

Pronouns

To achieve 100 you need to know what pronouns are and how to use them.

- 1 Tick the **pronouns** used in the sentence below.

 1

(1 mark)

Oscar was meeting his uncle from the airport but the car broke down so he was late.

airport car

his he

Oscar uncle

but so

- 2 Circle the **pronouns** in the passage below.

 2

(1 mark)

Beth was late for school. She never could get out of her bed in time. It was far too comfortable.

- 3 Rewrite the sentence below using a **pronoun**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

 3

(1 mark)

Olivia dances very well.

- 4 Underline one **pronoun** in each of the sentences below.

 4

(1 mark)

That picture is mine.

The kitten has lost its ball.

What will you do next?

Please give the book to me.

- 5 Circle the **pronouns** in the sentence below.

 5

(1 mark)

While he was paddling in the sea, Samir found a huge shell for his collection.

! Top tip

- You can decide if a word is a pronoun by testing whether you can replace it with a noun.

 /5

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Prepositions

To achieve 100 you need to identify prepositions and be able to use them.

- 1 Circle two **prepositions** in the sentence below.

The tortoise is in the garden under the bushes.

 1

(1 mark)

- 2 Add a suitable **preposition** to the sentence below.

Because we are near an airport, planes regularly fly _____
our school.

 2

(1 mark)

- 3 Rewrite the sentence below, changing the **preposition**.

Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Your coat is hanging beside mine.

 3

(1 mark)

- 4 Circle all the **prepositions** in the passage below.

Hazel went to Scotland by train and had lunch in the
restaurant carriage.

 4

(1 mark)

- 5 Tick one box in each row to show whether the word after is used
as a **conjunction** or as a **preposition**.

 5

(1 mark)

Sentence	Conjunction	Preposition
We arrived <u>after</u> breakfast.		
The bus left <u>after</u> everyone got on.		
It will be sunny <u>after</u> the rain.		

 /5

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this page

The history of chocolate

These questions will help you practise:

- ★ retrieving and recording information
- ★ making inferences
- ★ explaining how information is related
- ★ summarising main ideas
- ★ explaining inferences.

Chocolate has been around for a lot longer than most people imagine, and dates back to almost 2000 years BC – but it wasn't always edible or sweet. Our chocolate bars and Easter eggs would look and taste unrecognisable to the original chocolate lovers.

1900BC Archaeological evidence shows that people drank chocolate in Mesoamerica.

200AD–900AD The Mayans. Cocoa was an important part of both their agriculture and religious life. On ceremonial and religious occasions they drank a spicy chocolate drink called xocoatl, made by grinding up cocoa beans then adding water and spices such as chilli. The Mayans also used cocoa beans as currency.

900AD–1500AD The Aztec culture became established in Mexico. The Aztecs worshipped the same gods as the Mayans and used xocoatl in much the same way. Spanish conquistadors noted that 100 cocoa beans could purchase a turkey and a canoe filled with fresh water!

1502 Christopher Columbus introduced the cocoa bean to Spain, but drinking cocoa didn't catch on.

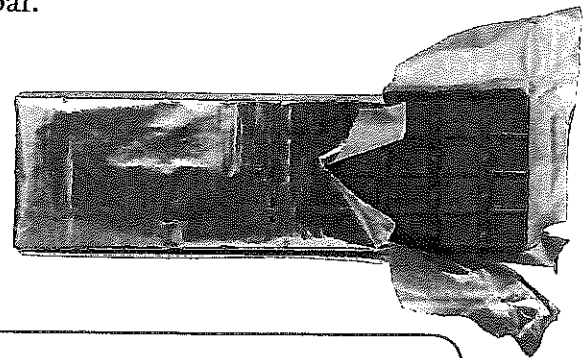
1528 Cortez realised the economic possibilities of the cocoa bean and the Spanish begin to sweeten the cocoa drink, making it more popular than before.

1600 onwards Although the practice of drinking chocolate began to spread across Europe, the price ensured it was a limited treat for the rich.

1700 onwards Advancements in machinery during the Industrial Revolution meant that chocolate could be produced in larger quantities. By 1770 there were approximately 2000 'chocolate houses' (like present-day coffee shops) in London.

1824 John Cadbury opened a shop in Birmingham selling cocoa and drinking chocolate which he prepared using a pestle and mortar.

1847 Joseph Fry produced the first chocolate bar.



Glossary

- **Mesoamerica** a region covering all of Central America and parts of North and South America
- **conquistadors** soldiers and explorers who conquered territory around the world from the 15th to the 17th centuries

1 What did the Spanish do to cocoa to make it a more popular drink?

(1 mark)

2 Using information from the text, tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is a **fact** or an **opinion**.

(1 mark)

	Fact	Opinion
Easter eggs today would be unfamiliar to original chocolate lovers.		
The Aztecs and Mayans drank xocoatl.		
Drinking chocolate was expensive.		
There were 2000 chocolate houses in London by 1770.		

3 Explain how the organisation of the information about chocolate is effective.

(1 mark)

4 What is the main idea of the text?

Tick one.

Everyone loves to drink chocolate.

The Spanish discovered chocolate.

Chocolate has been popular for centuries.

The Mayans discovered chocolate in 200AD-900AD.

(1 mark)

5 Why do you think people weren't interested in cocoa when Columbus introduced it to Spain in 1502?

Refer to the text in your answer.

(2 marks)

Total for this text

/6