Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-67638-1 – Cambridge Primary English Stage 6 Sally Burt and Debbie Ridgard Excerpt More information

Different voices – different times

1 What is a prologue?

Language focus

Many suffixes and prefixes have Latin or Greek origins. Knowing what each one means can help you decode other words that use the same prefix or word root.



Pro has more than one meaning when used as a prefix:

1 for (substitute); 2 for (in favour of); 3 going or putting forward; 4 coming before.

1	Use the context in each sentence to decide which meaning of the prefix is
	used. Write the corresponding number next to each sentence.

a The school is promoting healthy eating this week.	
--	--

b	We debated the pros	and cons	of uniform in	last week's assembly.
	-			,

\mathbf{C}	The doctor carried	out a life-savina I	procedure or	the baby
$\overline{}$		oar a mo baving	piocodaio oi	inio baby.

				1 1111	
е	Pronouns	stand in	tor nouns to	prevent repetition	_

2 Choose three words from the box and write a sentence for each to demonstrate that you understand the meaning.

profession prodigy project prolific pronunciation proficient prospect

b
Anti (also ant) meaning against or <i>opposite</i> can be an <i>antonym</i> for pro . Choose the correct word from the box to match each definition. Only use a dictionary to check your answers at the end.
antisocial antifreeze antibody anti-climax Antarctic antidote antibiotic antiseptic anticlockwise antithesis Don't confuse anti with ante – ante means before: antechamber, antecedent.
1 A substance produced in your blood to fight disease:
2 The very cold area around the South Pole:
3 Harmful to society; avoiding spending time with other people:
4 A disappointing experience, less exciting than expected:
5 A medicine that prevents harmful bacteria in the body:
6 A liquid added to water to lower its freezing temperature:
7 The exact opposite; a contrast between two things:
8 A chemical used to prevent infection in an injury:
9 A chemical to limit the effects of poison:
10 In the opposite direction to the movement of the hands of a clock:

G

Choose the correct prefix from the box to complete each word.

Then use a dictionary to write the meaning of the prefix next to each completed word.

peri infra octa syn hyper post pre ex over sub

Example	: <u>ultra violet <u>extremely</u></u>	_		
1	_ cast	6	. active	
2	_ structure	7	pare	
3	_ meter	8	. clude	
4	_ pone	9	. merge	
5	_ aon	10	chronise	

2 Delve into detail



Use the etymological dictionary to answer the questions below.

Etymological dictionary entry

Phobia n. An irrational or extreme fear of something. First recorded use in English c.1786 possibly via French phobie. Originally the word was extracted from compound words using **phobia** as a suffix in Ancient Greek, stemming from the Greek word phobos (φόβος) meaning fear, panic fear or terror.

Language focus

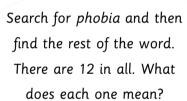
Many of the suffixes and prefixes we use came originally from ancient Greek or Latin words. Knowing what the root word means helps you unlock the meaning of other words containing the root word. Root words can appear as suffixes, prefixes or in the middle of words. Etymological dictionaries give the word's origin as well as its meaning.

1	What does phobia mean?
2	What word class is it?
	When was it first used in English?
	What is the origin of the word?

5 Use the word *phobia* in a sentence of your own.



Circle all the words in the wordsearch containing *phobia*. Use a dictionary to help you.



What's your phobia? _____

С	L	Α	U	S	T	R	0	Р	Н	0	В	-	Α	U
Z	Е	K	1	Т	G	F	Е	Œ	٦	В	٧	J	-	Х
K	М	R	Α	В	D	Н	Η	R	Α	G	S	Т	В	О
Т	Υ	I	В	ı	0	7	М	Α	Χ	М	J	Η	0	Α
М	J	О	J	Μ	В	Η	Μ	Р	0	L	F	Ø	Τ	R
I	В		В	L		0	Р	Ι	0	В		Α	Р	Ν
Α	В	L	U	Т	0	Р	Н	0	В		Α	U	0	0
K	Κ	Χ	G	0	U	R	Q	Р	М	0	F	Α	В	Р
L	Т	D	F	٧	D	٧	Z	Н	0	Н	G	S	R	Н
0	Α	ı	В	0	Н	Р	0	0	Z	R	Τ	Т	Е	0
F	R	I	G	0	Р	Н	0	В	I	Α	Е	Ι	٧	В
Α	Р	I	0	Р	Н	0	В	ı	Α	K	Н	D	R	I
F	Χ	W	K	Ν	J	S	Ν	Α	J	K	W	L		Α
Α		В	0	Н	Р	0	Τ	С	0	0	U	W	F	S
Q	С	٧	S	Χ	F	Z	Е	В	F	U	0	R	L	В

G		esearch three phobias using an etymological dictionary if possible. Find out e meaning of each and write its word origin. Follow the example below.
		comple: <u>sidero</u> phobia <u>fear of the stars</u> .
		ymology: <u>Greek sideros (iron; star group)</u> .
		phobia
	ļ	
		Etymology:
	2	phobia
		Etymology:
	3	phobia
		Etymology:
		nil is a word root meaning love in Ancient Greek. Choose the right word
	to	complete these sentences and underline the root in each:
	b	oibliophiles philosopher philanthropists philharmonic philately
	_	
	1	Aristotle is a famous Ancient Greek and scientist.
	2	is the collection and study of postage stamps.
	3	make charitable donations to promote
		human well-being.
	4	Many librarians are also
	5	The Vienna Orchestra is a world
		famous orchestra.

3 Focus on technique

Language focus

Nouns are naming words. There are four types of nouns: **common**, **proper**, **abstract** and **collective** nouns.



Identify different types of nouns.

1 Under each box write the correct type of noun for the words in italics.

The *Orange River* flows through *South Africa*.

The *river* flowed through woodlands and fields.

Happiness is the opposite of sorrow; both are emotions.

The *colony* of water voles lives near a *scattering* of herons.

- 2 What is special about the way proper nouns are written?
- 3 What type of noun is the underlined word in each sentence?
 - a Our address is 24 Main <u>Road</u>, Toorak, Sydney, Australia.
 - b The <u>road</u> is dangerous when it is wet.
- 4 Explain your answers for **a** and **b** in question 3.

5 Match each noun to its correct collective noun.

herons —	colony, huddle
flamingos	flamboyance
penguins	siege, sedge or scattering
hummingbirds	wedge, ballet, lamentation
starlings	charm, glittering, shimmer, tune, bouquet
vultures	rafter, gobble
turkeys	chattering, affliction, murmuration
swans	committee, venue, volt, wake

а	

	b	
--	---	--

Language focus

Abstract nouns are things you cannot see, hear, smell, taste or touch. They describe something that is known, learned, thought, understood or felt emotionally.

7 Circle the words in the box that are abstract nouns.

market power school curiosity trust rope liberty wind patriotism moonlight loyalty science sympathy optimism journey jubilation earth glee enthusiasm library destiny courage soccer street ability teacher anger holiday affection

8 Choose three abstract nouns that you are not so familiar with. Look them up in the dictionary and use each in a sentence to show that you understand them.

\Box			
9			

b _____

C _____

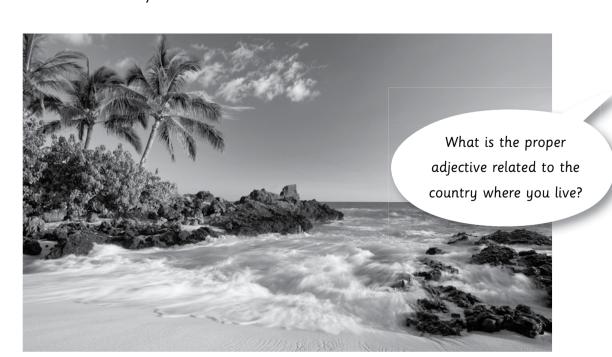


B Write down the proper adjective formed from each of these proper nouns.

Language focus

Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns, so they also take a capital letter: *Morocco* (n) - *Moroccan* (adj).

- a Hawaiian e China _____
- b Islam _____ f Mexico _____
- c Russia _____ g Hungary _____
- d Germany _____ h Slovak ____



4 Write a short prologue



Make predictions from a prologue.

Prologue

Long before we arrived, long before any of us arrived, a different people lived here. I feel Them here with me, watching, waiting, wary as the wind rustles through the trees and the river chatters over the lumpy pebbles.

We live close to a crossing; a shallow point in the river. It's not a road exactly but you can tell somehow that it was once a well-trodden path – the easiest way across the river. We use the bridge now, where the cars and trucks crash by never noticing *the old way*. But I spend my time here, in the woods, sitting on the bank or following *the way* deep into the hills.

Sometimes I find things, things that tell me about Them. Sometimes I wonder if They leave them for me to find. A tiny carving of an animal – hard to tell what sort now – but tiny and perfectly carved from bone, I think. A pile of stones in a ring fused by time and weather into the ground. Holes gouged out of rock in a pattern, as if for a game of sorts. A painting on the rocks, faded but there. Sometimes I know They are watching me, waiting for me to come and They walk with me as I venture further and further from where I know. One day, perhaps I will go too far but I trust they will always lead me home ...

1	Re	ad the prologue and answer the questions.
	а	What tense is the prologue mostly written in?
	b	Suggest a reason why this tense has been used.
	С	Why is the first sentence in a different tense?
	d	Scan the prologue to find another example of a different tense. Why is it used?

	е	Is the prologue in first or third person narrative?
	f	Explain how you know.
	g	Suggest why the author has written some words in italics.
	h	What is the effect of certain personal pronouns being given a capital letter?
	i	What is the purpose of the ellipsis () at the end of the prologue?
	j	Who do you think <i>They</i> are?
2	Wh	nat genre of book do you predict this is going to be? Why?
3		ake some predictions about the storyline. Use the questions in the box to lp you.
;	Who so n	ags to think about: at sort of person is the main character? Why might the narrator spend nuch time alone? Who could <i>They</i> be? Are the things the narrator finds es? To what? What does the last line foreshadow about the plot?
		· ·
_		