**Festivals and Special Days in Britain**

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** Festivals celebrated by large ethnic groups which now form the multi-cultural Britain of the third millennium, and which are more recent additions to our calendar.**

**Poem** |

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**Cutting out the multi-cultural Britain of the third millennium.**
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. When people visit their families, exchange presents and eat a Christmas dinner of mincemeat and drinking whisky, a lucky red envelope filled with money.

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.

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 269). 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. On Christmas morning they 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 30) 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 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 (1843), 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 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 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.

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 'sinnel 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. Maundy 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' 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.

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.
Festivals and Special Days
There are four seasons in the year. Do you know which months are in each season? Write the names of the months.

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<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
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<tr>
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<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
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These are some British festivals. Read about the festivals. Write the name of each festival in the correct month on the calendar.

- **Hallowe’en**
  - This is the festival of ghosts, witches and vampires. It is in the Autumn. This month has got two Os in it.

- **St Patrick’s Day**
  - St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. St Patrick’s Day is in the Spring. This month has got five letters. The last letter is H.

- **Valentine’s Day**
  - This is the festival for people in love. It’s in the Winter. This month has got eight letters. The third letter is B.

- **St Andrew’s Day**
  - St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. St Andrew’s Day is in the Autumn. This month has got eight letters.

- **Christmas Day**
  - This is the most important Christian festival of the year. It is in the Winter. This month has got eight letters. The fifth letter is M.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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
   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?

methe rapk
raunstreat
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.
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?
Find the differences between the two pictures. Write sentences about them.

Use these phrases:

| lots of/plenty of | a few | a couple of | one |

For example:

In picture A there are lots of leaves on the tree.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>11–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 8</td>
<td>12–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 9</td>
<td>13–14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10</td>
<td>14–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11</td>
<td>15–16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth form</td>
<td>16–18 (two years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Teachers and number of pupils in the class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Number of pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Raman</td>
<td>18 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Martinez</td>
<td>22 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Bryant</td>
<td>26 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Peel</td>
<td>28 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Turton</td>
<td>30 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Moore</td>
<td>32 pupils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transport and journey times to school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Transport</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walking</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bike</td>
<td>12 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>16 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of teacher</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shona</td>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td></td>
<td>walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan</td>
<td>Mr Bryant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
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.

### GCSE Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Session Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maths</strong> (compulsory)</td>
<td>Tuesday Session 1; Wednesday Session 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sciences</strong> (at least one science is compulsory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Science</td>
<td>Monday Session 1, Thursday Session 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Thursday Sessions 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Monday Session 1, Tuesday Session 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong> (compulsory)</td>
<td>Monday Session 4, Thursday Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modern languages</strong> (at least one language is compulsory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Tuesday Session 2, Thursday Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design and Technology</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Friday Sessions 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Studies</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Tuesday Session 2, Thursday Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politics</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Monday Session 3, Wednesday Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drama</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Education</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Technology</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Friday Sessions 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textiles and Fashion</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Art</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Tuesday Sessions 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Computer Studies</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Friday Sessions 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Wednesday Session 4, Friday Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Studies</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Monday Session 2, Wednesday Session 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Music</strong> (optional)</td>
<td>Thursday Session 2, Friday Session 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 1</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 .................................................................

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oranges</td>
<td>orange</td>
<td>apples</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lemons</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>pears</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>grapes</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beetroot</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>cherries</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomatoes</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>bananas</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plums</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>courgettes</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aubergines</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

1. Before Rosh Hashanah people **cook** / **clean** their houses.

2. People **give** / **take** cards to their friends.

3. They **go** / **bring** to the synagogue.

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

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

6. They **fly** / **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.
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ten o’clock</td>
<td>nine o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve o’clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half past six</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter to four</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter past seven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten to eight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten past eleven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty-five past one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty to three</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five past nine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty to two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five to five</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty-five to ten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Today is the last Saturday in October. Tonight the clocks go back one hour, but David and his family have forgotten.

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.

---

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
Halloween Costumes

Halloween is the 31st of October. It is the night of ghosts and evil spirits. In Britain, lots of people go to Halloween 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

1. ............................................
2. ............................................
3. ............................................
4. ............................................
5. ............................................
6. ............................................
7. ............................................
8. ............................................
9. ............................................
10. .........................................
11. .........................................
12. .........................................

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

1. ............................................
2. ............................................
3. ............................................
4. ............................................
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>girl’s name</th>
<th>boy’s name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>boarDhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lanDle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phetSen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>harSa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ePrEt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>upaA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>uleJy</td>
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<td>jeeMr</td>
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<td>kRMhMcl</td>
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<td>Rarchl</td>
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<td>cheRal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aCnre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thrCplesh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

1. Isabelle is reading a recipe for pumpkin cake. ☐
   Isabelle is reading a magic spell. ☐

2. The black cat is crossing in front of Phillip. ☐
   The black cat is bringing Phillip good luck. ☐

3. The pumpkin lanterns are frightening away evil spirits. ☐
   The pumpkin lanterns look nice at the Hallowe’en party. ☐

4. Debbie’s future husband is going to appear in the mirror. ☐
   Debbie is brushing her hair. She is going to bed soon. ☐

5. Ryan is looking at a ghost. ☐
   Ryan is watching a horror film. ☐

6. Stephen is playing a Hallowe’en party game. ☐
   Stephen is going to meet a girl whose name begins with Z. ☐

7. 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. ☐

8. Scott is looking for his lost contact lens. ☐
   Scott is reading his fortune in the tea leaves. ☐

9. Stacey is going to have seven years bad luck. ☐
   Stacey needs to buy a new mirror. ☐

10. 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.
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?

**Hannah**

I was dancing with the gorilla.

**Kerry**

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

**Darren**

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

**Vicky**

I was singing karaoke with the skeleton.

**Steve**

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

**Nalima**

I was bobbing for apples with the astronaut.

**Chris**

I was talking to the mummy.

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 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.
Where are the Pets?
Lots of pets live in this house.

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

1. Which animal is behind the sofa?
   It's ............................................

2. Which animal is under the bed?
   It's ............................................

3. Which animal is on the chair?
   It's ............................................

4. Which animal is on the cupboard?
   It's ............................................

5. Which animal is in the drawer?
   It's ............................................

6. Which animal is behind the wardrobe?
   It's ............................................

7. Which animal is between the cooker and the cupboard?
   It's ............................................

8. Which animal is on the shelf?
   It's ............................................

9. Which animal is under the table?
   It's ............................................

10. Which animal is behind the bed?
    It's ............................................

11. Which animal is in the bath?
    It's ............................................

12. 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?
   - No, it isn’t. It’s a story from the seventeenth century.

2. Were Guy Fawkes and his friends Protestants?
   - No, they weren’t. They were Catholics.

3. Were there religious problems between the Catholics and the Protestants?
   - Yes, there were.

4. Was there a law saying that Catholics weren’t allowed to go to church?
   - Yes, there was.

5. Did Guy Fawkes and his friends decide to kill King James?
   - No, he didn’t. He decided to kill Guy Fawkes and his friends.

6. Did Guy Fawkes put explosives in the Houses of Parliament?
   - No, it wasn’t. The king’s soldiers discovered the plan.

7. Was the date the 11th of December 1605?
   - Yes, there was.

8. Did the plan succeed?
   - No, it didn’t. The king’s soldiers discovered the plan.

9. Did the king forgive Guy Fawkes and his friends?
   - No, they didn’t. They were Catholics.

10. Do British people celebrate Guy Fawkes’ Night with bonfires and fireworks?
    - Yes, they do.

11. Do children make models of King James and burn them on the bonfires?
    - Yes, they are.

12. Are the models called ‘guys’?
    - Yes, they did.

13. Are ice-cream and salad popular on Bonfire Night?
    - Yes, they are.

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.
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.

**You will need:**

- soft brown sugar
- butter
- vinegar
- water
- apples
- wooden skewers

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

1. **Put all the ingredients** in a large saucepan. Place over a low heat and bring to the boil. Stir with a wooden spoon.
2. **When the sugar has dissolved,** boil the toffee for 10 minutes over a high heat.
3. **Cut squares of cellophane.** Wrap the apples in the cellophane.
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. **We need more sugar than butter.**
   **We need less vinegar than water.**
   **We need the same number of wooden skewers as apples.**
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 little cousin is taking food to the table.

My older cousin is lighting a diva.

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.

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

mum + dad

auntie + uncle

brother sister Sheetal sister brother cousin cousin
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 that helped Rama and Lakshman cross the sea
3. The animals that built the bridge
4. The island where Ravana lived
5. The place where Rama, Sita and Lakshman lived after they left Ayodhya
6. The person that kidnapped Sita
7. The animal that tried to help Sita
8. The lamps the people lit to welcome Sita and Rama home
9. The person that killed Ravana
10. The city where Rama and Sita lived
11. The person who 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.
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?
    ........................................................................................................

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.

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

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.

1. Martine is ........................................ acting in the Nativity play.
2. Alistair is ........................................ P the t.
3. Rebecca is ........................................ P the c.
4. Ranjeet is ........................................ P the s.
5. Anna is ........................................ P the d.
6. Liam is ........................................ a P
7. Adelle is ........................................ s a c.
8. Paul is ........................................ h with the l.
9. Danielle is ........................................ g presents to the c.
10. Richard is ........................................ s the t.
11. Emma is ........................................ m the c.
12. Oliver is ........................................ m the m.

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

Across

1. and a HAPPY NEW YEAR (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. I’m ugly but you are (6)

12. (6)

14. “Let’s ..... up at 4 o’clock on Christmas morning to open our presents.” (3)

16. (3)

18. 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 (5)

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

31. This ribbon is ..... than that one. (5)

32. “I ..... really looking forward to Christmas.” (2)

33. “Would you like a mince pie ..... a slice of Christmas cake?” (2)

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

35. “Let’s go to church on Christmas morning. ..... all like singing carols.” (2)

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

37. The three wise ..... (3)

38. The snowman is ..... the table. (2)

39. Christmas ..... (7)

40. Japanese money. (3)

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

42. “....., dear. I don’t like any of my Christmas presents.” (2)

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)

46. “Why don’t you do some babysitting?” (4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54. The colour of 7 down. (6)

55. A kind of music. (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.

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 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 in Scotland

The biggest New Year's celebrations in Britain are in Scotland. Scottish people have a special word for New Year. Do the puzzle to find out what it is.

Match up the two parts of each word. Write the words under the pictures.

At New Year, lots of people drink

There is a big display.

At midnight, people play the

Another popular drink is

It is lucky to take a piece of your friend's house.

The biggest New Year celebration is in , the capital of Scotland.

People like to

Everybody goes to a New Year's Eve.

Now write all the letters in the grey squares. This is the Scottish word for New Year.
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.

1. I’m going to play football every week.
2. I’m going to go scuba diving.
3. I’m going to learn to play the violin.
4. I’m going to buy a new stereo.
5. I’m going to do my homework every day.
6. I’m going to save my money.
7. I’m going to make new friends.
8. I’m going to go to Spain.
9. I’m going to tidy my room every week.
10. 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/lift 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.
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
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.)

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.
Chinese New Year

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.

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

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.

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

If it (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.
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one</th>
<th>two</th>
<th>three</th>
<th>four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is Burns Night an English or a Scottish festival?</td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English (go to 15)</td>
<td>Go back to 14 and try again.</td>
<td>Go back to 20.</td>
<td>Go back to 11 and try again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish (go to 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>five</th>
<th>six</th>
<th>seven</th>
<th>eight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go back to 16</td>
<td>Burns Night is the birthday of Robert Burns. When was he born?</td>
<td>Go back to 9 and try again.</td>
<td>When do people celebrate Burns Night?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 January 1759 (go to 19)</td>
<td></td>
<td>In the morning (go to 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 August 1959 (go to 13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>In the evening (go to 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nine</th>
<th>ten</th>
<th>eleven</th>
<th>twelve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do men wear on Burns Night?</td>
<td>Go back to 19 and try again.</td>
<td>What do people eat with haggis?</td>
<td>Go back to 17 and try again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a kilt (go to 16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>peas and carrots (go to 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a big hat (go to 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>potatoes and turnips (go to 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thirteen</th>
<th>fourteen</th>
<th>fifteen</th>
<th>sixteen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On Burns Night people eat haggis. What is haggis?</td>
<td>Go back to 1 and try again.</td>
<td>After the Burns dinner there is a big dance. What is it called?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a pie made of salmon and eggs (go to 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>a waltz (go to 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a pudding made of meat, oats and spices (go to 11)</td>
<td></td>
<td>a ceilidh (go to 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seventeen</th>
<th>eighteen</th>
<th>nineteen</th>
<th>twenty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wrong.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Correct.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Finish</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which musical instrument do people play on Burns Night?</td>
<td>Go back to 8 and try again.</td>
<td>Who is Robert Burns?</td>
<td>Well done! You know a lot about Burns Night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the bagpipes (go to 9)</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is a famous poet. (go to 8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the flute (go to 12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is a famous dancer. (go to 10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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) melody
That’s sweetly (2) played in tune.

(3) So fair art thou, my (4) girl (5) goodbye,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love (6) you still, my dear,
Till (7) a’ the seas (8) gang dry.

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

And (11) farewell, my only love,
And farewell (12) awhile!
And I will come again, my love,
(13) Though 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bright</th>
<th>busy</th>
<th>cheeky</th>
<th>clever</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>funny</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>sweet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male/Female</th>
<th>Likes and dislikes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anna Walters</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>watch TV/videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>listen to music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>play sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>computer games</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>drawing/paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Taylor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>watch TV/videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shop</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>listen to music</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>play sports</td>
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<td>read</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>drawing/paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Short</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>watch TV/videos</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>shop</td>
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<td>listen to music</td>
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<td>play sports</td>
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<td>computer games</td>
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<td></td>
<td>read</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>drawing/paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemma Theakston</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>watch TV/videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
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<td>shop</td>
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<td>listen to music</td>
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<td>play sports</td>
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<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>drawing/paint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 no 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 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.
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.

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.

1. I'd better give up...
2. I should give up...
3. I should give up...
4. I should give up...
5. I'd better give up...
6. I should give up...
7. I'd better give up...
8. I'd better give up...
9. I should give up...
10. I should give up...
11. I should give up...

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>babies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>deer</td>
<td>fawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Now write the correct festival in each flower.

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 Scotland is St ........................................
St ........................................’s Day is on the 30th of November.
On St ........................................’s Day Scottish people wear a thistle.

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 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.
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.

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

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.

---

CAERDYDD

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 Dewi
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 elsteddffod
This is a celebration.

7 cenhinen Bedr
People wear this flower on St David’s Day.

---

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

First write all the Ms, Os, Hs and Ls.
Then work out the numbers of all the other letters.

M is number 9.
O is number 7.
H is number 12.
L is number 4.
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.

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) ................................ .

(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) ................................ .

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

- jeans
- strawberry ice-cream
- chocolate
- an elephant
- a witch's hat
- green
- pink
- blue
- grey
- red
- black
- white
- brown
- 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
- white glasses
- pink trousers
- yellow shoes
- a red nose
- a grey moustache
- a blue tie
- purple ears
- green hair
- black teeth
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. [Image] What time is it? It's nine o'clock. Who is the fool? Esther

2. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Arti

3. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Vicky

4. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Anna

5. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Miss O’Donnell

6. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Edward

7. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Sonia

8. [Image] What time is it? Who is the fool? Kim
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.

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- It’s unkind.

2 Kathryn

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

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- It’s unkind.

3 Mike

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

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- It’s unkind.

4 Paula

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

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- 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.

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- 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.

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- 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.

What do you think of this trick?
- It’s funny.
- It’s silly.
- 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.

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.

Start at the sundial.
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

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.

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.

   **PALM**
   - light-coloured
   **PALE**
   - the opposite of female
   **ALE**
   - a small black animal that lives underground
   - There's a ... in my school bag and all my pens have fallen out.

   **HOLY**

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.

   **HOLY**
   - Do you want to ... the baby in your arms?
   - the opposite of hot
   - the past tense of to tell
   - an expensive metal

   **GOOD**

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.

   **EASTER**
   - 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

   **SUNDAY**

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.

   **BUNS**
   - On Good Friday, people eat special buns called hot cross ...

   **BANS**
   - forbids
   - pop group
   - It's got four fingers and a thumb.
   - the opposite of easy

   **HARE**
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. II. 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>high jump</th>
<th>Javelin</th>
<th>100 metres</th>
<th>800 metres</th>
<th>long jump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neelam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Christine chooses the ....................................
Neelam chooses the ....................................
Gemma chooses the ....................................
Melanie chooses the ....................................
Bryony chooses the ....................................
Who’s the Winner?

Schools in Britain have a sports day before the summer holidays. There are athletics events, such as races, high jump and long jump competitions. These pupils are in the 200 metres race. 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.
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.

a) I've got number two hundred and eight.
b) I've got number three hundred and fifty-two.
c) I've got number seven hundred and thirty-three.
d) I've got number four hundred and twenty-five.
e) I've got number nine hundred and seventy-four.
f) I've got number five hundred and twelve.
g) I've got number four hundred and fifty-two.
h) I've got number three hundred and ninety-two.
i) 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.
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.

Kerry’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

Nick’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

Ruth’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

Ewan’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

Terri’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

Greg’s dad
I like ________________________________________________________

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

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

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

7. ........................................ to go bowling?
   i. Shall we l. Would you like

8. ........................................ go to the cinema.
   f. Let’s t. How about

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.

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)
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 / nothing has happened to him.’

2. ‘He must be somewhere / nowhere,’ I said.

3. We looked for him in all the shops, but we couldn’t find him everywhere / anywhere.

4. An air steward came and asked, ‘Is everything / something alright?’ So we told him about our problem.

5. He asked all his friends, ‘Has anyone / everyone seen a little boy?’

6. But someone / noone had seen him.

7. We looked in the newsagent’s and in the chemist’s, but Danny was nowhere / everywhere to be seen.

8. I thought I saw Danny in the cafe, but it was anyone / someone else.

9. I called Danny’s name but noone / everyone in the cafe stared at me and I was embarrassed.

10. ‘We’ve looked everywhere / nowhere,’ said my mum.

11. ‘There isn’t something / anything 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?

a) [Image of a boy with a suitcase]
b) [Image of a boy in a cafe]
c) [Image of a boy looking at a map]
d) [Image of a boy looking at a newspaper]

Choose the correct words and write the letters.
**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.

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

---

**Hints:**
- **C** is number 9.
- **M** is number 13.
- **I** is number 15.
- **G** is number 22.

---

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

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.
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.
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.

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

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

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

**G up**
In the 1960s some people in London decided to put .......... a carnival.

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

**O place**
I'm really looking .......... to Carnival this year.

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

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

**A part**
Carnival starts .......... with the parade. I'll be dancing on a float.

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

**T forward**
I'll probably stay .......... all night.

**S out**
I love seeing everybody showing .......... in their costumes.

**R on**
I'll probably bump .......... lots of old friends.

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

5. There are .................................. races.  
   n river t 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.

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

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

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

Pauline can play the bagpipes .................... than Angus.
Donald can't play the bagpipes as .................... as Angus.
Pauline can play the bagpipes the ....................
The musical instrument is a shofar.

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

Bad Things

Birthday Parties

The birthday present is a computer.

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

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.

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 a few flowers.

In picture B there are a few flowers.

In picture A there are a few houses.

In picture B there are a few houses.

In picture A there are a few trees.

In picture B there is one cloud.

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

Going Back to School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Teacher Name</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shona</td>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>Ms Moore</td>
<td>van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie</td>
<td>Sixth form Mr Raman</td>
<td>train</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Year 11</td>
<td>Ms Martinez</td>
<td>walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan</td>
<td>Year 9</td>
<td>Mrs Peel</td>
<td>bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminder</td>
<td>Year 8</td>
<td>Mr Bryant</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Year 10</td>
<td>Mr Turton</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

Fruit and Vegetables
It's a corn dolly.

Harvest Boxes
Box number 1 is for Mrs Blake.

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

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

1) ghost, 2) bat, 3) alien, 4) monster
page 22
Hallowe'en Apples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>girl's name</th>
<th>boy's name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deborah</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>Stephen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tina</td>
<td>Tony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juliet</td>
<td>Jeremy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Christopher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

page 27
Bonfire Night Safety
1. Don't throw fireworks.
2. Keep your fireworks in a metal box.
3. Don't put fireworks near the bonfire.
4. Don't light fireworks in the house.
5. Don't light fireworks with a match.
6. Light fireworks with a taper.
8. Don't cook food on the bonfire.
9. Wear warm clothes.

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

page 23
Are You Superstitious?
Mostly : You are not superstitious. You are a very practical person. You only believe what you can see and 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 25
Rama and Sita
1. who, 2. who, 3. that, 4. where, 5. who, 6. who, 7. that, 8. that, 9. who, 10. where, 11. who

page 26
Where Are the Pets?
(answers to come once the aW is in)

page 28
The Story of Guy Fawkes
1. No it isn't. It's a story from the seventeenth century. (R) 2. No, they weren't. They were Catholics. (C) 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. (B) 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.

page 30
Preparing for Diwali

page 31
Christmas Show
1. Martine is acting in the Nativity play.
2. Alistair is playing the trumpet.
3. Rebecca is pulling the curtains.

page 32
Winter Weather
1. 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?
1. 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

page 35
Superstition?
(S) 1. Yes, they are. (B) 2. They were Catholics. (Y) 3. Yes, they did. (R) 4. Yes, he did. (T) 5. Yes, he has. 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.
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.

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

page 42
The Scottish word for New Year is Hogmanay.

Animal Years
rat: happy, sociable
ox: patient, shy
tiger: confident, bossy
rabbit: peaceful, shy
dragon: generous, moody
horse: ambitious, kind
monkey: cheeky, clever
rooster: organised, faithful
dog: brave, loving
pig: strong, honest

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

page 44
The month after Ramadan is called Shawwal.

page 45
Animal Years
rat: happy, sociable
ox: patient, shy
tiger: confident, bossy
rabbit: peaceful, shy
dragon: generous, moody
horse: ambitious, kind
monkey: cheeky, clever
rooster: organised, faithful
dog: brave, loving
pig: strong, honest

What happens next? b) Scrooge will become kinder and pay Bob Cratchit more money.
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 46
**Burns Night Quiz**
1. Scottish
2. 25 January 1759
3. He is a famous poet.
4. in the evening
5. a pudding made of meat, oats and spices
6. potatoes and turnips
7. the bagpipes
8. a kilt
9. a ceilidh

### Page 47
**Poem**
1. melody
2. played
3. you are so beautiful
4. pretty
5. you, 7. all, 8. go, 9. with
10. of, 11. goodbye, 12. for a short time, 13. though
14. teddy

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

### 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
6. ham
7. strawberries
8. onion
9. avocado
10. eggs
11. chocolate
12. nuts

### 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**
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**
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 fleadh.
FESTIVALS AND SPECIAL DAYS IN BRITAIN

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.

MOTHER'S DAY TRADITIONS

5. mouth, 28. hen, 29. monster, 30. heart

pages 60 and 61

New School Rules
3. 4, 10, 12, 13 and 18 are Red Nose Day rules. The picture is b) a face.

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

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

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

EASTER EGG HUNT
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 blonde 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)

MAYPOLE DANCING
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.

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

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
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MAYPOLE DANCING
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 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**

**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-SPRITED**
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**


**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 ... ?**
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.
Holiday Puzzle

The holiday destination is: Costa Del Sol

Carnival Maze

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.

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

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

Odd One Out


Because it is too cold in February.

Looking Good

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

Two million people go to carnival every year.

Scottish dancing

Jenny can jump higher than Catriona. Fiona can jump the highest.

Carnival Wordsearch

The words that are different are:

1. London (London is a town. All the others are countries.)
2. Monday (All the others are months.)
3. newspaper (All the others are clothes.)
4. sleeping (All the others are performing arts.)
5. telephone (All the others are natural features.)
6. frog (All the others are woodwork tools.)
7. cake (All the others are things you can tie.)
8. book (All the others are bed clothes.)

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.