Complete English for Cambridge Secondary 1

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WORKBOOK

Oxford excellence for Cambridge Secondary 1
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The power of suggestion

Writers of suspense deliberately keep their readers guessing for most of the storyline. This is because the power of suggestion is a very useful tool for authors. Example:

I stood by the barred gate of the ramshackle house. Should I go in? Should I run? What would become of me if I entered? Finding the courage, I approached the door. As I did, it opened slowly...  

This extract sets the scene for a sinister mood, with the narrator facing a dilemma because ideas are suggested, not explained.

1. What questions does the reader ask because details are missing?

2. How does the lack of details make this extract full of suspense?

3. Write a paragraph where a character is faced by a serious dilemma. Build suspense by suggestion, and by omitting details.
**Using effective verbs**

Using the most suitable verbs can create a vivid image in a reader’s mind and help to build atmosphere.

1. Depending on the image the writer wanted to create, the way the yeti walked could make it seem threatening, friendly, or humorous.

   Place these walk-related verbs in the most suitable box.

   - pranced
   - exploded
   - flew
   - trundled
   - danced
   - strolled
   - loped
   - lolloped
   - shuffled
   - lurked
   - shambled
   - hulked
   - waddled
   - strode

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<th>threatening</th>
<th>friendly</th>
<th>humorous</th>
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2. Choose one yeti and use verbs to describe its first meeting with humans.

   - Happy yeti
   - Angry yeti
   - Hurt yeti
   - Shy yeti

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
Simple and compound sentences

1. Put an ‘S’ or a ‘C’ next to each of the following to show whether it is a simple or compound sentence.
   a. Sara grew up watching horror films.
   b. All of the movies at the festival were good but *Frankenstein* was Tariq’s favourite.
   c. Simple sentences have one main clause but compound sentences have two or more main clauses.

2. Change these simple sentences into compound sentences.
   a. The movie was really good. I am glad I went to see it.
   b. I really like suspense in stories. I don’t like horror.
   c. I am pleased to have bought tickets for the concert. I was afraid they would sell out before I reached the venue.

3. Using a conjunction, pair these main clauses into five compound sentences, making a paragraph about a scary theme park ride.

   It is taller than the Statue of Liberty.

   Verruckt stands at over 50 metres high.

   There are no safety restraints to hold you in.

   There are 264 stairs to climb to enter the ride.

   Verruckt is a water slide.

   You sit in a plastic tube shaped like a boat.

   Tests showed riders were not secure.

   It isn’t a rollercoaster at all.

   The opening of the ride was delayed.

   Accessing Verruckt is far from easy.

[Diagram of Verruckt rollercoaster]

Remember

A simple sentence has one main clause and can stand alone.
A compound sentence has two main clauses, normally separated by the use of a conjunction. A conjunction is a joining word.
Adventurous adverbs

1. Complete the following paragraph using the monkey’s adverbs.

The monkeys are ...........................................
curious creatures. These cheeky characters are supposed to live in
a nature reserve but they roam ......................................... all over the Rock,
much to the delight of the gullible tourists who gaze ..........................
at them. They don’t realise until it is too late how ............................... aggressive these little monsters can be. Yes, you’ve guessed, I am ............................ biased but I am also ........................... scared of all those teeth and sharp claws. The latest estimate is that there are over 300 of these silent assassins ............................. living on the Rock so avoiding them is impossible.

2. Fill in the tree below with five other adverbs.

[Tree diagram with spaces for adverbs]
Complex sentences

1. Use the Venn diagram to match up the six complex sentences. Write the new sentences in the space below.

   spiders are arachnids
   some spiders are venomous
   some spiders are nocturnal
   always check for spiders
   spiders have eight legs
   people fear spiders

   although
   even though
   whereas
   which
   because
   before

   insects have six legs
   most aren’t a threat to humans
   they’re quick and silent
   was a Greek word originally
   others hunt in the day
   putting on your shoes

2. Use these subordinating conjunctions to make five complex sentences: after whenever if as until
## Hyphenated compounds

1. Put hyphens in the right places in the following words.

   - a longsighted ____________________________
   - b shortterm _____________________________
   - c reelect ________________________________
   - d shortlived ______________________________
   - e substandard ____________________________

2. All of the words below begin with a single capital letter, followed by a hyphen and then the rest of the word, as in *S-bend* (a pipe used in plumbing).
   
   Draw lines to match each letter to its word. Some letters can be matched to more than one word.

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<td>junction</td>
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<td>ray</td>
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3. What happens to the meaning of the following phrases if the hyphens are removed?

   - **a** short-story writer

   - **b** the old book was *re-bound*

   - **c** *re-cover* that damaged book please

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**Remember**

Hyphens connect two or more words to form one idea. These become hyphenated compounds.

Hyphens can also be used where there is ambiguity.
Writing suspense

Creating suspense involves keeping the reader guessing about what is going to happen next.

1. Write what will happen next in these scenarios.
   a. ‘She couldn’t hold on much longer. She could feel the numbness in her fingers gradually spreading...’

   b. Just a few more metres. At last he felt safe. But then...’

   c. ‘Why, oh why hadn’t they followed their friend’s advice? Now it was too late. In the shadows something stirred.’

2. Creating suspense also involves time pressure. Write an ending for each scenario.
   a. With the monster stirring, he only had a few minutes to ________________________________

   b. Once the detonator was triggered, Aysha knew she ________________________________

   c. Just four minutes was all she had to ________________________________

3. Creating suspense is about the main character facing a challenging dilemma. Think of a dilemma for each of these characters to solve.
   a. Simone standing on a platform waiting for a train to arrive.

   b. The scientist trying to decide whether to let his creature loose.
**Suspense unit quiz**

1. Write two effective verbs to describe how a sea monster might move.

2. What is the main difference between a simple and compound sentence?

3. Underline the four adverbs in this passage:
   Sitting quietly watching the lazily setting sun, I couldn’t believe how I’d escaped so amazingly unscathed from my trip to see the monkeys. I breathed calmly for the first time in hours.

4. What kind of sentence is this? Explain your answer.
   *She had to help her* friend because she knew snakes frightened him.

5. What are subordinating conjunctions? Identify the conjunction here.
   Whenever I travel, I take at least two suspense novels to read.

6. Why is this good beginning to a horror suspense story?
   I had been hiding for hours. Too scared to move; too confused to know where to go next. Just wishing it would stop chasing me.