

Answers – Expected Fronted Adverbials

Varied Fluency

1a. B

2a. On a Monday evening, my children both have dancing lessons with different teachers.

3a. True. Frequently, the mouse was seen running around in the kitchen, avoiding the cat.

4a. *Somewhere near here*, the driver pulled over and frantically ran out of the car towards the river.

Application and Reasoning

1a. In the distance, the children in Miss Treacle's class could barely see the luxurious cruise ship.

2a. Beth's adverbial would fit best. As soon as they were told, the children returned to their seats without a sound.

3a. Linda is incorrect because the sentence would be disjointed and wouldn't make sense. Went to the local park, every Friday afternoon, Charlie to play rounders with his friends until late.

Answers – Expected Fronted Adverbials

Varied Fluency

1b. C

2b. Before long, the lost dog returned unharmed to his relieved owner.

3b. True. Usually, my sister is in trouble when she sulks in her bedroom and ignores everyone.

4b. *Earlier than planned*, he left the party so he could rest before his important cricket match the following day.

Application and Reasoning

1b. Since 2010, Michael had been living in his grandmother's house with his labrador.

2b. Simon's adverbial would fit best. Below the sea, the deep sea divers discovered an old, ruined pirate ship.

3b. Kieran is correct because the sentence flows and still makes sense. With her cousin, Laurie runs to the ice cream van and buys them both a tasty treat.

Answers – Greater Depth Fronted Adverbials

Varied Fluency

1a. B

2a. To annoyingly make matters worse, after being delayed in the airport for three hours, Ben's suitcase couldn't be located.

3a. False because the sentence doesn't flow as smoothly if *rarely* is placed at the front of the sentence.

4a. *Before a big race*, it's really important to eat more carbohydrates than usual as the muscles in your body will store more energy allowing for plenty of exercise.

Application and Reasoning

1a. During the summer holidays, once or twice, the teenagers had been camping with their friends.

2a. In large groups, dolphins are known to occasionally follow ships far out at sea.

3a. William is incorrect because 'to the local homeless shelter' is not a complete fronted adverbial on its own.

Answers – Greater Depth Fronted Adverbials

Varied Fluency

1b. A

2b. A few hours later that day, despite Olive's repeated presses of the doorbell, nobody answered and she began to worry.

3b. False because the sentence doesn't flow as smoothly if *normally* is placed at the front of the sentence.

4b. *For a long time*, Melanie had wanted a promotion in the company although it was unlikely to happen now as her manager wasn't very fond of her.

Application and Reasoning

1b. At the weekend, with huge grins on their faces, they went to the waterpark because of the steep slides inside.

2b. In a strange turn of events, without any warning, the egg started to move and cracked open.

3b. Carrie is incorrect because 'the next door neighbours' is not a complete fronted adverbial on its own.

Answers – Developing Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1a. A uses a pair of commas. B uses a pair of dashes.

2a. The children ⊖ who were going to the zoo on a school trip ⊖ had to be in school for half past eight.

3a. The trim-trail, which had been recently installed in our playground, was enjoyed by all the children.

4a. A is false (brackets have been used). B is true.

Application and Reasoning

1a. A

2a. Cian has correctly used a pair of commas for parenthesis. Hafsa has missed a comma before 'which'.

3a. B does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma in a list.

Answers – Developing Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1b. A uses a pair of brackets. B uses a pair of commas.

2b. The spotty dog ⊙, which lives at the end of our street ⊙, chases after the postman.

3b. The alien – which was green with yellow eyes – had three heads.

4b. A is true. B is false (there is no parenthesis).

Application and Reasoning

1b. B

2b. Sean has correctly used a pair of dashes for parenthesis. Chuan has only used one dash instead of a pair. There should be another dash after 'day'.

3a. A does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma in a list.

Answers – Expected Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1a. A uses a pair of brackets. B uses a pair of dashes.

2a. The old, decrepit castle (,) which sat on top of the hill (,) had been abandoned for hundreds of years and nobody dared to enter it.

3a. The vegetable patch – which sat in the allotment – was looked after by my grandad and I used to help him with it during the summer holidays.

4a. A is false (there is no parenthesis). B is true.

Application and Reasoning

1a. C

2a. Sean has correctly used a pair of commas to show parenthesis. Hannah has used a comma to separate clauses in her sentence.

3a. A does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma to separate a clause.

Answers – Expected Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1b. A uses a pair of brackets. B uses a pair of commas.

2b. The old, brown box (,) which had been sat in the corner of the attic for many years (,) was covered with dust and cobwebs but the key was surprisingly clean.

3b. The elegant ballerina – who was about to star in her own stage show – had been training for many years and now her dream had come true.

4b. A is true. B is false (there is no parenthesis).

Application and Reasoning

1b. A and C

2b. Gabriel has correctly used a comma to show parenthesis. Steph has used a comma to separate clauses in her sentence.

3b. B does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma to separate a clause.

Answers – Greater Depth Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1a. A uses a pair of brackets. B uses a pair of dashes.

2a. As morning came, the damage from the storm (, which had been causing havoc throughout the night (, could be seen clearly across the village and some people were unable to open their doors.

3a. As the misty, grey fog cleared from the sky, the spectacular views of the city could now be seen, which made the climb worthwhile.

4a. A is true. B is false (there is no parenthesis).

Application and Reasoning

1a. A and B

2a. Alice has correctly used commas for parenthesis. Johnny has used commas for a list and fronted adverbial.

3a. B does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma in a list.

Answers – Greater Depth Recognising Parenthesis

Varied Fluency

1b. A uses a pair of dashes. B uses a pair of brackets.

2b. As the fog finally cleared, the aeroplane ⊖ which had been grounded for over three hours ⊖ was given the signal to prepare for take off and the passengers sighed with relief.

3b. As we sat around the campfire with the family, my brother – who is a great musician – started to play a soft tune on his guitar and we all began to sing along.

4b. A is true. B is false (there is no parenthesis).

Application and Reasoning

1b. B and C

2b. Ben has correctly used a dash to show parenthesis. Jake has used a comma after a subordinate clause.

3b. B does not use punctuation for parenthesis, it uses a comma after a fronted adverbial.

Summer Sunset – Vocabulary – Answers

Write the definitions for each of these words.

Mediterranean	the sea that divides southern Europe and northern Africa
coastal	land that is adjacent to a stretch of ocean or sea
dusk	the period of day at the end of twilight and just before total darkness
environment	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives
twilight	the diffused light from the sky during the early evening or morning
antiquated	old or old-fashioned
temperate	conditions that are neither too hot nor too cold
sparsity	a small amount of, lack of something
climate	the local environment, weather conditions of a particular area
luminescence	lit up from natural or artificial light, glowing in that light
inhabitants	a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place
traditional	long-established, customary, existing or part of a tradition

Sorting Advertisement Vocabulary – Answers

Write the vocabulary in the correct column in the table.

20% off! Whilst stocks last.	The Moon orbits the Earth.
Bang! The firework exploded...	Do you want bright, white teeth?
Cut along the dotted line.	I am writing to request...
For a limited time only!	Snow closes local schools!
This roaring, red, racing car is the must have toy of the year.	"What do you want for tea?" asked Mum.
Cool trainers, designed for cool kids!	The tangy, orange flavour will tickle your taste buds.
Many thanks for your reply...	Smart people choose smart prices!

I should use these in an advertisement	I should NOT use these in an advertisement
20% off! Whilst stocks last.	Bang! The firework exploded...
For a limited time only!	Cut along the dotted line.
This roaring, red, racing car is the must have toy of the year.	Many thanks for your reply...
Cool trainers, designed for cool kids!	The Moon orbits the Earth.
Do you want bright, white teeth?	I am writing to request...
The tangy, orange flavour will tickle your taste buds.	Snow closes local school!
Smart people choose smart prices!	"What do you want for tea?" asked Mum.

Dinosaurs – Comprehension – Answers

Section A

Which is not a period of the Mesozoic Era?

Jurassic	
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Cretaceous	
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Triassic	
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Prehistoric	✓
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Which is considered to be one of the earliest known dinosaurs?

Stegosaurus	
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Coelophysis	✓
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Allosaurus	
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Ankylosaurus	
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Which dinosaur appeared in the Jurassic period?

Triceratops	
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Allosaurus	✓
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Plateosaurus	
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T-Rex	
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According to their diets, which dinosaur does not belong in this group?

Ankylosaurus	✓
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Velociraptor	
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Allosaurus	
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Coelophysis	
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Which of these dinosaurs had the biggest skull?

Coelophysis	
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Stegosaurus	
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T-Rex	✓
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Velociraptor	
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Number the dinosaurs in the order they appeared in history.

Stegosaurus	3
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Coelophysis	1
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Plateosaurus	2
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T-Rex	4
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Section B

Use the information in the text to decide whether these statements are true or false.

	True	False
The Tyrannosaurus rex and the Brachiosaurus roamed the Earth at the same time.		✓
An apex predator, like the Tyrannosaurus rex, is a predator at the top of its food chain.	✓	
The Jurassic period of the Mesozoic Era was more than 250 million years ago.		✓
By the end of the Triassic period, rainfall increased and the oceans rose.		✓
The Triceratops is renowned for its trademark frill and three facial horns.	✓	
Experts believe a giant asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.	✓	

Section C

Choose one dinosaur from each period to complete this fact chart. Various answers, for example:

Name	Period	Length	Weight	Diet	Notable feature
Coelophysis	Triassic	3m	15 – 20kg	Carnivore	Fast and agile
Allosaurus	Jurassic	9m	2300kg	Carnivore	Dozens of serrated teeth
Ankylosaurus	Cretaceous	1.7m	6000kg	Herbivore	Covered in armour; club on tail

Section D

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the following words from the text.

apex predator	a predator at the top of a food chain
bipedal	uses two legs for walking
conifer	a tree that bears cones and has evergreen needle-like leaves
excavate	to make a hole by digging
foliage	plant matter; vegetation
forelimbs	the front limbs of an animal
palaeontology	the branch of science concerned with fossilised animals and plants
serrated	having a jagged, saw-like edge

Answers – Developing Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1a. A: The rusty trailer with the flat tyre sat unused on the driveway.

B: A large herd of sheep grazed casually in the field.

C: As the sun rose in the clear, blue sky, the farmer tended to the animals.

2a. Sentence A

3a. tall, athletic boy

4a. The confident, enthusiastic boy walked out onto the stage to perform in the talent show.

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example:

The intelligent scientist panicked as his tricky experiment started to go wrong.

2a. Various answers, for example:

The crafty, gun-wielding criminal was apprehended as he attempted to steal the rare diamond.

3a. She is incorrect. She has used adverbs to describe how the professor spoke therefore, it is not an expanded noun phrase.

Answers – Developing Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1b. A: The tall blossom tree stood proudly at the end of the garden.

B: The fast, red-striped sports car sped off along the racing tracks.

C: The cute, tabby kitten rolled around excitedly on the grass.

2b. Sentence B

3b. the infectious smile

4b. The student with the impeccable behaviour had been sent to the headteacher.

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example:

The calm, brave astronaut put on her space suit and sat down, ready for take-off.

2b. Various answers, for example: The kind, caring teacher organised a surprise, fun-filled trip for the end of the school year.

3b. He is incorrect. All three of the adjectives used have a similar meaning and therefore don't add any new information to the sentence or make it any more concise.

Answers – Expected Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1a. A: The old car with the rusty door had been left abandoned in the carpark.

B: The ravens soared majestically in the clear, cloudless sky.

C: The over-excited, friendly dog circled my legs before pouncing onto my lap.

2a. Sentence B.

3a. old, decrepit house

4a. Various possible answers, for example: The experienced pilot landed the plane safely despite the treacherous weather conditions.

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: The short, athletic boy finished third in the race, just seconds behind his friend.

2a. Various answers, for example: As they approached the castle with the broken tower, they noticed the mighty, oak door was already open.

3a. She is incorrect. All three of the adjectives used have a similar meaning and therefore don't add any new information to the sentence or make it any more concise.

Answers – Expected Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1b. A: The large, over-grown garden was full of weeds and wild flowers.

B: The injured athlete that was sat with the medics watched over the race enviously.

C: The ancient city of Rome is home to attractions such as the Trevi Fountain and St. Peter's Basilica.

2b. Sentence B

3b. round, brilliant cut diamond

4b. Various possible answers, for example: The lanky girl with the petite frame smiled happily as she took to the podium after winning first place.

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: Johnny picked up his rucksack and prepared himself for the hike that was sure to be a challenge.

2b. Various answers, for example: The lazy ginger cat sat under the blossoming tree at the end of the garden, trying to find some shade.

3b. He is correct. He has used a range different adjectives to describe the noun and creates a concise sentence.

Answers – Greater Depth Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1a. A: An almighty roar came from the fierce lion, which was stalking around the fenced-in enclosure waiting to be fed.

B: Waiting for the bus, the impatient commuters took shelter from the unexpected, freezing rain drops that battered the ground relentlessly.

2a. Sentence A

3a. sweltering hot sun.

4a. Various possible answers, for example: Before setting off, we made sure that we packed a range of different sandwiches and a some cool, fizzy drinks for the trip.

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: Shaking with fear, the timid, frail boy – who felt like he was about to throw up – attached his safety harness and prepared himself to face the zipwire.

2a. Various answers, for example: Without warning, an inexplicable bang sounded from the next room, making the children that were silently working, jump up in shock.

3a. She is incorrect. Sentence B uses expanded noun phrases to describe the features of the house in a concise way that makes sense.

Answers – Greater Depth Expanded Noun Phrases

Varied Fluency

1b. A: Without warning, a bright flash of lightning lit up the sky and was followed by a deafening crack of thunder that shook the house.

B: The derelict building with the broken windows and cracked brickwork was the scariest place that the children had ever dared to venture.

2b. Sentence A

3b. over-excited, noisy

4b. Due to the adverse weather conditions, the upset students had to abandon the school trip until a later date.

Application and Reasoning

1b. Waiting patiently for her friends to arrive, Isabel placed the cupcakes with the intricately decorated icing onto the cake stand ready for the tea party.

2b. Various answers, for example: As they reached the summit, the hikers stood on the edge of the steep, snow-capped mountain taking in the views that spread out before them.

3b. He is correct. Sentence B uses expanded noun phrases to describe the house in a concise way that makes sense.

Answers – Developing Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1a. A. Nouns = pages, dog, book; Verbs = tore, stepped

B. Nouns = water, glass; Verbs = spilt, was, knocked

2a. Adjectives

3a. Subject = Susan; Object = stable

4a. Nouns = passengers, children, plane;
Verbs = could, board; Adverbs = first;
Adjectives = young

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: The busy (adjective) train (noun) arrived (verb) late (adverb).

2a. No, an adjective would not fit in this sentence.

3a. True. Without a verb the sentences have no meaning or sense. For example, 'The gift shop a good choice of cards.'

Answers – Developing Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1b. A. Nouns = question, test; Verbs = was
B. Nouns = chair, pieces; Verbs = broke, fell

2b. Verbs

3b. Subject = Mark; Object = batteries

4b. Nouns = school, uniform, year; Verbs = decided, change; Adverbs = suddenly; Adjectives = new, next

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: The tiny (adjective) puppy licked (verb) her face (noun) excitedly (adverb).

2b. Yes, an adverb could be added. For example, 'quickly' could be added to the start of the sentence or after 'stairs'.

3b. False. The adjectives make the meaning of the sentences clearer but they do not need to have them. For example, 'Can you bring me your book?'

Answers – Expected Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1a. A. Nouns = dog, house, footprints, floor; Verbs = ran, leaving

B. Nouns = doll, eye, hair; Verbs = had, had fallen

2a. Adverbs

3a. Subjects = everyone, he; Objects = clown, circus

4a. Subjects = driver; Objects = journey, Nouns = driver, break, journey, food, café; Verbs = took, could rest, have; Adverbs = briefly; Adjectives = lorry, long, some; Determiners = the, a, his, the; Conjunctions = so; Prepositions = from, at

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: The silly (adjective) dog (subject, noun) ran (verb) excitedly (adverb) around (preposition) the corner (object) but (conjunction) he came back obediently (adverb).

2a. Yes, adding an adverb is possible. Various possible answers, for example: The adverb 'slowly' could be added at the start of the sentence.

3a. False. Each sentence can omit the noun and still make sense. If the noun is removed, it is also necessary to remove the preposition and determiner in the example 'Sit down at once!'

Answers – Expected Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1b. A. Nouns = car, puddle; Verbs = looked, drove

B. Nouns = song, radio, building site; Verbs = blared

2b. Prepositions

3b. Subjects = Cameron, postman; Objects = letter, post box

4b. Subjects = mouse; Objects = hall; Nouns = mouse, hall, hole, corner, cat, room; Verbs = scurried, being; Adverbs = quickly; Adjectives = brave, same; Determiners = a, the, a, the, the; Conjunctions = despite; Prepositions = across, from, in

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: An (determiner) enormous (adjective) turnip (subject) was pulled (verb) quickly (adverb) from (preposition) the ground (object) although (conjunction) it took three people (noun).

2b. Yes, adding a conjunction is possible. Various possible answers, for example: The conjunction 'despite' could be added at the start of the sentence or 'but' could replace the comma.

3b. False. The adjectives make the meaning of the sentences clearer but they do not need to have them. For example, 'Cameras are operating in this area.'

Answers – Greater Depth Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1a. A. Nouns = Year 9, Year 10, trip, Paris, month; Verbs = are going

B. Nouns = River Thames, river, England; Verbs = know, is

2a. Determiners

3a. Subject s= decision; Object = council
They are also nouns.

4a. Subjects = house, gates; Objects = estate, security; Nouns = house, estate, gardens, outbuildings, property, gates, security; Verbs = was situated, were guarded, could, enter; Adverbs = privately; Adjectives = immaculate, two, large; Determiners = its, the, the, the; Conjunctions = and, so that; Prepositions = with, behind, by

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example:
During the test, the (determiner) teacher (noun, subject) walked (verb) around (preposition) the classroom (noun, object) so (conjunction) she could see if all (adjective) the children were working silently (adverb).

2a. Yes, a preposition can be added.
Various possible answers, for example:
The word 'inside' could go at the end of the sentence. There is only one possibility of where the preposition could go.

3a. False. Each sentence can omit the object and still be understood. For example, 'The farmer was tired'.

Answers – Greater Depth Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

Varied Fluency

1b. A. Nouns = police, morning, house, street; Verbs = were called, was burgled

B. Nouns = dog, freedom, run, gate; Verbs = made, was

2b. Conjunctions

3b. Subjects = girls; Object s= skills
They are also nouns.

4b. Subjects = Dan, water; Objects = shower; Nouns = Dan, shower, bathroom, morning, water; Verbs = took, got, stopped, working, was, running, was; Adverbs = suddenly, still; Adjectives = cold, downstairs, yesterday, extremely; Determiners = a, the, the; Conjunctions = which, although; Prepositions = in

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example:
So that (conjunction) she (subject) could (verb) look after an elderly (adjective) patient (object) who had taken ill suddenly (adverb) in the waiting room, the doctor had to rush out (preposition) of her (determiner) appointment (noun).

2b. Yes, an object could be added.
Various possible answers, for example: the word 'table' could be added after 'blew off'. There is only one possibility of where an object could go.

3b. True, the sentence would not make sense if the conjunction is taken out. For example, 'You finish you cannot go outside.'

Answers – Developing Using the Passive Verb

Varied Fluency

- 1a. True
- 2a. Jenny read the book.
- 3a. The game was won by Stan.
- 4a. The ball was thrown by Ben.

Application and Reasoning

- 1a. kicked
- 2a. Various answers, for example: The bread was sold by the baker.
- 3a. Tia is not correct because she has not used 'were' before the past tense verb. The correct sentence is: The keys were lost by the girl.

Answers – Developing Using the Passive Verb

Varied Fluency

- 1b. True
- 2b. Sarah made the cake.
- 3b. The rabbit was trapped by the fox.
- 4b. The picture was drawn by Kate.

Application and Reasoning

- 1b. read
- 2b. Various answers, for example: The money was found by Tom.
- 3b. Seth is not correct because he has only swapped the position of the subject and the object in the sentence. He has not changed to the passive verb.

Answers – Expected Using the Passive Verb

Varied Fluency

1a. True

2a. The lion chased the antelope in the jungle.

3a. The flowers in the garden were watered by Nina.

4a. The delicious chocolate cake was eaten.

Application and Reasoning

1a. written

2a. Various answers, for example: The huge parcel was taken in the van by the postman.

3a. Katie is not correct because she has only swapped the position of the subject and the object in the sentence. She has not changed to the passive verb. The correct sentence is: The rabbit was hunted by the fox in the woods.

Answers – Expected Using the Passive Verb

Varied Fluency

1b. True

2b. The postman delivered the letter yesterday morning.

3b. The tall, red gate was opened slowly by Abdul.

4b. The car key was found under a rock.

Application and Reasoning

1b. eaten

2b. Various answers, for example: The money in the bank was stolen by the notorious thief.

3b. Greg is not correct because he has not used 'were' before the past tense verb. The correct sentence is: The trainers were left in the hallway by Lucy.

Answers – Greater Depth **Using the Passive Verb**

Varied Fluency

1a. False, the correct sentence is: The stained glass window was smashed this morning because the tennis ball was thrown too hard.

2a. The man fed the horse before he rode it through the enormous, grassy fields.

3a. The warm, fluffy coat was put on by Harry before the brown, wooden door was opened.

4a. The coffee was put in the cup and the hot water was poured in.

Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: The new board game was played and the points were counted.

2a. Various answers, for example: The football match was planned and lots of goals were scored.

3a. Bella is not correct because she has only turned the first part of the sentence into the passive form. The correct sentence is: The white envelope was sealed then the postage stamp was stuck on.

Answers – Greater Depth **Using the Passive Verb**

Varied Fluency

1b. False, the correct sentence is: The cheese sandwiches were finished before the cakes and biscuits were brought out of the kitchen.

2b. Jamie washed the dirty dishes after he ate the delicious roast dinner.

3b. The beautiful song lyrics were written by Grace before the dramatic music was composed.

4b. Flowers were picked from the soil then new seeds were planted.

Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: The eggs were fried then the butter was spread on the toast.

2b. Various answers, for example: The rules were explained and the new game was started.

3b. Alex is not correct because he has only turned the second part of the sentence into the passive form. The correct sentence is: The kitchen floor was mopped then the colourful tiles were wiped.

World Travel – Oral Teacher Questions – Answers

1. **What does the image represent? (P5/2d)** The world. It shows landmarks from different countries. It gives an impression that the world is small.
2. **What do the landmarks represent? (P5/2d)** Different countries of the world.
3. **If the image were used as an advert, what might it be advertising? (P5/2d)** Travel agents, airports, ports, accept other suitable answers.
4. **The image has a key message in it. Explain what you think this message is. (T4)** That the world is small and interconnected.
5. **Use three adjectives to describe the image. (C4)** Various answers.
6. **Why do you think different modes of transport are shown in the image? (P2/2e)** To show the ways in which you can visit the landmarks.
7. **The image represents different countries around the world. What else could it represent? (L6/2f)** Different languages, different cultures or places to visit on holiday.
8. **What key landmarks are in the image? (C6/2b)** Eiffel Tower, St Basil's Cathedral, Stonehenge, Big Ben, The London Eye, The Colosseum, CN Tower, Statue of Liberty, Porte d'Aix, The Golden Buddha, Himeji Castle, Neuschwanstein Castle.
9. **Are there any key landmarks that you think should be included in the image? Why? (R2)** Accept other famous landmarks, such as Taj Mahal, Pyramids of Giza, Tower of Pisa, Christ the Redeemer.
10. **The weather in the image is varied. Why do you think this is? Explain your reasoning. (P5/2d)** To reflect the different weather across the world at any one time.
11. **What feelings might the picture make you feel? Give three examples. (L5/2g)** Personal response. Students may use words like excited, hopeful, keen, adventurous.
12. **The image has many famous landmarks in it. Where else might you have seen images of these landmarks? (C8/2h)** Media; social media, newspapers, TV programmes. Encyclopaedias, posters, books, films, may have seen them in person.

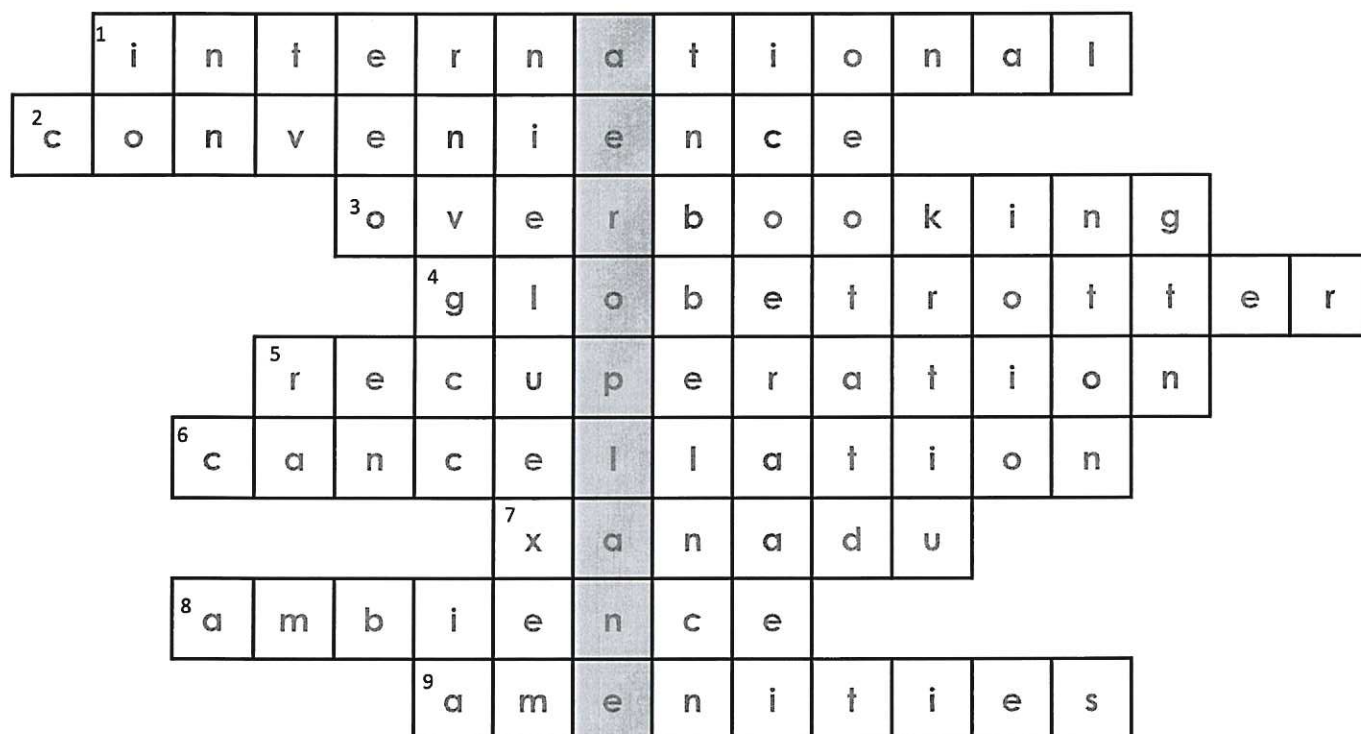
World Travel – Vocab 1

Write the definitions for each of these words.

accommodation	a room, group of rooms or building in which someone can stay
ambiance	the character or atmosphere of a place
amenities	a desirable or useful feature of a place, e.g. a hospital nearby
availability	freedom to do something, otherwise unoccupied
cancellation	the action of cancelling something
convenience	something that contributes to an easy way of life
globetrotter	a person who travels widely and often
international	including all nations across the world
overbooking	accept more reservations than there is space for, sometimes happens on flights
picturesque	visually attractive, often in a quaint way
recuperation	recovery of illness or exertion, often done on holiday
Xanadu	an idealized place of great beauty

World Travel – Vocab 2

Complete the crossword by finding the correct words for the sentences below. Then find the hidden word.



1	Usually he travelled locally but this time his travel was _____.
2	For her _____, there were bars, restaurants and even a hospital on the island.
3	The family were angry: they could not have a seat on the aeroplane due to an _____.
4	She thought of herself as a _____ as she loved exploring the world when backpacking.
5	They went on holiday for some relaxation and _____. They had both been working so hard lately.
6	Mark was lucky; he managed to get a last-minute flight due to a _____.
7	The architect was adamant he wanted to build a _____ for all to enjoy.
8	The _____ of the place was serene and peaceful, perfect for their honeymoon.
9	The _____ here were scarce; after all, they were camping in the jungle!

The hidden word is aeroplane.

World Travel – SPAG

Which sentence is punctuated correctly? Tick one.

Once at the hotel Maria decided, to take an excursion, to see the elephant sanctuary only two days later.

☐

Once at the hotel, Maria decided to take an excursion to see the elephant sanctuary only two days later.

☒

Once at, the hotel Maria decided to take an excursion to see the elephant, sanctuary only two days later.

☐

Once at the hotel Maria decided to take an excursion to see the elephant sanctuary only two days later.

☐

Rewrite the sentence below using a subordinate clause.

She travelled up the Eiffel Tower.

She travelled up the Eiffel Tower, which took longer than she thought.

Rewrite the sentence below in the passive voice.

Many people like travelling.

Travelling is what many people like to do.

Complete each sentence below with either 'is' or 'are'.

They enjoying their holiday this year.

This swimming costume new for my trip to Bali.

These gloves needed for the ski slopes.

The people on the aeroplane relieved to be travelling now after a delay in taking-off.