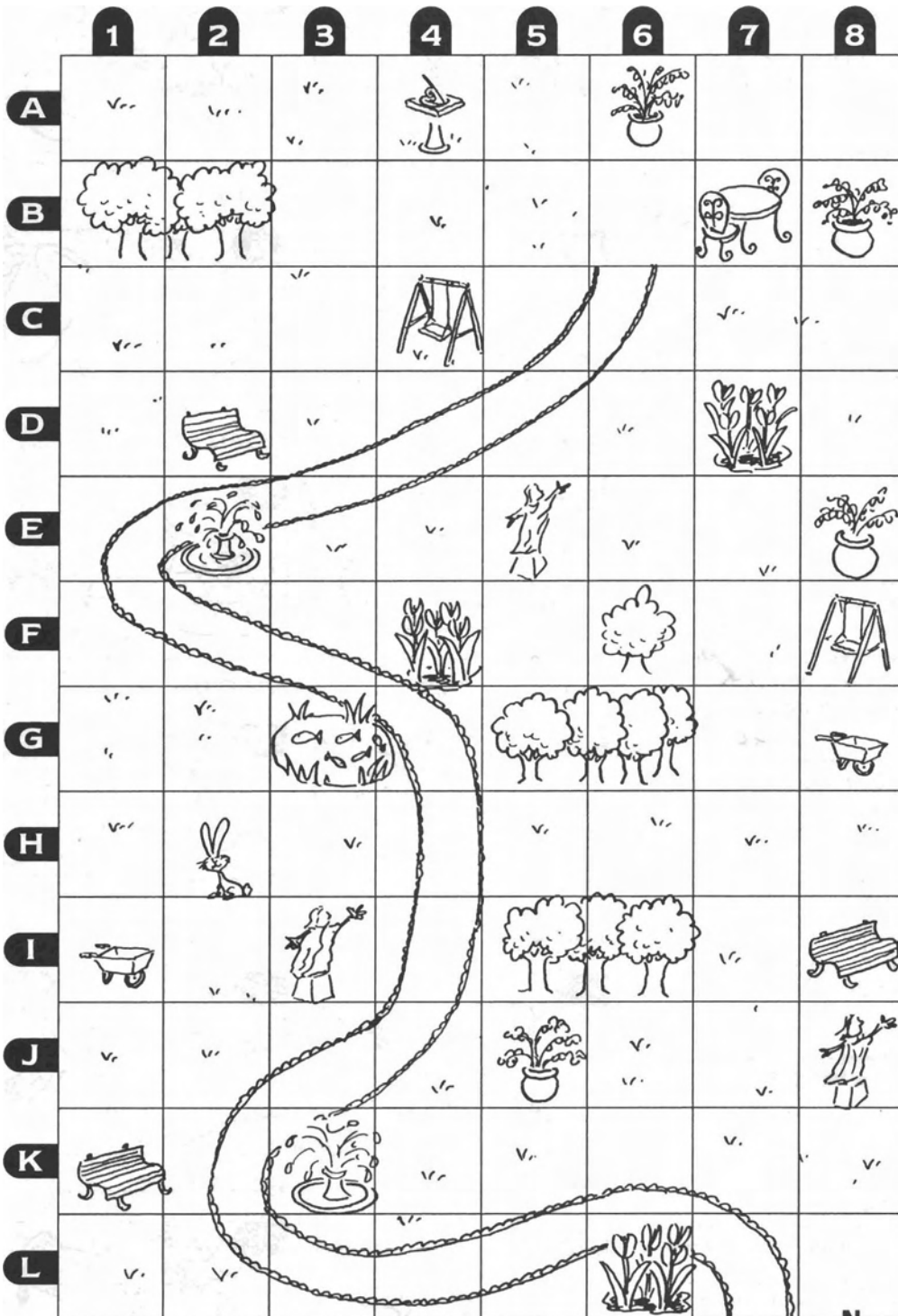
6. Go north-west to a wheelbarrow.



7. Go east to a tree.



8. Go north to a statue.





Hot Cross Buns

Good Friday is the Friday before Easter Sunday. On Good Friday, Christians remember when Jesus died on the cross. In Britain, hot cross buns are popular on Good Friday.

Look at the pictures and read the anagrams. Read the recipe and find the verbs. Write the verb under each picture. Match the pictures and the instructions.

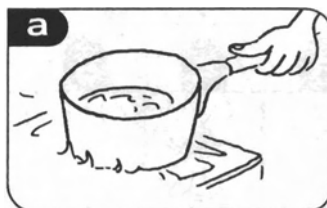
Ingredients

For the yeast mixture:

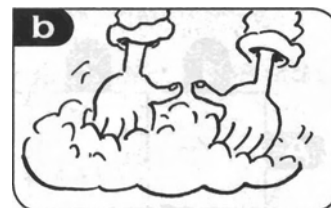
1 tablespoon dried yeast
1 teaspoon sugar
50 millilitres milk
150 millilitres warm water
100 grams flour

For the buns:

350 grams flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mixed spice
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
50 grams sugar
50 grams butter
1 egg
25 grams currants
40 grams mixed peel



LEMT melt



DANKE



TABE



ROPU



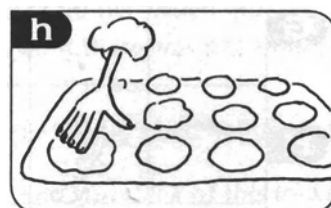
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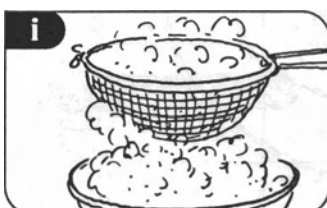
VIDEID



DAD



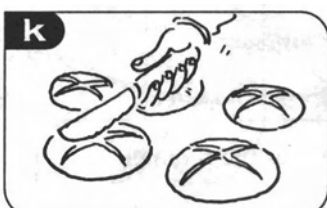
UPT



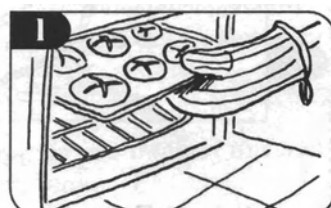
TIFS



RECOV



TUC



CALPE

1. Pour the warm milk and the warm water into a bowl. ☐
2. Add the sugar, yeast and 100 grams of flour. Leave for 20 to 30 minutes in a warm place. ☐
3. Sift 350 grams of flour, 50 grams of sugar, the salt, mixed spice, cinnamon and nutmeg. ☐
4. Melt the butter in a saucepan. ☒ a
5. Beat the egg. Add the butter and the egg to the yeast mixture. Add the flour mixture, the currants and the mixed peel. ☐
6. Stir the mixture well. ☐
7. Knead the dough with your hands for 10 minutes. ☐
8. Divide the dough into 12 pieces. ☐
9. Place the buns on a baking tray. ☐
10. Cover the buns with a tea towel. Leave in a warm place for 45 minutes. ☐
11. Cut a cross on the top of each bun with a knife. ☐
12. Put the buns in the oven (190°C). Bake for 15 to 20 minutes. ☐



Easter Words

Can you make these Easter words by changing letters each time?
Read the clues to help you find the words.

- 1** The Sunday before Easter is called Palm Sunday. Christians go to church and they receive a palm cross. Holy Week is the week before Easter. During Holy Week people remember the week before Jesus died.

Change **one** letter each time
to make PALM into HOLY.



P A L M

P A L E light-coloured

_ A L E the opposite of female

_ _ _ _ _ a small black animal that lives underground

_ _ _ _ _ There's a ... in my school bag and all my pens have fallen out.

H O L Y

- 2** Good Friday is at the end of Holy Week. On Good Friday people remember the day when Jesus died on the cross.

Change **one** letter each time to make
HOLY into GOOD.

H O L Y

H O L D Do you want to ... the baby in your arms?

_ _ _ _ _ the opposite of *hot*

_ _ _ _ _ the past tense of *to tell*

_ _ _ _ _ an expensive metal

G O O D

- 3** Easter Sunday is the Sunday after Good Friday. Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday.

Change **two** letters each time to change
EASTER into SUNDAY.

E A S T E R

_ _ _ _ _ brother and ...

_ _ _ _ _ You can run ... than me.

_ _ _ _ _ I am quite fit but you do more sport so you are ... than me.

_ _ _ _ _ the opposite of *colder*

_ _ _ _ _ 'I'm sorry I forgot your birthday.' 'Don't worry. It doesn't ...'

_ _ _ _ _ crazier

_ _ _ _ _ more difficult

_ _ _ _ _ a German composer

_ _ _ _ _ a shoe for the summer

S U N D A Y

- 4** Hot cross buns are popular in Britain at Easter. They are bread buns with currants and spices. Easter eggs are also popular at Easter. Parents tell their children that the Easter Bunny (rabbit) brings the Easter eggs. In some countries in Europe the Easter Hare brings the eggs.



Change **one** letter each time to change
BUNS into HARE.

B U N S On Good Friday, people eat special buns called hot cross ...

B A N S forbids

_ _ _ _ _ pop group

_ _ _ _ _ It's got four fingers and a thumb.

_ _ _ _ _ the opposite of *easy*

H A R E

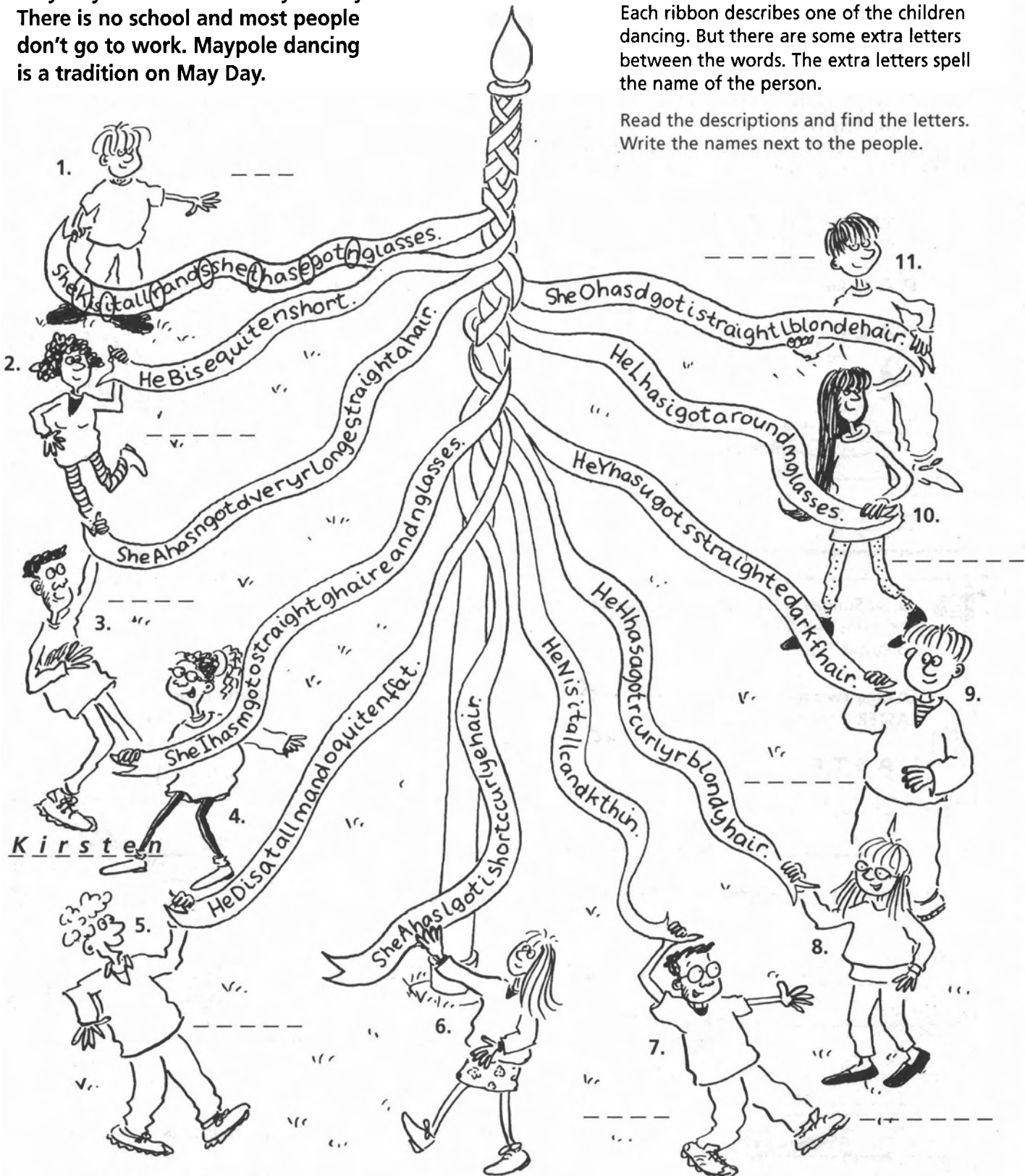


Maypole Dancing

May Day is the first Monday in May. There is no school and most people don't go to work. Maypole dancing is a tradition on May Day.

Look at the ribbons on the Maypole. Each ribbon describes one of the children dancing. But there are some extra letters between the words. The extra letters spell the name of the person.

Read the descriptions and find the letters. Write the names next to the people.



Write the first letter of each person's name and find another name for May Day.

K										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11



Word Spirals

May Day is a very old festival. It used to be a pagan festival.

People danced and sang and they asked the gods to give them a good year.

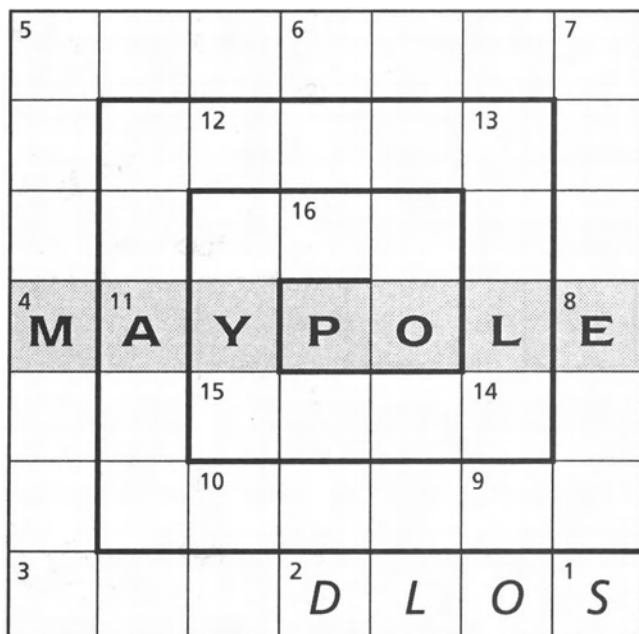
Today celebrates the beginning of summer. Lots of people still dance on May Day.

Here are two things that are traditional on May Day. Complete the word spirals.

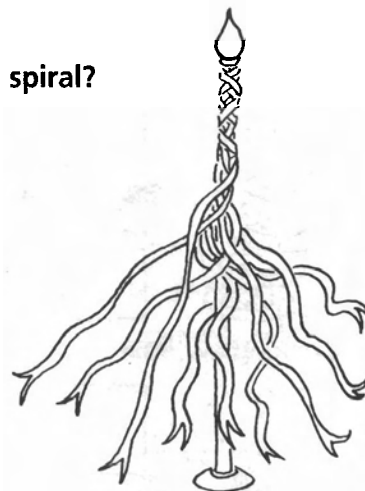
All the words have got four letters. The last letter of each word is the first letter of the next word.

A

People dance around a Maypole on May Day. Can you complete the word spiral?



1. past simple of *to sell*
2. past simple of *to draw*
3. quite hot
4. plural of *mouse*
5. not difficult
6. my, his/her,, our, their
7. The first school ... is 'You must wear school uniform'
8. You hear with these
9. She ... that she likes swimming
10. You sit on this. It is bigger than a chair
11. I won't be ... to come to your party because I'm going on holiday

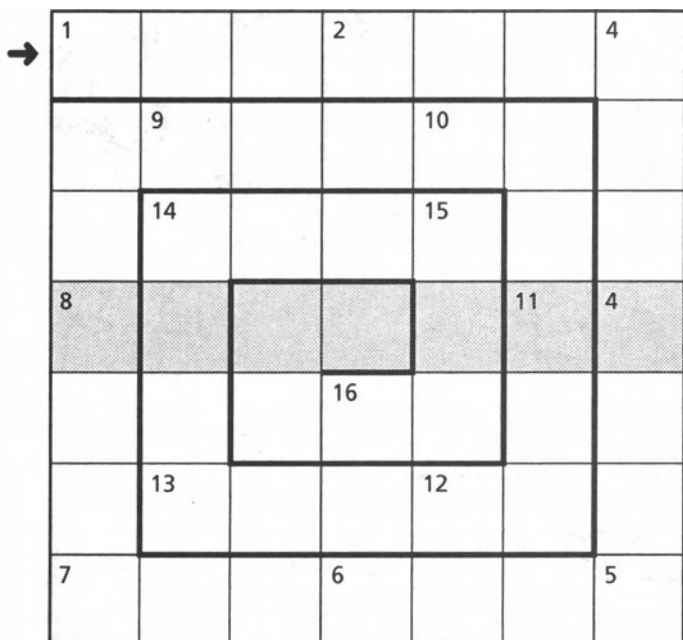


12. opposite of *west*
13. past simple of *to tell*
14. short name for *David*
15. You see with these
16. opposite of *go*

B

In the Middle Ages, every girl in the village used to make one of these on May Day.

You can still see them in some places in England. What is it called?



1. past simple of *to grow*
2. A bird uses this to fly
3. an expensive metal
4. You go into a room through this
5. It's on top of a house. It stops the rain coming in
6. past simple of *to fall*
7. How ... do we have to wait?
8. past simple of *to give*
9. She ... her lunch at one o'clock every day
10. Have you ... Dan? I'm looking for him
11. We ... some eggs to make the cake



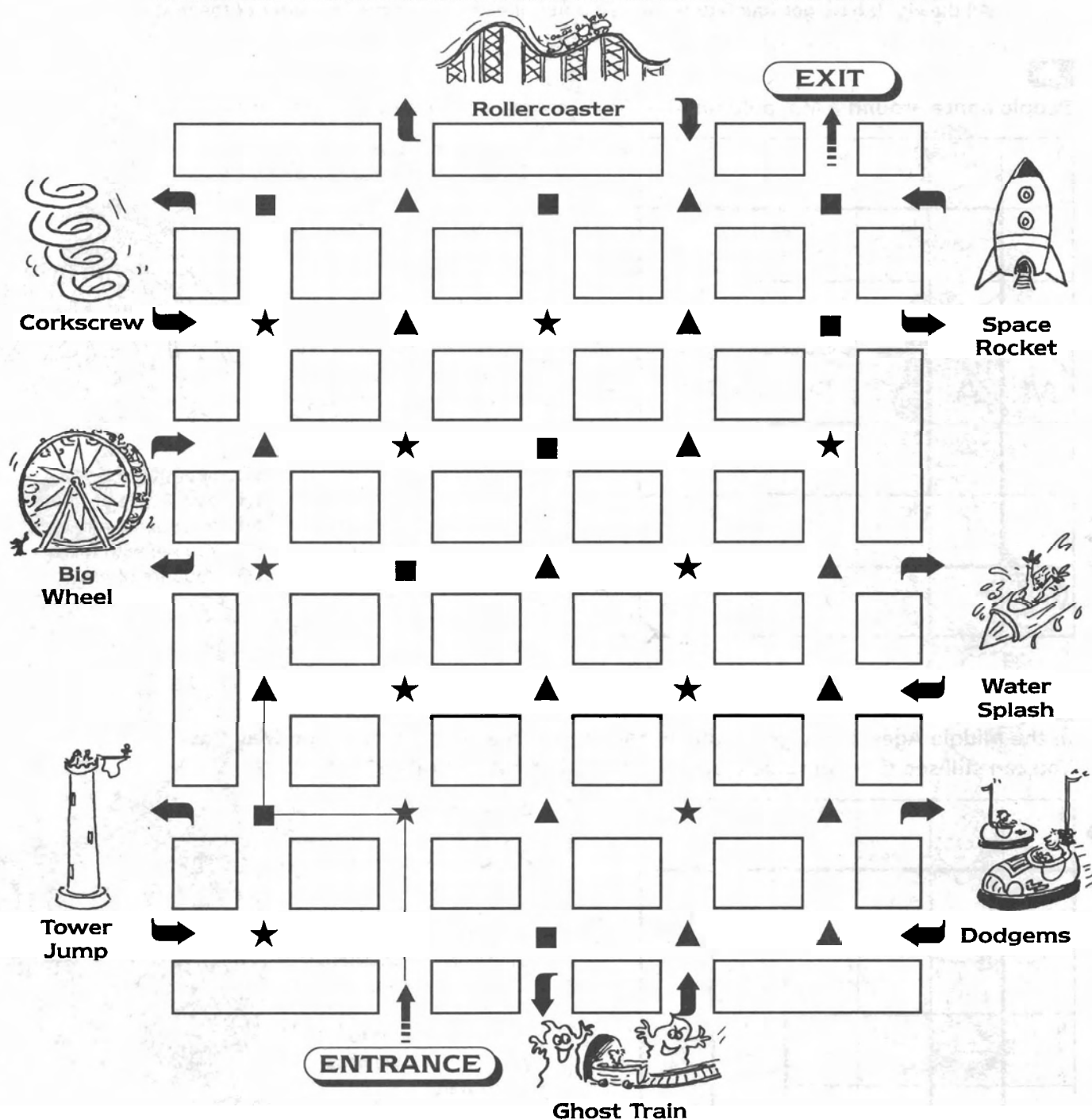
12. Let's ... into the pool
13. a test
14. I'll ... you when you move house
15. past simple of *to sing*
16. opposite of *boy*



Theme Park Maze

In the Summer, lots of people go to theme parks.
Look at the symbols. Follow the directions and go to five rides.

★ = Turn left. ■ = Turn right. ▲ = Go straight on.



Which five rides do you go to? Write the names.

First ride

Fourth ride

Second ride

Fifth ride

Third ride

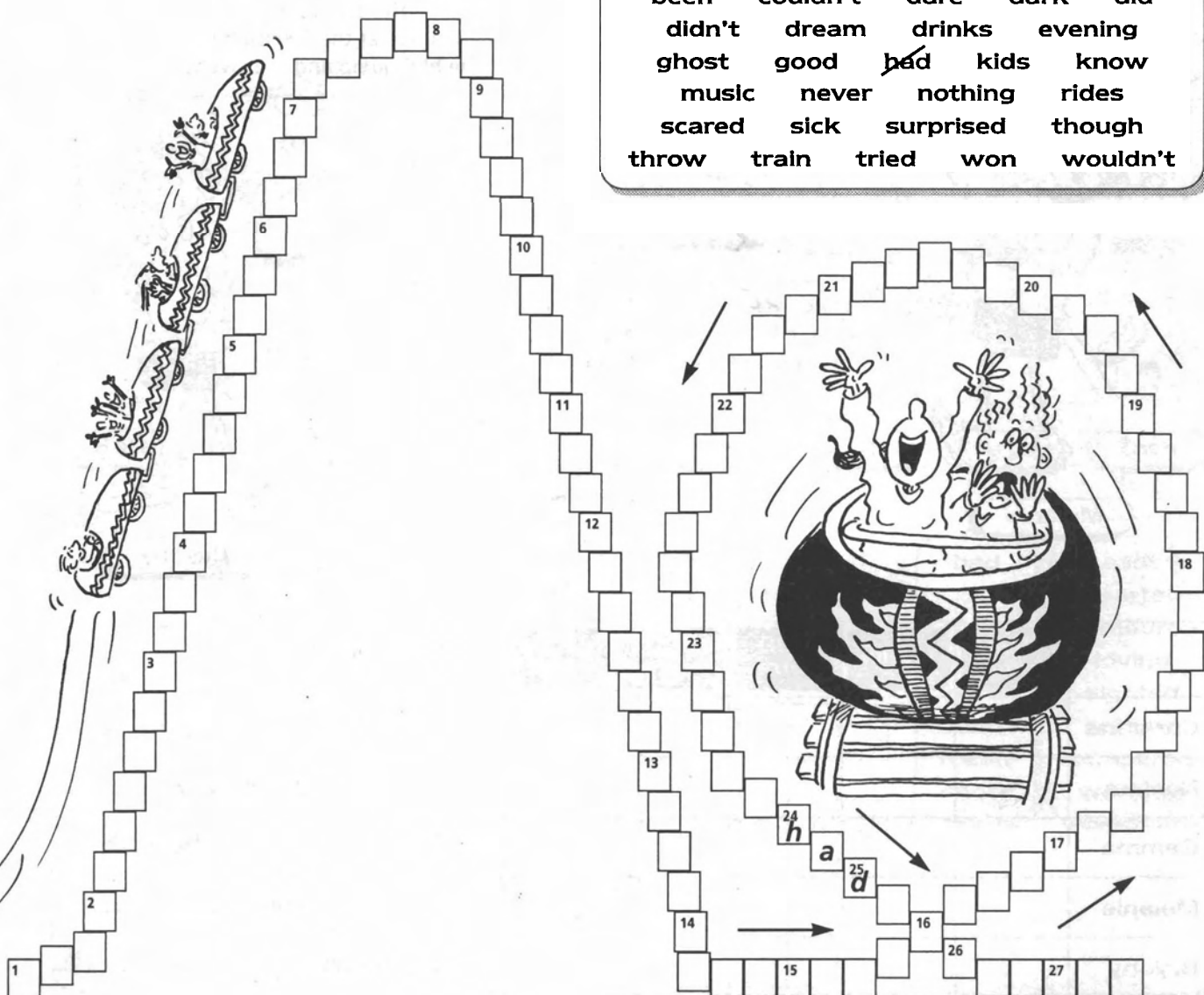


Rollercoaster

Summer is the time to go to the fun fair. Marcus is talking about the first time he went to a fair. Choose the words to fill the spaces in the story. Write the missing words in the roller coaster grid. The last letter of each word is the first letter of the next word.

I was seven years old and it was the first time I **24** *had* ever gone to a fair. It was **12** when we arrived and it was already **25** It was like a **18** I **20** believe that there were so many **16** to go on. There were lots of people – adults and **6** Loud **19** was playing everywhere. First we went on the roller coaster. I had **15** **1** on a roller coaster before. I liked it, **23** it made me feel a bit **5** I **22** go on the **13** **14** I **9** because I was **7** However, I **8** have a go at the darts. You had to **21** darts and score over 50. I had never **10** this game before, so I was **17** to find that I was very **3** at it. I **27** a teddy bear. My mum bought us some fizzy **4** I didn't **26** what to do next. **2** else interested me, so we went home.

been	couldn't	dare	dark	did
didn't	dream	drinks	evening	
ghost	good	had	kids	know
music	never	nothing	rides	
scared	sick	surprised	though	
throw	train	tried	won	wouldn't





Which Event?

It's sports day at Christine's school. Christine, Neelam, Gemma, Melanie and Bryony are competing. Each girl can only choose one event. Which event does each girl choose? Use the table to help you.



Christine

I'm good at the javelin and the high jump.
I'm bad at the 100 metres, the 800 metres and the long jump.



Neelam

I'm good at the high jump, the 100 metres and the 800 metres.
I'm bad at the javelin and the long jump.



Gemma

I'm good at the long jump and the 800 metres.
I'm bad at the 100 metres, the high jump and the javelin.



Melanie

I'm only good at the 800 metres.
I'm bad at the long jump, the high jump, the 100 metres and the javelin.



Bryony

I'm good at the 800 metres and the high jump.
I'm bad at the long jump, the 100 metres and the javelin.

	high jump	javelin	100 metres	800 metres	long jump
Christine					
Neelam					
Gemma					
Melanie					
Bryony					

Christine chooses the

Neelam chooses the

Gemma chooses the

Melanie chooses the

Bryony chooses the

Schools in Britain have a sports day before the summer holidays. There are athletics events, such as races, high jump and long jump competitions.

Look at the picture and make a **compound adjective** to describe each person. Choose one word from each box.
Then look at the letters in the shaded squares to find out who wins the race.



- bad
big
fun
good
hard
kind
mean
short

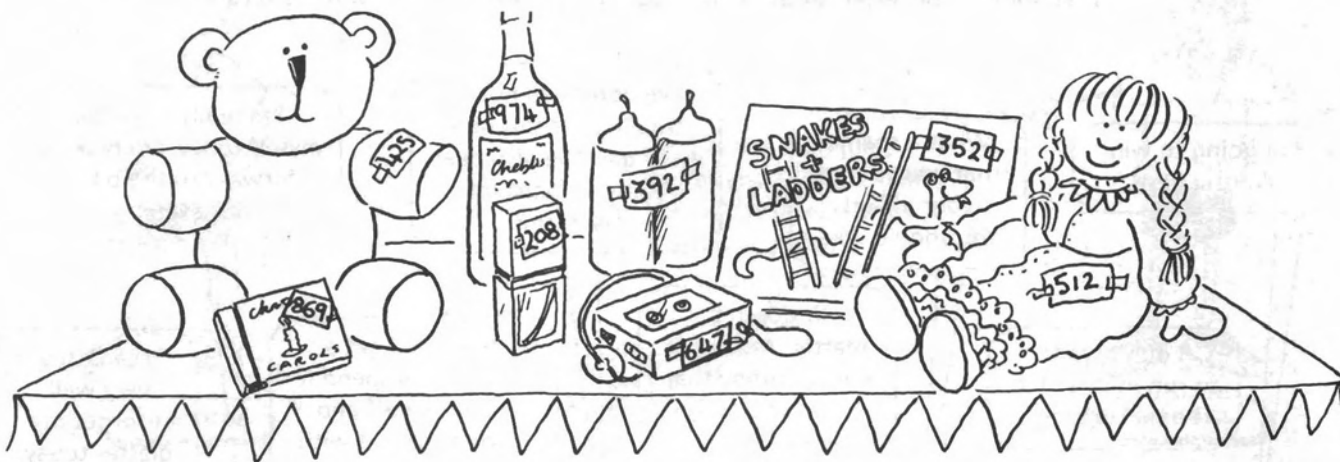
- headed
hearted
humoured
loving
sighted
spirited
tempered
working



Tombola

Lots of schools, churches and villages have a fête in the Summer.
There are things to buy, games and food. A popular game is the tombola.

Look at the tickets on the tombola prizes. Write the name of each prize under the correct person.
Write **nothing** if the person hasn't got a prize.



some candles a CD a doll a game some perfume
a teddy bear a Walkman some wine



I've got number
two hundred and
eight.



I've got number
three hundred and
fifty-two.



I've got number
seven hundred and
thirty-three.



I've got number
four hundred and
twenty-five.



I've got number
nine hundred and
seventy-four.



I've got number
five hundred and
twelve



I've got number
four hundred and
fifty-two.



I've got number
three hundred and
ninety-two.



I've got number
six hundred and
forty-seven.

Which prize is left?

Write the ticket number in words.



Prize Puzzle

At the Summer fête there are lots of games to play.

Look at the games at this fête. Fit the pieces into the jigsaw puzzle and make five sentences.

Write the names of the people in the picture.



	T	o
a		t
h	a	s

c	k.	
w	o	n
a	n	t.

m		h
e	d	d
	w	o

s.		J
o	n	
e	n	

Ben John Nick Rick Tom

	T	o									
a		t									
h	a	s									

	s	w
	h	a
	o	w

n		a
k		h
	e	l

a	s	
y.		N
n		s

	w	o
R	i	c
	a	n

w	o	n
i	c	k
o	m	e

o	h	n
a	n	
h	a	s

	d	u
a	s	
e	p	h

e	e	t
s		w
l.		B



Father's Day Cards

Father's Day is the third Sunday in June. Children give cards and presents to their dads.

Which dad likes which hobby? Look at the maze and complete the sentences.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Kerry's dad I like </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Nick's dad I like </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Ruth's dad I like </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Ewan's dad I like </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Terri's dad I like </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Greg's dad I like </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> playing golf </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> dancing </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> gardening </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> cooking </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> swimming </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #333; color: white;"> playing football </div>
---	--	--

Which person buys which Father's Day card? Join the people and the cards.

 1 Kerry	 2 Nick	 3 Ruth	 4 Ewan	 5 Terri	 6 Greg
--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------

 a	 b	 c	 d	 e	 f
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------



Why don't we ... ?

Richard, Robert and Rebecca are making suggestions for Father's Day.
Choose the first half of each suggestion. Write the letters to find out what Dad would like to do.



Richard

1 going to the seaside?

p How about **h** Why don't we

2 go for a picnic.

a Why don't we **l** Let's

3 to go to the zoo?

s How about **a** Would you like

4 going for a walk?

m Why don't we **y** How about

5 go to the museum?

e Let's **g** Why don't we

6 play football?

n Let's **o** Why don't we



Rebecca

7 to go bowling?

i Shall we **l** Would you like

8 go to the cinema.

f Let's **t** How about



Robert

What would Dad like to do?
Complete the sentence.
Tick (✓) the correct picture.

Dad would like to

.....





Souvenir Shopping

Here are some souvenirs from seaside towns in Britain.
Read the prices and write the names of the places on the souvenirs.

a A teddy bear wearing a t-shirt that says "Love from". Price tag: £5.49.

b A t-shirt that says "MY COUSIN WENT TO ... AND ALL I GOT WAS THIS SILLY T-SHIRT". Price tag: £6.75.

c A baseball cap with a heart and "I" on it. Price tag: £4.50.

d A mug that says "IS GREAT". Price tag: £3.75.

e A beach towel that says "THE ENGLISH RIVIERA". Price tag: £2.99.

f A beach umbrella with a tag that says "A Souvenir from ...". Price tag: £1.50.

How much is it?

The souvenir from TORQUAY is two pounds ninety-nine.
The souvenir from GREAT YARMOUTH is three pounds seventy-five.
The souvenir from RHYL is four pounds fifty.
The souvenir from BLACKPOOL is five pounds forty-nine.
The souvenir from BRIGHTON is one pound fifty.
The souvenir from SCARBOROUGH is six pounds seventy-five.



On Holiday in London

Karen is on holiday in London with her family.
Look at the signs and write the answers to Karen's questions.

Use these answers:

Yes, we can. No, we can't. Yes, you can. No, you can't.

1 Hyde Park

Can I go in a boat?

2 London Zoo

Can I feed the animals?

3 River Thames

Can we swim in the river?

4 Pub

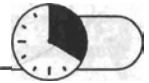
Can I go in the pub?

5 Madame Tussaud's

Can I take a photograph?

6 Wimbledon

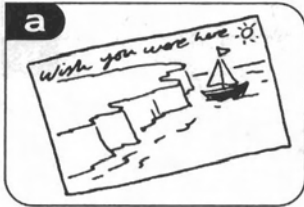
Can we watch the tennis?



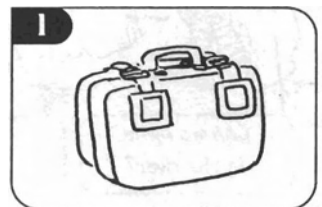
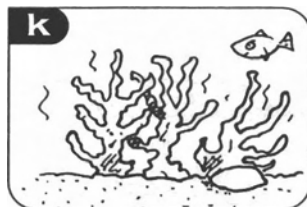
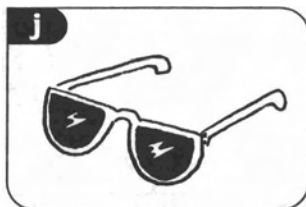
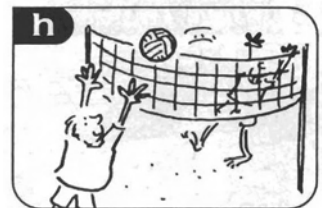
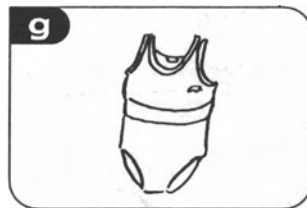
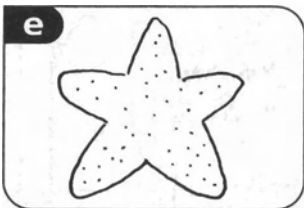
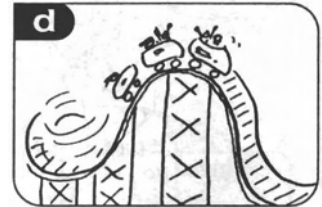
Holiday Dot to Dot

Join the words and make twelve holiday words. Write the words under the pictures.
Then join the numbers. What is the picture?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| post (1) | fish (4) | ice- (4) | guard (8) |
| star (1) | board (5) | suit (5) | site (8) |
| swim (6) | ball (6) | camp (7) | glasses (5) |
| sea (2) | card (2) | roller (9) | case (10) |
| surf (4) | weed (3) | life (6) | cream (7) |
| volley (2) | suit (9) | sun (3) | coaster (10) |



postcard



1 ————— 2
4 • • 3 • 5

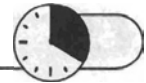
• 6

7 •

8 •

9 •

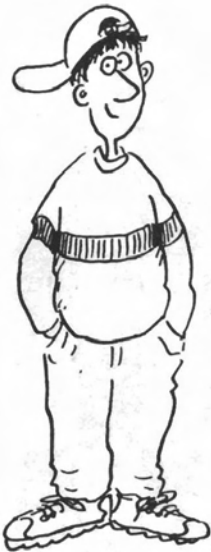
• 10



Lost at the Airport

Read what happened on Mark's holiday last year.

Choose the correct words and write the letters. Find out where Mark's little brother was.



We were going on holiday to Ibiza. We checked in our luggage at the airport and went to look in the shops because we were an hour early. Suddenly we realised that my little brother, Danny, wasn't with us.

1. 'Oh, no,' said my mother. 'I hope **something** ☐ **a** / **nothing** ☐ **i** has happened to him.'
2. 'He must be **somewhere** ☐ **n** / **nowhere** ☐ **t**,' I said.
3. We looked for him in all the shops, but we couldn't find him **everywhere** ☐ **o** / **anywhere** ☐ **t**.
4. An air steward came and asked, 'Is **everything** ☐ **h** / **something** ☐ **s** alright?' So we told him about our problem.
5. He asked all his friends, 'Has **anyone** ☐ **e** / **everyone** ☐ **g** seen a little boy?'
6. But **someone** ☐ **r** / **noone** ☐ **t** had seen him.
7. We looked in the newsagent's and in the chemist's, but Danny was **nowhere** ☐ **o** / **everywhere** ☐ **u** to be seen.
8. I thought I saw Danny in the cafe, but it was **anyone** ☐ **b** / **someone** ☐ **i** else.
9. I called Danny's name but **noone** ☐ **a** / **everyone** ☐ **l** in the cafe stared at me and I was embarrassed.
10. 'We've looked **everywhere** ☐ **e** / **nowhere** ☐ **p**,' said my mum.
11. 'There isn't **something** ☐ **y** / **anything** ☐ **t** else we can do,' said my dad.

Then I had an idea. I went to look for Danny _____ and I found him. We had to run to catch our plane because we were very late.

Which boy is Danny?





Holiday Puzzle

Work out the code and write the words in the crossword.

Most of the words are connected with **summer holidays**.

Each letter has a number. There are four letters already in the crossword to help you.

C is number 9.
M is number 13.
I is number 15.
G is number 22.

First write all the Cs, Ms, Is and Gs.
Then work out the numbers of all the other letters.

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

20	11		17		20		26	5	17	3	3	15	9	C
11	1	9	15	26	11	2		5		13		12		8
	15		5		26	5	17	15	21		17	21		12
15	26		14			15		14	8	8	6			21
9		24	8		8	21		24			6		15	26
11		26	5	12	21	23	24		21	8		18		5
	4	17	26				12		15		10	12	6	16
24		5		14	15	9	21	15	9			11		
9	17	3	11		24			24	11	17	22	12	6	6
12		15		4			22			26	8	11		17
4	17	24	23	11	26	4	17	6	6		21			7
17		19		17			13			19	11	17	25	16
	2			9	17	25	11			17			17	
9	8	17	9	19			24	20	15	I	13	13	15	21
														22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								C				M

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	I							G				

Now use the same code to find a popular holiday destination for British tourists.

9	8	24	26	17

2	11	6

24	8	6



Carnival Wordsearch

Every year in London there is a Caribbean carnival. It is in a part of London called Notting Hill. Find 22 Carnival words in the wordsearch. Solve the anagrams and write the words.

The words go ➡, ↓ and ↘.



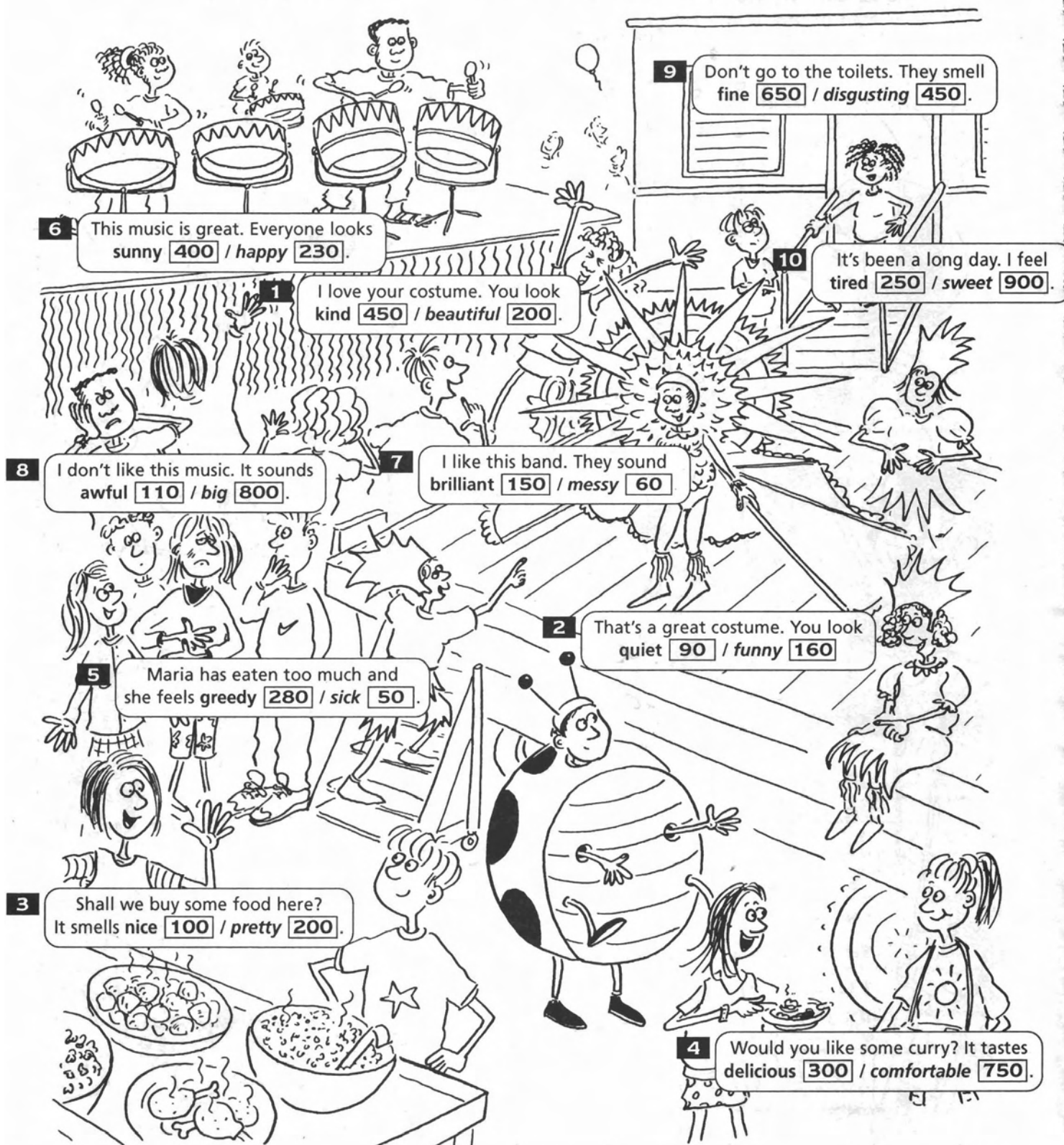
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. drinchle | ..... | 12. odof | ..... |
| 2. Agustu | ..... | 13. suneshin | ..... |
| 3. sumci | ..... | 14. abdn | ..... |
| 4. gadincn | ..... | 15. rdaepa | ..... |
| 5. raggee | ..... | 16. mseag | ..... |
| 6. tumessoc | ..... | 17. unf | ..... |
| 7. racvnali | ..... | 18. miseifal | ..... |
| 8. ttiNong liHl | ..... | 19. nodLno | ..... |
| 9. zseirp | ..... | 20. eknwede | ..... |
| 10. Trandidi | ..... | 21. crodws | ..... |
| 11. tarpy | ..... | 22. ysoin | ..... |

In lots of countries Carnival is in February or March. In London Carnival is in August. Why? Write the letters that are left in the wordsearch grid to find the answer.



Looking Good

Look at the Carnival picture and choose the correct word in each speech bubble.



How many people go to the Notting Hill Carnival every year?
Add up all the numbers of the correct answers. Multiply the total by 1,000.

..... people go to carnival every year.

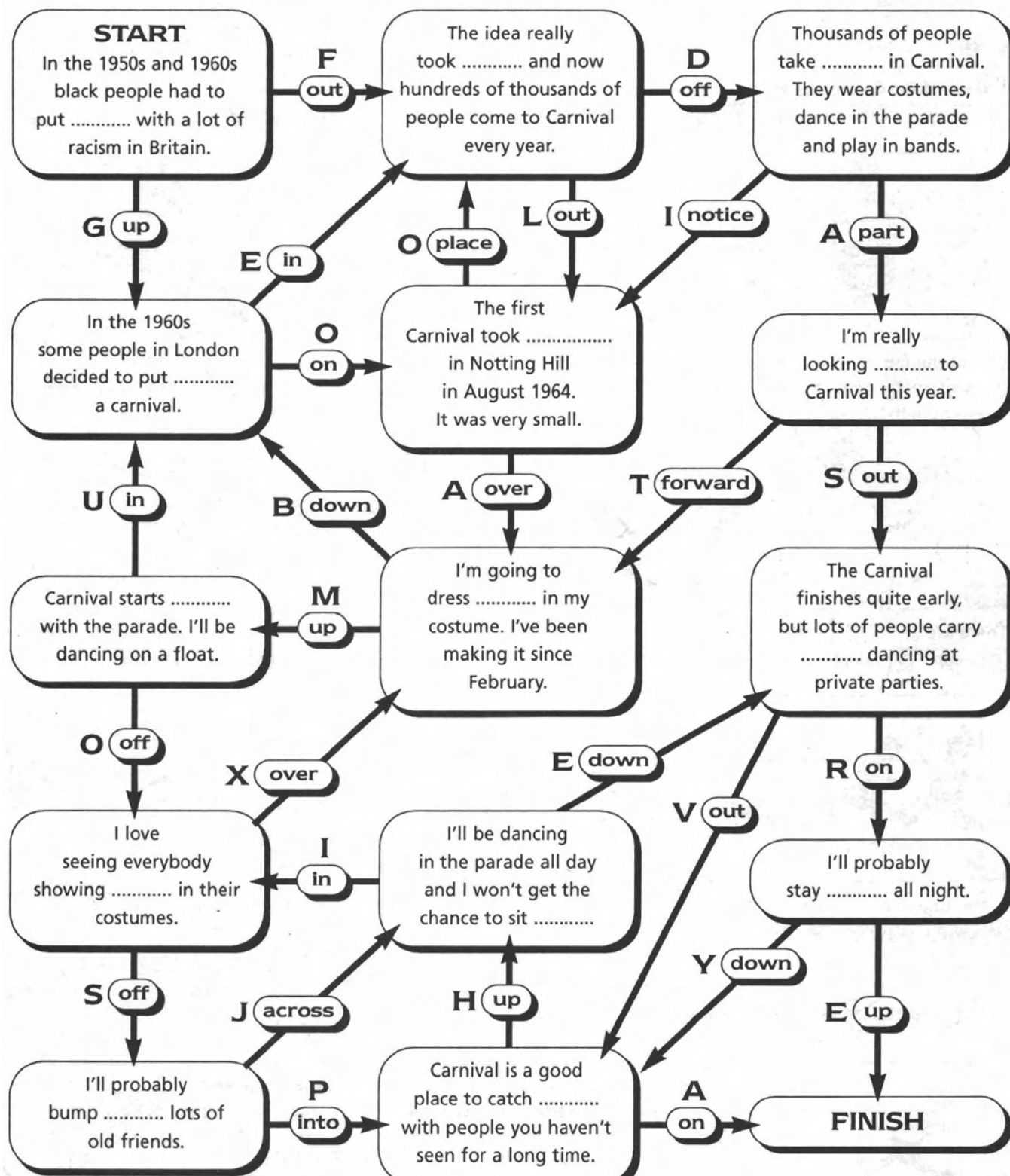


Carnival Maze

Beverley is talking about the Carnival.

Read what she says and choose the correct word to complete each phrasal verb.

Choose the correct answers and find something that is always guaranteed at Carnival.





Odd One Out

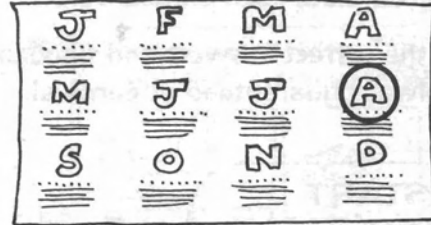
Find out about the Highland Games. Find the word to complete each sentence.
Write the letters to complete the name of the most famous event in the Highland Games.



1

The Highland Games are in

w England **b** London **d** Wales **t** Scotland



2

The Highland Games are in

h August **r** January **a** Monday **l** October



3

Lots of people wear a

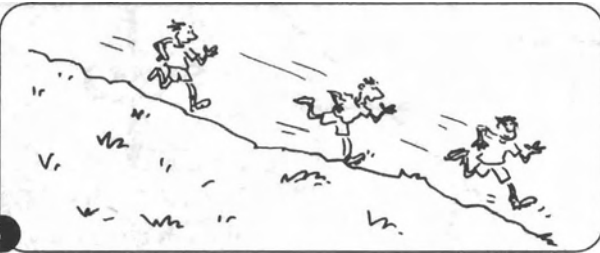
u dress **o** shirt **e** kilt **g** newspaper



4

There are competitions.

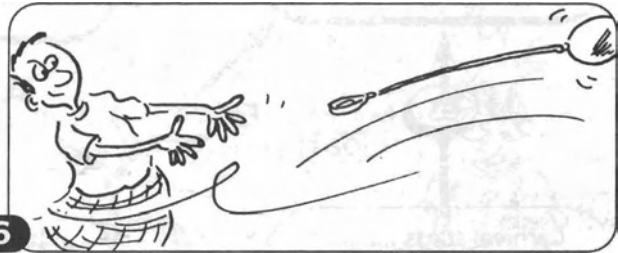
c dancing **p** sleeping **m** acting **i** singing



5

There are races.

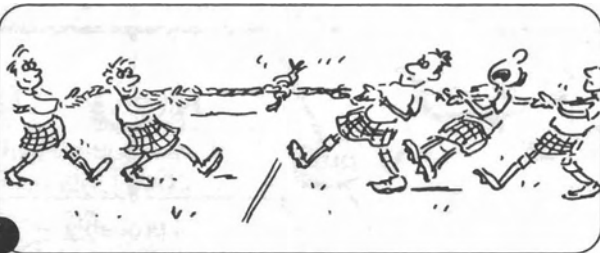
n river **i** telephone **v** forest **a** hill



6

There is a throwing competition.

k saw **b** hammer **e** drill **p** frog



7

In the tug-of-war two teams pull a

e cake **r** shoelace **e** rope **f** string



8

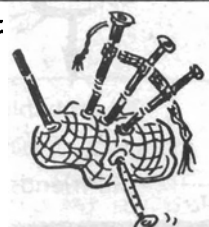
At the end of the Highland Games there is a big fight.

s book **r** pillow **y** duvet **t** sheet

This competition is called tossing



Now find the word that is different in each line. Write the letters and find the name of this Scottish instrument. You can hear it at the Highland Games.



Competitions

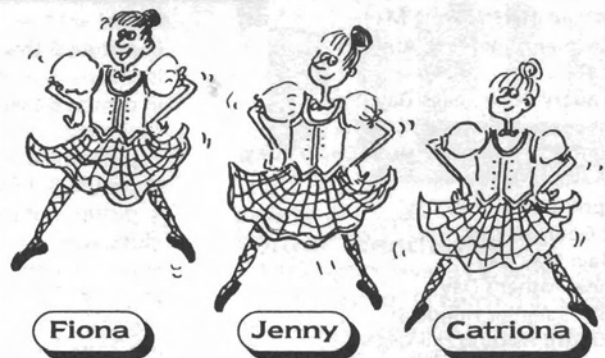
The Highland Games take place all over Scotland in August. There are traditional Scottish competitions.

These are some of the competitions.

Complete the sentences and find the words in the wordsearch.

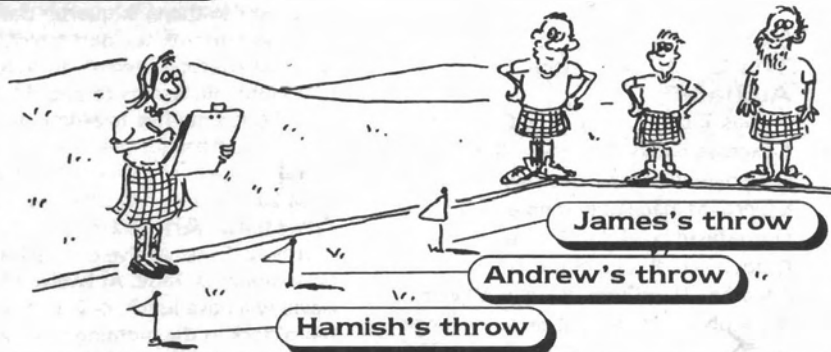
F	A	S	T	E	S	T	H
U	F	A	S	T	L	F	I
R	A	B	E	S	T	A	G
T	R	H	I	G	H	S	H
H	I	G	H	E	S	T	E
E	F	U	R	T	H	E	R
S	B	E	T	T	E	R	S
T	K	I	W	E	L	L	T

Scottish dancing



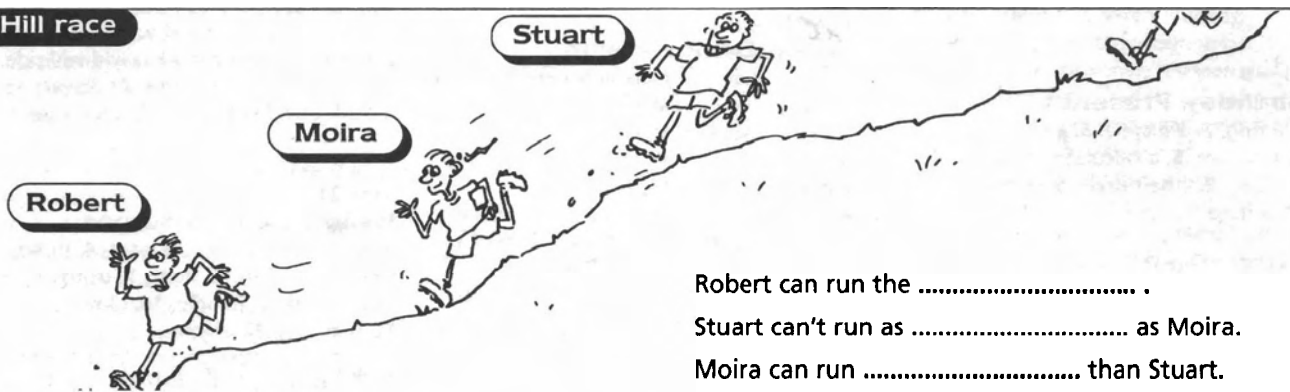
Jenny can jump than Catriona.
 Fiona can jump the
 Catriona can't jump as as Fiona.

Tossing the caber



James can't toss the caber as as Hamish.
 Andrew can toss the caber than James.
 Hamish can throw the caber the

Hill race



Robert can run the
 Stuart can't run as as Moira.
 Moira can run than Stuart.

Bagpipes



Pauline can play the bagpipes than Angus.
 Donald can't play the bagpipes as as Angus.
 Pauline can play the bagpipes the

pages 6 and 7

Festivals and Special Days

Autumn: September, October, November

Winter: December, January, February

Spring: March, April, May

Summer: June, July, August

January: New Year's Day

February: Valentine's Day

March: St Patrick's Day, St David's Day, Mother's day

April: April Fool's Day, St George's Day

May: May Day

June: Father's Day

July: Summer Holidays

August: Notting Hill Carnival

September: Back to School

October: Hallowe'en

November: St Andrew's Day, Bonfire Night

December: Christmas Day

page 8

Birthday Parties

1. Natasha, 2. Simon, 3. Davina, 4. Rashid, 5. Louise, 6. Matthew, 7. Helen, 8. Hamish



The birthday present is a computer.

page 9

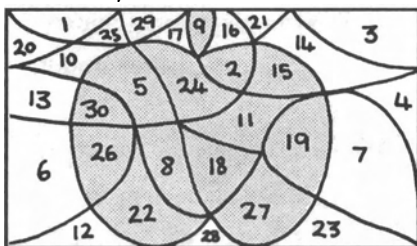
Birthday Presents

1. a ring, 2. a bicycle, 3. a teddy bear, 4. a picture, 5. a calculator, 6. a T-shirt, 7. a bag, 8. a hair dryer, 9. some books, 10. a flute

page 10

What's in the Picture?

You can see: 2. grass, 5. a dog, 8. nuts, 9. a boy, 11. a mouse, 15. a fox, 18. mushrooms, 19. leaves, 22. an umbrella, 24. squirrels, 26. spiders, 27. flowers, 30. trees



It's an apple.

page 11

Find the Differences

In picture A there are lots of leaves on

the tree.

In picture B there are a few leaves on the tree.

In picture A there are lots of/ plenty of birds.

In picture B there are a couple of birds.

In picture A there are a few squirrels.

In picture B there are a couple of squirrels.

In picture A there are a few cars.

In picture B there are a couple of cars.

In picture A there are lots of/ plenty of mushrooms.

In picture B there are a few mushrooms.

In picture A there are lots of/ plenty of flowers.

In picture B there are a few flowers.

In picture A there are lots of/ plenty of houses.

In picture B there are a few houses.

In picture A there are a few trees.

In picture B there are a couple of trees.

In picture A there are a few clouds.

In picture B there is one cloud.

page 10

The Back to School Alphabet

A atlas, B bag, C calculator, D dictionary, E exercise books, F football, G gym, H homework, I infants, J jacket, K kids, L lunch, M magazine, N notebook, O overhead projector, P pens and pencils, Q questions, R ruler, S sports kit, T teacher, U uniform, V violin, W watch, X xylophone, Y yawn, Z zero

page 13

Going Back to School

Year	Name of teacher	Transport
Shona Year 7	Ms Moore	van
Natalie Sixth form	Mr Raman	train
Daniel Year 11	Ms Martinez	walking
Nathan Year 9	Mrs Peel	bike
Raminder Year 8	Mr Bryant	bus
James Year 10	Mr Turton	car

1. Natalie, 2. Shona, 3. Daniel, 4. James, 5. Nathan, 6. Raminder.

page 14

GCSE options

There are several possible answers involving personal response to this puzzle.

page 15

Fruit and Vegetables

It's a corn dolly.

page 16

Harvest Boxes

2. Mrs Brown, 3. Mr Clare, 4. Mrs Gower, 5. Mrs Watts, 6. Mr Flint, 7. Mr Short
Box number 1 is for Mrs Blake.

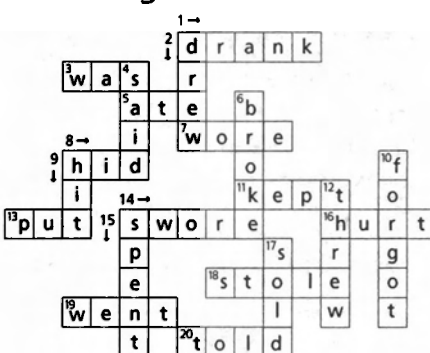
page 17

Rosh Hashanah Traditions

1. clean, 2. give, 3. go, 4. ask, 5. eat, 6. say
The musical instrument is a shofar.

page 18

Bad Things



page 19

What Time Is It?

1. eleven o'clock, 2. half past five, 3. quarter to three, 4. quarter past six, 5. ten to seven, 6. ten past ten, 7. twenty-five past twelve, 8. twenty to two, 9. five past eight, 10. twenty to one, 11. five to four, 12. twenty-five to nine

page 20

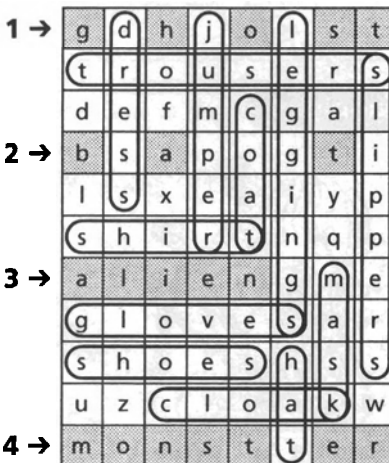
An Hour Ahead

1. True. 2. False. At five o'clock David will have dinner. 3. False. At twelve o'clock David will have lunch. 4. True. 5. False. At ten o'clock in the morning David will play football. 6. False. At four o'clock David will play computer games. 7. False. At seven o'clock David will watch TV. 8. False. At three o'clock David will ride his bike. 9. True. 10. False. At eleven o'clock David will wash his mum's car.

page 21

Hallowe'en Costumes

witch: 1. hat, 2. dress, 3. coat, 4. shoes
vampire: 5. shirt, 6. cloak, 7. trousers
cat: 8. mask, 9. jumper, 10. gloves, 11. leggings, 12. slippers



1) ghost, 2) bat, 3) alien, 4) monster

page 22

Hallowe'en Apples

girl's name	boy's name
Deborah	Daniel
Sarah	Stephen
Paula	Peter
Alice	Andrew
Tina	Tony
Juliet	Jeremy
Michelle	Mark
Rachel	Richard
Caroline	Christopher

page 23

Are You Superstitious?

Mostly ▲ :

You are not superstitious. You are a very practical person. You only believe what you can see and you believe that you make your own luck. For you, Hallowe'en is a time to have fun and go to parties.

Mostly ☹ :

You are very superstitious. You believe in ghosts and in good and bad luck. For you, Hallowe'en is a time for spells and magic. It's scary but it's exciting, too.

Equal ▲ and ☹ :

You are sometimes superstitious. You would like to believe in magic, but you are also realistic. At Hallowe'en you like to try the superstitions and see if they come true.

page 24

Who's the Thief?

It can't have been Hannah because she must be the witch.
It can't have been Kerry because she must be the cat.
It can't have been Darren because he must be the pumpkin.
It can't have been Vicky because she must be the ghost.
It can't have been Steve because he must be Frankenstein.
It can't have been Naima because she must be the alien.
It must have been Chris because he must be Dracula.

page 23

Guys

A. This is Marcus's guy. B. This is Sam's guy.
C. This is Paul's guy. D. This is Gloria's guy

page 26

Where Are the Pets?

(answers to come once the a/w is in)

- Joey, 2. Sam, 3. Bubbles, 4. Ben,
- Jaguar, 6. Morgan, 7. Snowy, 8. Tiger,
- Sandy, 10. Captain, 11. Waffles,
- Toby.

page 27

Bonfire Night Safety

- Don't throw fireworks.
- Keep your fireworks in a metal box.
- Don't put fireworks near the bonfire.
- Don't light fireworks in the house.
- Don't light fireworks with a match.
- Light fireworks with a taper.
- Keep your pets in the house.
- Don't cook food on the bonfire.
- Wear warm clothes.

Draw a cross on pictures 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8.

page 28

The Story of Guy Fawkes

- No it isn't. It's a story from the seventeenth century. (R) 2. No, they weren't. They were Catholics. (O) 3. Yes, there were. (B) 4. Yes, there was. (E) 5. Yes, they did. (R) 6. Yes, he did. (T) 7. No, it wasn't. It was the 5th of November 1605. (C) 8. No, it didn't. The king's soldiers discovered the plan. (A) 9. No, he didn't. He decided to kill Guy Fawkes and his friends. (T) 10. Yes, they do. (E) 11. No, they don't. They make models of Guy Fawkes. (S) 12. Yes, they are. (B) 13. No, they aren't. Toffee apples, soup and baked potatoes are popular. (Y)

The leader of the Gunpowder Plot was called Robert Catesby.

page 29

Toffee Apples

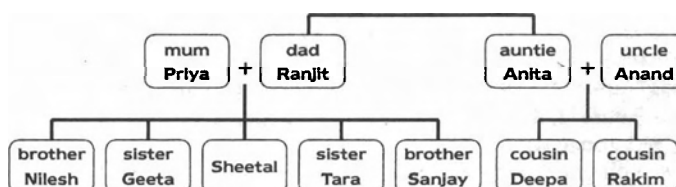
You will need: 450 grams soft brown sugar, 350 grams butter, 5 millilitres vinegar, 150 millilitres water, 10 apples, 10 wooden skewers

- Lightly, 2. slowly, occasionally, 3. rapidly,
- immediately, 5. Carefully, 7. neatly

page 30

Preparing for Diwali

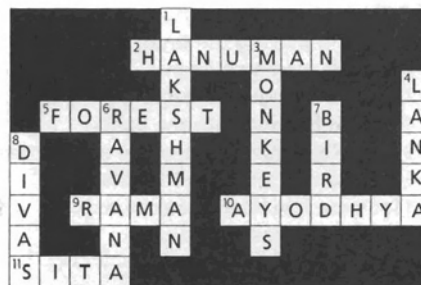
- Anita: Sheetal's auntie, Sanjay: Sheetal's little brother
- Anand: Sheetal's uncle
- Rahim: Sheetal's little cousin
- Tara: Sheetal's little sister
- Deepa: Sheetal's older cousin
- Nilesh: Sheetal's big brother
- Geeta: Sheetal's big sister
- Ranjit: Sheetal's dad, Priya: Sheetal's mum



page 31

Rama and Sita

- who, 2. who, 3. that, 4. where,
- where, 6. who, 7. that, 8. that, 9. who,
- where, 11. who



page 32

Winter Weather

- freezing (It's raining.) 2. windy (It's cloudy.) 3. cloudy (It's sunny.) 4. sunny (It's snowing.) 5. foggy (It's cold.) 6. raining (It's freezing.) 7. cold (It's foggy.) 8. snowing (It's windy.)

page 33

Who Likes Winter?

- No, she doesn't. 2. Yes, she is. 3. No, he wouldn't. 4. No, he won't. 5. Yes, he can. 6. Yes, he has. 7. Yes, she will. 8. Yes, she has. 9. Yes, she can. 10. Yes, she would. 11. No, he isn't. 12. No, he doesn't.
- Does Eleanor like the winter? *No, she doesn't.* Does Ian like the winter? *No, he doesn't.* Does Mike like the winter? *Yes, he does.* Does Catherine like the winter? *Yes, she does.* Does Angela like the winter? *Yes, she does.* Does Paul like the winter? *No, he doesn't.*

page 34

Advent Calendar

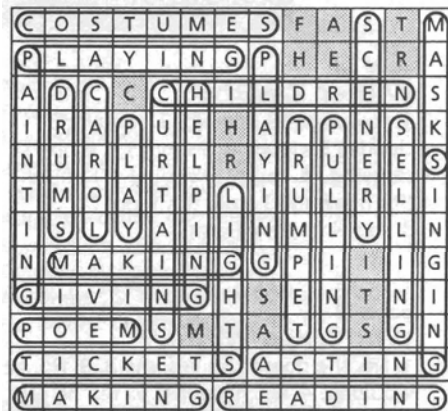
twenty-one: Christmas card, sixteen: shepherd, seven: donkey, eleven: candle, twenty-four: angel, three: Father Christmas, thirteen: turkey, eight: snowflake, nineteen: Christmas tree, six: bell, fourteen: snowman, one: holly, twenty-five: baby Jesus, seventeen: reindeer, ten: kings, twenty-two: present, five: Christmas cake, four: hat, eighteen: star, twelve: robin, nine: bauble, twenty-three: Christmas pudding, two: cracker, fifteen: sleigh, twenty: stocking.

page 35

Christmas Show

- Martine is acting in the Nativity play.
- Alistair is playing the trumpet.
- Rebecca is pulling the curtains.

4. Ranjeet is painting the scenery.
5. Anna is playing the drums.
6. Liam is reading a poem.
7. Adelle is singing a carol.
8. Paul is helping with the lights.
9. Danielle is giving presents to the children.
10. Richard is selling the tickets.
11. Emma is making the costumes.
12. Oliver is making the masks.



Jonathan is C: Father Christmas

pages 36 and 37

Giant Christmas Crossword



page 38

A Christmas Carol

The Ghost of Christmas Past: 2, 8, 10, 12
The Ghost of Christmas Present: 1, 5, 6, 11
The Ghost of Christmas Future: 3, 4, 7, 9
What happens next? b) Scrooge will become kinder and pay Bob Cratchit more money.

page 39

New Year in Scotland

1. whisky, 2. fireworks, 3. bagpipes,
4. champagne, 5. coal, 6. Edinburgh,

7. dance, 8. party The Scottish word for New Year is Hogmanay.

page 40

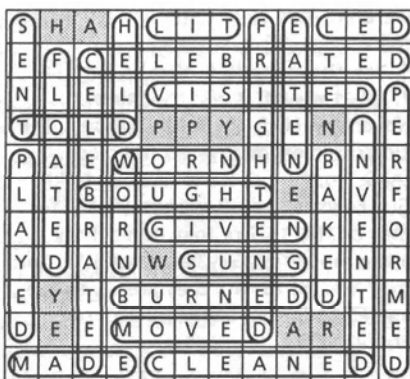
New Year's Resolutions

- 1g, 2h, 3e, 4f, 5d, 6a, 7j, 8c, 9b, 10i

page 41

Celebrating the New Year

1. celebrated, 2. led, 3. played, 4. invented,
5. moved, 6. sent, 7. worn, 8. burned,
9. celebrated, 10. held, 11. eaten,
12. baked, 13. cleaned, 14. bought,
15. sung, 16. visited, 17. made, 18. given,
19. lit, 20. floated, 21. told,
22. performed, 23. frightened, 24. worn



The message is: Happy New Year.

page 42

The Muslim Year

Month

- Ramadan
- Dhul-Qa'dah
- Jumada-I-Ula
- Rajab
- Dhul-Hijjah
- Muharram
- Rabi ath-Thani
- Jumada-th-Thaniyyah
- Shawwal
- Rabi al-Awwal
- Safar
- Sha'ban

Number

- ninth month
- eleventh month
- fifth month
- seventh month
- twelfth month
- first month
- fourth month
- sixth month
- tenth month
- third month
- second month
- eighth month

page 43

Fast and Festival

12. During, 16. during, 22. until, 4. At,
18. first, 7. later, 2. before, 20. While,
3. during, 13. during, 6. until, 5. while,
19. while, 1. when, 23. While, 8. at, 10. on,
17. Before, 9. On, 15. before, 24. often,
14. until, 21. When, 11. At



The month after Ramadan is called Shawwal.

page 44

Animal Years

- rat: happy, sociable
- ox: patient, shy
- tiger: confident, bossy
- rabbit: peaceful, shy
- dragon: generous, moody
- snake: funny, selfish
- horse: ambitious, careful
- ram: artistic, kind
- monkey: cheeky, clever
- rooster: organised, faithful
- dog: brave, loving
- pig: strong, honest

page 45

Code Breaker

20 7 13	18 19 16	9 2 13
b a d	c u t	r e d
12 5 5 13	8 2 7 9	
g o o d	y e a r	
18 5 17 13	13 2 7 16 4	
c o l d	d e a t h	
4 7 6 6 8	14 11 10 15 2	
h a p p y	k n i f e	
3 5 11 2 8	9 7 10 11 1	
m o n e y	r a i n s	
1 11 5 21 1		
s n o w s		

- a) rains, b) snows, c) cold, d) good,
e) year, f) knife, g) cut, h) bad, i) death,
j) happy, k) money, l) red

9 10 18 2	17 10 5 11
r i c e	l i o n
13 9 19 3	18 7 9 13 1
d r u m	c a r d s
13 9 7 12 5 11	
d r a g o n	
6 5 1 16 2 9	
p o s t e r	
20 19 13 13 4 7	
B u d d h a	
17 7 11 16 2 9 11	
l a n t e r n	
13 19 3 6 17 10 11 12 1	
d u m p l i n g s	
15 10 9 2 18 9 7 18 14 2 9 1	
f i r e c r a c k e r s	

1. dragon, 2. rice, 3. cards, 4. firecrackers, 5. Buddha, 6. dumplings, 7. poster, 8. lion, 9. drum, 10. lantern

page 46

Burns Night Quiz

one Scottish

six 25 January 1759

nineteen He is a famous poet.

eight in the evening

fourteen a pudding made of meat, oats and spices

eleven potatoes and turnips

seventeen the bagpipes

nine a kilt

sixteen a ceilidh

page 47

Poem

1. melody, 2. played, 3. you are so beautiful, 4. pretty, 5. girl, 6. you, 7. all, 8. go, 9. with, 10. of, 11. goodbye, 12. for a short time, 13. though

First verse: picture B

Second verse: picture D

Third verse: picture C

Fourth verse: picture A

page 48

Valentine's Cards

1. cheeky, 2. mean, 3. fair, 4. sweet, 5. busy, 6. bright, 7. great, 8. funny, 9. clever

Roses are red

Violets are blue

Sugar is sweet

And so are you

page 49

Computer Dating

Anna Walters

Neither **Darren** nor **Ben** is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is **Curtis**.

Ben Taylor

Either **Gemma** or **Vicky** is suitable for you.

Your ideal partner is **Gemma**.

Amy Callaghan

Neither **Ben** nor **Nick** is suitable for you.

Your ideal partner is **Darren**.

Nick Short

Neither **Amy** nor **Gemma** is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is **Vicky**.

Gemma Theakston

Either **Ben** or **Darren** is suitable for you.

Your ideal partner is **Ben**.

Curtis Jackson

Either **Anna** or **Amy** is suitable for you.

Your ideal partner is **Anna**.

Vicky Bradshaw

Neither **Curtis** nor **Darren** is suitable for you. Your ideal partner is **Nick**.

Darren Wallis

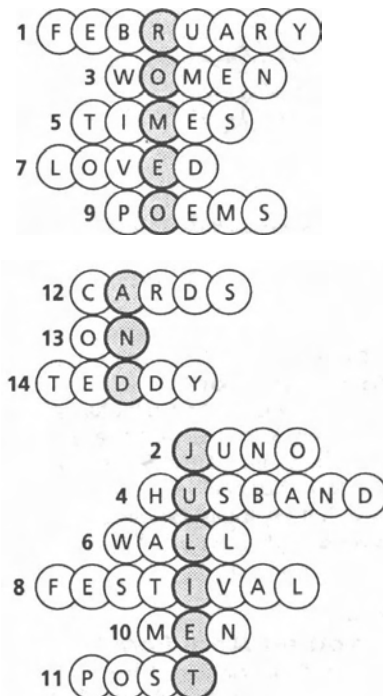
Either **Amy** or **Gemma** is suitable for you.

Your ideal partner is **Amy**.

page 50

The Story of Valentine's Day

1. February, 2. Juno, 3. women, 4. husband, 5. times, 6. wall, 7. loved, 8. festival, 9. poems, 10. men, 11. post, 12. cards, 13. on, 14. teddy



page 51

Pancake Fillings

5 cheese

1 ham

3 strawberries

4 onion

2 avocado

1 eggs

8 chocolate

3 nuts

6 ice-cream

1 spinach

6 smoked salmon

4 bananas

5 honey

Shrove Tuesday

page 52

Pancake Tossing Competition

Kieran tosses 17 pancakes.

Holly tosses 16 pancakes.

Martin tosses 22 pancakes.

Jason tosses 20 pancakes.

Tiffany tosses 18 pancakes.

Martin tosses the most pancakes.

page 53

Lent

1. buying clothes 2. swimming 3. going to the theatre 4. eating cake 5. eating sweets 6. singing 7. going to the cinema 8. acting 9. going to school 10. listening to music 11. cycling.

Number 9 is joking.

page 54

Animal Photographs

adult	babies
1 deer	fawn
2 rabbit	baby rabbits
3 bird	chicks
4 fox	fox cubs
5 mouse	baby mice
6 badger	badger cubs
7 frog	tadpoles
8 otter	otter cub
9 duck	ducklings
10 cow	calf
11 sheep	lambs
12 horse	foal

page 55

Spring Festivals

1d, 2b, 3f, 4a, 5g, 6h, 7e, 8c

1. Easter, 2. Mother's Day, 3. April Fool's Day, 4. May Day, 5. St Patrick's Day, 6. Comic Relief, 7. Palm Sunday, 8. St David's Day

page 56

Saints' Names

The patron saint of Scotland is St Andrew. The patron saint of Wales is St David. The patron saint of England is St George. The patron saint of Ireland is St Patrick.

page 57

St Patrick's Day Postcard

1. found, 2. listened, 3. been, 4. eaten, 5. watched, 6. bought. The Irish word for festival is *feadh*.

page 58

Welsh and English CAERDYDD



ABERTAWE



page 59

Making Words

- house, 2. Monday, 3. dog, 4. hand, 5. man, 6. sun, 7. sum/maths, 8. shoe, 9. orange, 10. north, 11. Thursday, 12. radio, 13. ring, 14. rain, 15. ear, 16. nuts, 17. tongue, 18. mug, 19. mouse, 20. ghost, 21. south, 22. nose, 23. shirt, 24. horse, 25. Saturday, 26. rose, 27. mouth, 28. hen, 29. monster, 30. heart

pages 60 and 61

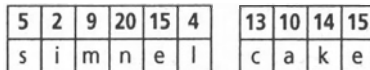
Mother's Day Traditions



- A: a) May, b) presents, c) girls, d) from, e) went, f) maids, g) hard, h) not, i) very, j) off, k) but, l) holiday, m) home, n) visit,

o) used, p) mixture, q) sugar, r) marzipan

- B: a) My, b) am, c) first, d) age, e) eleven, f) mother, g) had, h) up, i) on, j) hat, k) ate, l) at, m) out, n) journey, o) so, p) walk, q) quickly, r) lots, s) cake, t) look, u) flowers



page 62

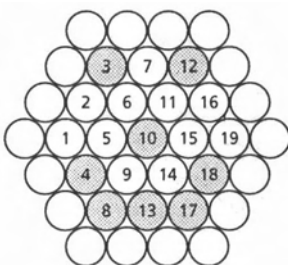
What Colour Is It?

- a) blue, b) pink, c) brown, d) grey, e) black, f) yellow, g) purple, h) green, i) white. Red is left.
1. ears, 2. hair, 3. glasses, 4. trousers, 5. gloves, 6. teeth, 7. moustache, 8. tie, 9. shoes. Nose is left.
People wear a red nose for Comic Relief.

page 63

New School Rules

- 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17 and 18 are Red Nose Day rules. The picture is b) a face.



page 64

Charity Projects

1. up, 2. off, 3. up, 4. over, 5. into, 6. through, 7. out, on, 8. out, 9. away

page 65

Who Is the fool?

1. It's nine o'clock. Esther. 2. It's half past eleven. Jason. 3. It's half past one. Simon. 4. It's half past nine. Anna. 5. It's eleven o'clock. Miss O'Donnell. 6. It's one o'clock. Edward. 7. It's half past twelve. Sonia. 8. It's ten o'clock. Joseph.

Page 66

Are You an April Fool?

1. wanted, 2. was ringing, 3. was snowing, 4. was crawling, 5. was, 6. had bought, 7. had broken

Mostly a You love playing tricks. You are funny and you are like making your friends laugh. Sometimes you go too far. Remember that not everybody likes it when you play tricks on them!

Mostly b You are cool and sophisticated. Your image is very important to you and you prefer intelligent conversation to playing tricks. Remember that it's important to have a sense of humour, too!

Mostly c You are sensitive and kind. You

don't like to hurt people's feelings. You get upset when people play tricks on you. Try not to take it too seriously. Tricks are usually just fun, not nasty.

page 67

Easter Egg Hunt

1. 7D, 2. 2D, 3. 8J, 4. 8F, 5. 3K, 6. 1I, 7. 5I, 8. 5E

page 68

Hot Cross Buns

- a) melt, b) knead, c) beat, d) pour, e) stir, f) divide, g) add, h) put, i) sift, j) cover, k) cut, l) place.
1d, 2g, 3i, 4a, 5c, 6e, 7b, 8f, 9l, 10j, 11k, 12h

page 69

Easter Words

1. PALM, PALE, MALE, MOLE, HOLE, HOLY
2. HOLY, HOLD, COLD, TOLD, GOLD, GOOD
3. EASTER, SISTER, FASTER, FITTER, HOTTER, MATTER, MADDER, HARDER, HANDEL, SANDAL, SUNDAY
4. BUNS, BANS, BAND, HAND, HARD, HARE

page 70

Maypole Dancing

1. She is tall and she has got glasses. (Kirsten)
2. He is quite short. (Ben)
3. She has got very long straight hair. (Andrea)
4. She has got straight hair and glasses. (Imogen)
5. He is tall and quite fat. (Damon)
6. She has got short curly hair. (Alice)
7. He is tall and thin. (Nick)
8. He has got curly blond hair. (Harry)
9. He has got straight dark hair. (Yusef)
10. He has got round glasses. (Liam)
11. She has got straight dark hair. (Odile)

- 1) Ben, 2) Alice, 3) Nick, 4) Kirsten, 5) Harry, 6) Odile, 7) Liam, 8) Imogen, 9) Damon, 10) Andrea, 11) Yusef
Bank Holiday is another name for May Day.

page 71

Word Spirals



B

1	G	R	E	2	W	I	N	4	G
	V	9	E	A	T	10	S	E	O
	A	14	M	I	S	15	S	E	L
8	G	A	R	L	A	N	D		
	N	X	I	16	G	N	E	O	
	O	13	E	V	I	12	D	E	O
7	L	L	E	6	F	O	O	5	R

page 72
Theme Park Maze
 First ride: big wheel
 Second ride: rollercoaster
 Third ride: water splash
 Fourth ride: dodgems
 Fifth ride: space rocket

page 73
Rollercoaster
 1. been, 2. nothing, 3. good, 4. drinks,
 5. sick, 6. kids, 7. scared, 8. did, 9. didn't,
 10. tried, 11. dare, 12. evening, 13. ghost,
 14. train, 15. never, 16. rides, 17. surprised,
 18. dream, 19. music, 20. couldn't,
 21. throw, 22. wouldn't, 23. though,
 24. had, 25. dark, 26. know, 27. won

page 74
Which Event?
 Christine chooses the javelin. Neelam
 chooses the 100 metres. Gemma chooses
 the long jump. Melanie chooses the 800
 metres. Bryony chooses the high jump

page 75
Who's the Winner?
 1. Kate is

BIG - HEADED

2. Jake is

BAD - TEMPERED

3. Lucy is

KIND - HEARTED

4. Adam is

GOOD - HUMOURED

5. Beth is

HARD - WORKING

6. Mark is

MEAN - SPIRITED

7. Arti is

FUN - LOVING

8. Zach is

SHORT - SIGHTED

Beth wins.

page 76
Tombola
 a) some perfume, b) a game, c) nothing, d)
 a teddy bear, e) some wine, f) a doll,
 g) nothing, h) some candles, i) a Walkman
 The CD is left. It is number eight hundred
 and sixty-nine.

page 77
Prize Puzzle

T	o	m		h	a	s		w	o	n	
a		t	e	d	d	y		N	i	c	k
h	a	s		w	o	n		s	o	m	e
	s	w	e	e	t	s		J	o	h	n
	h	a	s		w	o	n		a	n	
	o	w	l		B	e	n		h	a	s
	w	o	n		a		d	u	c	k	
R	i	c	k		h	a	s		w	o	n
	a	n		e	l	e	p	h	a	n	t

1. Ben, 2. Tom, 3. John, 4. Nick, 5. Rick

page 78
Father's Day Cards
 Kerry's dad: I like gardening.
 Nick's dad: I like playing golf.
 Ruth's dad: I like swimming.
 Ewan's dad: I like playing football.
 Terri's dad: I like cooking.
 Greg's dad: I like dancing.

1f, 2e, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6a

page 79
Why Don't We ... ?
 Richard: 1. How about, 2. Let's, 3. Would
 you like
 Rebecca: 4. How about, 5. Why don't we,
 6. Why don't we
 Robert: 7. Would you like, 8. Let's
 b) Dad would like to play golf.

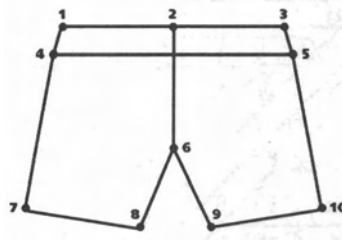
page 80
Souvenir Shopping
 a) Blackpool, b) Scarborough, c) Rhyl,
 d) Great Yarmouth, e) Torquay,
 f) Brighton.

page 81
On Holiday in London
 1. Yes, you can.
 2. No, you can't.
 3. No, we can't.
 4. No, you can't.
 5. No, you can't.
 6. Yes, we can.

page 82
Holiday Dot to Dot

post (1) fish (4)
 star (1) board (5)
 swim (6) ball (6)
 sea (2) card (2)
 surf (4) weed (3)
 volley (2) suit (9)
 ice- (4) guard (8)
 suit (5) site (8)
 camp (7) glasses (5)
 roller- (9) case (10)
 life (6) cream (7)
 sun (3) coaster (10)

a) postcard, b) lifeguard, c) campsite,
 d) rollercoaster, e) starfish, f) surfboard, g)
 swimsuit, h) volleyball, i) ice-cream,
 j) sunglasses, k) seaweed, l) suitcase.



It's a pair of shorts.

page 83
Lost at the Airport

1. nothing
 2. somewhere
 3. anywhere
 4. everything
 5. anyone
 6. noone
 7. nowhere
 8. someone
 9. everyone
 10. everywhere
 11. anything

in the toilet

Danny is in picture b.

d,
 the

page 84

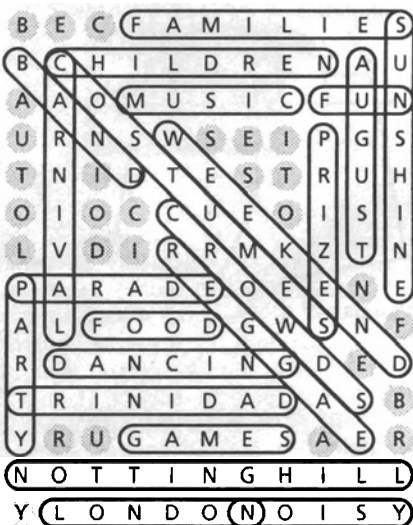
Holiday Puzzle



The holiday destination is: Costa Del Sol

page 85

Carnival Wordsearch



- children, 2. August, 3. music, 4. dancing, 5. reggae, 6. costumes, 7. carnival, 8. Notting Hill, 9. prizes, 10. Trinidad, 11. party, 12. food, 13. sunshine, 14. band, 15. parade, 16. games, 17. fun, 18. families, 19. London, 20. weekend, 21. crowds, 22. noisy

Because it is too cold in February.

page 86

Looking Good

- beautiful, 2. funny, 3. nice, 4. delicious, 5. sick, 6. happy, 7. brilliant, 8. big, 9. disgusting, 10. tired

$$200 + 160 + 100 + 300 + 50 + 230 + 150 + 110 + 450 + 250 = 2,000$$

$$2,000 \times 1,000 = 2,000,000$$

Two million people go to carnival every year.

page 87

Carnival Maze

In the 1950s and 1960s black people had to put up with a lot of racism in Britain.

In the 1960s some people in London decided to put on a carnival.

The first Carnival took place in Notting Hill in August 1964. It was very small.

The idea really took off and now hundreds of thousands of people come to Carnival every year.

Thousands of people take part in Carnival. They wear costumes, dance in the parade and play in bands.

I'm really looking forward to Carnival this year.

I'm going to dress up in my costume. I've been making it since February.

Carnival starts off with the parade. I'll be dancing on a float.

I love seeing everybody showing off in their costumes.

I'll probably bump into lots of old friends.

Carnival is a good place to catch up with people you haven't seen for a long time.

I'll be dancing in the parade all day and I won't get the chance to sit down.

The Carnival finishes quite early, but lots of people carry on dancing at private parties.

I'll probably stay up all night.

GOOD ATMOSPHERE

page 88

Odd One Out

- Scotland, 2. August, 3. kilt, 4. dancing, 5. hill, 6. hammer, 7. rope, 8. pillow

This competition is called tossing the caber.

The words that are different are:

- London (London is a town. All the other words are countries.)

- Monday (All the others are months.)

- newspaper (All the others are clothes.)

- sleeping (All the others are performing arts.)

- telephone (All the others are natural

features.)

- frog (All the others are woodwork tools.)

- cake (All the others are things you can tie.)

- book (All the others are bed clothes.)

bagpipes

page 89

Competitions

Scottish dancing

Jenny can jump higher than Catriona. Fiona can jump the highest. Catriona can't jump as high as Fiona.

Tossing the caber

James can't toss the caber as far as Hamish.

Andrew can toss the caber further than James.

Hamish can throw the caber the furthest.

Hill race

Robert can run the fastest.

Stuart can't run as fast as Moira.

Moira can run faster than Stuart.

Bagpipes

Pauline can play the bagpipes better than Angus.

Donald can't play the bagpipes as well as Angus.

Pauline can play the bagpipes the best.

