

# LEARNING SKILLS

## WORKBOOK D-2



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New York Times bestselling author

# JUDY BLUME

## Fudge-a-Mania



### *Pre-Reading Questions:*

1. Is there someone in school or your neighborhood whom you don't like? How would you feel if you had to spend three weeks with this person?
2. Does your family go somewhere special for vacation during the summers? What do you like about this?
3. Do you have a little brother or sister? Do you enjoy your sibling's company? Do you sometimes fight?

# Learning Vocabulary

1. **Philosophy** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a theory or attitude that acts as a guiding principle for behavior.

Synonym: principle; knowledge      Antonym:

Example sentence: Don't expect anything and you won't be disappointed, that's my philosophy.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Antique** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

having a high value because of age and quality

Synonym: aged; obsolete      Antonym: modern; recent

Example sentence: I bought an antique clock in the antique shop.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Quaint** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

attractively unusual or old-fashioned

Synonym: old-time      Antonym: common; usual

Example sentence: Buzzy Senior's house is so quaint.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Slicker** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a raincoat made of smooth material

Synonym: anorak; cloak

Antonym:

Example sentence: I put on my slicker when it started to drizzle.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Bawl** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

weep or cry noisily

Synonym: yell; bellow

Antonym: be silent

Example sentence: Babies bawl when they're hungry.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

6. **Canvas** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp, flax, or a similar yarn, used to make items such as sails and tents and as a surface for oil painting

Synonym: tarpaulin

Antonym:

Example sentence: Frank Fargo painted Baby Feet on a canvas.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

7. **Tiller** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a horizontal bar fitted to the head of a boat's rudder post and used for steering

Synonym: steering wheel

Antonym:

Example sentence: Mr. Hatcher was in-charge of the tiller when they went sailing.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

8. **Breeder** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a person who breeds animals or plants

Synonym: raiser

Antonym:

Example sentence: Fudge wants to be a bird breeder when he grows up.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

9. **Inning** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

In baseball, each division of a game during which both sides have a turn at batting

Synonym: round; turn

Antonym:

Example sentence: In his last test **innings** he needed 4 runs to have an average of 100.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

10. **Gravel** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a loose aggregation of small water-worn or pounded stones

Synonym: rocks

Antonym:

Example sentence: My father put new gravel in our backyard.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

11. **Horizon** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

the line where the sky seems to meet the earth

Synonym: skyline; extent

Antonym:

Example sentence: On the distant **horizon** the erupting volcano was barely visible to us.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

12. **Energetic** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

of, having, or showing energy; vigorous; forceful

Synonym: active; aggressive                      Antonym: idle; lazy

Example sentence: Fudge is such an energetic boy.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

13. **Shovel** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

to clean or dig out (a path, etc.) with a shovel

Synonym: hollow out; unearth                      Antonym: fill

Example sentence: **Shovel** the coal out of a railroad wagon into coal bags

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

14. **Confident** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

having strong belief or full assurance; sure

Synonym: bold; brave                      Antonym: doubtful; modest

Example sentence: I'm quietly **confident** that things will get better.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

15. **Babysit** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

look after a child or children while the parents are out

Synonym: guard; tend                      Antonym: disregard; neglect

Example sentence: *I babysit for my neighbor sometime.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

16. **Dizzy** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

having or involving a sensation of spinning around and losing one's balance

Synonym: confused; lightheaded      Antonym: clear

Example sentence: *Jonathan had begun to suffer dizzy spells.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

17. **Plan** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

an intention or decision about what one is going to do.

Synonym: aim; arrangement      Antonym:

Example sentence: *I have no plans to retire.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

18. **Practical** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

Concerned with actual use or practice

Synonym: realistic; useful      Antonym: impossible; impractical

Example sentence: Some want a more comfortable, **practical** bike for daily use.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

19. **Distant** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

far off or apart in space; not near at hand; remote or removed (often followed by from )

Synonym: far      Antonym: near

Example sentence: The town lay half a mile distant from the city.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



20. **Creative** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

relating to or involving the use of the imagination or original ideas to create something

Synonym: artistic; imaginative

Antonym: incompetent; inept

Example sentence:

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Exercise: Match each word in column A with its meaning or synonym in column B. Write the letter of the correct answer.**

- |               |       |                                     |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Canvas     | _____ | a. principle; belief                |
| 2. Inning     | _____ | b. ancient                          |
| 3. Breeder    | _____ | c. attractively old-fashioned       |
| 4. Dizzy      | _____ | d. a raincoat                       |
| 5. Distant    | _____ | e. to cry loudly                    |
| 6. Quaint     | _____ | f. painting cloth                   |
| 7. Plan       | _____ | g. steering wheel on a boat         |
| 8. Energetic  | _____ | h. animal or plant raiser           |
| 9. Philosophy | _____ | i. a turn at batting in baseball    |
| 10. Shovel    | _____ | j. crushed stones                   |
| 11. Practical | _____ | k. the line where land and sky meet |
| 12. Antique   | _____ | l. lively; active                   |
| 13. Gravel    | _____ | m. to dig with a trowel             |
| 14. Slicker   | _____ | n. having a strong belief; sure     |
| 15. Creative  | _____ | o. look after a child               |
| 16. Confident | _____ | p. lightheaded                      |
| 17. Tiller    | _____ | q. arrangement                      |
| 18. Horizon   | _____ | r. useful; realistic                |
| 19. Bawl      | _____ | s. far                              |
| 20. Babysit   | _____ | t. imaginative                      |

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in complete sentences.



1. What did Mrs. Hatcher tell Pete that surprised him?

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2. Who was Fudge going to marry?

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3. Why did Turtle smell so badly?

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4. Who did Fudge and Peter look for one foggy morning? Who did they meet?

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5. Who did Sheila baby-sit? How much did Mrs. Hatcher pay her?

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6. Why was Pete excited to play baseball?

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7. How did Fudge and Mitzi do the Fudge-a-mania?

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8. How do you think Peter got dizzy from Izzy? Who was Izzy?

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9. What was Fudge looking for in the Library? Why couldn't he find it?

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10. Why was Jimmy Fargo surprised when he had his father arrived in Maine?



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11. What is the I.S.A.F club? How did peter become a member? What did he eat after becoming a member?

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12. How did Tootsie help Frank Fargo with his paintings?

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13. Who were the captains in the baseball game? Who won the game?

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14. Who got married in the end instead?

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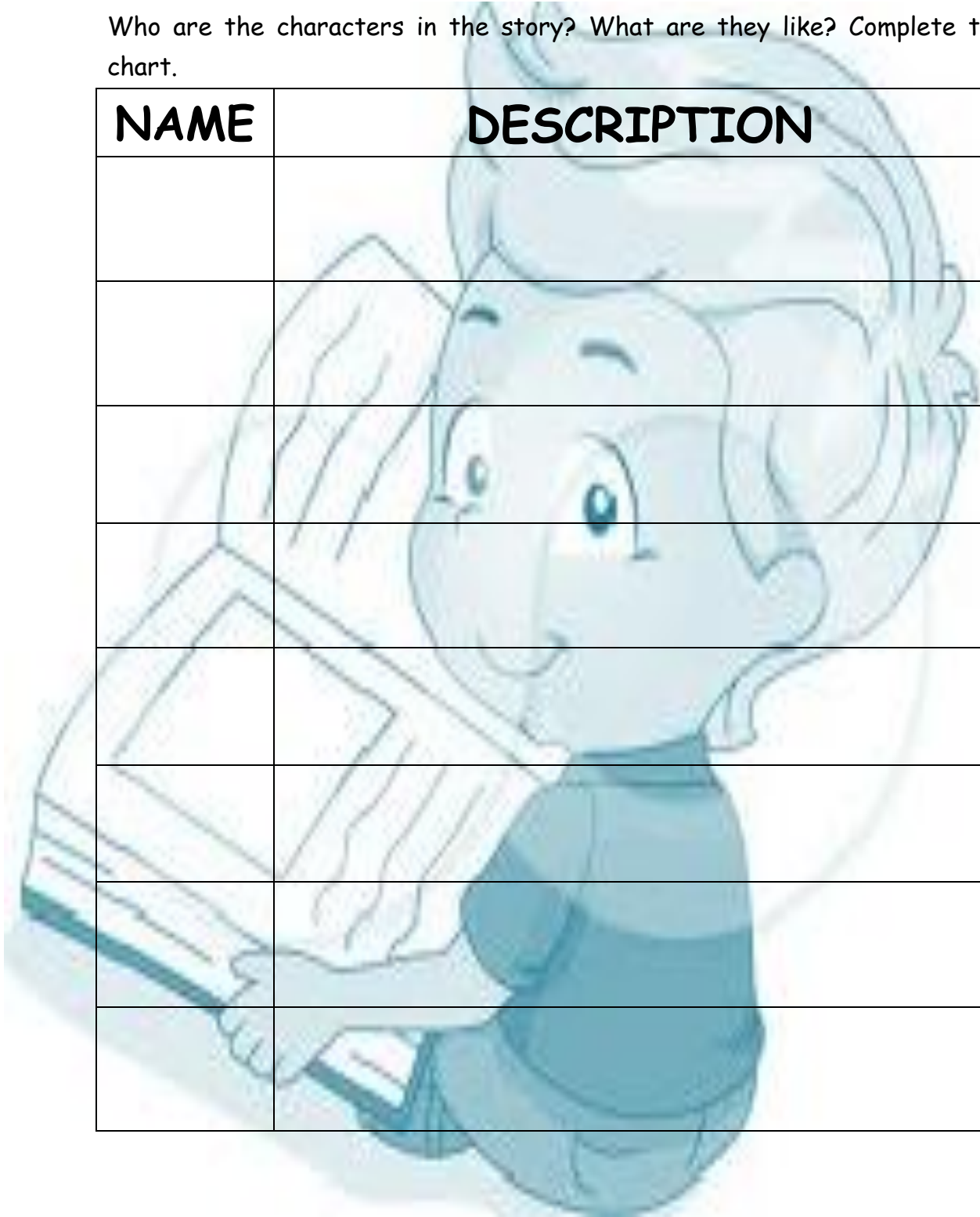
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# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION





[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## SUMMARY DICTATION

Peter Hatcher and his family are going on \_\_\_\_\_ in Maine. The only problem: Peter's \_\_\_\_\_ Sheila Tubman will also be there along with her family! And as if that wasn't bad enough, Peter's 5 year old brother Fudge \_\_\_\_\_ havoc with a little girl who lives next door to them at their \_\_\_\_\_ house. It recaps all the exciting moments, like Dad falls off the boat; Peter meets his baseball \_\_\_\_\_, he falls in love with a \_\_\_\_\_, and even the \_\_\_\_\_ moment when Peter's grandmother and Sheila's grandfather get married!

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## CONJUNCTIONS



As their name implies, conjunctions join together elements of thought: words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs.

Coordinating conjunctions are the simplest kind, and they denote equality of relationship between the ideas they join. Coordinating conjunctions are sometimes called the fanboys because that is an acronym for them:

- For
- And
- Nor
- But
- Or
- Yet
- So

Their relatives, correlative conjunctions, not only denote equality, but they also make the joining tighter and more emphatic.

<u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u>	<u>Correlative Conjunctions</u>
<u>and</u> <u>but</u> <u>or</u> <u>nor</u> <u>for</u> <u>so</u> <u>yet</u>	<u>both . . . and</u> <u>not only . . . but also</u> <u>either . . . or</u> <u>neither . . . nor</u> <u>whether . . . or</u> <u>just as . . . so too</u>



Examples:

- John and Sally built a fish pond.
- The train was late, and Tom was tired.
- Just as the smell of baking brought back memories, so too did the taste of the cider.

Coordinating and correlative conjunctions are great when two ideas are of the same importance, but many times one idea is more important than another. Subordinating conjunctions allow a writer to show which idea is more and which is less important. The idea in the main clause is the more important, while the idea in the subordinate clause (made subordinate by the subordinating conjunction) is less important. The subordinate clause supplies a time, reason, condition, and so on for the main clause.

<u>Subordinating Conjunctions</u>					
<u>Time</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Concession</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Manner</u>
<u>after</u> <u>before</u> <u>since</u> <u>when</u> <u>whenever</u> <u>while</u> <u>until</u> <u>as</u> <u>as . . . as</u> <u>once</u>	<u>because</u> <u>since</u> <u>so that</u> <u>in order</u> <u>that</u> <u>why</u>	<u>although</u> <u>though</u> <u>even</u> <u>though</u> <u>while</u>	<u>where</u> <u>wherever</u>	<u>if</u> <u>unless</u> <u>until</u> <u>in case</u> <u>provided</u> <u>that</u> <u>assuming</u> <u>that</u> <u>even if</u>	<u>as if</u> <u>as though</u> <u>how</u>

Examples:

- Sally steamed the corn while Fred fried the steaks.
- After the rain stopped, the dog ran into the mud to play.
- The snowman melted because the sun came out.
- Even though John fell asleep, the telephone salesman kept talking.

## Grammar Exercises

### Basic Coordinating Conjunctions

Complete the sentences by choosing the best coordinating conjunction for each space.

and    but    or    so

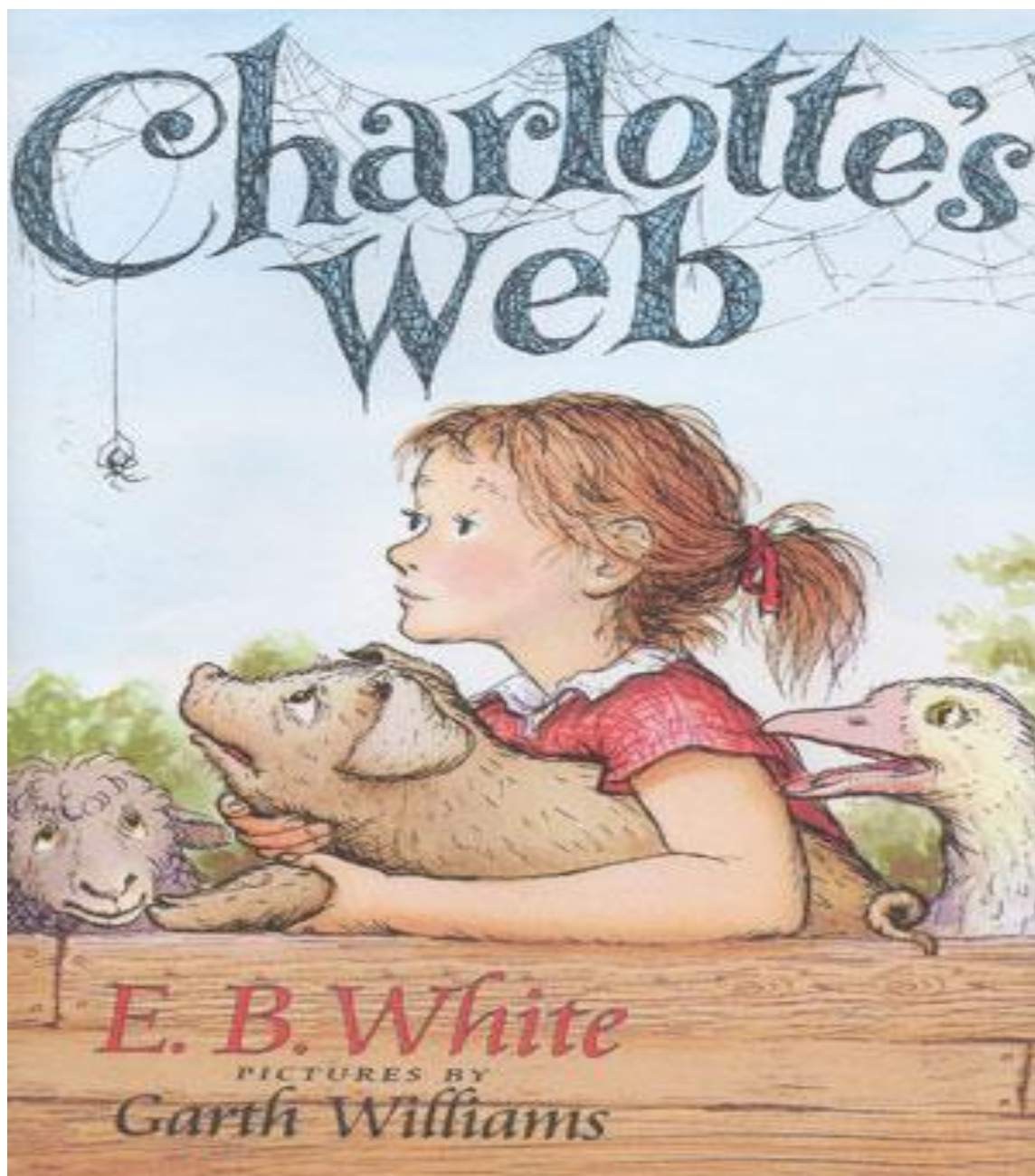
1. Jaewon was cold, \_\_\_\_\_ he put on a coat.
2. Maria tried to read a novel in French, \_\_\_\_\_ it was too difficult.
3. To get from Vancouver to Victoria, you can fly, \_\_\_\_\_ you can ride the ferry.
4. I bought a bottle of wine, \_\_\_\_\_ we drank it together.
5. The waiter was not very nice, \_\_\_\_\_ the food was delicious.
6. I went to buy a Rolling Stones CD, \_\_\_\_\_ the shop didn't have it.
7. Anna needed some money, \_\_\_\_\_ she took a part-time job.
8. There's so much rain lately! Maybe it's because of El Nino, \_\_\_\_\_ maybe it's just coincidence.
9. Julie has a guitar, \_\_\_\_\_ she plays it really well.
10. The concert was cancelled, \_\_\_\_\_ we went to a nightclub instead.

### Basic Subordinating Conjunctions

Choose the best conjunction for each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, I didn't get wet.  
1. Because                      2. Although
2. I will be late today \_\_\_\_\_ my car has broken down.  
1. because                      2. though
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mei Li doesn't speak English, she can't go to university in Canada.  
1. Since                      2. Whereas
4. Paula got the job \_\_\_\_\_ she had no experience.  
1. As                      2. even though
5. I don't drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ it makes me nervous.  
1. Although                      2. as
6. \_\_\_\_\_ my wife likes to travel abroad, I prefer to stay at home for my vacations.  
1. Whereas                      2. Since
7. Jun couldn't buy any Christmas presents \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't have any money.  
1. even though                      2. because
8. Jerry passed the exam first time \_\_\_\_\_ I had to retake it three times.  
1. As                      2. while

## Writing Prompt



### *Pre-Reading Questions:*

1. Have you ever been to a farm? What farm animals can you find there?
2. What farm animals do you like and dislike? Why?
3. Would you like to have a farm animal as a pet?

# Learning Vocabulary

## 1. **anxious** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

full of mental distress or uneasiness because of fear of danger or misfortune; greatly worried;

Synonyms: concerned, fearful, uneasy.

Antonyms: calm, confident.

Example Sentence: Her parents were anxious about her poor health.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. **blunder** noun \_\_\_\_\_

a gross, stupid, or careless mistake

Synonym: error

Antonym: feat

Example Sentence: That's your second blunder this morning.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. **dagger** noun \_\_\_\_\_

a short, swordlike weapon with a pointed blade and a handle, used for stabbing.

Synonym: knife (weapon)

Antonym: sword

Example Sentence: The prince stabbed his enemy with a dagger.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. **confused** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

feeling or exhibiting an inability to understand; bewildered; perplexed

Synonym: puzzled, perplexed

Antonym: enlightened, clearheaded

Example Sentence: I frequently find myself confused when I come up out of the subway.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. examine** verb \_\_\_\_\_

to look at, inspect, or scrutinize carefully or in detail; investigate

Synonym: probe, search

Antonym: ignore

Example Sentence: The farmers examined the web carefully.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. exertion** noun \_\_\_\_\_

vigorous action or effort

Synonym: endeavor, struggle

Antonym: leisure

Example Sentence: The job didn't require a lot of mental **exertion**, but I was on my feet a lot.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. glutton** noun \_\_\_\_\_

a person who eats and drinks excessively or voraciously.

Synonym: gourmand, chowhound

Antonym:

Example Sentence: Templeton is such a glutton for a pig slop.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. hastily** adverb \_\_\_\_\_

in a hurried or hasty manner

Synonym: swiftly, fast

Antonym: slowly, deliberately

Example Sentence: Charlotte spun her web hastily during the country fair.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. holler** verb \_\_\_\_\_

to cry aloud; shout

Synonym: yell

Antonym: whisper

Example Sentence: Quit hollering into the phone.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. humble** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

Marked by meekness or modesty; not arrogant or prideful

Synonym: modest

Antonym: proud

Example Sentence: In the presence of so many world-famous writers I felt very humble.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. manure** noun \_\_\_\_\_

excrement, especially of animals, or other refuse(garbage) used as fertilizer.

Synonym: dung, waste

Antonym: food

Example Sentence: Horse manure is mostly preferred as fertilizer.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. orchard** noun \_\_\_\_\_

an area of land devoted to the cultivation of fruit or nut trees.

Synonym: grove

Antonym: forest

Example Sentence: The Simpsons have a vast apple orchard.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. refreshed** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

renewed, revived

Synonym: reinvigorated

Antonym: stressed

Example Sentence: *The shower had refreshed her.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. romp** verb

Korean Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

play roughly and energetically

Synonym: gambol

Antonym: behave

Example Sentence: *The noisy pack of children romped around the garden.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. sedentary** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

accustomed to sit or rest a great deal or to take little exercise.

Synonym: inactive, idle

Antonym: active

Example Sentence: *We all walk a certain amount every day even if we are sedentary.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. sopping** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

saturated with liquid, wet through

Synonym: soaked; drenched

Antonym: dry

Example Sentence: *Her clothes were sopping from the rain.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



**17. thrash** verb \_\_\_\_\_

move in a violent convulsive way

Synonym: toss and turn

Antonym: be still

Example Sentence: He lay on the ground thrashing around in pain.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. troupe** noun \_\_\_\_\_

a company, band, or group of singers, actors, or other performers, especially one that travels about.

Synonym: gang

Antonym: individual

Example Sentence: The Pop Guild is a famous dance troupe traveling around the world.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. unique** adjective \_\_\_\_\_

existing as the only one or as the sole example; having no like or equal

Synonym: special

Antonym: common, ordinary

Example Sentence: Bach was unique in his handling of counterpoint.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. vanish** verb \_\_\_\_\_

to disappear from sight, especially quickly; become invisible

Synonym: disappear

Antonym: appear

Example Sentence: The frost vanished when the sun came out.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Exercises

**What am I?** Choose the word that each sentence describes.

1. I'm usually worried or uneasy about almost anything. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I love to eat and drink a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I'm a stupid mistake. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I'm special. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm soaking wet. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You can find fruit trees inside me. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I'm simple but not proud. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I'm confused or unsure of my surroundings. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I like to laze or relax around. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I'm a short sword-like weapon. \_\_\_\_\_

glutton
sopping
anxious
unique
blunder
dazed
orchard
dagger
humble
sedentary

**Cloze Paragraph:** Fill in the blanks with words in the box.

vanished	examined	thrashed	refreshed	troupe
romp	hollered	exertions	hastily	manure

I like to \_\_\_\_\_ in the barn with my pet pig. We squeal and jump noisily. One day, my brother's \_\_\_\_\_ was practicing folk dancing just outside the barn while I was playing with my pig. I was so noisy that he \_\_\_\_\_ my name telling me to shut up. I was surprised by the sudden yell that I fell beside the pig trough. I landed on something dark and squishy. I \_\_\_\_\_ it closely and found out that it was pig \_\_\_\_\_. It was so disgusting that I \_\_\_\_\_ stood up and \_\_\_\_\_ myself out of the barn to the house. With all the \_\_\_\_\_ I did in the shower to get rid of the stink and dirt, I finally felt \_\_\_\_\_ specially when the stink of the manure \_\_\_\_\_.

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in complete sentences.



1. What did Fern save from his father? What did she do with it?

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2. Why did Fern sell Wilbur to the Zuckermans? How much did he cost?

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3. How did Uncle Homer catch Wilbur after escaping from the barn?

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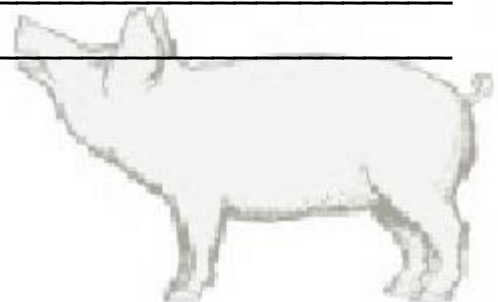
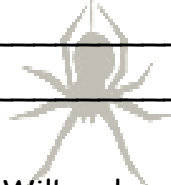
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4. Why was Wilbur lonely?

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5. Who was Charlotte?

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6. What bad news did the old sheep tell Wilbur?

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7. Why was Charlotte a sedentary spider?

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8. What exploded in the barn after Avery lost his balance?

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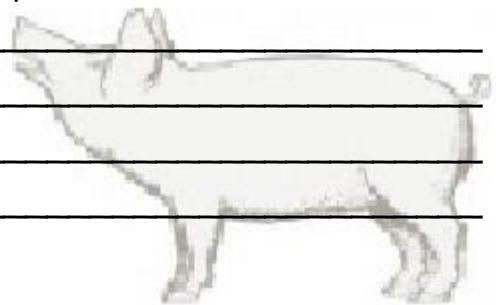
9. What did Lurvy see spun on the web? Why was it called a miracle?

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10. One evening, Fern and the animals in the barn had a meeting. What was it about?

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11. How did the old sheep convince Templeton to help in their plan?

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12. How did Dr. Dorian react to Fern's stories?

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13. What did Wilbur do to look radiant?

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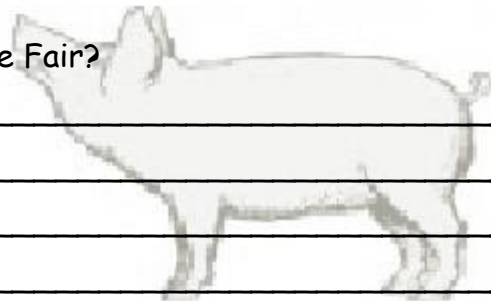
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14. What was Charlotte's condition at the Fair?

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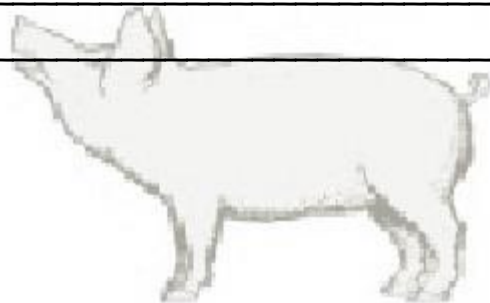


15. How many eggs did Charlotte have? Describe the egg sac.

16. How did Wilbur win at the Fair? What did he win?

17. How many baby spiders stayed in the barn? What were their names?

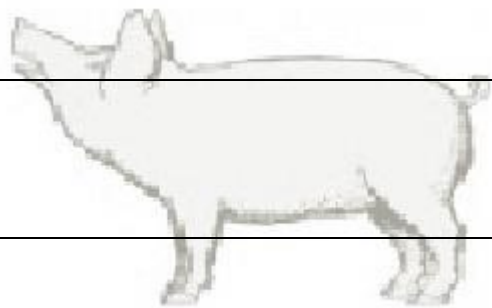
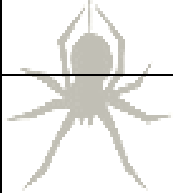
18. Do you like the ending of the story? How would you like to end it if you were E.B. White?



# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION



[illegible]

Think of three important events in the story. Write down their causes and their effects.

[illegible]



# SUMMARY DICTATION

The book begins when John Arable's sow gives birth to a litter of piglets, and Mr. Arable discovers one of them is a \_\_\_\_\_ and decides to kill it. However, his eight year old daughter Fern begs him to let it live. Therefore her father gives it to Fern as a pet, and she names the piglet Wilbur. Wilbur is \_\_\_\_\_ and always exploring new things. He lives with Fern for a few weeks and then is sold to her uncle, Homer Zuckerman. Although Fern visits him at the Zuckermans' farm as often as she can, her visits \_\_\_\_\_ as she grows older, and Wilbur gets lonelier day after day. Eventually, a warm and soothing voice tells him that she is going to be his friend. The next day, he wakes up and meets his new friend: Charlotte, the grey spider.

Wilbur soon becomes a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ of animals who live in the cellar of Zuckerman's barn. When the old sheep in the barn cellar tells Wilbur that he is going to be killed and eaten at Christmas, he turns to Charlotte for help. Charlotte has the idea of writing words in her web extolling Wilbur's \_\_\_\_\_ ("some pig," "terrific," "radiant," and eventually "humble"), reasoning that if she can make Wilbur sufficiently \_\_\_\_\_, he will not be killed. Thanks to Charlotte's efforts, and with the assistance of the gluttonous rat Templeton, Wilbur not only lives, but goes to the \_\_\_\_\_ fair with Charlotte and wins a \_\_\_\_\_. Having reached the end of her natural lifespan, Charlotte dies at the fair. Wilbur repays Charlotte by bringing home with him the sac of \_\_\_\_\_ (her "magnum opus") she had laid at the fair before dying. When Charlotte's eggs \_\_\_\_\_ at Zuckerman's farm, most of them leave to make their own lives elsewhere, except for three: Joy, Aranea, and Nellie, who remain there as friends to Wilbur; but none of them can replace Charlotte.

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## Past Perfect Tense



**FORM** [had + past participle]

Examples:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?
- You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.

**USE 1 Completed Action before Something in the Past**



The Past Perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?
- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.
- A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?  
B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

**USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)**



With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Past Perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

Examples:

- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
  - By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
  - They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.
- Although the above use of Past Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

### IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect



Unlike with the [Present Perfect](#), it is possible to use specific time words or phrases with the Past Perfect. Although this is possible, it is usually not necessary.

Example:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

### MOREOVER

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when "before" or "after" is used in the sentence. The words "before" and "after" actually tell you what happens first, so the Past Perfect is optional. For this reason, both sentences below are correct.

Examples:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- She **visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

### HOWEVER



If the Past Perfect is not referring to an action at a specific time, Past Perfect is not optional. Compare the examples below. Here Past Perfect is referring to a lack of experience rather than an action at a specific time. For this reason, Simple Past cannot be used.

Examples:

- She never **saw** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Not Correct*
- She **had never seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Correct*

### ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you **previously** studied English before you moved to New York?

### ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. *Active*
- Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. *Passive*

## Grammar Exercises

### Simple Past / Past Perfect

#### Exercise 1

Complete the text below with the appropriate tenses using the words in parentheses.

I can't believe I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ that apartment. I (submit) \_\_\_\_\_ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) \_\_\_\_\_ up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ before me. Most of them (fill, already) \_\_\_\_\_ out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) \_\_\_\_\_ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) \_\_\_\_\_ up listing my father as a reference.

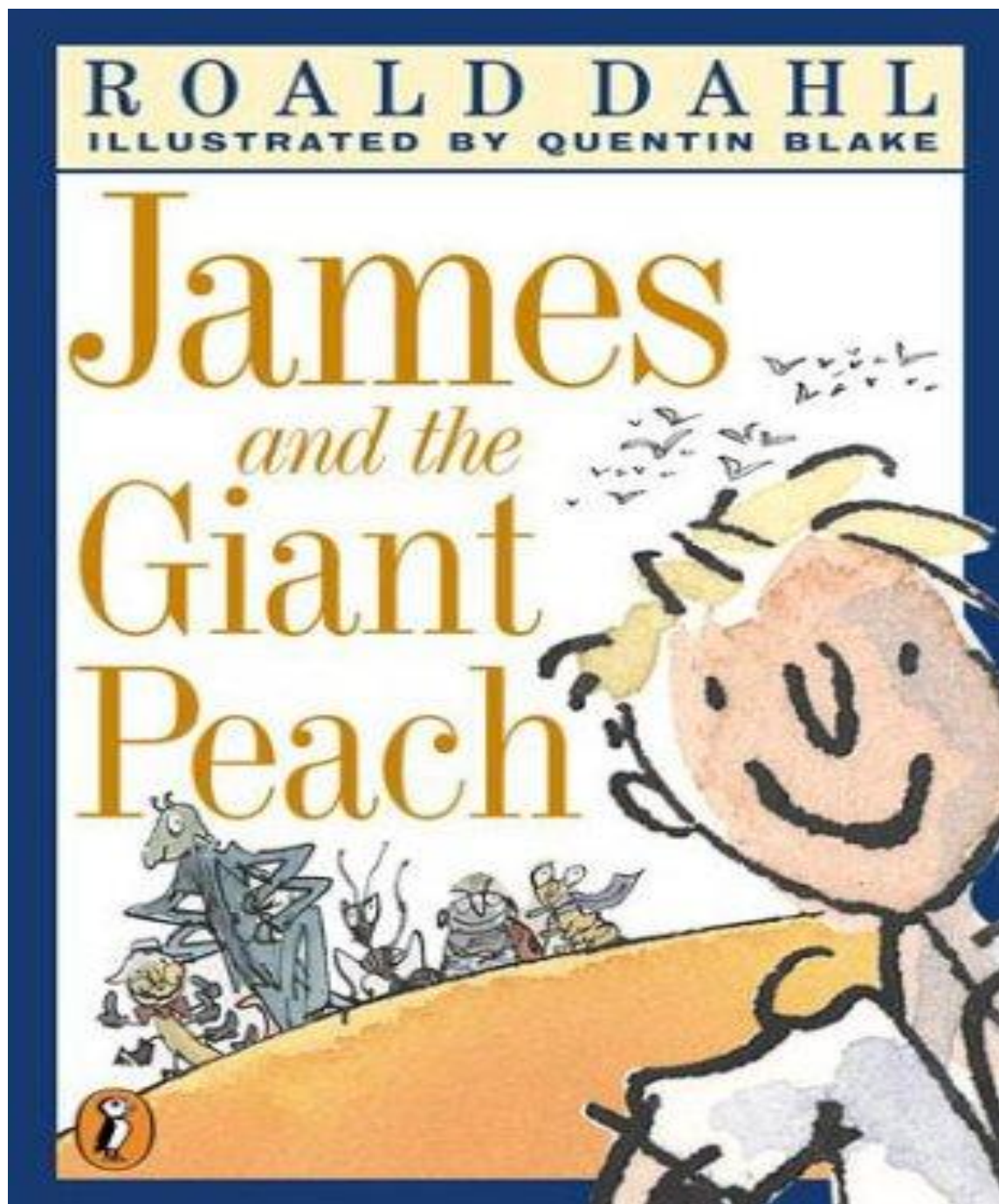
It was total luck that he (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at my credit report. I really lucked out!

## Exercise 2

Put the verbs in parentheses into the gaps in the correct tense - Past Perfect or Simple Past.

- 1) After Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) his holiday in Italy he \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to learn Italian.
- 2) Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (to phone) Dad at work before she \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) for her trip.
- 3) Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (to turn on) the radio after she \_\_\_\_\_ (to wash) the dishes.
- 4) When she \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) the match already \_\_\_\_\_ (to start).
- 5) After the man \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) home he \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the cat.
- 6) Before he \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) a song he \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the guitar.
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) a video after the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to bed.
- 8) After Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) breakfast he \_\_\_\_\_ (to phone) his friend.
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very tired because I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) too much.
- 10) They \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) their bikes before they \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) their friends.

[illegible]



### Pre-Reading Questions:

1. Would you like to ride on a giant peach for an adventure? Why?
2. What fruit could you think of that you could eat and ride at the same time?
3. If you could go anywhere, where would you like to go?



# Learning Vocabulary

## 1. Hailstone (n)

a pellet of hail

Synonyms: dry ice, glacier

Antonym: water

*Example sentence: A **hailstone** weighing almost a kilo fell in the state of South Dakota.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Pandemonium (n)

wild and noisy disorder or confusion

Synonyms: uproar, racket

Antonyms: calm, peace

*Example sentence: There was a complete **pandemonium** - everyone just panicked.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Luminous (adj)

very bright in color

Synonym: shining

Antonyms: dim, dull

*Example sentence: He wore **luminous** green socks.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Peculiar (adj)

different to what is normal or expected

Synonyms: special, unique

Antonym: abnormal

*Example sentence: He gave her some very **peculiar** looks.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



5. **Shilling** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

*former British coin and monetary unit equal to one twentieth of a pound or twelve pence.*

*Example sentence: Kids need to pay one shilling to see the giant peach.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. **Ridiculous** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

*deserving or inviting derision or mockery*

*Synonyms: absurd, comic*

*Antonym: reasonable*

*Example sentence: We laughed because he wore a ridiculous tartan cap.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Moonlight** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

*the light of the moon*

*Synonyms: moonshine*

*Example sentence: The river glittered under the pale moonlight.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

8. **Furry** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

*having a soft surface like fur; covered with fur*

*Synonyms: fuzzy, fluffy*

*Antonym: woolly*

*Example sentence: I some furry creatures in the fields.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

9. **Tremendous** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

*very great in amount, scale, or intensity*

*Synonyms: astounding, great      Antonym: insignificant*

*Example sentence: Penny's crew did a tremendous job.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

10. **Surface** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

*the outside part or uppermost layer of something*

*Synonym: covering, top      Antonym: core, inside*

*Example sentence: A fish was floating on the surface of the water.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

11. **Faint** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

*lose consciousness for a short time because of a temporarily insufficient supply of oxygen to the brain.*

*Synonym: collapse, weaken*

*Example sentence: I fainted from loss of blood.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

12. **Chaperone** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

*a person who accompanies and looks after another person or group of people.*

*Synonym: guardian, governess*

*Example sentence: The chaperones sat at the edge of the dance floor, gossiping and watching.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

13. **Astonish**(v) \_\_\_\_\_

Surprise or impress (someone) greatly

Synonym: amaze                      Antonym: bore

*Example sentence: It astonished her that he was so anxious.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

14. **Silk** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

fine, strong, soft lustrous fiber produced by silkworms

Synonym: tulle

*Example sentence: He's going to find a long silk string.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

15. **Starve** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

suffer or die or cause to suffer or die from hunger.

Synonym: famish                      Antonym: eat

*Example sentence: She left her animals to starve.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

16. **Swarm** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

to move somewhere in large numbers

Synonym: crowd

*Example sentence: Protesters were swarming into the building.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

17. **Procession** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion.

Synonyms: march, parade

*Example sentence: The fully robed dignitaries walk in procession.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

18. **Skyscraper** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a very tall building of many storeys

Synonym: tower

*Example sentence: We went on a tour to see the most famous skyscraper of the world.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

19. **Melancholy** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

having a feeling of melancholy; sad and pensive

Synonyms: depressed, sad

Antonym: cheerful

*Example sentence: He is a dark, melancholy young man with deep-set eyes.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

20. **Glisten** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

(of something wet or greasy) shine with a sparkling light

Synonyms: glimmer, shine

*Example sentence: His cheeks glistened with tears.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



### Vocabulary Exercise (Word Hunt):

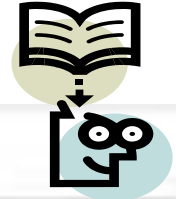
Be a hunter! Twenty words (from the story) are hidden in the grid below. Find and circle them all.

B	S	I	L	K	P	R	I	G	T	S	P	H
R	C	H	A	P	E	R	O	N	R	T	R	P
I	S	K	Y	S	C	R	A	P	E	R	O	A
D	H	J	T	S	U	S	S	W	M	A	C	N
I	I	C	H	U	L	H	T	Z	E	V	E	D
C	L	H	A	R	I	A	O	S	N	E	S	E
U	L	A	I	F	A	I	N	T	D	S	S	M
L	I	P	L	A	R	S	I	A	O	S	I	O
O	N	E	S	C	G	T	S	R	U	T	O	N
U	G	R	T	E	B	O	H	V	S	A	N	I
S	M	O	O	N	L	I	G	H	T	R	I	U
L	O	N	N	S	W	A	R	M	U	V	O	M
E	V	E	E	G	L	I	S	T	E	E	N	F
E	M	E	L	A	N	C	H	O	L	Y	I	S
G	L	I	S	T	E	N	F	U	R	R	Y	T
W	H	A	T	L	L	U	M	I	N	O	U	S

**From the words circled above, choose the word that is being defined then write the answer on the given blanks.**

1. (of something wet or greasy) shine with a sparkling light  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. a very tall building of many stories  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. surprise or impress (someone) greatly  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. *deserving or inviting derision or mockery*  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. *having a soft surface like fur; covered with fur*  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. *former British coin and monetary unit equal to one twentieth of a pound or twelve pence.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. *very great in amount. scale, or intensity*  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. very bright in color  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. the outside part or uppermost layer of something  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. a person who accompanies and looks after another person or group of people  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Surprise or impress (someone) greatly  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. *different to what is normal or expected*  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. having a feeling of melancholy; sad and pensive  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. *the light of the moon*  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. a pellet of hail  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. a very tall building of many storeys  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. fine, strong, soft lustrous fiber produced by silkworms  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. lose consciousness for a short time because of a temporarily insufficient supply of oxygen to the brain \_\_\_\_\_
20. wild and noisy disorder or confusion  
\_\_\_\_\_

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS



Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. How did James' parents die?

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2. What did the old man instruct James to do with the green things?

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3. Why did the peach grow so big?

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4. Why haven't James met any other children for years?

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5. What was James' reaction when he saw the giant insects inside the peach?

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6. How many boots did the Centipede actually have?

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7. What happened when the peach broke free from the tree?

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8. Where did the peach land when it fell from the cliff?

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9. Who was blind among the insects?

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10. How did James and the insects escape from the sharks?

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11. What kind of music did the Old Grasshopper play?

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12. What did Aunt Sponge do to the Spider's father?

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13. How did rescue the Centipede when he fell from the peach?

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14. What did the Cloud-Men chant as they worked?

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15. Why did the Cloud-Men throw hailstones to James and his friends?

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16. What were the Cloud-Men painting?

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17. What happened to the Centipede when a gallon of paint was tipped on him?

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18. How did James lower the peach so they can land safely?

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19. Where exactly did the peach land?

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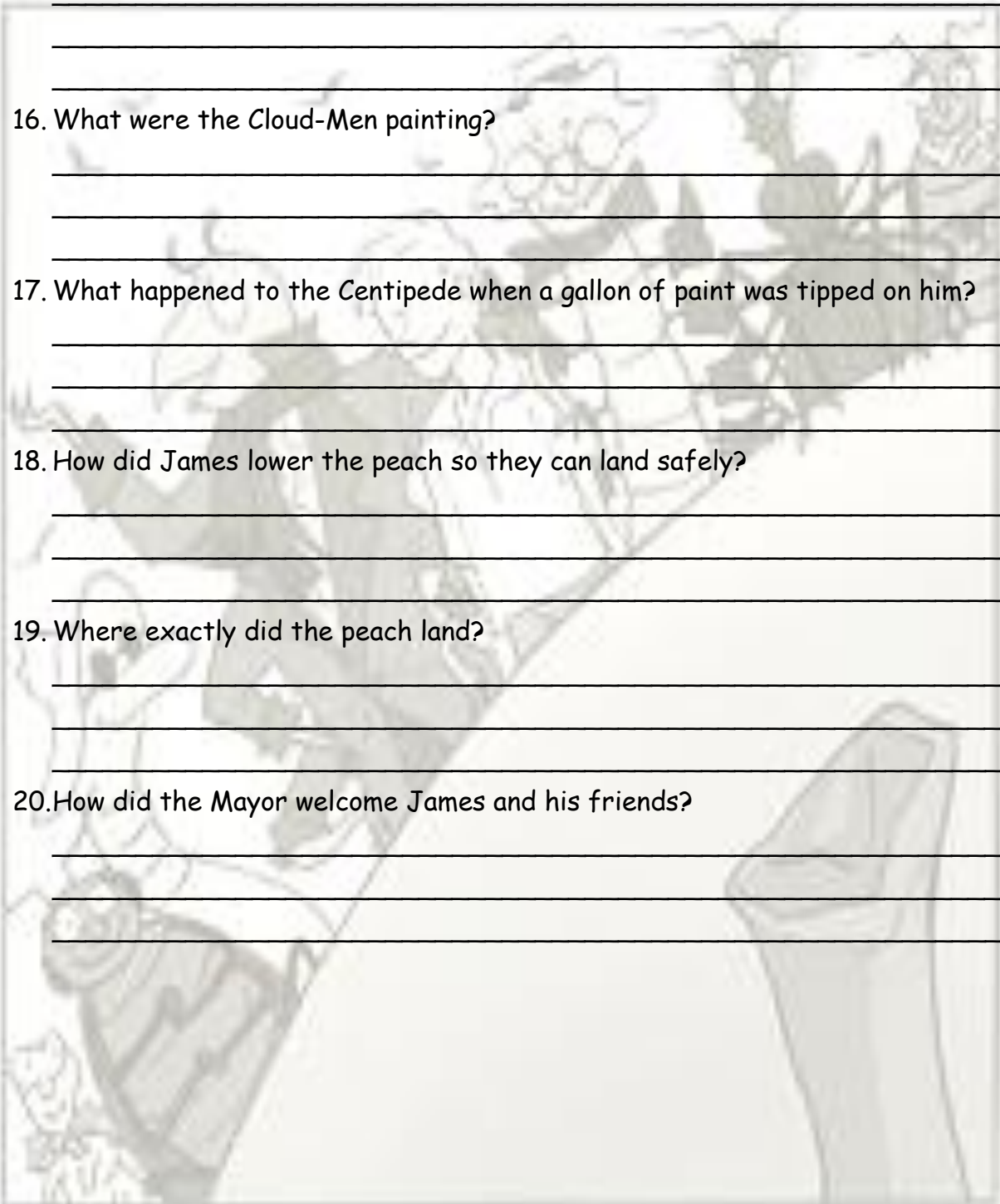
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20. How did the Mayor welcome James and his friends?

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# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION

[illegible]

Think of three important events in the story. Write down their causes and their effects.

[illegible]

## SUMMARY DICTATION

James Henry Trotter had a happy life until he was about four-years-old. That was when his parents were eaten up by an \_\_\_\_\_ rhinoceros in broad \_\_\_\_\_! His house by the sea had to be sold and James had to go and live with his horribly \_\_\_\_\_ aunts with the \_\_\_\_\_ names of Aunt Sponge and Aunt Spiker. They lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ house on a hill surrounded by a desolate garden with the \_\_\_\_\_ of a clump of old laurel bushes. James would often gaze wistfully toward the sea. Then a strange thing happened. James found a giant peach that grew and grew until it was the size of a small house. He found a \_\_\_\_\_ path into the heart of the \_\_\_\_\_ where he met a short-horned grasshopper, a spider, a ladybug, an earthworm, a centipede, a glowworm and a silkworm. Together they leave the \_\_\_\_\_ and begin a great \_\_\_\_\_ which ends 1,250 feet up in the air on the top of the Empire State Building in New York City.

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and "not definite". Some typical indefinite pronouns are:

- all, another, any, anybody/anyone, anything, each, everybody/everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody/someone

Note that many indefinite pronouns also function as other parts of speech. Look at "another" in the following sentences:

He has one job in the day and another at night. (pronoun)

- I'd like another drink, please. (adjective)
- Most indefinite pronouns are either singular or plural. However, some of them can be singular in one context and plural in another. The most common indefinite pronouns are listed below, with examples, as singular, plural or singular/plural.

Notice that a singular **pronoun** takes a singular *verb* AND that any personal pronoun should also *agree*(in number and gender). Look at these examples:

- Each** of the players *has* a doctor.
- I met two girls. **One** *has* given me *her* phone number.

Similarly, plural **pronouns** need plural *agreement*:

- Many** *have* expressed *their* views.

pronoun	meaning	example
<b>singular</b>		
another	an additional or different person or thing	That ice-cream was good. Can I have <b>another</b> ?
anybody/anyone	no matter what person	Can <b>anyone</b> answer this question?
anything	no matter what thing	The doctor needs to know if you have eaten <b>anything</b> in the last two hours.
each	every one of two or more people or things, seen separately	<b>Each</b> has his own thoughts.

either	one or the other of two people or things	Do you want tea or coffee? / I don't mind. <b>Either</b> is good for me.
enough	as much or as many as needed	<b>Enough</b> is enough.
everybody/everyone	all people	We can start the meeting because <b>everybody</b> has arrived.
everything	all things	They have no house or possessions. They lost <b>everything</b> in the earthquake.
less	a smaller amount	" <b>Less</b> is more" (Mies van der Rohe)
little	a small amount	<b>Little</b> is know about his early life.
much	a large amount	<b>Much</b> has happend since we met.
neither	not one and not the other of two people or things	I keep telling Jack and Jill but <b>neither</b> believes me.
nobody/no-one	no person	I phoned many times but <b>nobody</b> answered.
nothing	no single thing, not anything	If you don't know the answer it's best to say <b>nothing</b> .
one	an unidentified person	Can <b>one</b> smoke here?   All the students arrived but now <b>one</b> is missing.
other	a different person or thing from one already mentioned	One was tall and the <b>other</b> was short.
somebody/someone	an unspecified or unknown person	Clearly <b>somebody</b> murdered him. It was not suicide.
something	an unspecified or unknown thing	Listen! I just heard <b>something</b> ! What could it be?
you	an unidentified person (informal)	And <b>you</b> can see why.
<b>plural</b>		
both	two people or things, seen together	John likes coffee but not tea. I think <b>both</b> are good.
few	a small number of people or things	<b>Few</b> have ever disobeyed him and lived.

fewer	a reduced number of people or things	<b>Fewer</b> are smoking these days.
many	a large number of people or things	<b>Many</b> have come already.
others	other people; not us	I'm sure that <b>others</b> have tried before us.
several	more than two but not many	They all complained and <b>several</b> left the meeting.
they	people in general (informal)	<b>They</b> say that vegetables are good for you.
<b>singular or plural</b>		
all	the whole quantity of something or of some things or people	<b>All</b> is forgiven. <b>All</b> have arrived.
any	no matter how much or how many	Is <b>any</b> left? Are <b>any</b> coming?
more	a greater quantity of something; a greater number of people or things	There is <b>more</b> over there. <b>More</b> are coming.
most	the majority; nearly all	<b>Most</b> is lost. <b>Most</b> have refused.
none	not any; no person or persons	They fixed the water so why is <b>none</b> coming out of the tap? I invited five friends but <b>none</b> have come.*
some	an unspecified quantity of something; an unspecified number of people or things	Here is <b>some</b> . <b>Some</b> have arrived.
such	of the type already mentioned	He was a foreigner and he felt that he was treated as <b>such</b> .

\* Some people say that "none" should always take a singular verb, even when talking about countable nouns (eg five friends). They argue that "none" means "no one", and "one" is obviously singular. They say that "I invited five friends but none **has** come" is correct and "I invited five friends but none **have** come" is incorrect. Historically and grammatically there is little to support this view. "None" has been used for hundreds of years with both a singular and a plural verb, according to the context and the emphasis required.

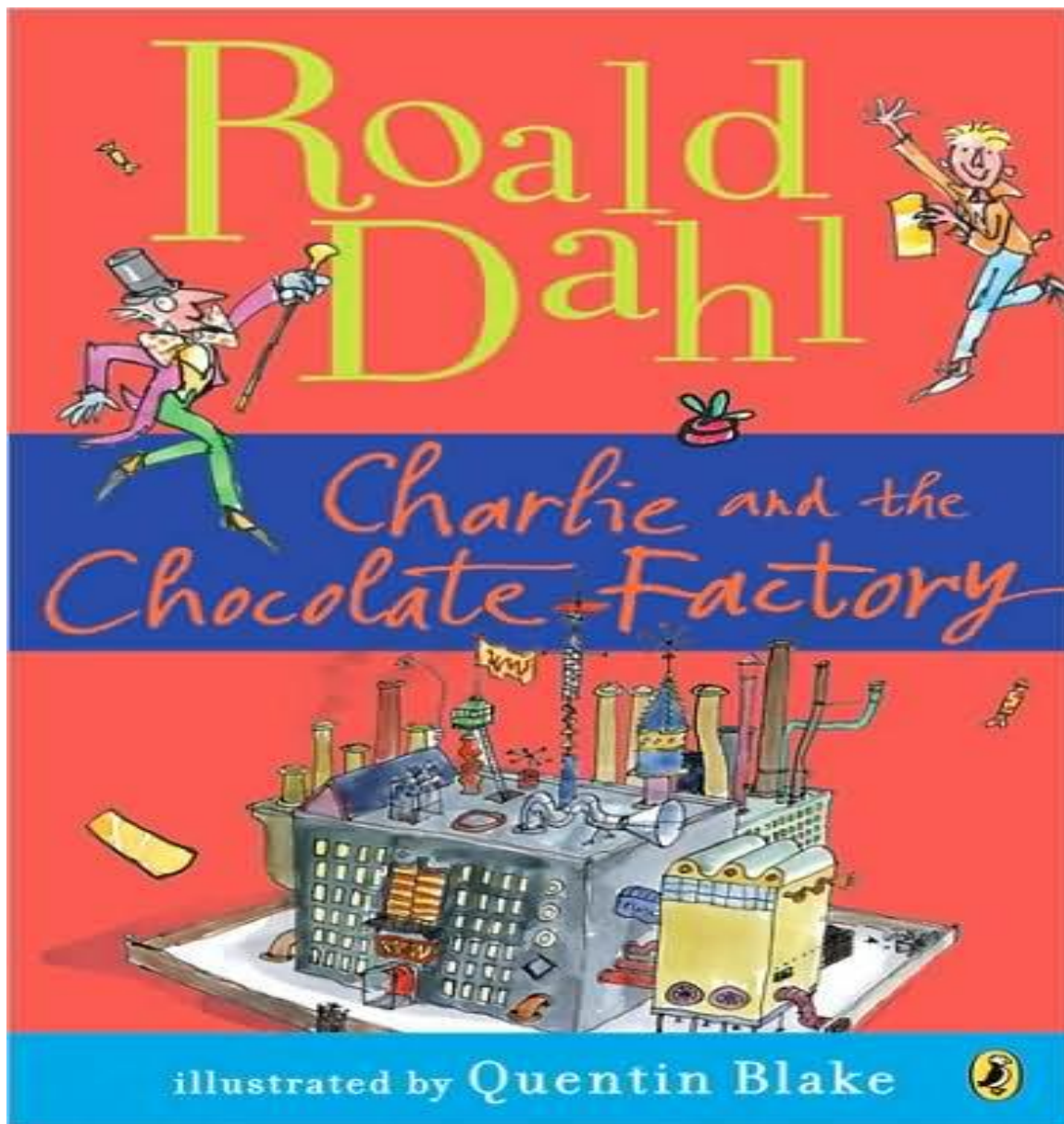
## Grammar Exercise

Fill in the gaps with somebody, anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing, somewhere, anywhere or nowhere.

1. I know \_\_\_\_\_ about this issue that you may find interesting, but if I tell you, you must promise to keep it (a) secret.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ lives here. There is no water.
3. I spent the night \_\_\_\_\_ near the beach
4. \_\_\_\_\_ could have jumped over this wall, and stole your rake. It's very low.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ scares him. He's very brave.
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to park here. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ else to park.
7. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to wash your hands?.
8. May I have \_\_\_\_\_ for dessert, please?
9. They took him \_\_\_\_\_ in London, and he never returned.
10. Please don't leave \_\_\_\_\_ behind at home. We'll be away for a fortnight.
11. She needs \_\_\_\_\_ to love. She's very lonely.
12. They will not sing \_\_\_\_\_ in this city. They said that they would never come back.
13. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ you can do to help them. \_\_\_\_\_ can help them.
14. We do not need \_\_\_\_\_ else to run this department. We can do it ourselves.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is ringing the bell. Go and see who it is.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ phoned while we were out, but they did not leave a message.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ tells me that there is \_\_\_\_\_ fishy going on .
18. They are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ to settle down and have children. They want to find a quiet place to lead a quiet life.
19. "Where would you like to stay?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ will do provided it is a clean place."
20. "Is there \_\_\_\_\_ at home?"







### Pre-Reading Questions:

1. What would you do if you are starving and freezing because you don't have enough food and clothing in winter?
2. Have you ever met somebody who is very spoiled?
3. Imagine you own a palace entirely made of chocolate. What would you do with it?

# Learning Vocabulary

## 1. **mattress** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a fabric case filled with soft , firm, or springy material, used for sleeping on.

Synonym: futon

Example Sentence: We manufacture our own brand of mattresses.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. **incinerator** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

an apparatus for burning waste material, especially industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash.

Synonyms: furnace, boiler

Example Sentence: Our trash will be brought to the incinerator.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. **flabbergast** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

greatly astonish or amaze:

Synonyms: astound, surprise, dumbfound      Antonym: expect

Example Sentence: *She was flabbergasted at the sight that met her eyes.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. **perplex** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

to cause to be puzzled or bewildered over what is not understood or certain; confuse mentally

Synonyms: astound, stump      Antonym: clarify

Example Sentence: Her stranger response perplexed me.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

5. **furnace** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

an enclosed chamber in which heat is produced to generate steam, destroy refuse, smelt or refine ores, etc

Synonym: boiler                      Antonym: freezer

Example Sentence: Some houses have furnaces.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. **whir** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

a prolonged soft swish or buzz, as of a motor working or wings flapping

Synonyms: whiz, bustle

Example Sentence: *The ceiling fans whirred in the smoky air.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. **repulsive** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

causing or occasioning repugnance; loathsome; disgusting or distasteful

Synonym: very disgusting                      Antonym: pleasing

Example Sentence: Those rotten eggs gave off a repulsive smell.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

8. **hastily** (adv.) \_\_\_\_\_

with excessive speed or urgency; hurriedly

Synonym: carelessly                      Antonym: delayed

Example Sentence: *He hastily changed the subject.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

9. **holler** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

give a loud shout or cry

Synonyms: yell, shout

Antonyms: whisper

Example Sentence: She hollered my name despite the silence in the barn.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

10. **scraggy** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

lean or thin; scrawny

Synonyms: ghastly, weak

Antonyms: healthy, strong

Example Sentence: I saw a scraggy dog outside.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

11. **jostle** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

push, elbow, or bump against (someone) roughly, typically in a crowd

Synonym: crash, bang into

Example Sentence: He was jostled by passengers rushing for the gates.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

12. **flag** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

to decoy, as game, by waving a flag or the like to excite attention or curiosity

Synonym: motion, signal

Antonym: avoid, ignore

Example Sentence: They flagged a car down.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

13. **morsel** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a small piece or amount of food; a mouthful:

Synonym: bite, tidbit Antonym: lot

Example Sentence: *Juliet pushed a morsel of toast into her mouth.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

14. **crave** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

feel a powerful desire for (something):

Synonym: fancy, yearn for Antonym: dislike

Example Sentence: *She had shown her daughter the love she craved.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_ :

15. **gutter** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

a shallow trough fixed beneath the edge of a roof for carrying off rainwater.

Synonyms: trough, drain

Example Sentence: *Rainwater passes through the gutter.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

16. **wolf** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

devour (food) greedily

Synonym: gobble Antonym: nibble

Example Sentence: *He wolfed down his breakfast.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

17. **dawdle** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

move slowly and idly in a particular direction:

Synonym: delay Antonym: hasten

Example Sentence: *Ruth dawdled back through the wood.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

18. **aghast** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

filled with horror or shock:

Synonym: horrified Antonym: unsurprised

Example Sentence: *She winced, aghast at his cruelty.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

19. **gut-ache** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

stomach ache

Example Sentence: *I had a gut-ache last night.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

20. **steep** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

(of a slope, flight of stairs, or angle) rising or falling sharply; almost perpendicular

Synonym: sharp; high Antonym: moderate

Example Sentence: *She pushed the bike up the steep hill.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Exercise

Unscramble the letters using the synonyms as clues. Write the answer in the blank.

- |                    |                           |       |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. futon           | s t r e s t a m           | _____ |
| 2. yell            | r o l l h e               | _____ |
| 3. very disgusting | p r u i e e l s v         | _____ |
| 4. furnace, boiler | n e c r e i a t o r n     | _____ |
| 5. astound         | r e x p p l e             | _____ |
| 6. trough          | t r u e g t               | _____ |
| 7. whiz            | h i w r                   | _____ |
| 8. fancy           | e r v a c                 | _____ |
| 9. hurriedly       | l a i s h t y             | _____ |
| 10.amaze           | s t e r b b a l f g e a d | _____ |
| 11. weak, scrawny  | g y r a c g s             | _____ |
| 12.incinerator     | f r a u n c e             | _____ |
| 13.sharp; high     | p e t e s                 | _____ |
| 14.horrified       | s t h a a g               | _____ |
| 15.bit (of food)   | s l e m o r               | _____ |
| 16.crash           | j o t l e s               | _____ |
| 17.gobble          | f l o w                   | _____ |
| 18.delay           | l e w a d d               | _____ |
| 19.stomachache     | c h a u t e g             | _____ |
| 20. signal         | l g f a                   | _____ |



# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in complete sentences.



1. Where did the Buckets live?

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2. How would you describe the Buckets' lifestyle?

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3. What was the terrible torturous thing for Charlie?

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4. Why did Willy Wonka close his factory?

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5. How would you describe Augustus Gloop?

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6. Why was Augustus Gloop better than Veruca Salt?

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7. Why was Violet Beauregarde a 'beastly girl'?

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8. Why do you think Mike Teavee like gangsters the best?

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9. How was Charlie able to get the Golden Ticket?

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10. When exactly should the ticket winners gather outside the gates of Willy Wonka's factory?

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11. Who were Willy Wonka's workers? Describe them.

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12. How did Augustus Gloop end up in the pipes?

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13. What was Mr. Wonka's yacht made of?

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14. How did Violet Beauregarde transform into a blueberry?

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15. Who might have ended up on the moon? How could one go to the moon?

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16. How could a square candy look round?

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17. How did Mr. Wonka's television in Television-Chocolate Room work?

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18. What would the children's parents do when they get home?

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19. What was Willy Wonka's reason for inviting the children into his factory?

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20. What happened to Charlie's family at the end of the story?

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# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION



## EVENTFUL EVENTS

Think of three important events in the story. Write down their causes and their effects.

[illegible]

# SUMMARY DICTATION

The story begins with a boy named Charlie Bucket. Charlie Bucket is a member of a poor \_\_\_\_\_ and lives with his parents and both sets of his aging grandparents. Charlie loves to hear stories from his Grandpa Joe about the eccentric Willy Wonka and his chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ that is located in Charlie's hometown. The factory closes down after Wonka sends the entire employees home, and it remains closed for several years, until reopening \_\_\_\_\_.

However, one night the newspaper headline says that Willy Wonka is holding a \_\_\_\_\_ across the whole world. Five \_\_\_\_\_ tickets would be hidden in randomly-chosen bars of chocolate, and whoever happens to open one of the bars and find the golden ticket will be able to take a day-long tour of the factory. As fortune would have it, Charlie buys one of the chocolate bars and discovers one of the \_\_\_\_\_ golden tickets inside.

Grandpa Joe \_\_\_\_\_ Charlie on his tour of the factory, where they discover multitudes of \_\_\_\_\_ and mysterious gadgets and gizmos that are involved in making the chocolate. However, the other children (who are all bad kids) decide to touch parts of the machines that they're not supposed to, and all of them go through a series of bad \_\_\_\_\_. For example, Violet turns into a giant blueberry, and Veruca and her parents are blasted with a load of garbage. Charlie avoids any misfortune because he knew how to \_\_\_\_\_ himself properly inside the factory, unlike the other children.

The story closes with everyone leaving the factory. The bad children were given permanent \_\_\_\_\_ of their misbehavior, like turning blue permanently or becoming ten feet tall.

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS



A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies. Here is an example:

- The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher.

In the above example, "who":

- relates to "person", which it modifies
- introduces the relative clause "who phoned me last night"

There are five relative pronouns: **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, **that**\*

**Who** (subject) and **whom** (object) are generally only for people. **Whose** is for possession. **Which** is for things. **That** can be used for people\*\* and things and as subject and object in defining relative clauses (clauses that are essential to the sentence and do not simply add extra information).

Relative pronouns can refer to singular or plural, and there is no difference between male and female.

Look at these examples showing defining and non-defining relative clauses:

	example sentences S=subject, O=object, P=possessive		notes
defining	S	- The person <b>who</b> phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person <b>that</b> phoned me last night is my teacher.	<b>That</b> is preferable
		- The car <b>which</b> hit me was yellow. - The cars <b>that</b> hit me were yellow.	<b>That</b> is preferable
	O	- The person <b>whom</b> I phoned last night is my teacher. - The people <b>who</b> I phoned last night are my teachers. - The person <b>that</b> I phoned last night is my	<b>Whom</b> is correct but very formal. The relative pronoun is optional.

		<p>teacher.</p> <p>- The person I phoned last night is my teacher.</p>	
		<p>- The car <b>which</b> I drive is old.</p> <p>- The car <b>that</b> I drive is old.</p> <p>- The car I drive is old.</p>	<b>That</b> is preferable to <b>which</b> . The relative pronoun is optional.
	P	<p>- The student <b>whose</b> phone just rang should stand up.</p> <p>- Students <b>whose</b> parents are wealthy pay extra.</p>	
		<p>- The police are looking for the car <b>whose</b> driver was masked.</p> <p>- The police are looking for the car <b>of which</b> the driver was masked.</p>	<b>Of which</b> is usual for things, but <b>whose</b> is sometimes possible
non-defining	S	- Mrs Pratt, <b>who</b> is very kind, is my teacher.	
		<p>- The car, <b>which</b> was a taxi, exploded.</p> <p>- The cars, <b>which</b> were taxis, exploded.</p>	
	O	<p>- Mrs Pratt, <b>whom</b> I like very much, is my teacher.</p> <p>- Mr and Mrs Pratt, <b>who</b> I like very much, are my teachers.</p>	<b>Whom</b> is correct but very formal. <b>Who</b> is normal.
		- The car, <b>which</b> I was driving at the time, suddenly caught fire.	
	P	- My brother, <b>whose</b> phone you just heard, is a doctor.	
		<p>- The car, <b>whose</b> driver jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed.</p> <p>- The car, the driver <b>of which</b> jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed.</p>	<b>Of which</b> is usual for things, but <b>whose</b> is sometimes possible



## Grammar Exercise

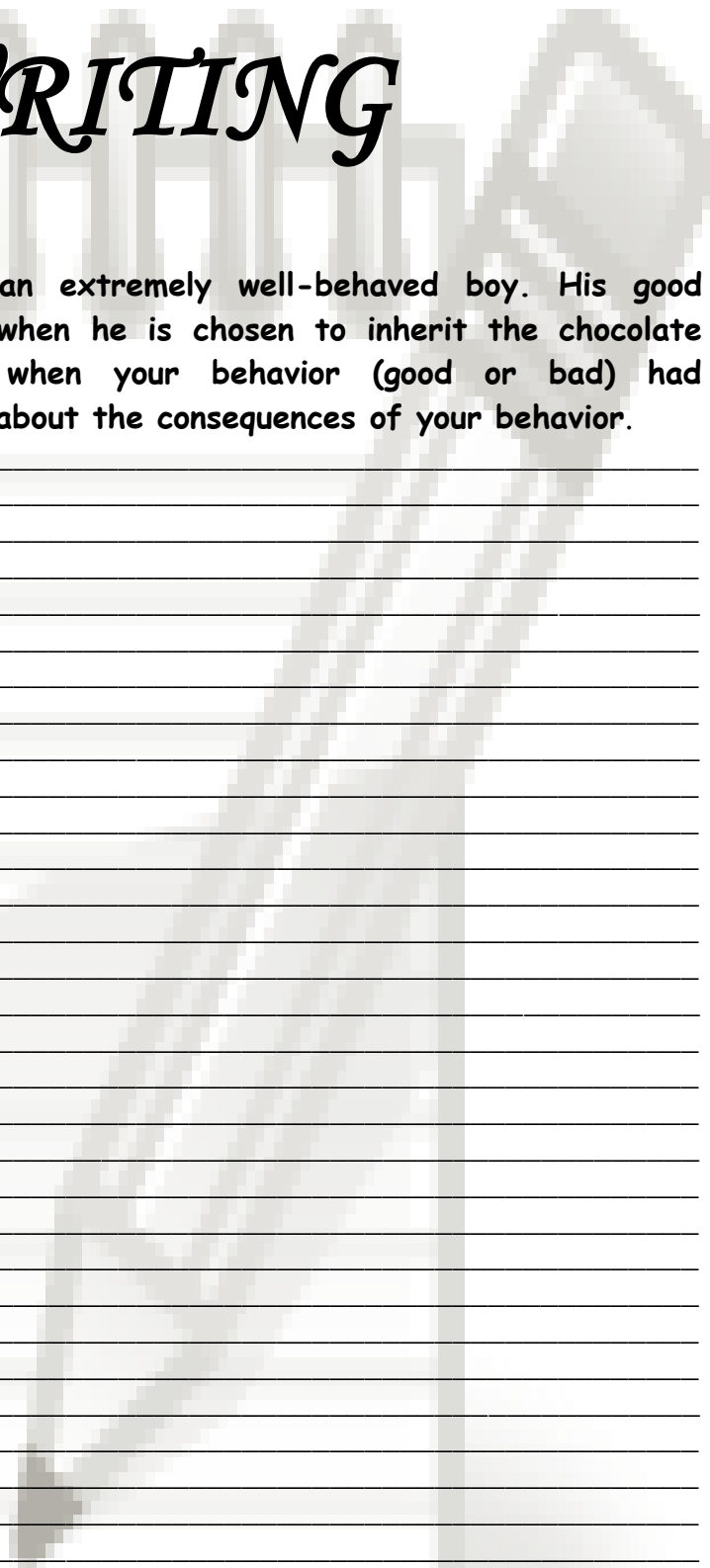
Fill in all the gaps WITH who(m) - which - what - whose or 0 (zero) for nothing in each space as necessary.

1. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ had paid her, \_\_\_\_\_ was extremely bizarre!
2. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ had been to Red Square before told us the way to the main gate.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I ought to do is find out \_\_\_\_\_ handbag this is.
4. Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ motorbike had broken down, met a man \_\_\_\_\_ managed to fix it.
5. The drawer in \_\_\_\_\_ he found the gun was the same one \_\_\_\_\_ I had searched.
6. Those \_\_\_\_\_ arrive late in class must stay afterwards to do the work \_\_\_\_\_ they have missed.
7. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ I bought was the same one \_\_\_\_\_ you saw the day you arrived.
8. That is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ mother knows the man \_\_\_\_\_ repaired our heating system.
9. He is the one \_\_\_\_\_ asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I gave the money to.
10. The snow, \_\_\_\_\_ had been falling all day, \_\_\_\_\_ what gave us trouble.

# WRITING

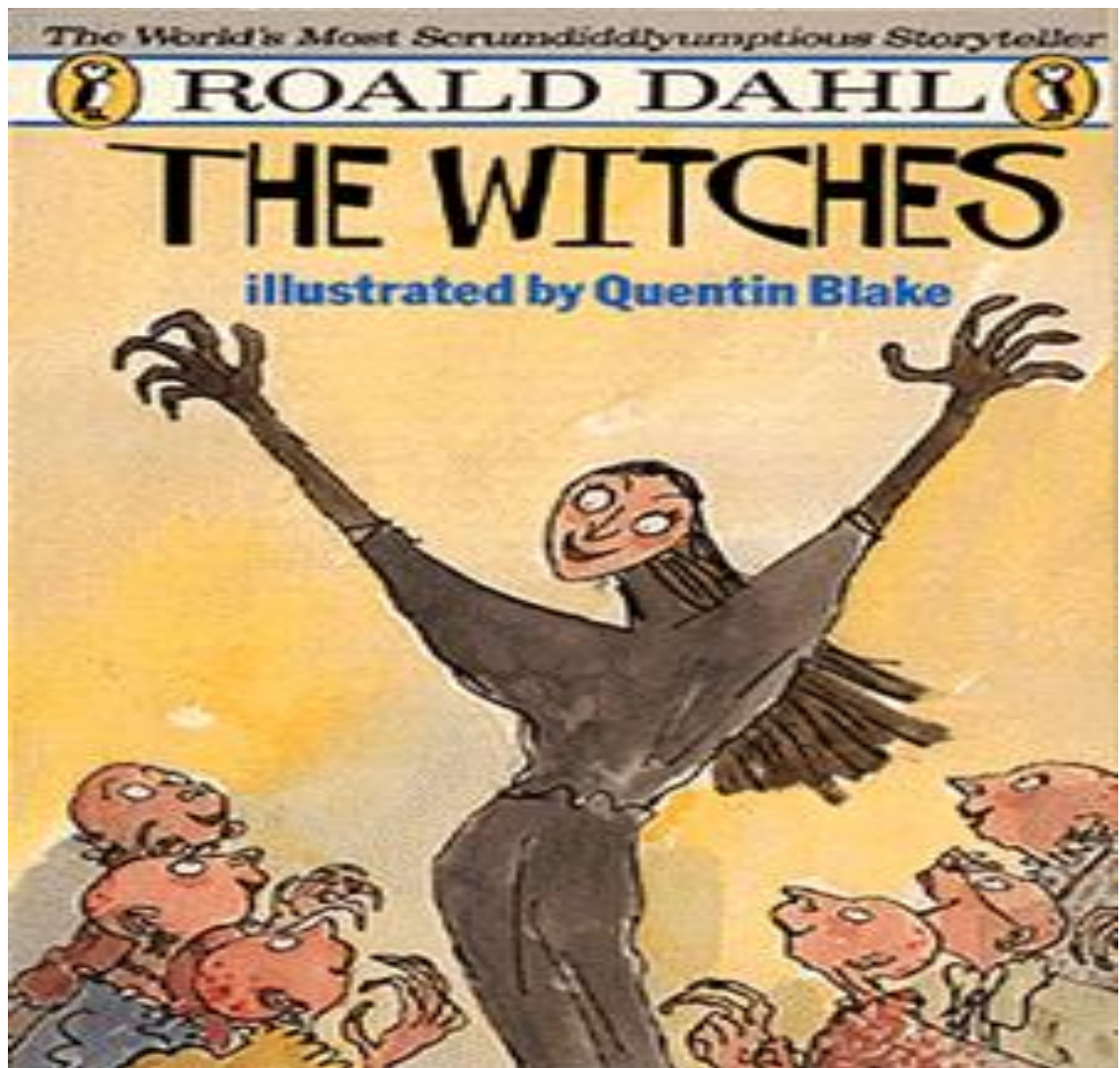
## Writing Prompt

In the novel, Charlie is an extremely well-behaved boy. His good behavior is rewarded eventually when he is chosen to inherit the chocolate factory. Think about a time when your behavior (good or bad) had consequences. Write a paragraph about the consequences of your behavior.



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In the novel, Charlie is an extremely well-behaved boy. His good behavior is rewarded eventually when he is chosen to inherit the chocolate factory. Think about a time when your behavior (good or bad) had consequences. Write a paragraph about the consequences of your behavior.



### *Pre-Reading Questions:*

1. Do you believe in witches?
2. What would you do if a beautiful stranger offered you sweets?
3. If you see a mouse, what will you do with it?

# Learning Vocabulary

21. **Forbid** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to command (a person) not to do something, have something, etc., or not to enter some place

Synonym: ban

Antonym: allow

Example sentence: I was **forbidden from** seeing him again

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

22. **Headquarters** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a center of operations, as of the police or a business, from which orders are issued; the chief administrative office of an organization

Synonym: base

Antonym: branch

Example sentence: The operatives were always in touch with the headquarters.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

23. **Skittle** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

A bowling pin of the type used in playing ninepins in England

Synonym: ninepin

Antonym:

Example sentence: He struck all nine skittles!

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

24. **Recognize** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to identify as something or someone previously seen, known, etc.

Synonym: identify

Antonym: miss

Example sentence: He had changed so much that one could scarcely recognize him.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

25. **Triumph** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to win a victory or control

Synonym: achieve; succeed

Antonym: fail; defeat

*Example sentence: The boy triumphed against the witches.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

26. **Exterminate** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to get rid of by destroying; destroy totally

Synonym: kill; abolish

Antonym: bear; create

*Example sentence: The Grand High Witch wants to exterminate all the children.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

27. **Stale** (adjective) \_\_\_\_\_

(esp. of food) hard, musty, or dry from being kept too long

Synonym: old; decayed

Antonym: fresh; new

*Example sentence: The witches love stale food.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

28. **Transform** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to change in form, appearance, or structure; metamorphose

Synonym: alter; change

Antonym: preserve

*Example sentence: The witches transformed the boy into a mouse.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

29. **Dose** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time

Synonym: prescription; dosage                      Antonym:

*Example sentence: He took a dose of cough mixture.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

30. **Queer** (adjective) \_\_\_\_\_

strange or odd from a conventional viewpoint; unusually different

Synonym: odd; abnormal                      Antonym: typical; usual

*Example sentence: She had a queer feeling that they were being watched.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

31. **Inhabit** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

to live or dwell in (a place), as people or animals

Synonym: reside                      Antonym: leave

*Example sentence: That mountainous region is inhabited by Indians.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

32. **Consolation** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

the comfort received by a person after a loss or disappointment

Synonym: relief; comfort                      Antonym: agitation; annoyance

*Example sentence: there was consolation in knowing that others were worse off*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

33. **Ruse** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

an action intended to mislead, deceive

Synonym: trick                      Antonym: honesty

*Example sentence: Emma tried to think of a ruse to get Paul out of the house.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

34. **Bustle** (verb) \_\_\_\_\_

hurriedly in a particular direction

Synonym: dash                      Antonym: plod

*Example sentence: she bustled us into the kitchen*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

35. **Motto** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a short sentence or phrase chosen as encapsulating the beliefs or ideals of an individual, family, or institution

Synonym: slogan; saying                      Antonym: nuance

*Example sentence: The family motto is 'Faithful though Unfortunate.'*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

36. **Plot** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a plan made in secret by a group of people to do something illegal or harmful

Synonym: scheme; plan                      Antonym:

*Example sentence: There's a plot to overthrow the government.*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

37. **Rumor** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a currently circulating story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth

Synonym: gossip                      Antonym: truth

*Example sentence:* Don't listen to rumor.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

38. **Conviction** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

a fixed or firm belief

Synonym: belief; opinion                      Antonym: doubt

*Example sentence:* She takes pride in stating her political convictions.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

39. **Compromise** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions

Synonym: bargain                      Antonym: dispute

*Example sentence:*

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

40. **Cruelty** (noun) \_\_\_\_\_

cruel behavior or attitudes

Synonym: harshness; brutality                      Antonym: compassion; kindness

*Example sentence:* We can't stand cruelty to animal.

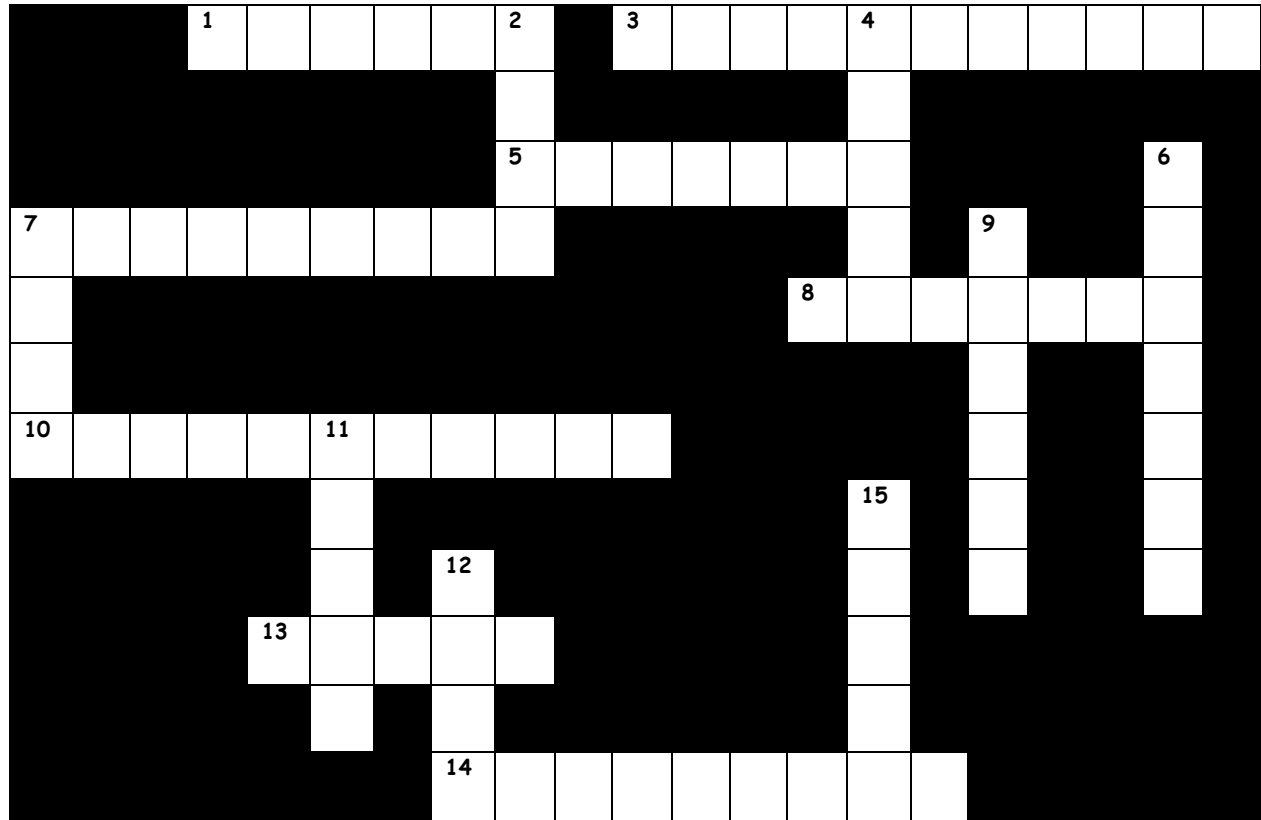
Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



**VOCABULARY EXERCISE: Answer the crossword puzzle.**



**ACROSS**

- 1 ban
- 3 base; command center
- 5 ninepin
- 7 identify
- 8 victory
- 10 eliminate
- 13 hard, old, decayed
- 14 change

**DOWN**

- 2 amount of medicine
- 4 odd
- 6 live; dwell
- 7 trick
- 9 dash
- 11 slogan; saying
- 12 schemes; plan
- 15 gossip

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in complete sentences.



1. Why did the boy live with his grandma?

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2. According to his grandma, how could we recognize the witch?

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3. Who was the witches' ruler? When did they get to meet her?

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4. His grandmother lost at least five of her childhood friends. What happened to them?

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5. Why should they be wary when they returned to England?

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6. Why was the planned holiday cancelled? Where did they go instead?

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7. What organization held a meeting in the hotel ballroom? Who were the members?

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8. What was the Grand Witch's plan? What would they use?

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9. Who was Bruno Jenkins?

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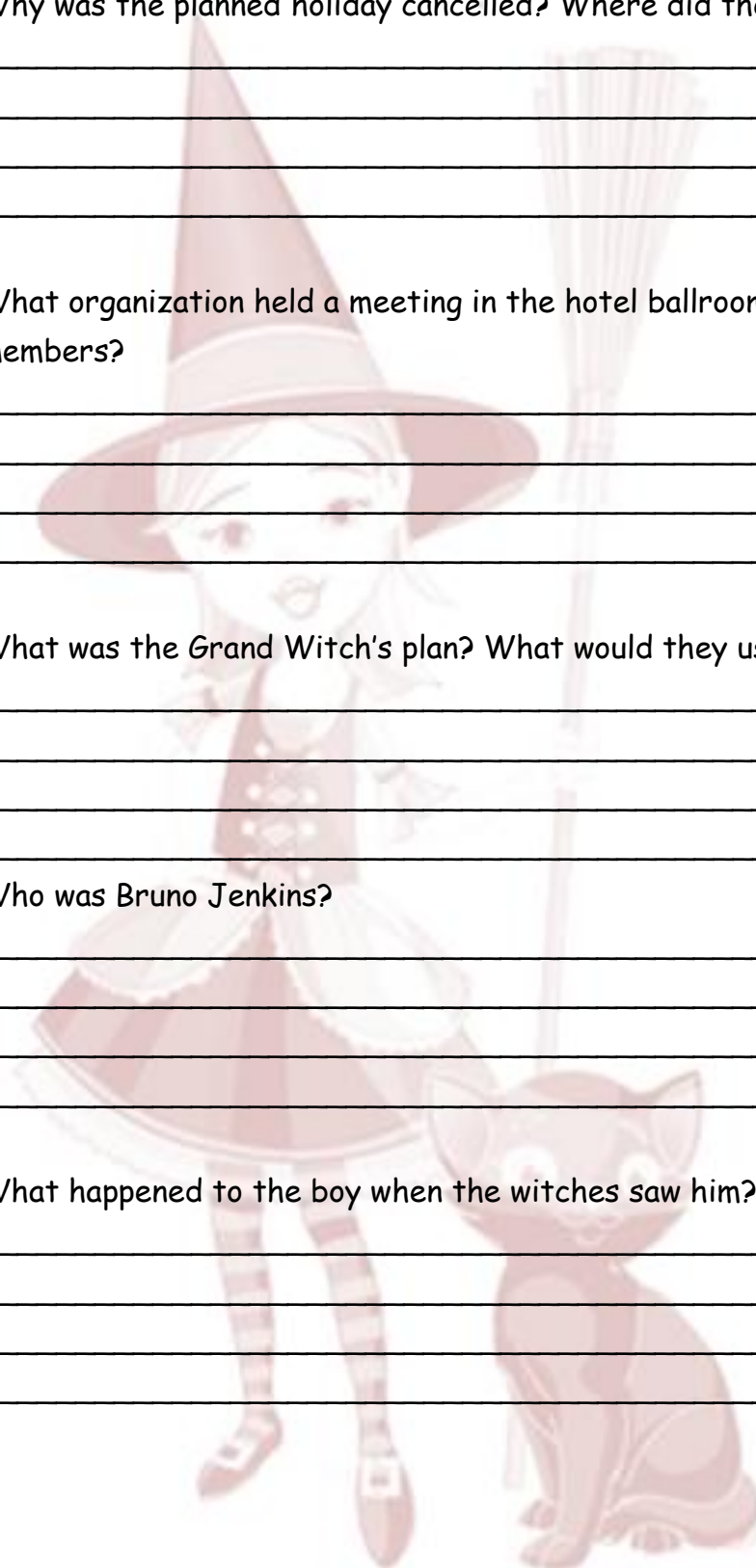
10. What happened to the boy when the witches saw him?

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---



11. What was the flaw in the witches' plan?

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---

---

---

12. What was the boy's plan against the witches? How did he carry it out?

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13. What happened to the witches in the hotel?

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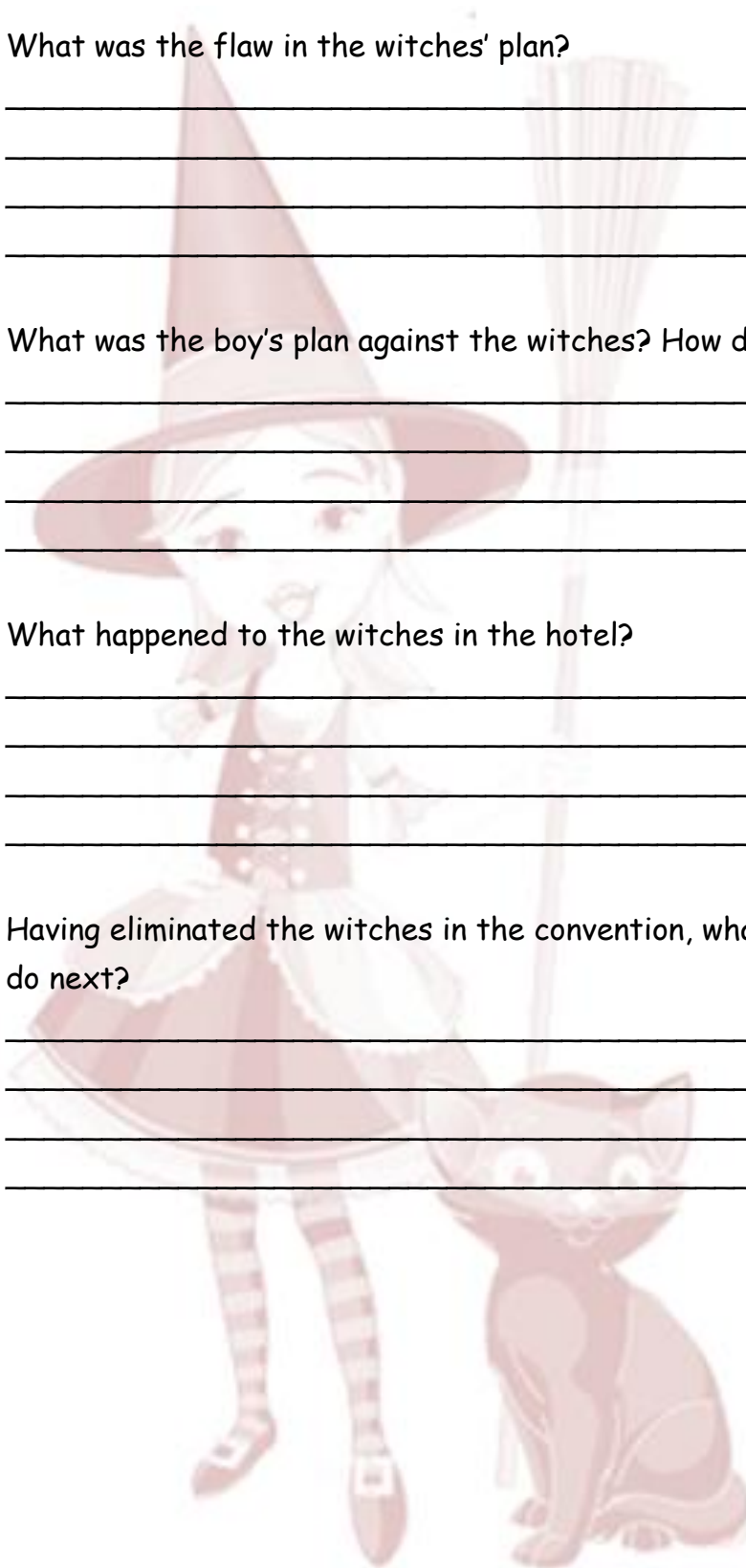
14. Having eliminated the witches in the convention, what was he planning to do next?

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---



# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION

## EVENTFUL EVENTS

Think of three important events in the story. Write down their causes and their effects.

[illegible]

# SUMMARY DICTATION

The narrator of the book is a boy who has been warned by his grandmother about witches. Witches, she says, \_\_\_\_\_ children, and do things to harm them just for fun. To witches, children give off a terrible smell, so they will often plug their nose when near a child. They also have long claws that they cover with gloves, squared off shoes to hide their lack of toes, bald heads they cover with wigs, blue saliva and glowing pupils.

The boy, who is also an orphan, is very smart. One day, while he is playing in his tree house, he is \_\_\_\_\_ by a woman with gloves who wants him to come down and talk to her. The boy knows better, and is sure she is a witch. He refuses to come down from the tree until the woman is gone. A short time later, the grandmother gets sick. She and the boy travel to England so she can get better there. The pair stays at a large, fancy hotel. While they are there, a \_\_\_\_\_ takes place in the same hotel. It is a meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They are all women. The boy decides to wander around the hotel, ringing his pet mice with him. He is soon trapped in the \_\_\_\_\_ while all of the women from the Royal Society file in and sit. One woman stands in the front, running the meeting. She orders all of the women to remove their wigs, shoes and so on. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that they are not an anti-cruelty \_\_\_\_\_, but, in fact, the witches of England.

The woman in charge is the Grand High Witch. She tells all the other witches about a new potion that will turn all the children who ingest it into mice. In this way, all the children of the world can be destroyed by chocolates and other sweets tainted by "Formula 86 Delayed Action Mouse Maker." The witch demonstrates the solution on a child named Bruno she \_\_\_\_\_ in with the promise of chocolate. He is turned into a mouse. The narrator, stunned by the magic, accidentally gives himself away. The witches grab him and give him enough of the \_\_\_\_\_ to instantly turn him into a mouse. The boy, now a mouse, is still able to communicate like a human. He escapes from the witches and finds his grandmother. He tells her what happened and the two come up with a plan. They steal some of the Grand High Witch's formula and put it into the soup that was made for the witches' dinner. All of them are turned to mice, and \_\_\_\_\_ by the hotel's staff in a fit of \_\_\_\_\_.

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## FUTURE TENSE



There is a common belief that the only way to express the future in English is to use the two little modal auxiliaries "will" and "shall". Sure they play a major part in this function but there are other ways too of expressing the future. Below you will see 6 ways of expressing the future. I won't call it the "future tense" because that restricts your thinking about how to talk or write about something that is not *now* but *next*.

### going to

This way you can express a personal intention or make a prediction about what you know/feel/see as in these sentences:

*I am going to stop smoking this year. The sea is going to be very rough this afternoon, so don't go swimming.*

### Future Simple

Back to "will" and "shall". With these two words plus the infinitive of a verb you can express: a future fact, a sudden decision, an offer, a threat, a promise, an opinion about the future, a probability especially after think, suppose, expect, doubt if.

Here are a few examples:

*Tomorrow will be my birthday.*

*It's all right I'll get the shopping.*

*I will take you in the car if you like.*

*I'll stand by you whatever happens.*

*I suppose we'll manage without the car.*

### Present Continuous

This is almost the same as "going to" but it's not quite as personal. Look at this:

*The Government is thinking about introducing a new law.*

### Present Simple

We use this when we are thinking of the certain future, something already arranged as in a timetable or programme:

*Your train leaves in ten minutes.*

### Is to/Are to

These are used to express an instruction or something arranged officially. Here is an example:

*The finance ministers are to meet next month to discuss the crisis.*

### About to/Due to

We use these when we want to describe actions that are expected to happen, usually fairly soon. An example:

*The 100 metre race is about to start any minute now.*



**Grammar Exercise:** Choose the correct form and rewrite each sentence in the blank.

1. Peter (is/is going to be) fifty next Friday.

---

2. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What (am I going to say / will I say)?

---

3. Jack (is having / will have) a dinner party next Saturday.

---

4. By the time you arrive, I'll (have been / be) working for two hours.

---

5. John hasn't eaten. - Don't worry (I'll make / I'm going to make) him a sandwich.

---

6. We'll go out for dinner when he (gets in / will get in).

---

7. Unless he arrives soon, we (won't go/ aren't go) to the party.

---

8. (I'll be studying / I'll have studied) at 9 tomorrow evening.

---

9. (We'll have finished / We'll finish) by 9 o'clock.

---

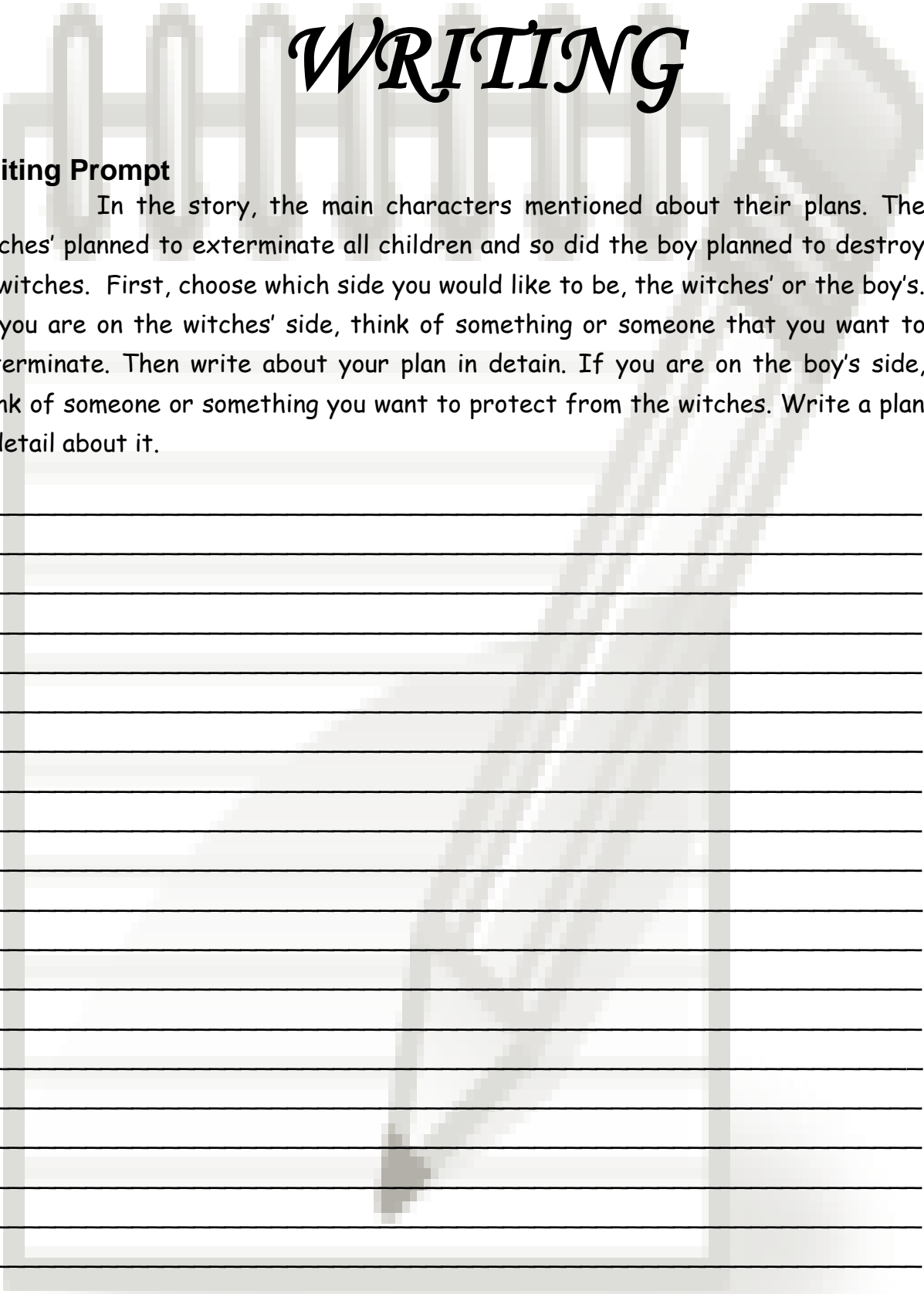
10. Look at those clouds! It (is going to rain / will rain)!

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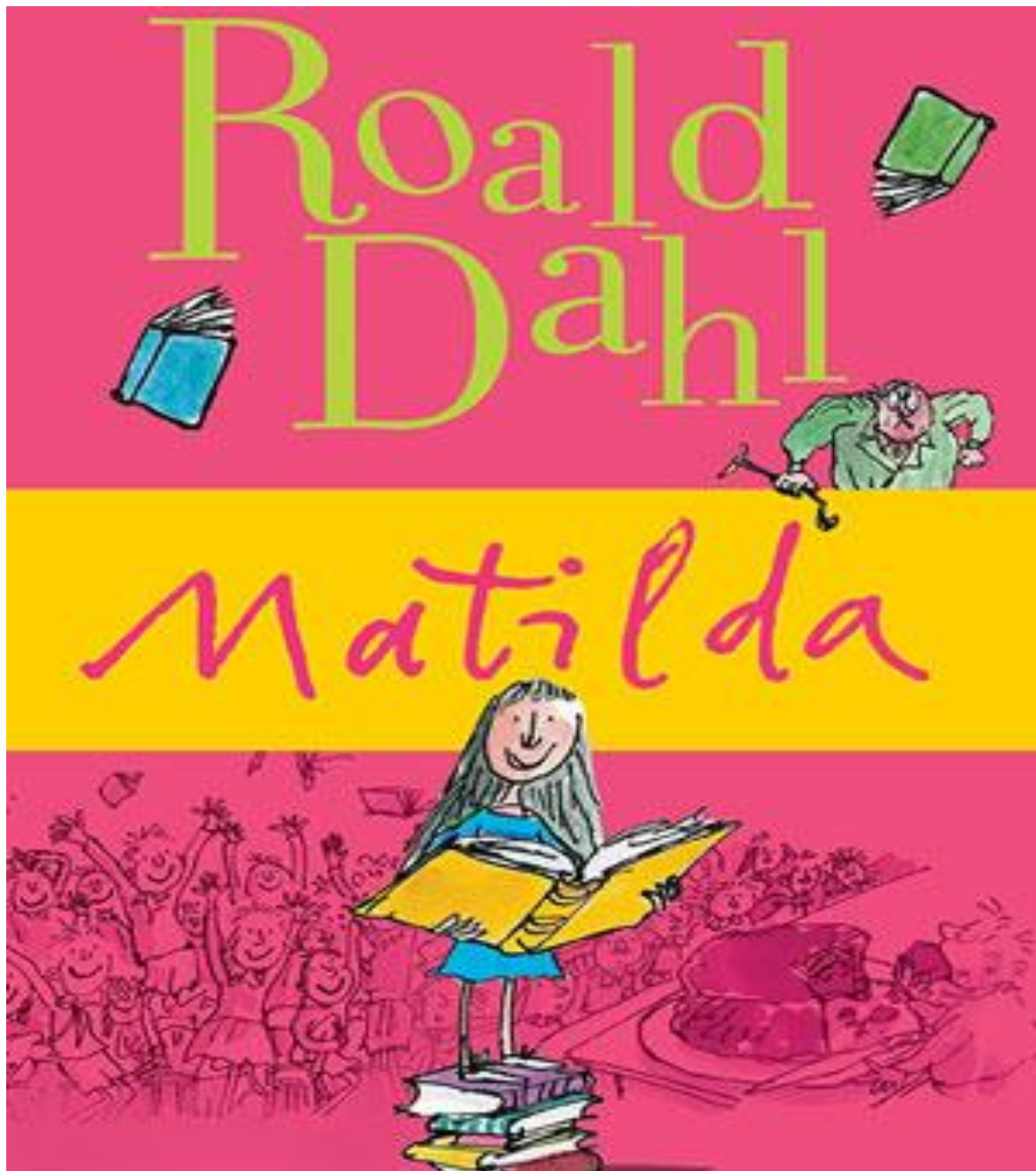
# WRITING

## Writing Prompt

In the story, the main characters mentioned about their plans. The witches' planned to exterminate all children and so did the boy planned to destroy the witches. First, choose which side you would like to be, the witches' or the boy's. If you are on the witches' side, think of something or someone that you want to exterminate. Then write about your plan in detail. If you are on the boy's side, think of someone or something you want to protect from the witches. Write a plan in detail about it.



In the story, the main characters mentioned about their plans. The witches' planned to exterminate all children and so did the boy planned to destroy all witches. First, choose which side you would like to be, the witches' or the boy's. If you are on the witches' side, think of something or someone that you want to exterminate. Then write about your plan in detail. If you are on the boy's side, think of someone or something you want to protect from the witches. Write a plan in detail about it.



### Pre-Reading Questions:

1. What do you like doing in your free time?
2. Which do you prefer, reading or watching TV? Why?
3. How do you spend time with family, friends, and teachers?

# Learning Vocabulary

## 1. **filth** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

offensive or disgusting dirt or refuse

Synonym: dirt, pollution

Antonym: cleanliness

Example Sentence: The Flood resulted to stagnant pools of filth.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. **ridiculous** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

deserving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd

Synonym: stupid; funny

Antonym: sensible

Example Sentence: That is a ridiculous tartan cap.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. **infuriate** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

make (someone) extremely angry and impatient

Synonym: aggravate

Antonym: please

Example Sentence: I was infuriated by your article.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

## 4. **sarcasm** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

the use of irony to mock or convey contempt

Synonym: antipathy; spite

Antonym: flattery

Example Sentence: She didn't like the note of sarcasm in his voice.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

5. **sawdust** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

powdery particles of wood produced by sawing

Synonym: \_\_\_\_\_ Antonym: rocks

Example Sentence: Most people in the countryside use sawdust for cooking instead of LPG.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. **prodigy** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

person or thing that is extraordinary

Synonym: child genius Antonym: simpleton

Example Sentence: Matilda is a child prodigy.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. **obstinate** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

firmly adhering to one's purpose, opinion

Synonym: stubborn Antonym: flexible

Example Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

8. **peculiar** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

different to what is normal or expected; strange

Synonym: unusual Antonym: normal

Example Sentence: Stella thought the play peculiar.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

9. **nasty** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

very bad or unpleasant

Synonym: Disgusting, offensive

Antonym: great, pleasing

Example Sentence: Harry was a nasty, foul-mouthed old boy.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

---

10. **tyrant** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

person who dictates, oppresses

Synonym: [bully](#), [dictator](#),

Antonym: democrat

Example Sentence: Her father was a tyrant and a bully.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

---

11. **toddle** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

walk unsteadily

Synonym: totter, wobble

Antonym: march

Example Sentence: William toddled curiously towards the TV crew.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

---

12. **stun** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

astonish or shock (someone) so that they are temporarily unable to react

Synonym: bewilder

Antonym: expect

Example Sentence: The community was stunned by the tragedy.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

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13. **boast** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities

Synonym: brag                      Antonym: deprecate

Example Sentence: she boasted about her many conquests.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

14. **formidable** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_

inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable

Synonym: horrible; terrifying                      Antonym: feeble; weak

Example Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

15. **interfere** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

prevent (a process or activity) from continuing or being carried out properly

Synonym: meddle; intervene                      Antonym: help; assist

Example Sentence: A holiday job would interfere with his studies.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

16. **forgery** (n) \_\_\_\_\_

the action of forging a copy or imitation of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art

Synonym: fabrication                      Antonym: reality

Example Sentence: He was found guilty of forgery.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

17. **delinquent** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

(typically of a young person) tending to commit crime, particularly minor crime

Synonym: reprehensible

Antonym: responsible

Example Sentence: Delinquent teenagers roam the city streets.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

18. **splendid** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

magnificent; very impressive

Synonym: brilliant

Antonym: shabby

Example Sentence: Matilda's power is splendid!

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

19. **summon** (v) \_\_\_\_\_

order (someone) to be present

Synonym: call

Antonym: dismiss

Example Sentence: A waiter was summoned by the headmistress.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

20. **sheer** (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_

nothing other than; unmitigated (used for emphasis)

Synonym: abrupt, steep

Antonym: moderate

Example Sentence: She giggled with sheer delight.

Sentence 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary Exercise

Write 'O' if the words are opposite in meaning and 'S' if they're similar.

1. filth	dirt	_____
2. ridiculous	sensible	_____
3. infuriate	please	_____
4. sarcasm	mockery	_____
5. sawdust	rocks	_____
6. prodigy	genius	_____
7. obstinate	stubborn	_____
8. peculiar	normal	_____
9. delinquent	responsible	_____
10. splendid	great	_____
11. nasty	pleasant	_____
12. tyrant	dictator	_____
13. toddle	march	_____
14. stun	expect	_____
15. boast	brag	_____
16. formidable	horrible	_____
17. interfere	help	_____
18. forgery	reality	_____
19. summon	dismiss	_____
20. sheer	moderate	_____

# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in complete sentences.



1. What can Matilda do at the age of one and a half, three and four?

---

---

---

2. What does Matilda ask her father to buy for her and what is his response?

---

---

---

3. What does Matilda decide to do after her father is 'beastly' to her?

---

---

---

4. What happened to the boy down the road?

---

---

---

5. How did Matilda after her father's temper tantrum?

---

---

---

6. How does Matilda cope with her awful parents?

---

---

---

7. How should you behave if you ever meet a person like Miss Trunchball?

---

---

---



8. Does Miss Trunchball do what Miss Honey wants her to do? Why or Why not?

---

---

---

9. What ironic thing does Mrs. Wormwood say to Miss Honey, as an insult?

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---

10. What is he Chokey? Describe it.

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---

---

11. What does Matilda tell Lavender is the reason Miss Trunchball gets away with her behavior?

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---

12. List three facts about newts.

---

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---

13. What does Nigel suggest Miss Trunchball do?

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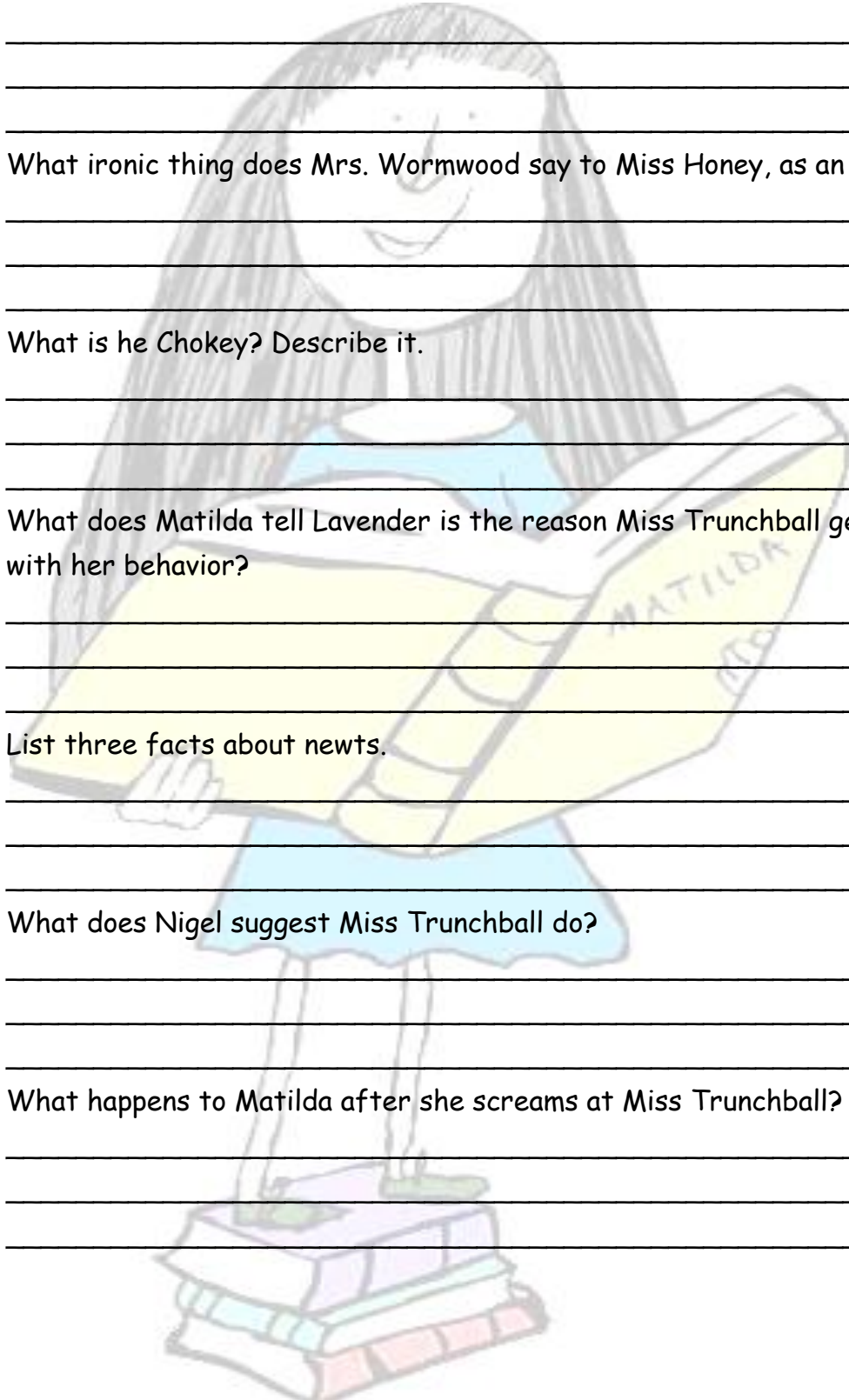
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14. What happens to Matilda after she screams at Miss Trunchball?

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15. What does Miss Honey ask Matilda to do?

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16. How does Miss Honey bathe?

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---

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17. How did Miss Honey escape from her aunt?

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18. What two things does Miss Honey apologize for?

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19. What happens every Thursday?

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---

20. Why does Miss Trunchball leave the village?

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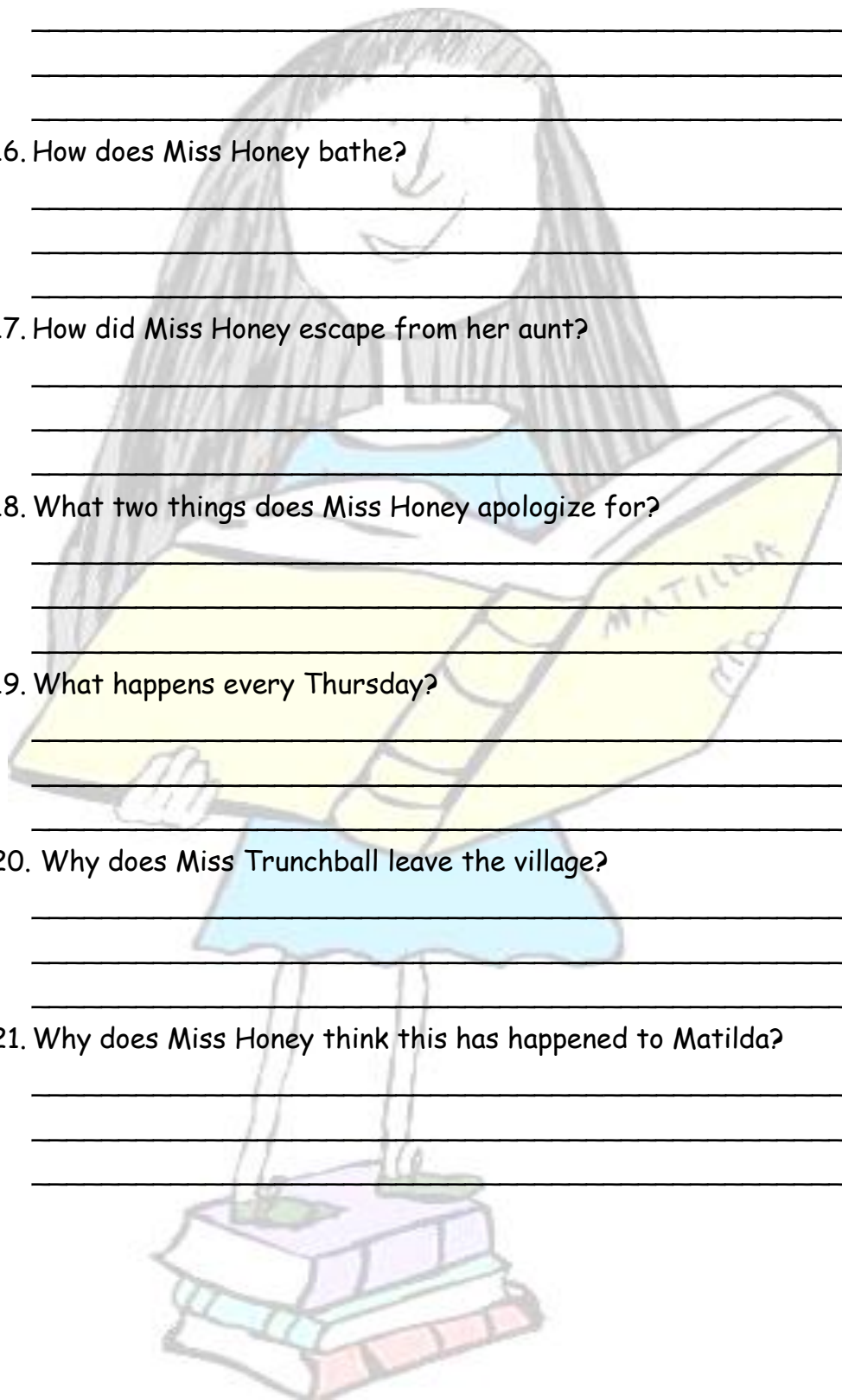
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21. Why does Miss Honey think this has happened to Matilda?

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# CHARACTER CHART

Who are the characters in the story? What are they like? Complete the chart.

NAME	DESCRIPTION



[illegible]

Think of three important events in the story. Write down their causes and their effects.

[illegible]



# SUMMARY DICTATION

The parents of the five-year-old Matilda Wormwood have no interest in their daughter. A child \_\_\_\_\_, Matilda taught herself to read at three years old, though the only actual books in the house were a cookbook and magazines. When she asks for a real \_\_\_\_\_ for herself, her father rudely turns her down.

Mr. Wormwood sells used cars for a living, and tells Matilda and her brother Michael about how he makes a handsome profit by cheating \_\_\_\_\_ out of their money in \_\_\_\_\_ ways. Matilda resolves to teach her parents a lesson every time they do something wrong, carrying out a variety of \_\_\_\_\_.

Matilda's father sells a car to Miss Agatha Trunchbull, headmistress of Crunchem Hall Primary School. He arranges with her to have Matilda attend the school where she \_\_\_\_\_ her teacher Miss Jennifer "Jenny" Honey with her amazing intellectual capacity and mathematical ability. Miss Honey appeals to Miss Trunchbull to have Matilda moved up into an advanced class, but the child-hating headmistress refuses. Miss Honey also tries, in \_\_\_\_\_, to reason with Mr and Mrs. Wormwood, but she is not welcomed, and both parents make it clear that they are not interested either in Matilda or the value of education and learning. Matilda quickly learns of the Trunchbull's capacity for punishing children, as she carries out cruelties for minor reasons. When Matilda's friend Lavender places a newt in the Trunchbull's glass of water, Matilda is blamed and the tyrant refuses to listen to her. \_\_\_\_\_ by the injustice, Matilda soon discovers she has psychokinetic powers.

Miss Honey confides in Matilda that Miss Trunchbull is actually her aunt, who took over her father's home and \_\_\_\_\_ her after her father, Magnus, supposedly killed himself. Matilda "haunts" Miss Trunchbull's classroom as Magnus' ghost. A terrified Trunchbull does so, never to be seen by anyone again. Miss Honey appears with Matilda and \_\_\_\_\_ the Wormwoods. Matilda begs her parents to let her stay with Miss Honey.

She eventually \_\_\_\_\_ that she cannot use her powers anymore and Miss Honey suggests that she only had her \_\_\_\_\_ when she needed them, and now that she is happy she no longer needs them.

# GRAMMAR TIME!

## REVIEW OF VERB TENSES



tense	Use	Signal Words
<u>Simple Present</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the present taking place once, never or several times</li> <li>• facts</li> <li>• actions taking place one after another</li> <li>• action set by a timetable or schedule</li> </ul>	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (If I talk, ...)
<u>Present Progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place in the moment of speaking</li> <li>• action taking place only for a limited period of time</li> <li>• action arranged for the future</li> </ul>	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
<u>Simple Past</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the past taking place once, never or several times</li> <li>• actions taking place one after another</li> <li>• action taking place in the middle of another action</li> </ul>	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
<u>Past Progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action going on at a certain time in the past</li> <li>• actions taking place at the same time</li> <li>• action in the past that is interrupted by another action</li> </ul>	when, while, as long as
<u>Present Perfect Simple</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting emphasis on the result</li> <li>• action that is still going on</li> </ul>	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that stopped recently</li> <li>• finished action that has an influence on the present</li> <li>• action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking</li> </ul>	
<u>Present Perfect Progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result)</li> <li>• action that recently stopped or is still going on</li> <li>• finished action that influenced the present</li> </ul>	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
<u>Past Perfect Simple</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the past</li> <li>• sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive</li> <li>• putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)</li> </ul>	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (If I had talked, ...)
<u>Past Perfect Progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the past</li> <li>• sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action</li> </ul>	for, since, the whole day, all day
<u>Future I Simple</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the future that cannot be influenced</li> <li>• spontaneous decision</li> <li>• assumption with regard to the future</li> </ul>	in a year, next ..., tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (If you ask her, she will help you.) assumption: I think, probably, perhaps

<b><u>Future I Simple</u></b> (going to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decision made for the future</li> <li>• conclusion with regard to the future</li> </ul>	in one year, next week, tomorrow
<b><u>Future I Progressive</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that is going on at a certain time in the future</li> <li>• action that is sure to happen in the near future</li> </ul>	in one year, next week, tomorrow
<b><u>Future II Simple</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that will be finished at a certain time in the future</li> </ul>	by Monday, in a week
<b><u>Future II Progressive</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the future</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the course of an action</li> </ul>	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long
<b><u>Conditional I Simple</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might take place</li> </ul>	if sentences type II (If I were you, I would go home.)
<b><u>Conditional I Progressive</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might take place</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the course / duration of the action</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Conditional II Simple</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might have taken place in the past</li> </ul>	if sentences type III (If I had seen that, I would have helped.)
<b><u>Conditional II Progressive</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might have taken place in the past</li> <li>• puts emphasis on the course / duration of the action</li> </ul>	

## Grammar Exercises

### A. Put in the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema yesterday. *(to go)*
- 2) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ 13 tomorrow. *(to be)*
- 3) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ to music every evening. *(to listen)*
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ their car. It looks new again. *(to clean)*
- 5) Listen! Mr Jones \_\_\_\_\_ the piano. *(to play)*
- 6) She \_\_\_\_\_ her left arm two weeks ago. *(to break)*
- 7) We \_\_\_\_\_ a test now. *(to write)*
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ a book this evening. *(to read)*
- 9) Ken and Emily often \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school. *(to have)*
- 10) He \_\_\_\_\_ his money. So he can't buy this hamburger. *(to lose)*

### B. Encircle the best answer.

I promised Jack that I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the hockey game with him on Friday  
will   had to   must   would

I painted the house and it \_\_\_\_\_ out better than I expected.  
had turned   would have turned   turns   turned

The test starts at 1:00pm. We \_\_\_\_\_ be back by that time.  
must   ought   can   should

I \_\_\_\_\_ for a swim but I changed my mind.  
wasn't going to go   won't go to   isn't going to   wasn't going

I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ my computer.  
how long I've had   when did I get   for how long have I had   when I was getting

The weatherman says \_\_\_\_\_.  
it would rain   it had rained   it would have rained   it will rain

Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ the course on JavaScript programming.  
had already taken   has already taken   took already   would have already taken  
\_\_\_\_\_ the new TV you bought?"

How big is   How big it is   It is big   Is it big  
Bill was just going to bed when his wife \_\_\_\_\_ from work.  
is going   is coming home   had come home   came home

I should \_\_\_\_\_ my books to school yesterday.  
brought   had brought   to bring   have brought

# WRITING

## Writing Prompt

If you had Matilda's power to move things with your mind, how would you use them?



A spiral-bound notebook with a pencil resting on it. The notebook has a white cover with a spiral binding on the left side. The pencil is silver and lies diagonally across the notebook. The notebook is open to a page with horizontal lines. The background is a light gray gradient.

## SUMMARY DICTATION

### FUDGE-A-MANIA

Peter Hatcher and his family are going on vacation in Maine. Only problem: Peter's nemesis Sheila Tubman will also be there along with her family! And as if that wasn't bad enough, Peter's 5 year old brother Fudge wreaks havoc with a little girl who lives next door to them at their vacation house. Based on the popular book of the same name by Judy Blume, it recaps all the exciting moments, from when Dad falls off the boat, Peter meets his baseball idol, and even the climatic moment when Peter's grandmother and Sheila's grandfather get married!

### CHARLOTTE'S WEB

The book begins when John Arable's sow gives birth to a litter of piglets, and Mr. Arable discovers one of them is a runt and decides to kill it. However, his eight year old daughter Fern begs him to let it live. Therefore her father gives it to Fern as a pet, and she names the piglet Wilbur. Wilbur is hyperactive and always exploring new things. He lives with Fern for a few weeks and then is sold to her uncle, Homer Zuckerman. Although Fern visits him at the Zuckermans' farm as often as she can, her visits decrease as she grows older, and Wilbur gets lonelier day after day. Eventually, a warm and soothing voice tells him that she is going to be his friend. The next day, he wakes up and meets his new friend: Charlotte, the grey spider. Wilbur soon becomes a member of the community of animals who live in the cellar of Zuckerman's barn. When the old sheep in the barn cellar tells Wilbur that he is going to be killed and eaten at Christmas, he turns to Charlotte for help. Charlotte has the idea of writing words in her web extolling Wilbur's excellence ("some pig," "terrific," "radiant," and eventually "humble"), reasoning that if she can make Wilbur sufficiently famous, he will not be killed. Thanks to Charlotte's efforts, And with the assistance of the gluttonous rat Templeton, Wilbur not only lives, but goes to the county fair with Charlotte and wins a prize. Having reached the end of her natural lifespan, Charlotte dies at the fair. Wilbur repays Charlotte by bringing home with him the sac of eggs (her "magnum opus") she had laid at the fair before dying. When Charlotte's eggs hatch at Zuckerman's farm, most of them leave to make their own lives elsewhere, except for three: Joy, Aranea, and Nellie, who remain there as friends to Wilbur; but none of them can replace Charlotte.

### JAMES AND THE GIANT PEACH

James Henry Trotter had a happy life until he was about four-years-old. That was when his parents were eaten up by an enormous rhinoceros in broad daylight! His house by the sea had to be sold and James had to go and live with his horribly hideous aunts with the strange names of Aunt Sponge and Aunt Spiker. They lived in a ramshackle house on a hill surrounded by a desolate garden with the exception of a clump of old laurel bushes. James would often gaze wistfully toward the sea. Then a strange thing happened. James found a giant peach that grew and grew until it was the size of a small house. He found a secret path into the heart of the peach where he met a short-horned grasshopper, a spider, a ladybug, an earthworm, a centipede, a glowworm and a silkworm. Together they leave the hillside and begin a great adventure which ends 1,250 feet up in the air on the top of the Empire State Building in New York City.

### CHARLIE and the CHOCOLATE FACTORY

The story begins with a boy named Charlie Bucket. Charlie Bucket is a member of a poor family and lives with his parents and both sets of his aging grandparents. Charlie loves to hear stories from his Grandpa Joe about the eccentric Willy Wonka and his chocolate factory that is located in Charlie's hometown. The factory closes down after Wonka sends all of the employees home, and it remains closed for several years, until reopening mysteriously. However, one night the newspaper headline says that Willy Wonka is holding a contest across the whole world. Five golden tickets would be hidden in randomly-chosen bars of chocolate, and whoever happens to open one of the bars and find the golden ticket will be able to take a day-long tour of the factory. As fortune would have it, Charlie buys one of the chocolate bars and discovers one of the elusive golden tickets inside. Grandpa Joe accompanies Charlie on his tour of the factory, where they discover multitudes of wondrous and mysterious gadgets and gizmos that are involved in making the chocolate. However, the other children (who are all bad kids) decide to touch parts of the machines that they're not supposed to, and all of them go through a series

of bad circumstances. For example, Violet turns into a giant blueberry, and Veruca and her parents are blasted with a load of garbage. Charlie avoids any misfortune because he knew how to behave himself properly inside the factory, unlike the other children. The story closes with everyone leaving the factory. The bad children were given permanent reminders of their misbehavior, like turning blue permanently or becoming ten feet tall.

## **THE WITCHES**

The narrator of the book is a boy who has been warned by his grandmother about witches. Witches, she says, hate children, and do things to harm them just for fun. To witches, children give off a terrible smell, so they will often plug their nose when near a child. They also have long claws that they cover with gloves, squared off shoes to hide their lack of toes, bald heads they cover with wigs, blue saliva and glowing pupils. The boy, who is also an orphan, is very smart. One day, while he is playing in his tree house, he is approached by a woman with gloves who wants him to come down and talk to her. The boy knows better, and is sure she is a witch. He refuses to come down from the tree until the woman is gone. A short time later, the grandmother gets sick. She and the boy travel to England so she can get better there. The pair stays at a large, fancy hotel. While they are there, a convention takes place in the same hotel. It is a meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They are all women. The boy decides to wander around the hotel, ring his pet mice with him. He is soon trapped in the ballroom while all of the women from the Royal Society file in and sit. One woman stands in the front, running the meeting. She orders all of the women to remove their wigs, shoes and so on. It is revealed that they are not an anti-cruelty society, but, in fact, the witches of England. The woman in charge is the Grand High Witch. She tells all the other witches about a new potion that will turn all the children who ingest it into mice. In this way, all the children of the world can be destroyed by chocolates and other sweets tainted by "Formula 86 Delayed Action Mouse Maker." The witch demonstrates the solution on a child named Bruno she lures in with the promise of chocolate. He is turned into a mouse. The narrator, stunned by the magic, accidentally gives himself away. The witches grab him and give him enough of the formula to instantly turn him into a mouse. The boy, now a mouse, is still able to communicate like a human. He escapes from the witches and finds his grandmother. He tells her what happened and the two come up with a plan. They steal some of the Grand High Witch's formula and put it into the soup that was made for the witches' dinner. All of them are turned to mice, and squashed by the hotel's staff in a fit of panic.

## **MATILDA**

The parents of the five-year-old Matilda Wormwood have no interest in their daughter. A child prodigy, Matilda taught herself to read at three years old, though the only actual books in the house were a cookbook and magazines. When she asks for a real book for herself, her father rudely turns her down.

Mr. Wormwood sells used cars for a living, and tells Matilda and her brother Michael about how he makes a handsome profit by cheating customers out of their money in ingenious ways. Matilda resolves to teach her parents a lesson every time they do something wrong, carrying out a variety of pranks.

Matilda's father sells a car to Miss Agatha Trunchbull, headmistress of Crunchem Hall Primary School. He arranges with her to have Matilda attend the school where she impresses her teacher Miss Jennifer "Jenny" Honey with her amazing intellectual capacity and mathematical ability. Miss Honey appeals to Miss Trunchbull to have Matilda moved up into an advanced class, but the child-hating headmistress refuses. Miss Honey also tries, in vain, to reason with Mr and Mrs. Wormwood, but she is not welcomed, and both parents make it clear that they are not interested either in Matilda or the value of education and learning. Matilda quickly learns of the Trunchbull's capacity for punishing children, as she carries out cruelties for minor reasons. When Matilda's friend Lavender places a newt in the Trunchbull's glass of water, Matilda is blamed and the tyrant refuses to listen to her. Incensed by the injustice, Matilda soon discovers she has psychokinetic powers. Miss Honey confides in Matilda that Miss Trunchbull is actually her aunt, who took over her father's home and abused her after her father, Magnus, supposedly killed himself. Matilda "haunts" Miss Trunchbull's classroom as Magnus' ghost. A terrified Trunchbull does so, never to be seen by anyone again. Miss Honey appears with Matilda and confronts the Wormwoods. Matilda begs her parents to let her stay with Miss Honey. She eventually discovers that she cannot use her powers anymore and Miss Honey suggests that she only had her powers when she needed them, and now that she is happy she no longer needs them.