

# Spring English Activity Booklet Answers

## Unlucky Synonyms and Antonyms!

**Like:** appreciate, enjoy, dislike, detest

**Cold:** brisk, toasty, chilly, sweltering

**Angry:** furious, fuming, content, calm

**Quiet:** hushed, muffled, raucous, deafening

Choose two of the following and write your own list of synonyms and antonyms for each one. **Children's own responses**

## The Secret Garden Questions

1. What onion-like thing did Mary dig up?

**The onion-like thing Mary dug up was a bulb.**

2. Name two of the spring flowers mentioned in the text.

**Accept any two: snowdrops, crocuses, narcissus (also accept narcissus) jonquils daffydowdillys (also accept daffodils) lillies or purple flags.**

3. What does the author mean by 'a new idea taking possession of her'?

**Suggested response: - I think it means that Mary couldn't stop thinking about the idea, or that the idea took control of her, because possession means to take control of something or to own something.**

4. Tick the words closest in meaning to 'em'll'.

- Emma all
- them all
- them will
- Emma will

5. What do you think the relationship between Martha and Mary is? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Pupil's own response – but accept answers that refer to the text such as: I think that Martha is a maid or gardener for Mary because the author refers to Mary as 'Mistress Mary' at the beginning of the text so she is probably important, and that might be what Martha calls Mary. Also, the author writes Martha's speech with lots of letters missing, like th' and o', which suggests that she doesn't speak properly, so might be a servant.**

## Spring English Activity Booklet **Answers**

**Also, Martha knows a lot about gardening so she might be a gardener, and Mary doesn't know very much about gardening, so she may be a Lady.**

6. Martha is a great gardener.

Do you agree with this statement? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

**Pupils own response such as – I believe Martha is a great gardener because she explains about all the different types of flowers that grow in spring and she knows what a bulb is. She also talks about the flowers in the woods.**

**Or**

**I do not believe Martha is a great gardener as although she seems to know a lot about the flowers, she calls daffodils 'daffydowndillys' and so she might have got some of the other names wrong too.**

## Super Sentences

**Example sentences include:**

The tree was perched on by the lovely blue bird.

The flowers were grown due to the perfect spring conditions.

The horses enjoyed the warm sunshine as they pulled the carriage.

Frozen still, the rabbit listened carefully and cautiously.

## Criss Cross Conundrum

				<sup>1</sup> s	o	l	d	i	e	r						<sup>2</sup> c			
				i												u			
				<sup>3</sup> n	e	i	g	h	b	o	u	r							
				c												i			
																o			
				<sup>4</sup> a	p	p	r	e	c	i	a	t	e			s			
								r											
<sup>5</sup> p	e	r	s	u	a	d	e							<sup>6</sup> b	r	u	i	s	e
								l											t
								y						<sup>7</sup> f	o	r	t	y	

## Spring English Activity Booklet **Answers**

Example sentences, that include clauses that begin with who, that, which, whose, where and when:

**The neighbour, who enjoyed watching the bees in his garden, was called Stan.**

**A flower is something closely associated with spring that is easy to appreciate.**

### **Think and Write: A Spring to Remember**

Example answers include:

Sentence 1: Start with a fronted adverbial.

**Gracefully flying over the hilltops, the birds tweeted happily.**

**Gracefully, the birds flew over the hilltops tweeting happily.**

Sentence 2: Include a relative clause.

**My Dad and I like to go to the lake, which is extremely beautiful and full of fish.**

Sentence 3: Use a passive sentence.

**The tall lush trees are a home to lots of wildlife.**

Sentence 4: Use a semi-colon to mark the boundary between related independent clauses.

**Some people love going for a long walk in spring; others prefer to go to the park.**

Sentence 5: Use a dash/dashes to indicate parenthesis.

**The dog jumped into the lake – while his owner laughed – and splashed us all.**

### **Hapless Hyphens!**

Today was so much fun. We went on an airplane. First of all, we had to go to the **check-in** desk to have our tickets checked. It was really hot in the airport and I was glad I decided to wear a **short-sleeved** top. My **three-year-old** brother was playing with his **six-piece** puzzle and giggling happily to himself. A **passer-by** grunted as they looked at him, they we're obviously quite **bad-tempered**. Finally, the man behind the desk called us forward in a **sing-song** voice. Dad put the suitcases on the conveyor belt and we watched them go through. I couldn't wait for **take-off**. I had never been on a plane before and was **puppy-like** with excitement. The man at the **x-ray** machine smiled at me and said how well behaved I was. Our plane was at gate **thirty-two**, so we made our way there.

Can you use hyphens in some sentences below about spring?

Example sentences include:

**As we were sitting around the camp fire, it went out, so we had to re-ignite it.**

**My teacher told the class we would get more work done and play outside if we co-operated.**

# Spring English Activity Booklet **Answers**

## **Spring in Australia Questions**

1. Why is spring an important season for animals?

**Spring is an important season for animals as the warmer weather creates an abundance of food.**

2. Why does spring provide a perfect environment for new growth?

**Spring provides the perfect environment for new growth as the rain provides the water and the sun gives plants the required nutrients to grow.**

3. What is the difference between a deciduous and an evergreen tree?

**A deciduous and evergreen tree are different as a deciduous tree loses its leaves for winter and grows them back in spring. Evergreen trees keep their leaves all year around.**

4. Which is closest in meaning to the word 'abundance.'? Tick **one**.

- plenty
- not a lot of
- greedy
- ripe

5. Can you rewrite the information in a fact sheet including:

**Pupils own responses – on following page.**

## **Lost Lambs!**

### **Formal**

**demonstrate, injustice, sufficient, opportunity, large quantities**

### **Informal**

**show, not fair, enough, chance, lots of**

Could you use some of the words in spring-themed sentences with two independent clauses (separated with a colon, semi-colon or dash)?

Example sentences:

**The piglets were very satisfied; they had sufficient food to fill them up.**

**There were large quantities of flowers in the meadow: covering the ground like a carpet.**

**The birds liked to demonstrate their beautiful singing voices - much to the annoyance of the neighbours.**