

Nosey Nouns

A **noun** is a naming word for a person, place, animal or thing.

Common nouns name a general kind of person, place, animal or thing:

boy jungle monkey nose

Proper nouns name a particular person, place, day or month. These nouns always begin with a capital letter:

George Paris Tuesday April

Collective nouns name a group of people, animals or things:

a flock of sheep

Task 1

Underline all the common nouns in these sentences.

- a The monkey swung from the tree.
- b Its nose is big and its tummy is too!
- c They live near rivers and swamps.
- d Can you hear the wind blowing?
- e Proboscis monkeys only eat unripe fruit.
- f Monkeys travel long distances to find food.

FAST FILE

Animal: Proboscis monkey
Habitat: Forests of Borneo
Weight: 20 kg
Lifespan: 20 years in captivity
Diet: Leaves, seeds and unripe fruit

WILD FACT

When it is in danger, blood rushes to the proboscis monkey's nose. As it swells, it lets out a rather loud honking sound.

Task 2

Choose a collective noun from the box to complete each phrase.

crowd troop herd bunch

- a A _____ of flowers.
- b A _____ of monkeys.
- c A _____ of people.
- d A _____ of cattle.

WILD FACT

What a splash! Proboscis monkeys love to swim. As they swing from tree to tree, sometimes they do a giant belly flop into the water.

Task 3

Rewrite these sentences including all the missing capital letters for the proper nouns.

- a mr holt flew to asia in july to see the monkeys.
- b tom and betsy went to the jungle in borneo.
- c saturday is when uncle ben comes to visit.
- d borneo is an island in south east asia.

Exploring Further ...

Find five common nouns using the letters from the monkey's name.

PROBOSCIS MONKEY

- a You use this to unlock a door.
- b You wear it on your foot.
- c The son of a king is called this.
- d If you are rich, you have a lot of this.
- e This shines in the sky at night.

Now swing to pages 44-45 to record what you have

learned in your explorer's lookbook.

Remarkable clauses

A **clause** is a group of words containing a **subject** and a **verb**.

A **main clause** expresses a complete idea. It makes sense on its own.

The colugo glided.

↑ ↑
subject verb

A **subordinate clause** needs a main clause to make sense. Together they make a **complex sentence**.

The colugo glided until it reached the tree.

↑ ↑
main clause subordinate clause

A subordinate clause can come **before**, **after** or **in between** a main clause.

FAST FILE

Animal: Colugo
Habitat: Tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia
Weight: 1 to 2 kg
Lifespan: Up to 15 years
Diet: Leaves, shoots, flowers, sap and fruit

Task 1

Write an M in the box if it is a main clause and write an S if it is a subordinate clause.

- a the colugo gently glides ☐
- b although it has no wings ☐
- c it is a remarkable animal ☐
- d when it is disturbed ☐
- e the colugo has a huge membrane ☐
- f unless it sees a predator ☐

WILD TAG

When resting, colugos use their strong claws to hang upside down from branches. They are clumsy climbers and avoid the ground for fear of predators.

Task 2

Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence.

- a The colugo hung upside down because it needed a rest.
- b It floated like a parachute until it reached the tree.
- c The baby, which clung tightly to its mother, loved the flight!
- d If I go to the rainforest, I hope to see a colugo.
- e Unless we save the rainforest, the colugo will die out.

Task 3

Complete these sentences about the colugo by adding a main clause.

- a When it saw the snake, _____.
- b _____ because it was hungry.
- c As the sun went down, _____.
- d Although it was afraid, _____.
- e _____ since the baby was so young.

WILD TAG

Is it a bird? Is it a plane? No - it's a colugo! This remarkable tree dweller stretches out a big piece of skin that connects its limbs and it glides like a kite for up to 100 metres!

Exploring Further ...

Write a complex sentence to describe this picture.



Now glide to pages 44-45 to record have learned in your explorer's logbook.

Tiny articles

A determiner stands before a noun or noun phrase.

An **article** is a tiny word that is a type of determiner.

There are three articles: **the**, **a**, and **an**.

The **definite article** is **the**. We use it to refer to something specific.

The jerboa over there.

The **indefinite article** is **a** or **an**. We use it to refer to something general.

We use **a** before a word beginning with a consonant or a consonant sound:

a jerboa a unicorn (unicorn begins with a 'y' sound)

We use **an** before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

an egg an honour

Task 1

Decide whether to write **a** or **an** before each of these words.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| a _____ mammal | b _____ insect | c _____ hour |
| d _____ hamster | e _____ useful skill | f _____ dark night |
| g _____ ear | h _____ group | i _____ area |

FAST FILE

Animal: Long-eared jerboa
Habitat: Deserts of China and Mongolia
Weight: 24 to 38 g
Lifespan: 2 to 3 years
Diet: Insects and plants

Task 2

Which sentences use correct articles? Put a ✓ or a ✗ in the box.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a An jerboa has enormous ears. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Its main predator is a owl. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c They live in the desert. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d It eats the insect every day. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e An owl flies silently towards the jerboa. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

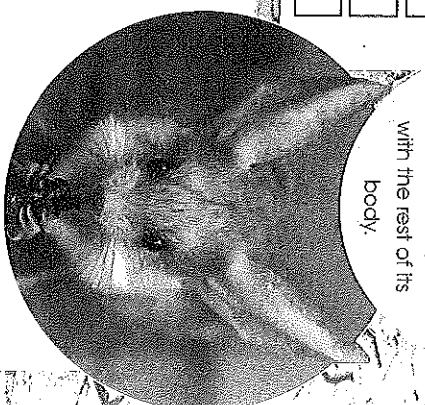
Task 3

Choose **a**, **an** or **the** to fill in the gaps in these sentences.

- a Jerboas hunt during _____ night when _____ desert is cooler.
- b The jerboa has _____ very long tail and _____ excellent sense of smell.
- c If it hears _____ owl or _____ fox, _____ jerboa must hide.
- d The desert is _____ very hard place to live in.
- e _____ jerboa leaps in _____ zigzag way to avoid predators.

WILD FACT

The long-eared jerboa is a tiny mouse-sized rodent that hops around the desert like a kangaroo. Its ears are enormous compared with the rest of its body.



WILD FACT

Jerboas are nocturnal, meaning they are active at night. Their impressive ears mean that although they cannot see, they can hear almost everything – even a sleeping insect!

Exploring Further ...

Can you think of eight animals that live in the desert? Write them on the lines in the song using either **a** or **an** before each animal.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Now spring to pages 44-45 to record what you have learned in your explorer's backpack.

Revision 1

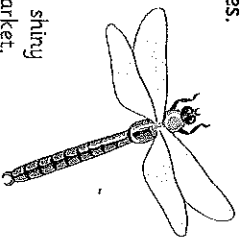
- 1 Insert commas in the correct places in these sentences.

Butterflies dragonflies mosquitoes gnats and moths are all examples of flying insects.

A spacious living room modern kitchen and large dining room can all be found on the ground floor.

Ripe mangoes figs sweet potatoes colourful fabrics and shiny trinkets were just some of the things on sale at the market.

Mowing the lawn raking up the leaves and planting the bulbs are some of the jobs I must do in the garden this weekend.



- 2 Rewrite the phrases below using an apostrophe to show possession.

the neck of a giraffe

the nest belonging to the ants

the playground for children

the settlement of the invaders

- 3 Add a question tag to make each statement into a question. Punctuate it correctly.

It's Monday today

Mel likes strawberries

We should wait for Owen

You collect football programmes

- 4 One word in the sentence below uses an apostrophe incorrectly. Underline the word.

Mrs Nell's pupils stacked their chair's by the classroom door.

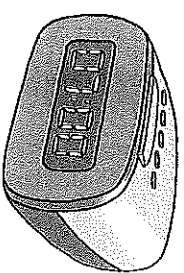
Explain why it is incorrect.

- 5 Use a different co-ordinating conjunction to add another clause to each sentence below.

Robbie's alarm clock began to bleep

Robbie's mum always had to shake him

Robbie turned his pillow over



- 6 Complete each sentence with a different possessive pronoun.

This is

That is

These are

Those are

- 7 Rewrite the sentence below by moving an adverbial to the start of the sentence. Punctuate the new sentence correctly.

I sat down and replied to her letter immediately after lunch.

- 8 Underline the main clause in each sentence.

There was a crash as the man fell over.

Once Leo had found the address, he set off down the road.

Nikesh crossed the track so that he could read the sign.

Just as Bethany was about to step out of the front door, she heard a strange noise.

- 9 Rewrite the sentence below, adding a subordinate clause.

The people screamed.

- 10 Label the boxes to show the word class each word belongs to.

She gave a friendly smile.

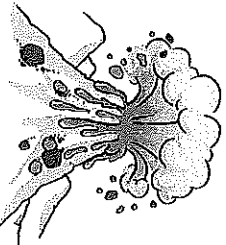
Revision 2

- 1 Write the **adverb** that can be formed from the **adjective**. Then write a sentence using the adverb you have made.

awkward _____
desperate _____
urgent _____
merry _____

- 2 Write the plural form of each word.

question _____ scientist _____
balcony _____ ox _____
address _____ calf _____
volcano _____ salmon _____



- 3 Complete each sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb in brackets.

Mum says she needs some rest and _____ while on holiday. (relax)
I have an important _____ to make. (announce)
The school secretary says we need a paper _____ in the office. (shred)

- 4 What does the prefix 'inter-' mean in the word family below? Tick one.

interrupt intervene interfere interface

beneath ☐ between ☐ above ☐ below ☐

- 5 What does the root 'locus' mean in the word family below? Tick one.

local location locate locomotive

long ☐ time ☐ place ☐ live ☐

- 6 Complete each sentence below with a **compound noun**.

I saw a _____ in the garden.
We were playing in the _____.
The teachers were drinking tea in the _____.

- 7 Write a sentence using the word 'leak' as a verb.

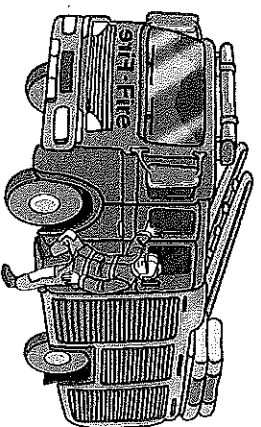
Write a sentence using the word 'leak' as a noun.

- 8 Write a sentence using the word 'low' as an adjective.

Write a sentence using the word 'low' as an adverb.

- 9 Underline all the **adverbs** in the sentences below.

"It will soon be time to leave here,"
said the old man sadly.
Nadia told us later that she saw a
fire engine suddenly pull up outside.
I have spent the money already and
therefore we can't go to the cinema now.



- 10 Write a sentence for each **preposition** given below.

between _____
about _____
behind _____
through _____
after _____
on _____

15 What makes a material useful?

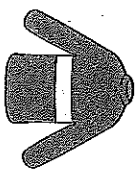
Materials have many different properties.

The properties help decide which material is best for a particular job.

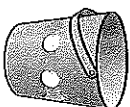
Materials have many different properties. Some properties are useful for particular jobs and others are not. Scientists use the word 'material' to mean all the substances things are made from – which is everything in the Universe. If you know the properties of a material, you can decide what to use it for.

What properties are important?

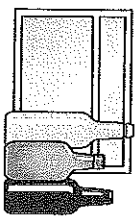
Different materials can be used for the same job if they have a property in common. The properties of some materials make them useful for many different things.



Jumpers can be made from man-made or natural materials because they are good heat insulators.



Buckets are made from plastic or metal because both materials are light and strong.



Windows and bottles are made from glass because it is transparent and hard.

How can you make up your mind what material to use?

Materials don't have just one property. You need to consider more than one property when deciding to use a material for a particular job. No material is perfect!

Material	Property				
	Transparent	Hard	Flexible	Conducts electricity	Waterproof
Wood	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Glass	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ceramic	No	Yes	No	No	Sometimes
Rubber	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Iron	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Plastic	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	No	Yes

Synthetic material

A material made by chemical reactions in the laboratory.

Ceramic

Baked clay. Tiles and flower pots are made of ceramic materials.



On track

1 Mr Hills has written out some science vocabulary for his class. Some are the names of materials and some are properties.

concrete	transparent	strong	ceramic
hard	wool	plastic	flexible

(a) Sort the words into two lists.

Names of materials

Properties of materials

Aiming higher

2 Mr Hills asked the class to complete the following sentences. For each material give two properties that make it good for its job.

- Iron is used to build bridges because _____
- Rubber is used for wellington boots because _____
- Leather is used for shoes because _____
- Stone is used for pavements because _____
- Cardboard is used for boxes because _____
- Electrical plugs are made from plastic because _____

3 Make up similar sentences of your own for five new materials and the jobs they are best at.



How well am I doing?

On track

I can name some properties that make a material useful.

Aiming higher

I can decide and explain what makes a material good for a particular job.