

The Primary Stage of Grades (4-5)
School Year 2022 - 2023

Name: _____ Subject: Final Revision Worksheet

Date: / / 2022 Class: Grade 5 National A+B

Read the following passage then answer questions.

Barn Owl

Some barn owls are nocturnal but also they can be seen at sunset or early mornings. They have a white, heart-shaped face and a white chest with small brown spots, while their back is tawny and marked with black and white spots. Barn owls have a long wingspan and are silent when flying. They are a similar size to a small cat.

Fascinating Facts

Barn owls make a screeching noise, not a hoot like the tawny owl.

Baby owls are called owlets.

Barn owls have very good hearing. The heart shaped feathers on the edge of the their face create a disc, which works to trap and focus sound, the same way as a human ear.

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Where Do They Live?

Barn owls live in a range of habitats including farm buildings, dovecotes, church towers, hollow trees and cliff sites. The nesting season is between April and October. Owls do not generally make nests and look for sheltered nesting sites, abandoned nests in trees, underground burrows, or in buildings, barns and caves instead. Some owls prefer to live in the open grasslands, farmlands, and woodlands.



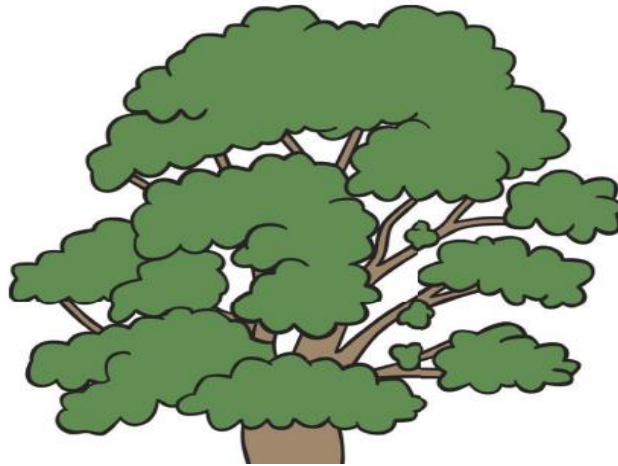
Barn Owl

What do they eat?

Barn owls eat mainly small mammals like voles, shrews, rats and mice. Sometimes they eat birds, insects and even frogs. Nesting barn owls sometimes store lots of food they have caught at the nest site while they are waiting for their eggs to hatch so that they have food to feed their young. They wait, listen and watch for prey before swooping down to catch it. On average a wild barn owl eats about 4 small mammals per night, that's 1,460 per year.

Staying Safe

Barn owls do not have many predators. Baby owls can sometimes be taken by stoats from their nest. They can also be killed by other larger owls. If they feel threatened they will squint their eyes, spread their wings and sway their head back and forth while hissing. If this does not stop their attacker, the barn owl will lie on its back and protect itself with its sharp talons.



1. Which words describe what a barn owl looks like?

They are similar size to a small cat. They have a white, heart-shaped face and a white chest with brown spots.

2. Do barn owls make their own nests?

Owls don't make nests. They look for abandoned nests in trees,...etc.

3. Where do barn owls live?

Barn owls live in a range of habitats like farm buildings, dovecotes, church, hollow trees and cliff sites.

4. What do they do if they feel threatened?

They will squint their eyes, spread their wings and sway their head back and forth while hissing.

5. What do barn owls eat?

Barn owls mainly eat small mammals like voles, shrews, rats and mice.

6. How do barn owls catch their prey?

They wait, listen and watch their prey before swooping down to catch it.

7. How many animals does a barn owl eat each night?

An average barn owl eats about 4 small mammals per night, that's about 1.460 per year.

8. How do barn owls hear?

The heart-shaped feathers on the edge of their face create a disc which works to trap and focus sound, the same way as human ear.

9. What is the purpose of the introduction?

The purpose of the introduction is to tell us what the report is about.

10. The underlined pronoun "They" refer to **the barn owls**

"Some barn owls are nocturnal but also they can be seen at sunset or early mornings. They have a white, heart-shaped face and a white chest with small brown spots,"

Vocabulary:

1. Fill in the blanks using the words inside the box. There is an extra word.

endangered - munched - molars – jaws – incisors -sliced - cavity -

Commented [R1]: Please add an extra option. There should always be an extra word.

1. Amy felt a pain when she **munched** some popcorn.
2. The dentist found a small **cavity** in Amy's sore tooth.
3. The boy opens his **jaws** wide for the dentist.
4. The chef **sliced** the lemon.
5. The pain was in one of Amy's **molars**.
6. The dentist checked Amy's canines, **incisors**, and molars.

2. Choose A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in the box.

What does the word "cavity" mean?

- A. A hole in a tooth.
- B. A formal public or religious event.
- C. A small wooden house.
- D. Helpful

A

3. Which word means the following "to take and keep hold of someone or something firmly."

- a. crush
- b. dental
- c. detective
- d. grip**

Grammar

1. Circle the correct answers.

1 I _____ write my name when I was four.

a couldn't b can't c won't be able to

2 Anna _____ speak English when she was five.

a can b could c will be able to

3 He has practice tomorrow. He _____ go to the movies.

a can't b couldn't c won't be able to

4 I get my library card tomorrow. I _____ check out books.

a can b could c will be able to

2. Use (could, can, or will be able to) to complete the sentences.

1. I **could** run faster than my sister last year.

2. She **will be able to** walk to the store alone next year.

3. They **could** catch a baseball when they were eight.

4. My little brother **will be able to** tie his shoes when he gets older.

3. Complete the following text using the words from the box below.

Could – will be able to – can – couldn't – can't – won't be able to

Toby was very sick yesterday. His stomach hurt and he **couldn't** eat any food. He **could** drink a little water, but he wasn't very thirsty. He **couldn't** play soccer in the park with his friends, so he stayed in bed and read his book. He is feeling a little better today. He **can** drink a little soup, but he **can't** eat very much. He **can't** go to school, because he still feels sick and tired.

Toby has taken some medicine now, so he hopes he **will be able to** go to school tomorrow. He wants to eat more food tomorrow, too. Toby's mother says he **won't be able to** have sweet foods tomorrow because they are not good for his stomach, but Toby thinks he **will be able to** eat a small piece of cake!

3. Complete the following sentences using the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. (simple present tense, simple past tense or present continuous)

1. My dad **takes** (take) me to school by car every day.
2. Yesterday, Lisa **opened** (open) her presents.
3. Peter and Sally **are listening** (listen) to rock music now.
4. **Did** you **clean** (clean) your room last night?
5. Sally **visits** (visit) her hairdresser's every month.
6. I **am meeting** (meet) a friend at the shopping centre this afternoon.
7. Mary **played**_ (play) in music concerts when she was a child.
8. **Did** he **finish** (finish) his project at 11 o'clock **last night**?
9. **Are** you **coming** (come) to Ann's part tonight?

10. The plane **leaves** (leave) at 9:30 am.
11. James **didn't win** (not/ win) the award in 2020.
12. She **listens** (listen) to music **every morning**.
13. **Be quit**, please! My children **are trying** (try) to sleep.
14. They **don't go** (not/ go) to school **on weekends**.
15. He **didn't marry** (not/ marry) her she **broke** (break) up with him **last year**.

4. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Jack goed to school **yesterday. went**
2. Mark could drive a car **in a month. will be able to**
3. Jude listening to music with her friends **at the moment. is listening**
4. The police don't catch the thief **last week. didn't**

Spelling

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The moon was just clearly (**visible/ invisible**) between the clouds.
2. The building was left (**incomplete/ complete**). They need one or two months more.
3. The test results are (**incorrect/accurate**) in 99% of cases.

4. The story is believable. It is (**credible**/ incredible).

2. Write the synonym for the following words.

a. error **mistake**

b. tale **story**

c. bright **brilliant**