Remember! Conjunctions are words that join ideas in sentences.

They can join words that are the same. Example: rain or shine

They can join phrases. Example: Emily ran down the bank and into the river.

They can also join simple sentences to make compound sentences. Example: It's starting to rain, so I'll go home now.

Other conjunctions can link a subordinate clause with the main clause in complex sentences. Example: I'll stay here until my parents pick me up.

Choose the correct ending for each sentence.

- ... Billy arrived at the party. ... it had come off the road.
- ... of her chicken pox.
- ... there are still accidents.

1	We	hid	the	presents	before	

2	Ships seem	very safe,	but	Lyconil about

3	We	found	the	wrecked	car	after	

4	Gina	couldn't go	to	the	carnival	because	_
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Choose a conjunction from the box to complete each sentence.

but because after until

- (5) We were allowed to ride in the park we were wearing helmets.
- 6 Tilly is allowed to play _ she finishes her homework.
- 7) The game was fun, _____ we made a huge mess.
- (8) People couldn't get to space rockets were invented.

Replace sausage with the correct conjunction from the box.

and	because	after	

(9) Mum was angry sausage the car wouldn't start.

10 The bird picked at the seed sausage it also drank the water. ____

(1) Zookeepers put the snake back in its cage sausage capturing it.









Phonic Knowledge & Spelling

Circle the word which does not come from the base word.

Base word Derivative

- (1) please pleasant pleasure pleading
- 2 sure surely shore unsure
- (3) skill sky skilful skilled 4 eat edible uneaten feat
- (5) print reprint interview printed

Find two words in the sentences that make compound words.

Example: In the morning I took a fast break before work. breakfast

- 6 In the game I had to keep my eye on the ball. eye___
- (7) The sitter arrived late to look after the baby. baby
- (8) Who would think that silk came from a
- (9) My brush fell to pieces when doing my hair.

Write either -sion or -tion to complete the

- (10) mo _____ (ii) deci_____
- (13) confu_____ (14) divi
- (12) atten

Write the correct homophones into the spaces from the box.

poor/pour plain/plane male/mail brake/break

15	He used his	heavily but		
	didn't	a single egg.		
(16)	The	landed on the edge		

- (16) The ______ landed on the edge of
- Our postman, a _____, delivers the _____ daily.
- (18) We watched the ____ out her tea.







Māori

Māori arrived in New Zealand from East Polynesia in the thirteenth century.

The Māori were warrior huntergatherers. Tribes on the North Island also farmed vegetables. The population may have reached 100 000 before the British arrived.

British people colonised the country in the late eighteenth century.

Māori belong to iwi (tribes). Within each iwi are many hapū (clans or descent groups), each of which has one or more whanau (extended families). Māori are 15 percent of New Zealand's population.

Informative text – Report Author - Caroline Tate



Māori have a more positive experience of European colonisation than some first peoples, but they still experience disadvantage. On average they earn less and their life expectancy is shorter than for Pākehā (Māori word for white New Zealanders).

Source: First Peoples, Go Facts, Blake Education.

Write or circle the correct answer.

- 1) In what century did the Māori arrive in **New Zealand?**
- (2) Who arrived first in New Zealand, the British or the Māori?
- 3 What is the smallest group in Māori life?
 - **a** iwi
 - **b** whanau
 - c hapu
- 4 What is one way in which Māori are disadvantaged in New Zealand?
- (5) What was the difference between Maori in the North Island and those in the South Island?
- (6) When did the British colonise New Zealand?

- (7) Where did Māori come from?
 - a Europe

Reading & Comprehension

- **b** North Polynesia
- **c** East Polynesia
- 8 How big was the population before the British arrived?
- (9) What does colonised mean?
 - **a** to settle
 - b to look at

II- Deale Design

c to come d to make

Score	2 points for	







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