

Mercury and the Woodcutter

Name: Date:



Read this retelling of part of the story.

Underline the incorrect words in the sentences that have changed the meaning of the story. Write words that keep the story meaning above the incorrect words. One has been done for you.

day

One night, a woodcutter set off to work in the woods. He thought about how unlucky he was. Unlucky for him, he had a very bad axe. His mother had given it to him. It had an ugly wooden handle and a weak, blunt head. The woodcutter ran deep into the woods. He found a tree near a river and thought the tree would be bad for firewood. Before he chopped down the tree, he decided to rest by the riverbank. The woodcutter's axe slipped into the river. Mercury, the river god, found a golden and a silver axe but Mercury said that they were not his axes. When he came up for the first time, Mercury had the woodcutter's axe. "Thank you! Thank you!" said the woodcutter. "You have been very dishonest. Because of your dishonesty, I am going to give you the golden and silver axes as well," said Mercury. The woodcutter smiled. "This is terrible. Thank you!" he said.

Mercury and the Woodcutter

Name: Date:



▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-en -y -ed -ing -ful

1. All he needed to do his job was his strength and a good axe. (need)
2. The woodcutter thought how _____ he was. (luck)
3. The axe had a beautiful _____ handle. (wood)
4. He _____ to the ground and put his head in his hands. (drop)
5. Moments later, he appeared, holding a _____ axe in his hand. (gold)
6. "This is _____. Thank you!" he said. (wonder)
7. Mercury appeared and heard the _____. (sob)
8. "There is nothing I hate more than _____." (dishonest)
9. His friend sat down and _____ to cry. (pretend)
10. Worst of all, he was _____ to have to tell everyone how he lost it. (go)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ed -ing -s -er -en

1. appear _____
2. slip _____
3. sharp _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Mercury and the Woodcutter

Name: Date:



 Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. more Find two words on page 4 that have the same middle sound. thought for
2. friend Find three words on page 4 that have the same middle sound. _____
3. look Find four words on page 6 that have the same middle sound. _____
4. could Find three words on page 13 that have the same middle sound. _____
5. her Find one word on page 15 that has the same final sound. _____
6. head Find two words on page 19 that have the same middle sound. _____
7. third Find one word on page 20 that has the same middle sound. _____
8. saw Find one word on page 22 that has the same final sound. _____

New Tricks

Name: Date:



Read this retelling of part of the story.

Underline the incorrect words in the sentences that have changed the meaning of the story. Write words that keep the story meaning above the incorrect words. One has been done for you.

terrible

Max was wonderful at remembering things. He could always remember where he put things. The Terrible Natalie was Mick's old assistant. Unlucky for him, the Terrible Natalie forgot everything. Mick was going to perform at a comedy show. He was going to do his unusual magic comedy numbers and then he was going to do two old tricks. Mick's last new trick was to put the Terrible Natalie in a box, saw it in half and then put it back together. Mick's first trick was to make himself appear. The day of the show came. Mick was happy. "I'm always going to remember everything," he said. Natalie rolled her eyes. "Come on, you'll be terrible." Mick started sawing but he was so happy he started cutting in the right place. The audience cried. Now he couldn't forget anything!

Fast Forward – Level 16

New Tricks

Name: Date:



▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ful -ing -ed -ly

1. Natalie rolled her eyes. (roll)
2. Mick was terrible at _____ things. (remember)
3. The _____ Natalie was Mick's assistant. (wonder)
4. _____ he started sawing. (final)
5. Mick started _____ in the wrong place. (cut)
6. "Be _____!" yelled Natalie. "You'll saw off my feet." (care)
7. Natalie _____ the lid down and started to saw. (slam)
8. The audience _____ as she cried out, "Ta da!" (cheer)
9. Then everyone _____ started to laugh. (real)
10. He _____ his hand out beside his head and waved. (pop)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ful -ing -ed -er -s

1. help _____
2. perform _____
3. laugh _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

New Tricks

Name: Date:



Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. got Find one word on page 6 that has the same middle sound. what what
2. shop Find two words on page 8 that have the same sound. _____
3. she Find two words on page 9 that have the same beginning sound. _____
4. call Find two words on page 9 that have the same sound. _____
5. saw Find three words on page 16 that have the same sound. _____
6. start Find two words on page 18 that have the same middle sound. _____
7. not Find two words on page 18 that have the same middle sound. _____
8. after Find one word on page 23 that has the same beginning sound. _____
9. what Find two words on page 24 that have the same middle sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

New Tricks

ACTIVITY SHEET

Name: Date:



Write adjectives and adverbs to complete these sentences. Choose from the words in the box or use your own ideas.

quickly	excited	loudly	forgetful	always	quietly
very	scared	embarrassed	happy	helpful	magic

- Mick was _____ because he couldn't remember where he put anything.
adjective
- The Wonderful Natalie was _____ because she _____ helped him by remembering things that he forgot.
adjective
adverb
- He was going to do two new _____ tricks.
adjective
- Mick felt nervous and _____ on the day of the show.
adjective
- "Come on!" someone yelled out, _____.
adverb
- Mick bent over the box and whispered _____, "Natalie, I don't know where I left the saw."
adverb
- The top of the box flew open again and Natalie _____ jumped out.
adverb
- The _____ audience laughed even louder.
adjective
- Mick was feeling really _____ until he saw the shoes.
adjective
- The Wonderful Natalie felt _____ !
adverb adjective

Fast Forward – Level 16

Scary Movie

Name: Date:



Read this retelling of part of the story.

Underline the incorrect words in the sentences that have changed the meaning of the story. Write words that keep the story meaning above the incorrect words.

"Thanks for baby-sitting today," said Mrs Smith. "We're so ungrateful. We haven't been out for dinner in a short time."

Mr Smith smiled. "There's some pizza on the bench and a movie for you to watch." Mr and Mrs Smith took off their coats and got ready to stay. "Don't worry about Gary," Mr Smith cried. "He looks a little scary, but he would hurt a fly."

Simone looked outside the cage. "I don't know what Mr Smith was talking about," Simone said. Rebecca put on the DVD. "I hope it is scary," said Simone. "I love scary movies ..." They sat down on the couch and waited for the movie to finish.

Rebecca reached for the remote control to turn the sound down. Suddenly she saw two short, hairy legs curling up over the couch. "Argh!" she laughed and jumped forwards.

Fast Forward – Level 16

Scary Movie

Name: Date:



 Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -ed -ly -r

1. Mr Smith tapped the top of a glass case. (tap)
2. Suddenly, Rebecca saw three long, hairy legs _____ up over the couch. (curl)
3. A huge spider was _____ over the back of the couch. (crawl)
4. "Argh!" she _____. (gasp)
5. Rebecca _____ the remote control. (drop)
6. The spider moved _____. (close)
7. Simone stopped _____ and tried to breathe slowly. (wiggle)
8. The two girls sat _____ while the movie kept playing. (silent)
9. "See how _____ Gary is?" he said. (friend)
10. Mr Smith _____ placed Gary back into his cage. (careful)

 Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ful -ing -ed -er -s

1. whisper _____
2. jump _____
3. care _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Scary Movie

Name: Date:



 Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. they Find two words on page 4 that have the same final sound. grateful baby-sitting
2. scary Find two words on page 5 that have the same final sound. _____
3. day Find one word on page 6 that has the same final sound. _____
4. all Find two words on page 7 that have the same beginning sound. _____
5. her Find two words on page 10 that have the same sound. _____
6. or Find two words on page 11 that have the same sound. _____
7. maybe Find two words on page 14 that have the same final sound. _____
8. play Find two words on page 16 that have the same sound. _____
9. curl Find two words on page 22 that have the same middle sound. _____

Wait and See

Name: Date:



Read this retelling of part of the story.

Underline the incorrect words in the sentences that have changed the meaning of the story. Write words that keep the story meaning above the incorrect words.

Adam and his sister Zak are twins. They look very different and people never get them mixed up. Sometimes, their friends can tell them apart. "I'm going to do something about this," said Zak. "What are you going to do?" asked Adam. "Wait and see ..." said Zak. Zak went to the hairdresser. "I'd like to keep my hair colour," said Zak. He helped Zak pick a colour. Then he put dye on his hair. It took a short time to set. When he walked out of the hairdresser, his hair was blond instead of red. Zak couldn't wait for people to see how similar he looked. Back home, the last person he saw was Abby, his brother. She cried and cried. "What's so sad?" I asked. "You'll have to wait and see," said Abby. The next person he saw was Mum. Her mouth fell closed. "Why do you look so surprised?" I asked. "I don't look that similar do I?" Mum smiled. "Wait and see ..." she said.

Wait and See

Name: Date:



 Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -ed -s -y -ent -d

1. My brother Adam and I are twins. (twin)
2. We look very similar and people are always _____ us mixed up. (get)
3. "I'm _____ to do something about this," I said to Adam. (go)
4. I couldn't wait for people to see how _____ I looked. (differ)
5. "What's so _____?" I asked. (fun)
6. Dad was home from work and I _____ him in the hallway. (pass)
7. I _____ what Adam would think when he saw me. (wonder)
8. "Great _____ think alike," said Dad. (mind)
9. "Hey, no _____," said Dad. (argue)

 Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -ed -d -s -er

1. wait _____
2. surprise _____
3. decide _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Wait and See

Name: Date:



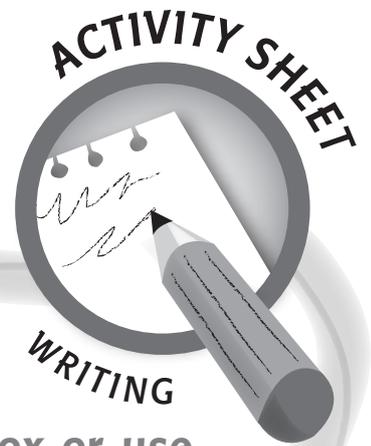
Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. us Find two words on page 4 that have the same beginning sound. brother up
2. get Find two words on page 5 that have the same middle sound. _____
3. by Find one word on page 7 that has the same final sound. _____
4. bed Find three words on page 8 that have the same middle sound. _____
5. my Find three words on page 10 that have the same final sound. _____
6. got Find two words on page 11 that have the same middle sound. _____
7. mum Find two words on page 12 that have the same middle sound. _____
8. yes Find three words on page 17 that have the same middle sound. _____
9. what Find four words on page 20 that have the same middle sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Wait and See

Name: Date:



Write adjectives and adverbs to complete the sentences. Choose from the words in the box or use your own ideas.

best	red	same	excited	new	blond
angry	spiky	short	slowly	different	great

1. Adam and Zak are twins. They both have _____, blond hair.
adjective
2. Sometimes their _____ friends can't tell them apart.
adjective
3. Zak wanted to make himself look _____ so he decided to change the colour of his hair.
adjective
4. At the hairdressers, he picked a _____ colour for his hair.
adjective
5. The hairdresser dyed Zak's hair _____.
adjective
6. The dye set _____.
adverb
7. Zak was _____ about his new hair.
adjective
8. He hoped Adam would think his hair looked _____.
adjective
9. Zak and Adam stared at each other because they had dyed their hair the _____ colour.
adjective
10. Zak thought Adam would be _____ with him.
adjective
11. "I have a _____ idea," said Abby.
adjective
12. Now, Adam has _____ hair and Zak has red, _____ hair.
adjective adjective

Fast Forward – Level 16

Acting the Part

Name: Date:



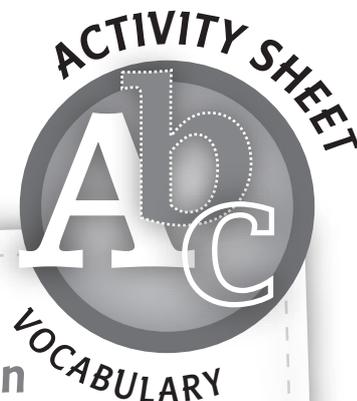
Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

Many people love _____. Some people are lucky to do it as a _____ like the actors we see on TV, in the _____ or at the theatre. Actors can tell _____ and get ideas across to their _____ that they wouldn't normally be able to do. Actors also _____ with their audience in different ways when they act. Most actors work in a _____ when they act. They also have to work closely with many people behind the _____. Actors must work well with their director, producer, cinematographer and even their _____ artist. The first actors were _____ who sang and danced in a group. The first theatre acting that was like today's acting was performed in ancient _____. The Greeks were the first people to make real _____ with sets for the performers. The performers also wore _____ and masks.

Fast Forward – Level 16

Acting the Part

Name: Date:



▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -ies -or -tic -ers -ness -ly

1. Many people love acting. (act)
2. Actors can tell _____ and get ideas across to the audience. (story)
3. They make their audience feel different things like fear or _____. (sad)
4. Often, actors have to work _____ with other actors. (close)
5. Actors must work well with their _____. (direct)
6. People have been acting since the _____ of time. (begin)
7. The first actors were _____ who sang and danced in a group. (perform)
8. Their job was to celebrate things that happened in their _____. (community)
9. The Greeks wrote funny and _____ plays. (drama)
10. Other actors are good at making people laugh, so they can perform in _____. (comedy)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -ed -d -s -r

1. produce _____
2. show _____
3. dance _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Acting the Part

Name: Date:



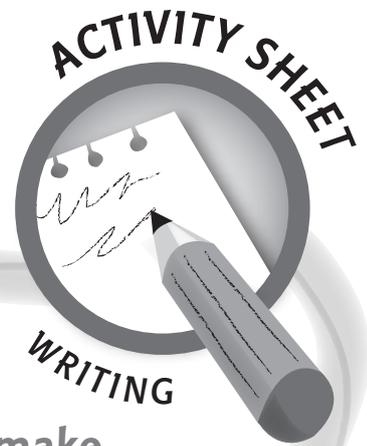
▶▶ Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. has Find two words on page 4 that have the same final sound. as movies
2. actors Find two words on page 5 that have the same middle sound. _____
3. see Find one word on page 12 that has the same beginning sound. _____
4. acting Find two words on page 13 that have the same beginning sound. _____
5. Greeks Find two words on page 16 that have the same middle sound. _____
6. theatre Find four words on page 18 that have the same beginning sound. _____
7. seat Find two words on page 19 that have the same beginning sound. _____
8. scary Find one word on page 20 that has the same beginning sound. _____
9. kinds Find two words on page 21 that have the same final sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Acting the Part

Name: Date:



Join each sentence beginning on the left to the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Their job was to celebrate important things | so they can perform in comedies. |
| 2. Actors can tell stories and get ideas across to their audience | that happened in their communities. |
| 3. The Greeks wrote funny and dramatic plays | that help them become great actors. |
| 4. Actors began to play parts | that they wouldn't normally be able to do. |
| 5. Most actors have other skills | that are like the plays we know today. |
| 6. Some actors can sing and dance, | that showed on stage the drama of everyday life. |
| 7. Other actors are good at making people laugh | so they can perform in musicals. |



Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. audience _____
2. comedy _____
3. musical _____

Dams

Name: Date:



Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

A _____ is a structure built across a river or other body of water. Dams are built to retain water in a _____ or to hold water back. Over time, dams need repairing or replacing because _____ can form. These cracks happen when the _____ is very hot or very cold. _____ can also make huge cracks in dams. There are _____ types of dams. An _____ dam is curved. The arch helps hold back the _____. Arched dams are made of concrete. Arched dams are thin and don't use much _____. Buttress dams can be curved or _____. They have supports on one side to help make the dam strong. These _____ are called buttresses. Embankment dams are huge dams made of _____ and rock. They have a special waterproof layer that stops _____ from getting into the structure. Gravity dams are huge. They can be made from earth and rock or concrete. Lots of concrete is needed to build a _____ dam.

Dams

Name: Date:



▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -d -es -er -y

1. This stops the water from pushing the dam over. (push)
2. The size and shape of a dam has a lot to do with what it's going to be _____ for. (use)
3. Over time, dams need repairing or _____ because cracks can form. (replace)
4. An arch dam is _____. (curve)
5. They are built in _____ areas and are made of concrete. (rock)
6. Water _____ against the dam wall. (push)
7. By building an arch dam, the water _____ all around the arch. (go)
8. These supports are called _____. (buttress)
9. Within the embankment dam there is a special waterproof _____. (lay)
10. This stops water from _____ into the structure. (get)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -es -ed -er -s

1. push _____
2. repair _____
3. form _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Dams

Name: Date:



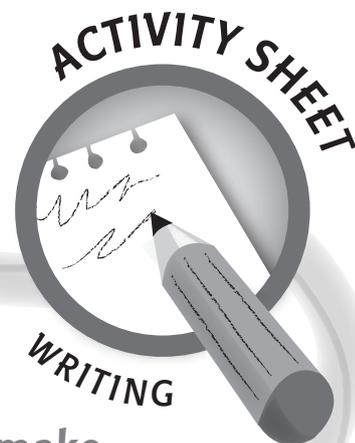
Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. was Find two words on page 4 that have the same sound. dams reservoir
2. size Find one word on page 4 that has the same beginning sound. _____
3. for Find two words on page 5 that have the same sound. _____
4. they Find two words on page 6 that have the same sound. _____
5. has Find two words on page 8 that have the same final sound. _____
6. so Find four words on page 13 that have the same beginning sound. _____
7. day Find one word on page 14 that has the same sound. _____
8. saw Find one word on page 15 that has the same final sound. _____
9. as Find three words on page 22 that have the same final sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Dams

Name: Date:



 Join each sentence beginning on the left to the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Over time, dams need repairing or replacing | so they are expensive to build. |
| 2. These cracks happen | because cracks can form. |
| 3. By building an arch dam, | the buttresses push back against the dam on the other side. |
| 4. Buttress dams have supports on one side | that hold back the water by their own weight. |
| 5. When the water pushes against the dam, | when the weather is very hot or very cold. |
| 6. Within the embankment dam there is a special waterproof layer | to help make the dam strong. |
| 7. Gravity dams are huge and heavy dams | that stops water from getting into the structure. |
| 8. Lots of concrete is needed to make a gravity dam | the push of the water goes all around the arch. |

 Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. expensive _____
2. supports _____
3. waterproof _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Simple Machines

Name: Date:



Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

A _____ is a tool that makes work easier to do. When people use machines, they don't have to _____, _____, lift or carry objects as far or as high as they would without machines. A _____ machine is a machine with no, or few, moving parts. Simple machines can be easy to use, but they still do a lot of work. A _____ is a simple machine. It has an arm that moves about a point called a _____. When _____ is _____ to one end of the lever, the other end goes up or down. A _____ is a flat surface. An _____ plane is an even sloping surface that joins a lower level to a higher level. A _____ is an inclined plane. An _____ head is a _____ that can be used to cut through wood. A _____ is another wedge that cuts through wood. It is usually hit carefully with a hammer to remove one small piece of wood at a time. A _____ and _____ is made up of a larger wheel, or wheels, attached to a _____ wheel, or _____, called an axle.

Simple Machines



Name: Date:

▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -d -s -ly

1. A machine is a tool that makes work easier to do. (make)
2. Simple machines with _____ parts are: the wheel and axe and the pulley. (move)
3. A lever is a simple machine that can be _____ to lift objects. (use).
4. A lever has an arm that _____ about a point called a fulcrum. (move)
5. A hammer can be used as a lever for _____ a nail from a piece of wood. (remove)
6. The best way is to use a lever for _____ the bricks. (lift)
7. A ramp is an _____ plane. (incline)
8. A wedge is made of two inclined _____. (plane)
9. A chisel is hit _____ with a hammer to remove one small piece of wood at a time. (careful)
10. Screws are _____ used to hold objects in place, or to hold two objects together. (usual)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list below to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -ies -ied -er -s -ed -d -r -ful

1. apply _____
2. use _____
3. lift _____

Simple Machines



Name: Date:

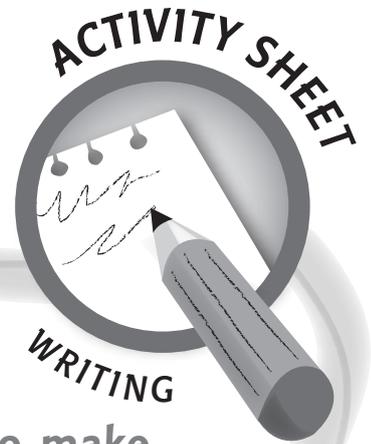
▶▶ Read the first word. Listen to the sounds made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. push Find one word on page 5 that has the same middle sound. pull
2. ten Find two words on page 10 that have the same sound. _____
3. way Find one word on page 11 that has the same middle sound. _____
4. set Find two words on page 14 that have the same sound. _____
5. carefully Find one word on page 15 that has the same final sound. _____
6. is Find two words on page 15 that have the same sound. _____
7. to Find two words on page 19 that have the same final sound. _____
8. turned Find two words on page 21 that have the same middle sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Simple Machines

Name: Date:



 Join each sentence beginning on the left with the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A lever has an arm | that joins a lower level to a higher level. |
| 2. When effort is applied to one end of a lever, | because it is easier to walk up a ramp. |
| 3. An inclined plane is an even sloping surface | that cuts through wood. |
| 4. People often use ramps instead of steps | the other part also turns, making work easier. |
| 5. A chisel is another wedge | that moves about a point called a fulcrum. |
| 6. When either the wheel or axle is turned, | the rope or chain moves and the heavy object is lifted or lowered. |
| 7. As the wheel on the pulley turns, | the other end goes up or down. |

 Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. lever _____
2. chisel _____
3. machine _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

The Changing Map

Name: Date:



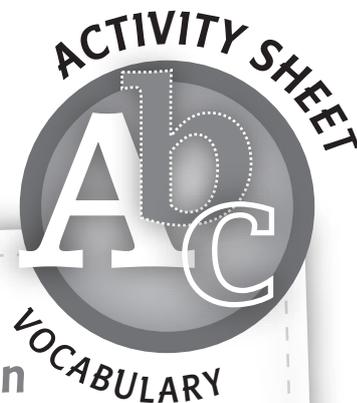
Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

There are seven _____ on Earth. There have not always been seven continents. Over millions of _____, the Earth has changed a lot. _____ masses have split and moved because they are not fixed in one place. They sit on slabs of _____ called tectonic plates. Plates that have land _____ are called continental plates. Plates that have oceans are called _____ plates. Sometimes, tectonic plates hit each other or split apart. This causes _____ or forms mountain ranges. Over 200 _____ years ago there was only one giant continent on Earth, called Pangaea. By about 150 million years ago, _____ had split into two large continents, which are now called Gondwanaland and Laurasia. About 100 million years ago, _____ and _____ had split into seven smaller continents. About 50 million years ago, the _____ continents had moved to where they are today. If you look at a map of the _____ today, you can see how many of the _____ fitted together.

Fast Forward – Level 16

The Changing Map

Name: Date:



 Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -d -ed -al -ic -ment -er

1. Over millions of years, the Earth has changed a lot. (change)
2. That's how the continents today were _____ . (form)
3. The plates that have oceans are called _____ plates. (ocean)
4. The plates that have land masses are called _____ plates. (continent)
5. Most of the time, _____ of the tectonic plates is very small and can't be felt. (move)
6. This is a map _____ how the Earth looked more than 200 million years ago. (show).
7. Gondwanaland and Laurasia had split into seven _____ continents. (small)
8. The seven continents kept _____. (move)
9. If you look at a map of the Earth today, you can see how many of the continents _____ together. (fit)
10. It's like _____ together a jigsaw puzzle. (put)

 Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -ed -d -s -er

1. change _____
2. call _____
3. form _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

The Changing Map

Name: Date:



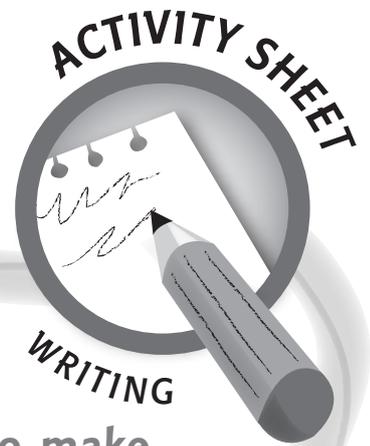
Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. day Find three words on page 5 that have the same sound. today changed always
2. today Find three words on page 6 that have the same sound. _____
3. saw Find two words on page 9 that have the same sound. _____
4. page Find two words on page 11 that have the same sound. _____
5. who Find two words on page 13 that have the same sound. _____
6. or Find one word on page 15 that has the same sound. _____
7. way Find three words on page 22 that have the same final sound. _____
8. do Find one word on page 22 that has the same sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

The Changing Map

Name: Date:



 Join each sentence beginning on the left with the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Over millions of years, the Earth has changed a lot because | which helped scientists understand how the Earth has changed. |
| 2. The land masses on Earth have moved because | the land that made Pangaea wasn't one solid mass. |
| 3. When plates hit each other or split apart, | they kept moving away from each other and moved to where they are today. |
| 4. Pangaea started to split apart because | land masses have split and moved. |
| 5. When the small areas of Pangaea split apart, | they moved very slowly through the water and formed two large continents. |
| 6. Fossils were found in India | they are not fixed in one place. |
| 7. After Gondwanaland and Laurasia split into seven smaller land masses, | mountain ranges are formed. |

 Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. continent _____
2. Pangaea _____
3. plates _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Unusual Hobbies

Name: Date:



Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

Hobbies are fun things that _____ like to do in their spare time. There are many _____ of special interest hobbies that bring together groups of like-minded people. Twister chasers are interested in _____ and looking at tornadoes. Some states in the middle of _____ are hit by a lot of tornadoes. This is where _____ chasers go to follow tornadoes. Many twister chasers study the _____ and storms. They carry special _____ to help them work out when thunderstorms will come up and how strong they will be. UFO watchers go to places around the _____ called UFO hot spots to look for UFOs. They take _____ equipment with them. One of the most important things for UFO watchers is to find _____ that there are really UFOs out there. A trainspotter likes looking at and collecting things about _____ and railways. Some _____ collect the numbers on railway engines and cars. Trainspotters go to _____ lines to see different kinds of trains and to meet other trainspotters. Many trainspotters also use _____ to tell other trainspotters about sightings they have made.

Fast Forward – Level 16

Unusual Hobbies

Name: Date:



 Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-ing -ers -ed -ies -es -er

1. A hobby can be anything from playing a game to having a special interest in some area. (play)
2. _____ are fun things that people like to do in their spare time. (hobby)
3. A tornado starts as a thunderstorm but not all thunderstorms become _____. (tornado)
4. Twister _____ sometimes travel in groups. (chase)
5. Some people love twister _____ so much that they run tours that take other people out looking for twisters. (chase)
6. UFO _____ is an unusual hobby. (watch)
7. A lot of people are _____ in UFOs and life in space. (interest)
8. UFO _____ like to spend time in UFO hot spots to get a chance to see UFOs. (watch)
9. A trainspotter likes looking at and _____ things about trains. (collect)
10. Some trainspotters use a tape _____ instead of a notebook. (record)

 Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -s -ed -er

1. look _____
2. play _____
3. make _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Unusual Hobbies

Name: Date:



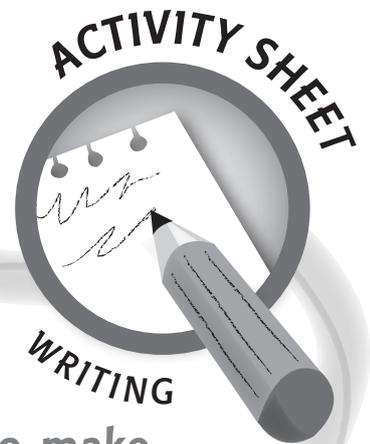
Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. there Find three words on page 4 that have the same sound. spare area ananything
2. where Find one word on page 5 that has the same final sound. _____
3. chance Find two words on page 5 that have the same sound. _____
4. shop Find three words on page 5 that have the same sound. _____
5. show Find three words on page 7 that have the same sound. _____
6. change Find two words on page 15 that have the same beginning sound. _____
7. special Find one word on page 18 that has the same middle sound. _____
8. go Find three words on page 22 that have the same sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Unusual Hobbies

Name: Date:



 Join each sentence beginning on the left with the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hobbies are fun things | but not all thunderstorms become tornadoes. |
| 2. There are many kinds of special interest hobbies, | when they go looking for UFOs. |
| 3. A tornado starts as a thunderstorm, | that people like to do in their spare time. |
| 4. Some people love twister chasing so much | where they know they will see many different kinds of trains. |
| 5. Other people go out looking for UFOs in places around the world | that they run tours that take other people out looking for twisters. |
| 6. UFO watchers take camera equipment with them | which can bring together groups of like-minded people. |
| 7. Trainspotters go to railway lines | that are known as UFO 'hot spots'. |

 Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. thunderstorm _____
2. trainspotter _____
3. UFO _____

Wheels

Name: Date:



▶▶ Complete this retelling of the text using technical words that you recall from your reading.

It is believed that the _____ was invented in Mesopotamia in about 3500 BC. Early wheels were made of _____. In about 3200 BC, the wheel was first used for transport. The _____ came up with a new wheel in 2000 BC. It had spokes, so it was lighter. They could travel _____ using these wheels. The Romans used these wheels on their _____. In the nineteenth century, people started putting metal _____ on wheels. In 1888, metal tyres were replaced with _____ tyres filled with _____. Paddle steamers, unicycles and Ferris Wheels have _____ wheel. A one-wheeled bike is called a _____. Bicycles have two _____. The _____ was named after two coins – a big one (the penny) and a small one (the _____). _____ are bikes that have three wheels. Cars have four wheels. Formula One cars have _____ in the tyres to help keep the car's speed under control. Trains have lots of wheels that are made from _____. The steel tyres keep their shape and do not wear out like _____ tyres.

Fast Forward – Level 16

Wheels

Name: Date:



▶▶ Add a suffix from the list to the word in brackets so that the word makes sense in the sentence. Check if you need to change the base word before you add the suffix. One has been done for you.

-d -ed -er -r -ies -ing

1. Early wheels were used to turn potters' wheels. (use)
2. It is _____ that the wheel was invented in Mesopotamia. (believe)
3. The Egyptians came up with a new wheel that was _____. (light)
4. People started putting metal tyres on wheels to make them last _____. (long)
5. In 1888, metal tyres were _____ with tyres filled with air. (replace)
6. The first Ferris Wheel was 26 _____ high. (storey)
7. Bicycles for _____ on roads have thin tyres. (ride)
8. Car wheels are _____ by tyres. (protect)
9. The back wheels of a Formula One car are _____ than the front wheels. (wide)
10. Monster trucks are _____ to crush big things like cars. (use)

▶▶ Choose suffixes from the list to add to each word to make word families.

-ing -r -s -ed -er

1. use _____
2. fill _____
3. steam _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Wheels

Name: Date:



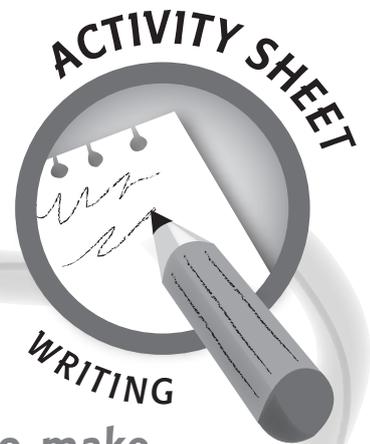
Read the first word. Listen to the sound made by the underlined letters. Find words in the book with the same sound. Remember, different letters can make the same sound. Underline the letters that make the sound. One has been done for you.

1. the Find two words on page 4 that have the same middle sound. believed wheel
2. my Find one word on page 5 that has the same beginning sound. _____
3. cent Find one word on page 7 that has the same beginning sound. _____
4. car Find two words on page 7 that have the same sound. _____
5. place Find two words on page 8 that have the same middle sound. _____
6. wheel Find two words on page 9 that have the same middle sound. _____
7. light Find two words on page 9 that have the same middle sound. _____
8. past Find two words on page 11 that have the same middle sound. _____
9. believe Find two words on page 14 that have the same sound. _____

Fast Forward – Level 16

Wheels

Name: Date:



 Join each sentence beginning on the left with the correct sentence ending on the right to make sentences of cause (action) and effect (result).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Egyptians' new wheel had spokes, | so they could travel quickly from one place to another. |
| 2. The Romans also made roads | so their wheels are huge. |
| 3. The wheel didn't change a lot | to make them last longer. |
| 4. At that time, people started putting metal tyres on wheels | that push it along in the water as the wheel turns. |
| 5. The paddle steamer has paddles on a big wheel | until the nineteenth century. |
| 6. The first bicycle had no pedals, | because the three wheels help the rider to balance. |
| 7. Each kind of bicycle has different tyres, | so the rider pushed it along with his or her feet. |
| 8. Tricycles are easier to ride than bicycles | depending on what the bicycle is used for. |
| 9. Monster trucks are used to crush big things like cars, | so it was lighter. |

 Write a glossary definition for these key words.

1. Mesopotamia _____
2. cycle rickshaw _____
3. chariot _____