

Una Poulsen

Mandy at home

Workbook

Føroya Skúlabókagrunnur

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I learn English when I:

- read in *Mandy at home* and other English books
- study my *Picture dictionary*
- listen to English stories and songs
- look at pictures with English texts
- talk to somebody who speaks English
- work on my computer
- play English computer games
- watch English TV programmes and films
- write in my workbook
- write in my logbook
- write my own stories
-
-
-



Mandy at home

(Textbook, page 5)

Use these words:

Blackpool
brother
~~cousin~~
father
mother
pet
Poulton
sister
the Faroe Islands

Mandy's family



Things you know about Mandy

1. Peter is Mandy's cousin
2. Katrina is Mandy's _____
3. George is Mandy's _____
4. Tim is Mandy's _____
5. Susan is Mandy's _____
6. Fluffy is Mandy's _____
7. Mandy lives in a small town in England called _____
8. In her summer holidays Mandy was in _____
9. Mandy now goes to school in _____



Going to school (Textbook, page 6)

Do the crossword.
Use your textbook.

Mandy's new school is a (1)

Her old school was a (2)

In the new school there are lots of (3)

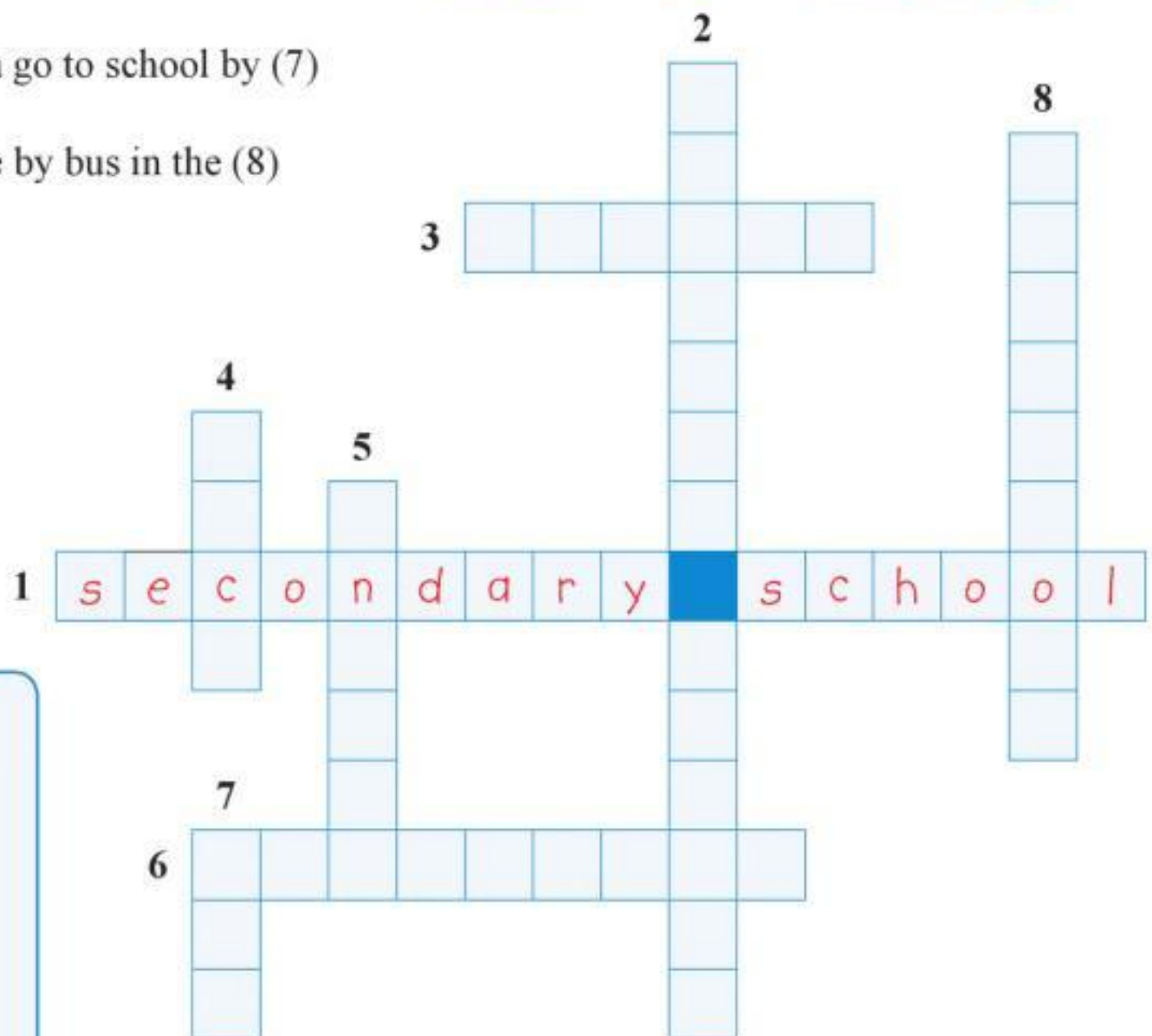
It is a good school, and the teachers are (4)

Mandy's best friend is called (5)

Her new school is in (6)

Mandy and Angela go to school by (7)

They also go home by bus in the (8)



Words:

afternoon
Angela
Blackpool
bus
nice
primary school
pupils
~~secondary school~~

Changing schools (Textbook, page 7)

Anna, Betty and Luke are talking about changing from primary school to secondary school.

Who says what?

Find the answers in your textbook.

- 1) Anna Everybody is more grown up here.
- 2) _____ Nobody plays here.
- 3) _____ The boys play football.
- 4) _____ I think it's great!
- 5) _____ There is more art and drama here.
- 6) _____ There is more discipline here.
- 7) _____ We just walk around and talk.
- 8) _____ There are more activities after school here.
- 9) _____ The subjects are about the same as in my old school.
- 10) _____ This school is much bigger.



School uniforms

(Textbook, page 8)

Write down some of the things that Anna, Betty and Luke say about wearing school uniforms.

Good things: _____

Bad things: _____

Would you like to wear a school uniform? _____

Why? _____



Imagine! (Hugsa tær!)

Pupils at your school
are going to wear
uniform.

What colour would you like
the uniforms
to have?

Colour the picture.

This is the way (Textbook, page 9)



wash



comb

Verbs

(sagnorð)

I *wash* my hands.

I *clean* my face.

I *comb* my hair.

I *brush* my teeth.

I *tie* my shoes.

Wash, clean, comb, brush, og tie eru **sagnorð**.
Tey siga, hvat ið onkur ger, ella hvat ið hendir.

Fyri at kenna eitt sagnorð, kanst tú seta *to*
frammanfyri:

to wash, to clean, to comb...



clean



tie



brush

Find 15 verbs and write them below

house
go
live
small
wear
horse

dog
blue
friend
talk
morning
travel

big
day
enjoy
football
uniform
sleep

sing
up
year
walk
buy
easy

very
play
send
activity
English
say

always
write
good
chance
make
girl

• below: *niðriundir*

This is the way (Textbook, page 9)



shoe

Nouns

(navnorð)

I wash my *hands*.

I clean my *face*.

I comb my *hair*.

I brush my *teeth*.

I tie my *shoes*.

Hands, face, shoes, hair og teeth eru **navnorð**.

Navnorð eru növn á livandi verum, lutum, hendingum, o.s.fr.

girl, cat, house, birthday...



face



hair



hands



teeth

Some *verbs* and *nouns* have been mixed.

Put them into the right boxes.

~~play~~ · sing · ~~house~~ · school · send · enjoy · friend · live · telephone
teacher · think · pupil · go · football · say · uniform · child · wear

Verbs:	play

Nouns:	house

Nouns: singular – plural



1

! Flestu navnorð kunnu standa í **eintali** og **fleirtali**.

Apple – apples

Flestu navnorð
enda í fleirtali
við s.

one

Eintal

apple

rose

girl

dog

two

Fleirtal

apples

roses

girls

dogs

Navnorð,
sum í eintali
enda við s-ljóði,
fáa í fleirtali
endingina -es

one

bus

glass

wish

witch

fox

two

buses

glasses

wishes

witches

foxes

s-ljóð: s, ss, sh, ch, x



2



3



4

What do you see?

1 two girls

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

- singular: *eintal*
- plural: *fleirtal*



10



9



8



7



Words: bus, fox, girl, house, orange, ring,
rose, ship, tree, witch



5



6



11

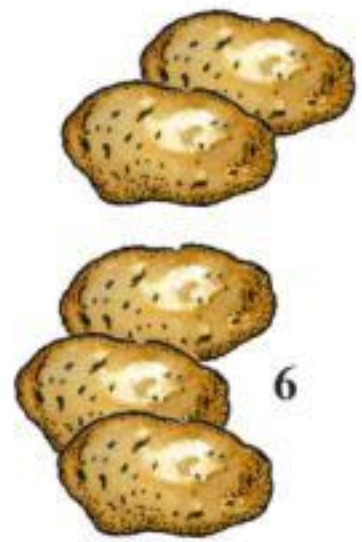


Potato – potatoes

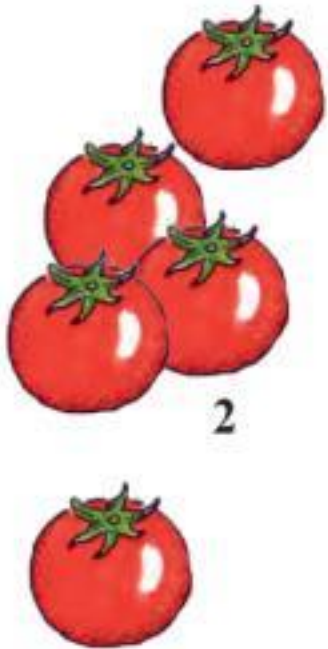
Summi navnorð,
sum enda við o,
fáa í fleirtali
endingina -es

Onnur fáa bara -s

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	potato	<i>two</i>	potatoes
	tomato		tomatoes
<i>one</i>	radio	<i>two</i>	radios
	piano		pianos



Baby – babies



y verður til ie
í fleirtali,
um y kemur
eftir hjálfjóð.

Kemur y
eftir sjálfvjóð,
er ongin broyting.

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	baby	<i>two</i>	babies
	lady		ladies
	story		stories

<i>one</i>	boy	<i>two</i>	boys
	day		days

Ensku sjálfvjóðini eru: a, e, i, o, u



What do you see?

1 two ladies

4 _____

2 _____

5 _____

3 _____

6 _____

Words: baby, boy, ~~lady~~, piano, potato, tomato



• grand piano: flygul



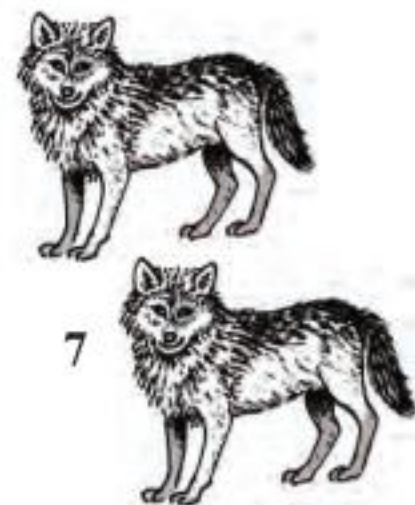
Calf – calves

Summi navnorð,
sum enda við
f ella fe,
fáa í fleirtali
endingina **-ves**

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	calf	<i>two</i>	cal <u>ves</u>
	knife		knives
	leaf		leaves
	life		lives
	shelf		shelves
	thief		thieves
	wife		wives
	wolf		wolves

Onnur orð
við **f ella fe**
fáa bara **-s**.

<i>one</i>	roof	<i>two</i>	roof <u>s</u>
	chief		chiefs



Child – children

Child
endar í fleirtali
við **-ren**

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	child	<i>two</i>	childr <u>en</u>



What do you see?

1 two knives

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

Words: calf, chief, child, ~~knife~~, leaf, roof, wolf



Man – men



Summi navnorð,
fáa umljóð
í fleirtali.

Hetta er júst sum
á føroyskum.

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	man	<i>two</i>	men
	woman		women
	foot		feet
	goose		geese
	tooth		teeth
	louse		lice
	mouse		mice



Sheep – sheep



Summi navnorð
eita tað sama
í eintali og fleirtali.

	Eintal		Fleirtal
<i>one</i>	sheep	<i>two</i>	sheep
	deer		deer
	cod		cod
	salmon		salmon
	trout		trout



- cod: *toskur*
- salmon: *laksur*
- trout: *síl*

What do you see?



1 two men

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

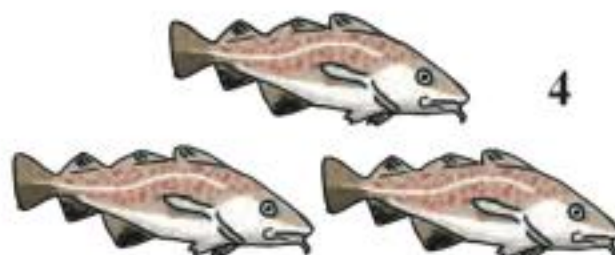
5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



Words: cod, deer, goose, ~~man~~, mouse, sheep, woman



Mandy's old school

(Textbook, page 10)

**Finish the sentences.
Use your textbook.**

1. In Britain,
children start school
when they are

five years old

2. For the first six years they go to _____

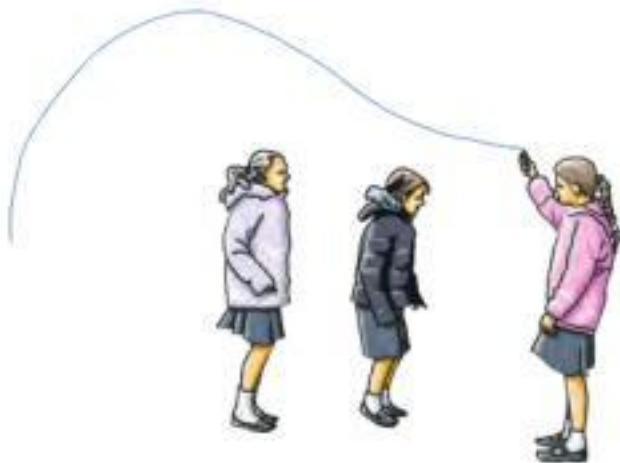
3. Mandy sometimes misses _____

4. The classrooms are decorated with all the things
that the pupils make during the year.

The rooms are very _____ and _____.

Words:

colourful
cosy
~~five years old~~
her old school
primary school



The breaks:

What are the children doing?

(Textbook, page 11)

Some girls are _____

Some boys are _____

Some children are _____

In the playground (Textbook, pages 12-13)

Ing-formur: arguing
biting
building



Linda is biting an apple.

Ing-formur verður m.a. brúktur um tað, sum fer fram beint nú. Tú sært, meðan tað hendir.

Look! The children are playing

is / are + ing-formur

í eintali: **is**

Linda **is** biting...

í fleirtali **are**

Betty and Sandra **are** arguing...



Betty and Sandra are arguing.

What are the children doing?
Find the answers in your textbook.

Examples: Bill *is carrying* a box.
Anna and Jenny *are hugging* each other.

1. Graham and John _____
2. Peter _____
3. Ed _____
4. Hannah _____
5. Liz, Sophie and Louisa _____
6. Brian _____
7. George _____
8. Oliver _____

You can work with a partner if you like.



Describing people (Textbook, page 14)

to be: at vera



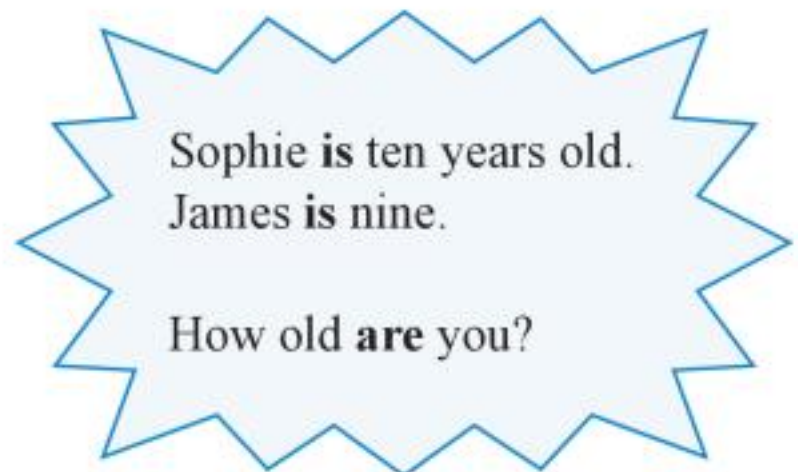
Sophie

Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	I am you are he } she } is it }	eg eri tú ert hann } hon } er tað }
Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	we are you are they are	vit eru tit eru teir } tær } eru tey }

Lær teg at benda *to be*

Put in *am, are* or *is*.

- Brian _____ a good friend.
- I _____ very sorry.
- He _____ often late.
- You _____ a pretty girl.
- Angela's parents _____ not at home.
- They _____ in London.
- This _____ John's bike.
- It _____ red.
- Jane and John _____ twins (tvíburar).
- _____ you all here?
- Yes, we _____ all here now.



James

Describing people (Textbook, page 14)

to have: at hava



Sophie

Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	I have you have he has she has it has	eg havi tú hevur hann } hon } hevur tað }
Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	we have you have they have	vit hava tit hava teir } tær } hava tey }

Lær teg at benda *to have*

Put in *have* or *has*.

- Sophie _____ green eyes,
and Louisa _____ blue eyes.
- Angela _____ a red bike.
- _____ you got a bike?
- Mandy's new school _____ lots of pupils.
- Mandy and Angela _____ blue school uniforms.
- We _____ no school uniforms in the Faroes.
- Peter's grandparents _____ a small farm.
- They _____ lots of sheep.
- I _____ two black kittens.
- _____ you and your family any pets?

Sophie **has** green eyes.
Louisa **has** blue eyes.

I **have** _____ eyes.



Louisa

Mandy's classroom (Textbook, page 16)

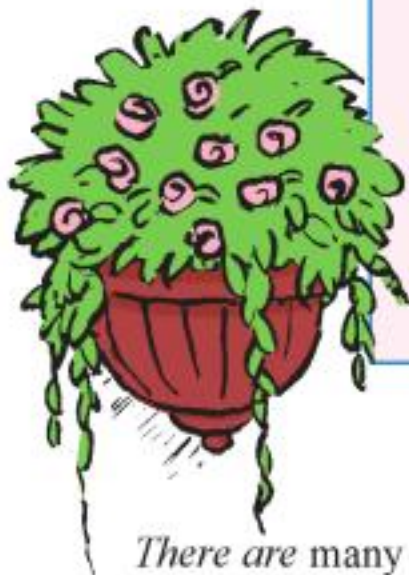
There is a bird
in the tree.

There is / There is a book on the table.
There are There are some books...

There is a tree in the garden.
There are some trees...

There is one boy in the classroom.
There are 14 boys...

There is: um *eina* bók, *eitt* træg, *ein* næming...
There are: um *fleiri* bókur, trög ella næmingar...



There are many
flowers in the garden.



Put in *There is / There are*

1. _____ many pupils in Mandy's class.
2. _____ two whiteboards in the classroom.
3. _____ lots of children in the playground.
4. _____ only one teacher.
5. _____ a dictionary on the shelf.
6. _____ also many other books.
7. _____ a big spider on the wall.
8. _____ a big black cat on the roof.
9. _____ some sheep in the field.
10. _____ many flowers in the garden.



My timetable

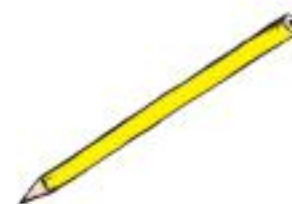
(Textbook, page 17)



Lesson	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday



**Fill in your timetable in English.
Then answer the following questions.**



1. What is your favourite subject?

2. Which day of the week is your favourite? Why?

3. What is the most popular subject in your school?

4. Does your school have a school band?

Put a cross in front of the right answer.

_____ Yes, it does. _____ No, it doesn't.

Subjects: lærugreinir

Faroese: *foroyiskt*

Danish: *danskt*

English: *enskt*

maths: *støddfrøði*

science: *náttúra*

og tøkni

history: *søga*

religious studies:

kristni

home economics:

køksarbeiði

woodwork: *smið*

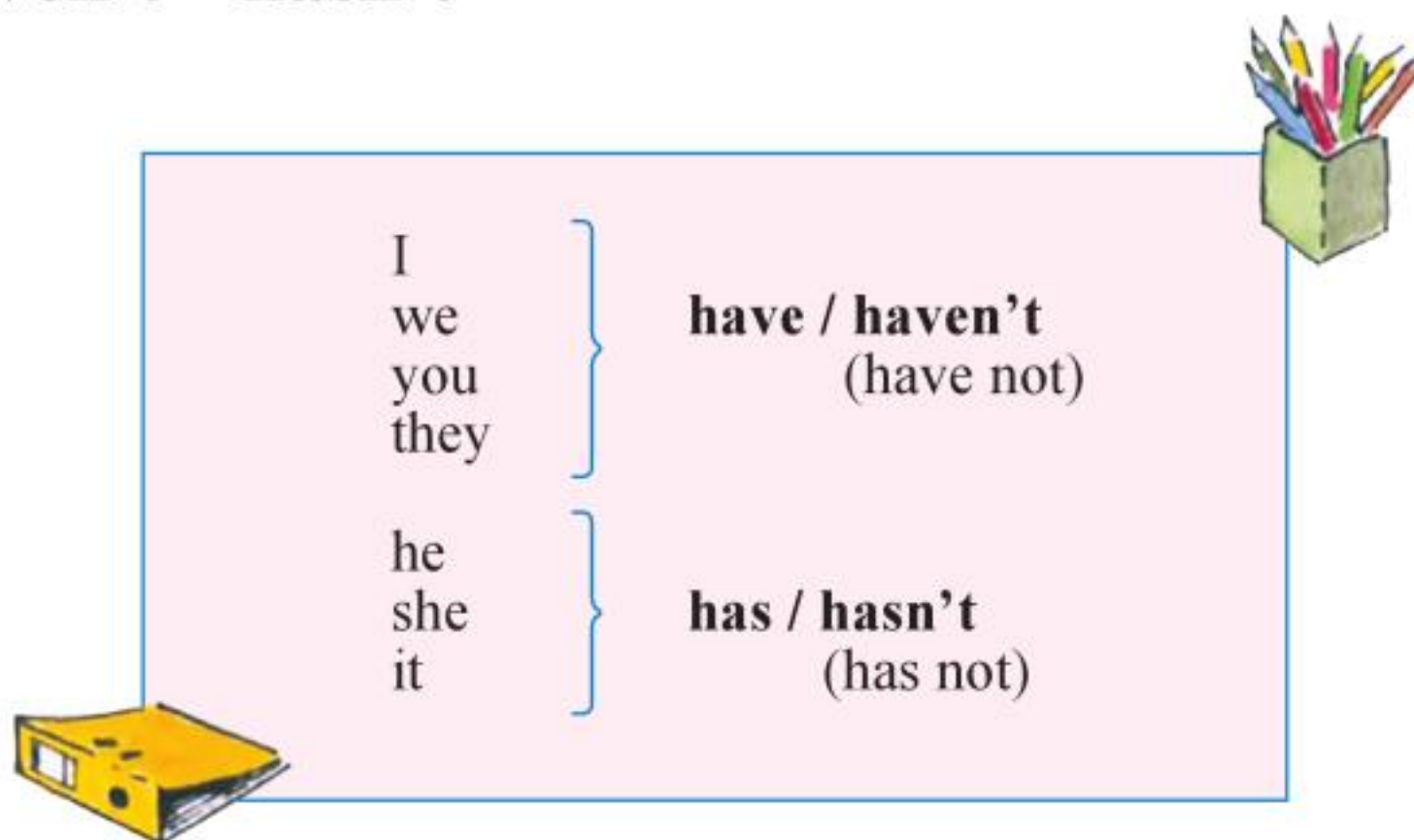
music: *tónleikur*

P.E.: *ítróttur*

swimming: *svimjing*

What can you say about your school?

Haven't – hasn't



Has Mandy got English on Wednesdays? Yes, she has.
No, she hasn't.

Have you got history on Thursdays? Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.



Answer the following questions.
Use your textbook.

1. Has Mandy got maths on Wednesdays? _____
2. Have you got Faroese on Mondays? _____
3. Has Mandy got P.E. on Thursdays? _____
4. Has Mandy got home economics on Tuesdays? _____
5. Have you got Danish on Fridays? _____
6. Has Mandy got music on Fridays? _____
7. Have you got French in your school? _____
8. Has Mandy got Faroese? _____
9. Has Mandy got geography on Wednesdays? _____

Playing an instrument (Textbook, page 18)

to play: at spæla

Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	I play you play he } she } plays it }	eg spæli tú spælir hann } hon } spælir tað }
	Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	we play you play they play vit spæla tit spæla teir } tær } spæla tey }

Lær teg at benda *to play*

Put in *play* or *plays*.

- Angela and Mandy both _____ an instrument.
- Mandy _____ the piano.
- Angela _____ the trombone.
- Her teacher _____ many instruments.
- Sometimes they all _____ together.
- Is it true that you _____ the drums?
- We _____ different instruments at home.
- My brother _____ the clarinet.
- My sister _____ the violin.
- I _____ the guitar.

Play – plays, go – goes



Sagnorð í nútíð:

I
we
you
they

play / sing / go

he
she
it

plays / sings / goes

Flestu sagnorð fáa í nútíð endingina -s
í 3. persóni eintali.
Summi fáa -es.



Put in the right forms of the verbs.

1. (play – plays) Many Faroese boys _____ football.
Peter _____ football and handball.
2. (sing – sings) Those children _____ very well.
Sarah _____ in the school choir.
3. (eat – eats) We _____ a lot of fruit at home.
My sister _____ an apple every day.
4. (rain – rains) It often _____ in the Faroes.
5. (run – runs) Brian _____ three times a week.
Many children _____ 10 km once a year.
6. (swim – swims) Mary and Sue _____ every morning.
Mary _____ at least 1000 metres.
7. (go – goes) Mandy _____ to school in Blackpool.
8. (do – does) She _____ her homework in the evening.

The Music Man

(Textbook, page 19)

Which instrument is the music teacher's favourite?

It is _____

It is not:

~~a tuba~~
a grand piano
the drums
a flute
a saxophone
a tambourine
a trombone
a cornet
a trumpet
a violin
a guitar
a double bass
a clarinet
a keyboard
a recorder
a cello

You will find the names of the instruments on page 18.



Tuesday morning (Textbook, page 20)

to do: at gera



Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	I do you do he } she } does it }	eg geri tú gert hann } hon } ger tað }
Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	we do you do they do	vit gera tit gera teir } tær } gera tey }



Lær teg at benda *to do*

Do verður ofta brúkt, tá ið tú spyr:

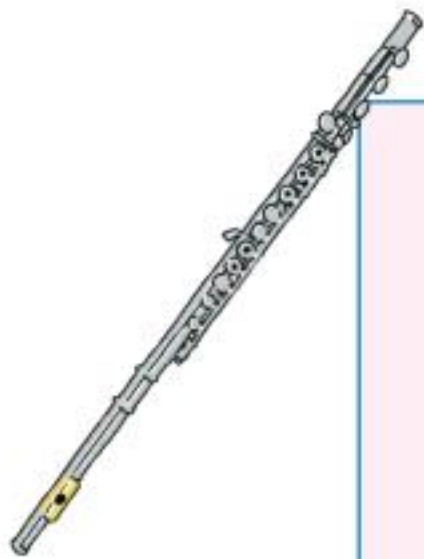
Do you play the piano? (Spælir tú klaver?)
Does Mandy play the piano? (Spælir Mandy klaver?)

Put in *do* or *does*.

- _____ you like maths?
- _____ Mandy like maths?
- _____ I have to do my homework?
- _____ Angela play the trombone?
- _____ Mandy and Angela go to school in Blackpool?
- _____ you like pizza?
- _____ they eat dried mutton in England?
- _____ it ever snow in Africa?
- _____ we have any milk in the fridge?



Don't – doesn't:



Don't do that!



I we you they	} do / don't (do not)
he she it	} does / doesn't (does not)

Do verður eisini brúkt, tá ið tú svarar spurningum:

Do you like fairy tales? Yes, I do.
No, I don't.

Does Peter play football? Yes, he does.
No, he doesn't.

Put in *do*, *don't*, *does*, or *doesn't*.

- Does Peter like school? Yes, he _____
- Does Angela play the flute? No, she _____
- Do they wear school uniforms in England? Yes, they _____
- Do pupils in the Faroe Islands wear uniforms? No, they _____
- Do you like to swim? Yes, I _____
- Do you have a pet? No, I _____
- Do you all like fairy tales? Yes, we _____
- Do you go to school on Saturdays? No, we _____
- Do I have to go now? Yes, you _____



Snow-White and Rose-Red

Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook. (Pages 21-22)



1. Snow-White and Rose-Red lived
in the forest with their mother,
who was a _____.
2. One day a big black _____ knocked on the door of their hut.
3. The girls let him in, and they wiped the snow off his _____.
4. All three soon became good _____
and they played happily together.
5. The bear returned every evening,
until the _____.
6. One day he said, 'Goodbye, my little friends.
I must go now to defend my treasure
from the _____.'
7. One day Snow-White and Rose-Red were out in the forest,
gathering _____.



Words:

bear
cave
forest
friends
fur
gnomes
spring
treasure
widow
wood

8. They came to a dark _____ and went in.
9. The girls were amazed when they saw
the most unbelievable _____.



1. Suddenly a gnome appeared.

He had a pointed beard,

and he screamed: 'You've been spying on me.

Now you shall be _____.'



2. Just as he raised his arm to _____ the girls,
a black bear sprang into the cave.

3. With one blow from its paw it knocked the gnome _____
to the ground.

4. The bear said, 'Don't be afraid,' and the girls recognized
the _____ of their friend.

5. Suddenly, the black furry bearskin fell away,
and out came a handsome young man,
dressed in _____.



6. 'I am the son of a _____,' he said,
'and I was put under a _____ by the gnome,
who stole all my treasure.
Thanks to you I have found my treasure, and the gnome is _____.'

7. And so Snow-White married the _____,
and Rose-Red married his _____.

8. When their mother died, the princesses planted
two _____ on her grave.



Words:

~~beard~~
brother
dead
gold
king
lifeless
prince
punished
rose bushes
spell
strike
voice

The Legend of Robin Hood

(Textbook, page 26)

Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook.



1. Robin Hood was born in 1160
in the town of Locksley.
2. At that time, people had to pay heavy _____.
3. The Sheriff of Nottingham was a _____ man.
4. If people couldn't pay, the Sheriff of Nottingham would take their land
and _____ and make them _____.
5. When Robin became an outlaw, he hid in _____
with 300 other outlaws.
6. They all made a vow to _____.
7. Robin's very best friend was _____.
8. Little John was tall and big, and he had a long black _____.

Words:

beard
greedy
help the poor
Little John
~~Locksley~~
outlaws
property
Sherwood Forest
taxes



Name some of Robin's friends: _____

(Textbook, page 27)

Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook.



1. Robin and his friends were good at all kinds of sports.
2. Robin was the best _____ in England.
3. Robin fell in love with the beautiful _____.
4. The legend of Robin Hood has a _____ ending.
5. Robin and all his men are pardoned,
Robin gets back all his _____,
and in the end he _____ Lady Marian.
6. Every year, half a million people visit Sherwood Forest,
which is now a _____.
7. People come to see _____,
where Robin hid the gold that he took from the _____
and gave to the _____.

Words:

archer
happy
Lady Marian
the Major Oak
marries
park
poor
property
rich
sports



**Name some sports
that Robin and his men were good at:** _____

What is for lunch?

(Textbook, pages 28-29)

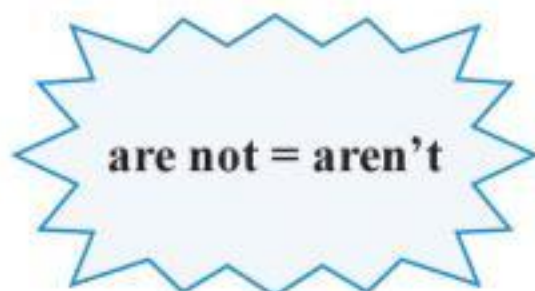
Study this week's menu
in your textbook
and answer the questions,
like this:

Yes, they **are**.

No, they **aren't**.



1. Are they having rice pudding on Friday? Yes, they are.
2. Are they having pizza on Thursday? No, they aren't.
3. Are they having meatballs on Monday? _____
4. Are they having chicken curry on Friday? _____
5. Are they having fried fish on Tuesday? _____
6. Are they having ice cream on Thursday? _____
7. Are they having fruit on Tuesday? _____
8. Are they having sausages on Thursday? _____
9. Are they having apple pie on Wednesday? _____
10. Are they having chocolate cake on Friday? _____



Food

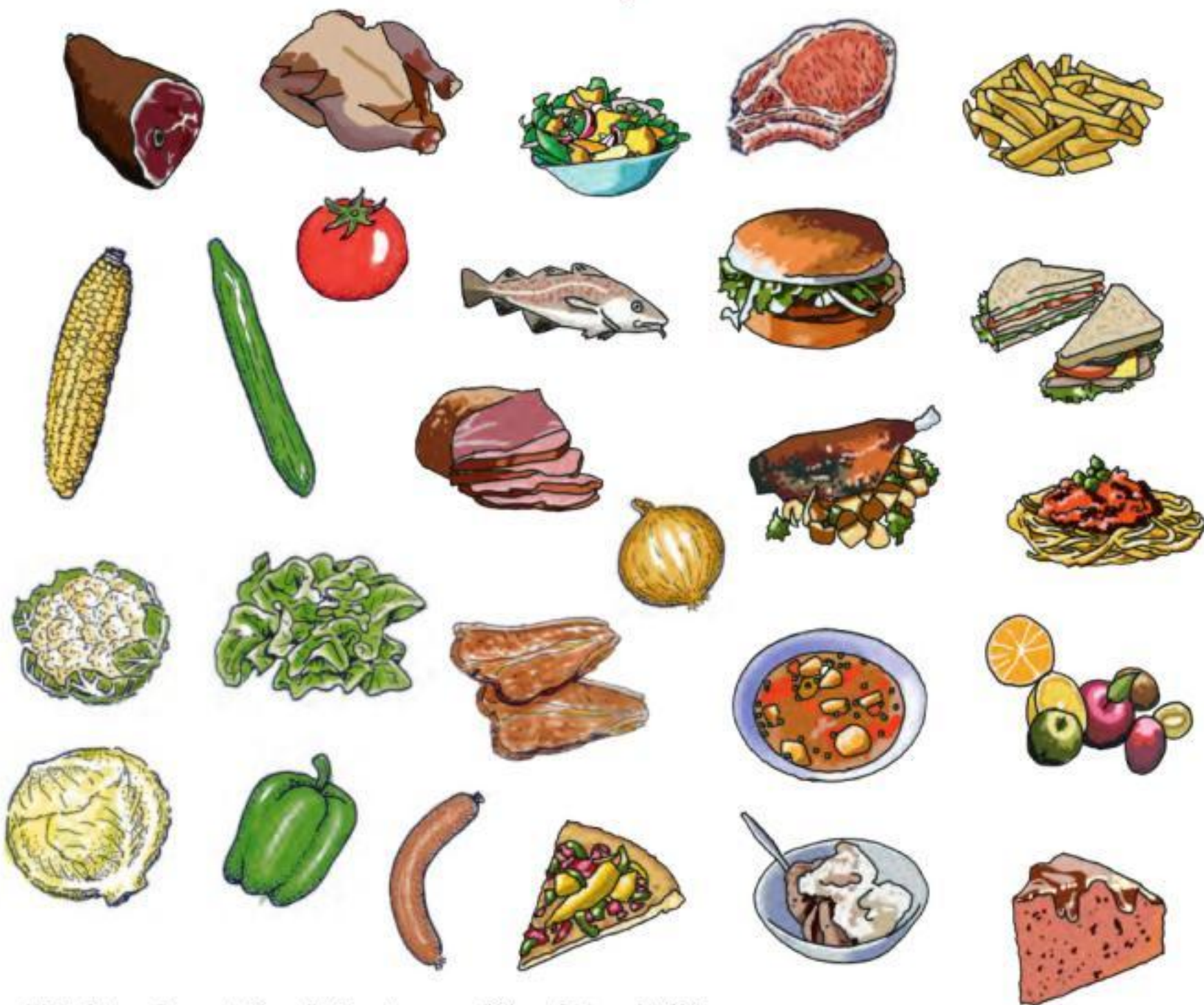
(Textbook, page 29,
Picture dictionary, pages 96-97)



What food do you like?



I like *chicken*.
I don't like *onions*.



Write about food that you *like* / *don't like*.

I like: _____

I don't like: _____



Shopping

(Textbook, pages 30-31,
Picture dictionary, pages 92-93)

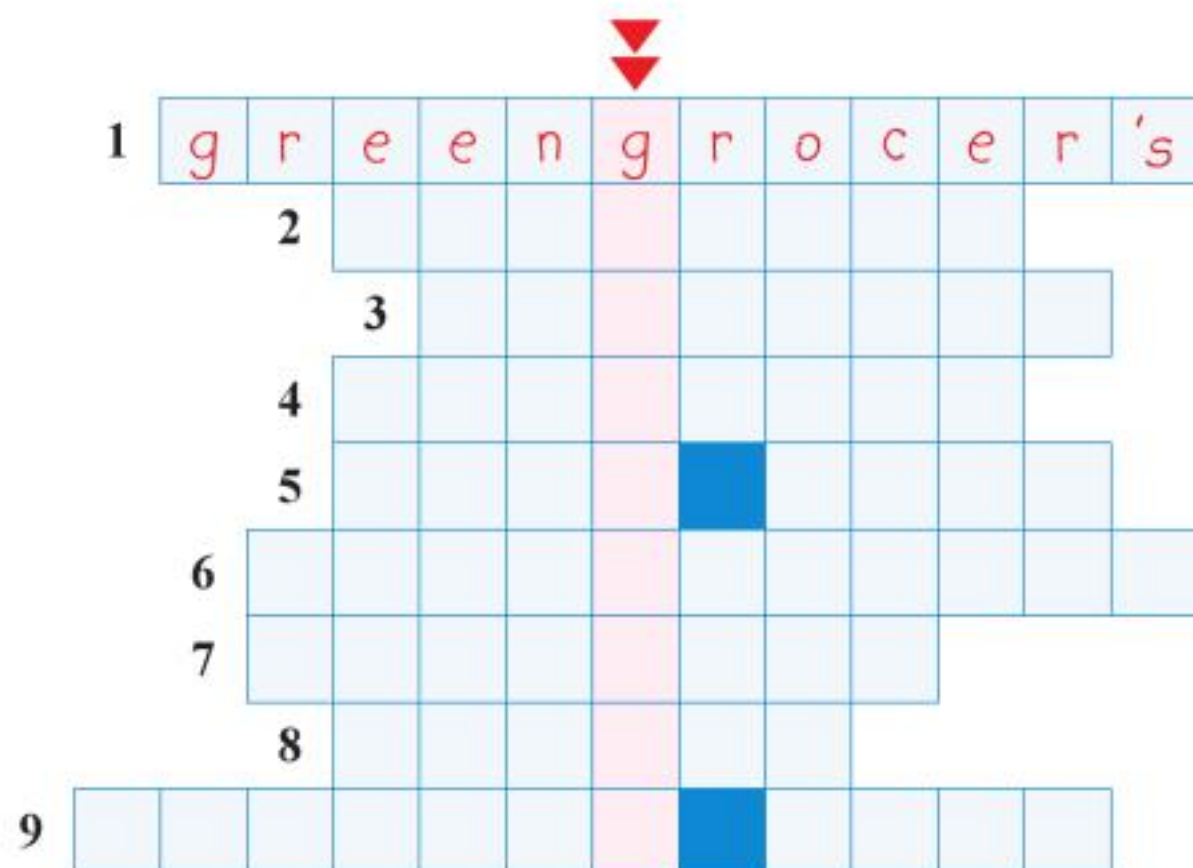


What is in the bag? _____

Finish the sentences below
and find the answer.

Words:

baker's
bookshop
butcher's
chemist's
clothes shop
florist's
~~greengrocer's~~
shoe shop
supermarket



1. You want to buy fruits and vegetables. You go to the **greengrocer's**.
2. You need some flowers. You go to the...
3. You want to buy a book. You go to the...
4. You want to buy some meat. You go to the...
5. You need a pair of shoes. You go to the...
6. You need some groceries. You go to the...
7. You need some medicine. You go to the...
8. You want to buy some bread. You go to the...
9. You need a pair of jeans. You go to the...

! You go to the baker's, the greengrocer's, the florist's, etc.

At the post office (Textbook, page 32)

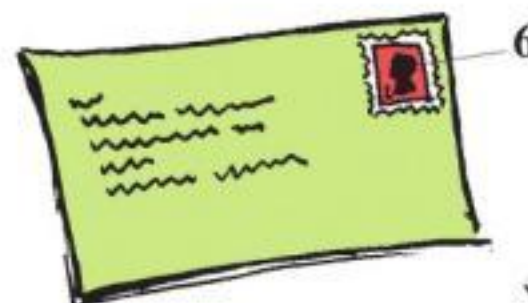
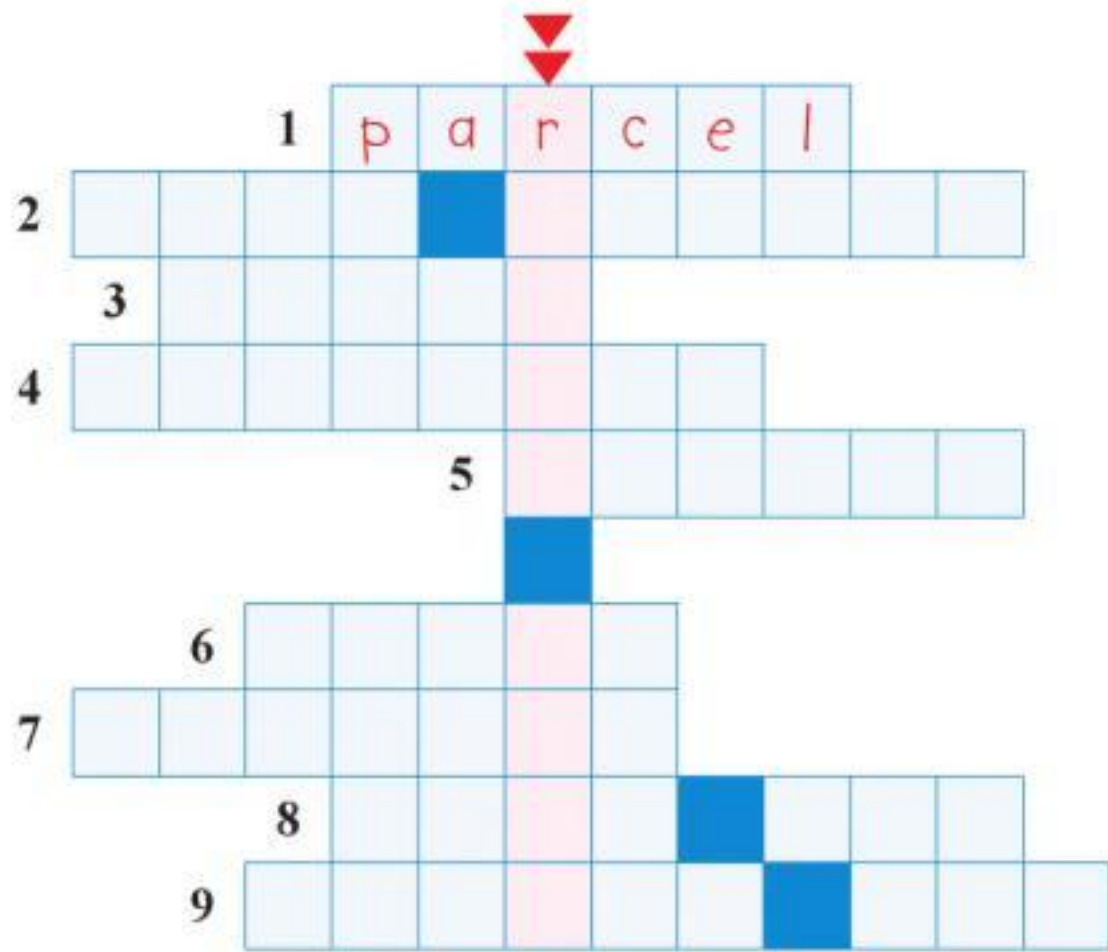


Crossword puzzle

Find the name of the British postal service _____

Words:

letter
mail van
Mandy
~~parcel~~
pillar box
postcard
postman
post office
stamp



• the postal service: *posttænastan*

English money

(Textbook, page 33, Picture dictionary, page 102)

Write the prices

Examples: £ 1.50: *one pound fifty*
£ 2.47 *two pounds forty-seven*



£ 3.13: _____

£ 4.56: _____

£ 5.83: _____

£ 6.75: _____

£ 7.28: _____



How much is it?

A customer in the clothes shop buys:
a pair of jeans that cost £ 36.15
a T-shirt that costs £ 9
a sweater that costs £ 24.40

How much is it altogether?

It is:

					—				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

 pounds

and

					—				
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

 pence

Baking

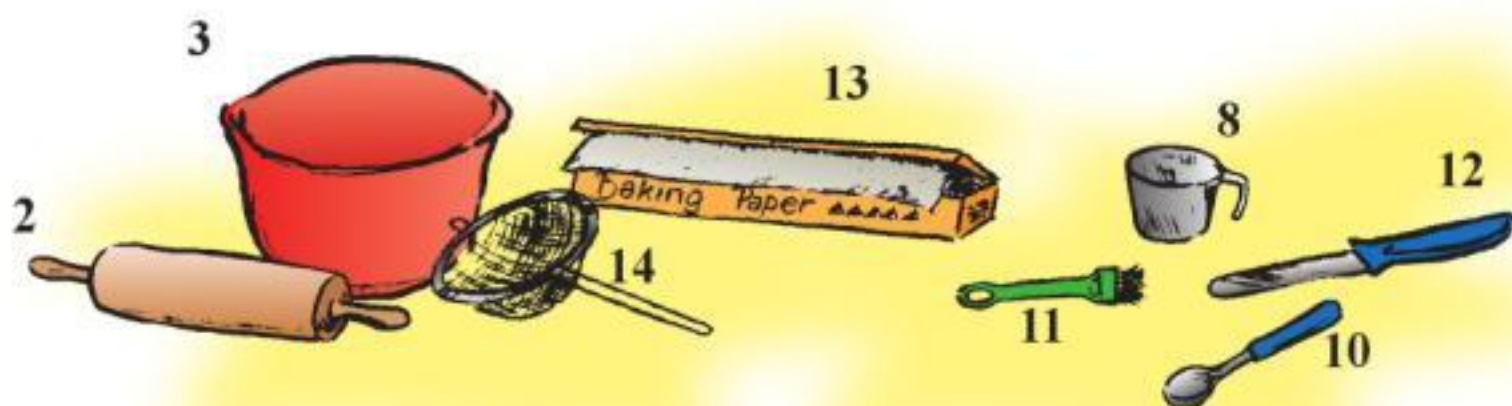
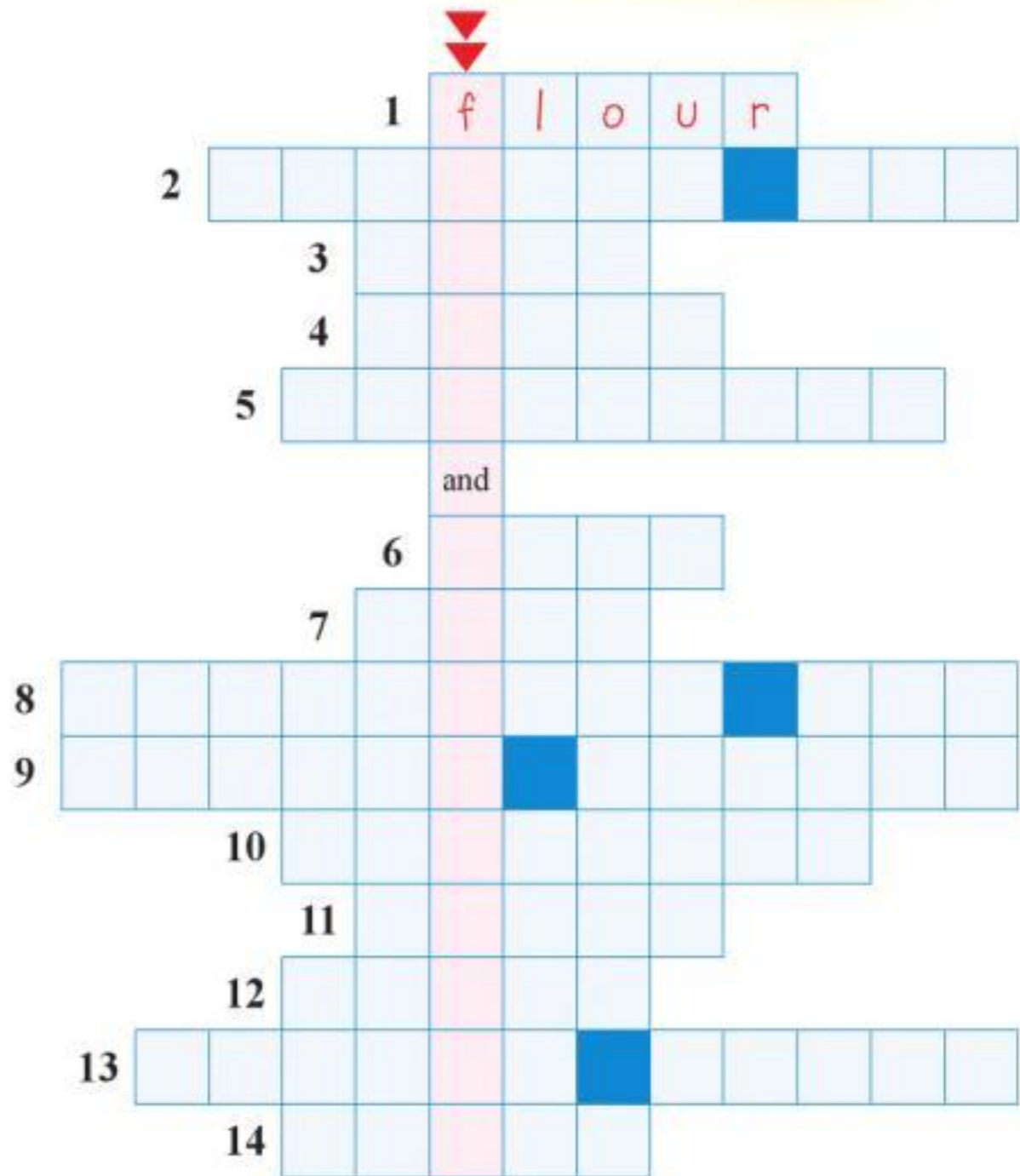
(Textbook, pages 34-35)

Find out what Mandy has to buy at the supermarket before baking scones.



Words:

baking paper
baking powder
bowl
brush
bush
flour
knife
margarine
measuring cup
milk
rolling pin
salt
sieve
sugar
teaspoon



She has to buy _____ and _____

Talking about jobs

(Textbook, page 36
Picture dictionary, pages 98-99)



Angela's father is a salesman.
What does her mother do?



Angela's mother is _____

She is not:

- an actress
- an architect
- an artist
- a baker
- a clerk
- a cook
- a dentist
- a doctor
- a driver
- an electrician
- an engineer
- a firewoman
- a hairdresser
- a mechanic
- a nurse
- a painter
- a photographer
- a pilot
- a police woman
- a vet
- ~~a waitress~~



You will find jobs
on pages 98-99.





Name the jobs (Picture dictionary, pages 98-99)



1. He designs houses. He is an architect.

2. She repairs our teeth. She is a _____

3. She acts in a theatre. She is an _____

4. He bakes bread and cakes. He is a _____

5. He paints houses. He is a _____

6. She does paperwork in an office. She is a _____

7. He repairs cars. He is a _____

8. She drives a bus. She is a _____

9. He puts out fires. He is a _____

10. He helps to keep law and order. He is a _____

11. She takes care of children. She is a _____

12. He has a farm. He is a _____

13. He flies an aeroplane. He is a _____

14. He takes pictures. He is a _____

15. He delivers, letters, postcards, etc. He is a _____

16. He preaches in a church. He is a _____



Words: actress · ~~architect~~ · baker · bus driver · clerk · dentist · farmer
fireman · mechanic · nursery teacher · painter · photographer
pilot · policeman · postman · priest



a b c d **e** f g h **i** j k l m n **o** p q r s t **u** v w x y z



a girl



a cat



a house

a/an

a girl
cat
house

a stendur framman fyri orð
sum byrja við *hjáljóði*.

an apple
instrument
orange

an stendur framman fyri orð
sum byrja við *sjálvljóði*.

Ensku sjálvljóðini eru: a, e, i, o, u



an apple



an instrument



an orange

Put in *a* or *an*.

_____ bus

_____ message

_____ Englishman

_____ pupil

_____ egg

_____ umbrella

_____ afternoon

_____ boy

_____ e-mail

_____ animal

_____ baby

_____ old man

_____ elephant

_____ nurse

_____ uncle

_____ farmer

_____ apple

_____ piano



an architect



a baker



a carpenter



a driver



an electrician

a girl – the girl



I can see **a** girl.
She is eating **an** apple.

Eg síggi *eina* gentu.
Hon etur *eitt sùrepli*.

I can see **the** girl.
She is eating **the** apple.

Eg síggi *gentuna*.
Hon etur *sùreplið*.

Framburðurin av **the**:

the [ðə] girl – [ðə] framman fyri *hjálfjóð*

the [ði:] apple – [ði:] framman fyri *sjálfvjóð*

Ensku sjálfvjóðini eru: a, e, i, o, u



Translate into Faroese:

a cat _____

the cat _____

an egg _____

the egg _____

a bird _____

the bird _____

a man _____

the man _____

a bus _____

the bus _____

Translate into English:

ein kona _____

konan _____

ein bilur _____

bilurin _____

eitt skip _____

skipið _____

ein mús _____

músin _____

eitt sùrepli _____

sùreplið _____

- Translate into Faroese: *Umset til fóroyskt*

Being friends

(Textbook, pages 38-39)

Mandy and Angela are in Mandy's room talking about all their favourite things, what they like to do, etc. They also talk about feelings.



Write about yourself.

What are your favourite things?



My name is _____

My address is _____

My telephone number is _____

My date of birth is _____

My height is _____

My favourite school subject is _____

My favourite colour is _____

My favourite flower is _____

My favourite food is _____

My favourite band is _____

My favourite singer is _____

My favourite instrument is _____

Instruments that I play: _____

My favourite animal is _____

My favourite film is _____

My favourite TV programme is _____

My favourite actor is _____

My favourite actress is _____

In my spare time I like to _____

My favourite hobby is _____

My favourite sport is _____



Friends and feelings



I feel happy when _____

I feel sad when _____

I get angry when _____

I get scared when _____



Stonehenge

(Textbook, page 41)



How much do you know?

1. Where in Britain do you find circles of stones? _____

2. Where is Stonehenge? _____

3. How old is it? _____

4. Some people believe that Stonehenge was a temple, built for the gods.
What did Stone Age people worship?

They worshipped _____

5. Why did Stone Age people watch the sun? _____

6. Nowadays, people go to Stonehenge on a certain day of the year.

What is the name of the day? _____

When is it? _____



Stonehenge. Some of the stones were carried a long way.
Where did they come from?

Stone Age people

(Textbook, pages 42-43)

Finish the sentences.
Use your textbook.



1. The first people in Britain came from the European mainland.
2. They were _____, who moved from place to place.
3. The first people lived on berries, fruits, _____ and small _____ that they could catch with their primitive _____.
4. The tools were made of _____.
5. As time went by, people learnt about _____.
6. They started growing _____ and _____.
7. They raised cattle, _____ and _____ for food.
8. Now they could stay in _____ all year round.
9. The houses were made of dried _____ and _____.
10. The roofs were _____ or _____.
11. Where there was no timber, they built _____.

Words:

animals · barley · farming · fish · mud · nomads
one place · pigs · sheep · stone · stone houses · straw
~~the European mainland~~ · timber · turf · tools · wheat



Celts in Britain

(Textbook, page 44)

Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook.



1. Celtic peoples came to Britain about 500 BC.
2. They came from _____
3. The Celts were farmers, who lived in _____
4. They were ruled by a _____
5. The Celts were brave warriors and good _____
6. Some warriors painted themselves and fought _____
7. Celts in Northern Scotland were also called _____
8. The Celts had many gods and _____
9. Their priests were called _____
10. When other people invaded Britain, the Celts moved to safer places.

They finally settled in _____ , _____ ,

_____ and _____ .



Words:

~~500 BC~~

Central Europe

chieftain

Cornwall

druids

goddesses

horsemen

Ireland

naked

Picts

Scotland

tribes

Wales



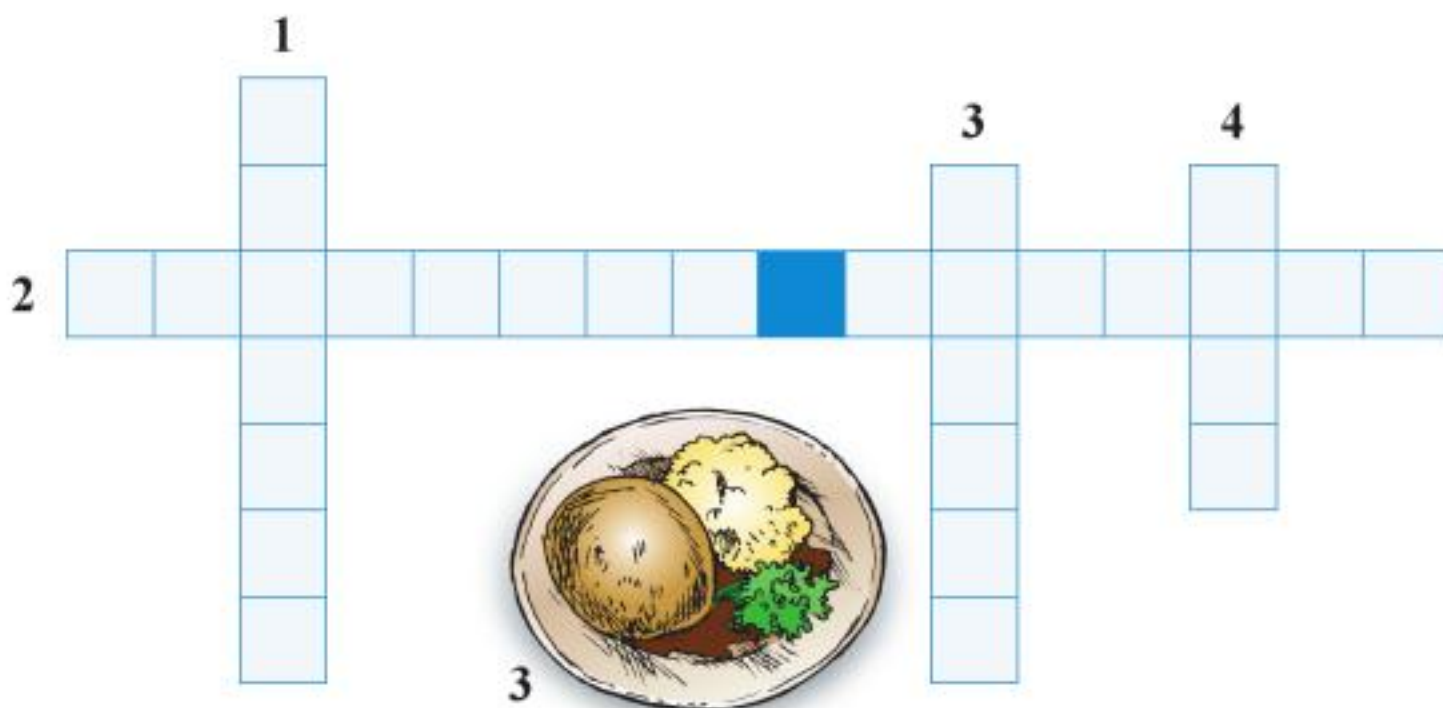
Celts today (Textbook, page 45)

Places where you find Celtic descendants:

Number of people who speak Celtic daily:

Celtic languages in the British Isles are:

Do the crossword.
Use your textbook.



bagpipe · haggis · Highland dancing · kilt





(Textbook, page 46)

**As time went by,
the Celts were Christianised.**

There are about 150 stone crosses
in Ireland.

Why were they put up? _____



Celts in the Faroe Islands

How much do you know?

1. Irish monks are believed to have been
in the Faroes Islands.

When was it? _____



2. Why do you think they came here? _____

3. How do we know that there has been a connection
between the Faroe Islands and the Celts.

4. Who was Grimur Kamban? _____

5. Who was Gilli? _____

6. Name some Celtic words in the Faroese language:

The past tense (Tátíð)

Last winter:

to play: at spæla

Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	Tátíð: I you he she it we you they	played Flestu sagnorð enda við ed í tátíð. Tey eru <i>reglulig</i> .
--	---	--



The children *played* in the snow.



Tommy *sledged* down the hill.

to build: at byggja

Eintal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur Fleirtal: 1. persónur 2. persónur 3. persónur	Tátíð: I you he she it we you they	built Sagnorð, sum ikki enda við ed í tátíð, eru <i>óreglulig</i> . Tað eru umleið 180 óreglulig sagnorð í enskum.
--	---	--



Some children *built* a snowman.



Peter *went* skiing.

Underline the irregular verbs:

washed · went · lived · painted · moved · sprang · started · raised
 sang · listened · danced · learnt · talked · told · enjoyed · came

- underline: *set striku undir*
- irregular verbs: *óreglulig sagnorð*

Match the verbs

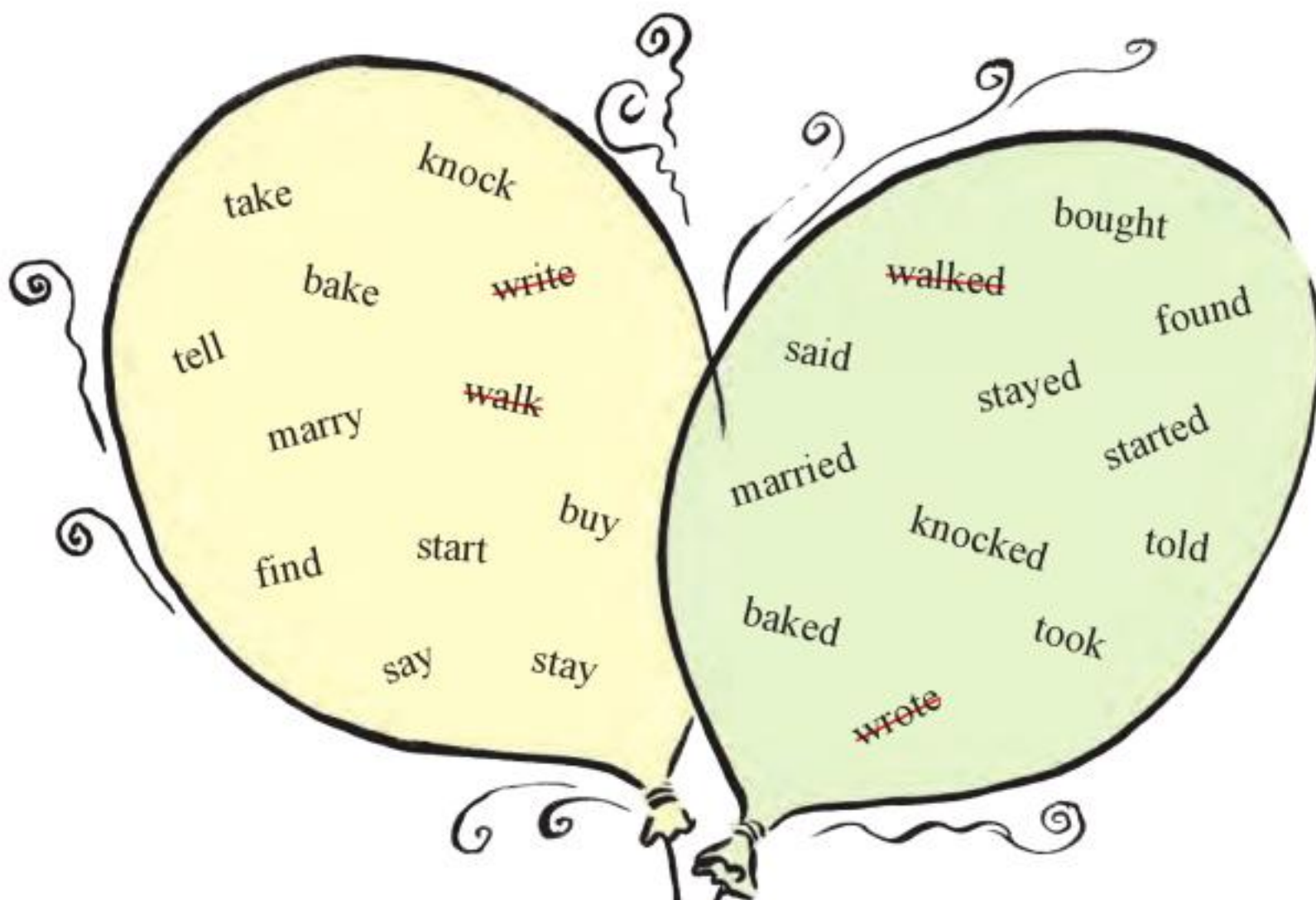
In one of the balloons are verbs in the *present tense*.

In the other are the same verbs in the *past tense*.

Some are *regular*, others *irregular*.

- verb: *sagnorð*
- the present tense: *nútið*
- the past tense: *tátið*
- regular: *reglulig*
(tey enda við **ed** í tátið)
- irregular: *óreglulig*

Match the verbs and write them below.

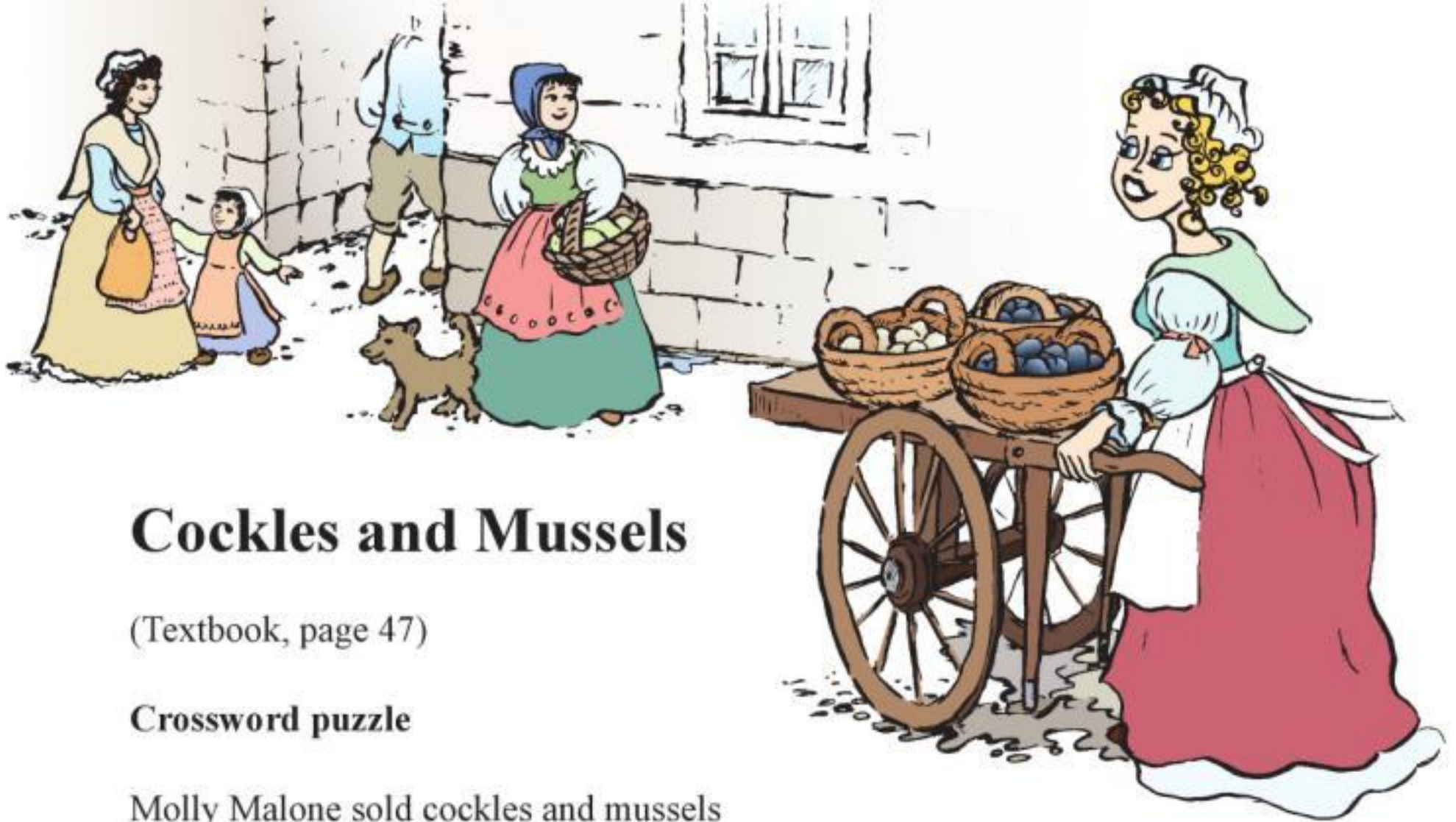


Regular verbs:

walk + walked

Irregular verbs:

write + wrote



Cockles and Mussels

(Textbook, page 47)

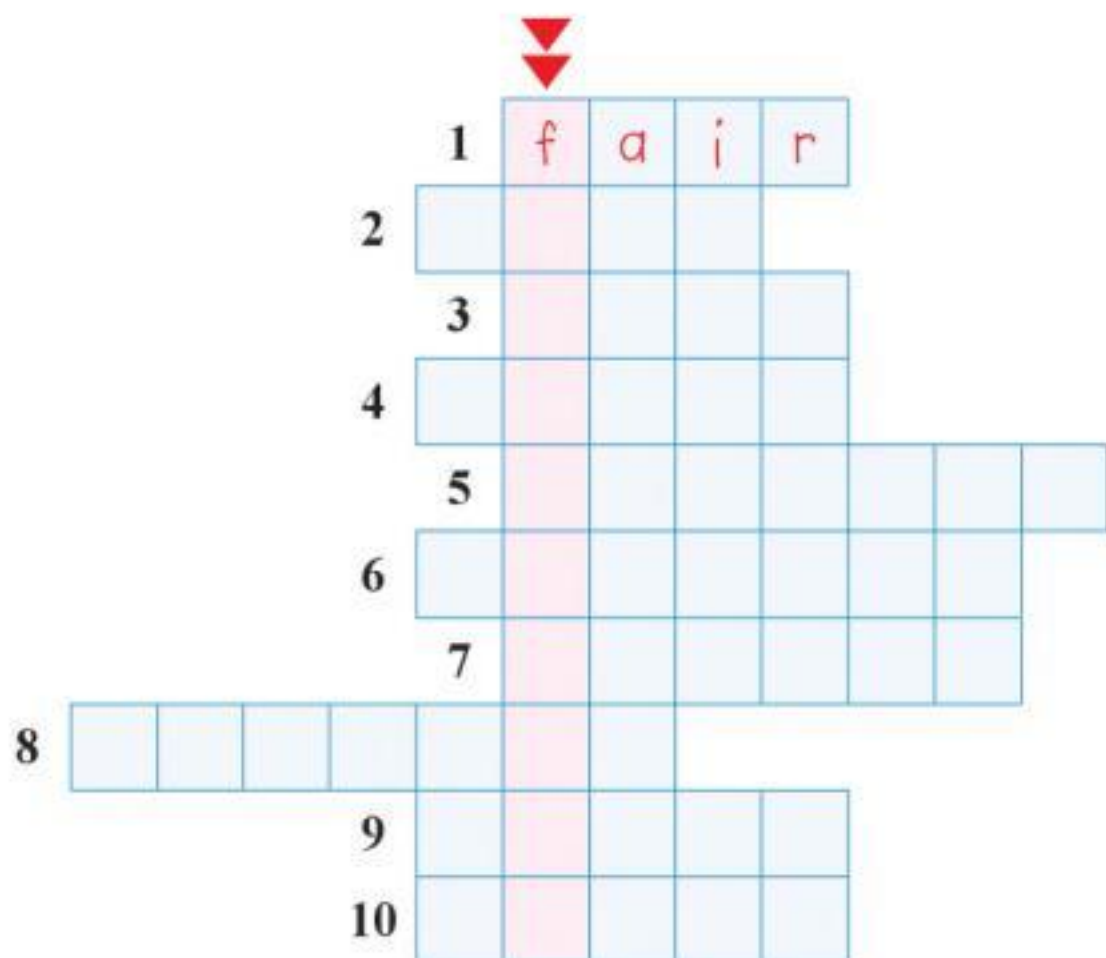
Crossword puzzle

Molly Malone sold cockles and mussels
in the streets of Dublin.

She was a _____

Translate the Faroese words
into English
to find the answer.

1. vakur
2. stórbýur
3. bjarga
4. spøkilsí
5. skeljadýr
6. rípuskeljar
7. smalur
8. ígjøgnum, eftir
9. fepur
10. breiður



Words:

broad · city · cockles · ~~fair~~ · fever
ghost · mussels · narrow · save · through

Halloween

(Textbook, pages 48-49)

Answer the questions.
Use your textbook.

You can work with a partner if you like.

1. When did the Celtic New Year begin?

2. On the night before New Year,
the Celts held a festival.

What did they celebrate? _____

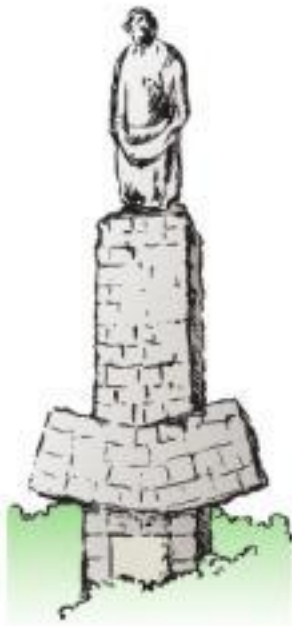
3. What did they believe would happen on this evening? _____

4. What did they do to frighten the evil spirits away? _____

5. How is Halloween celebrated today? _____







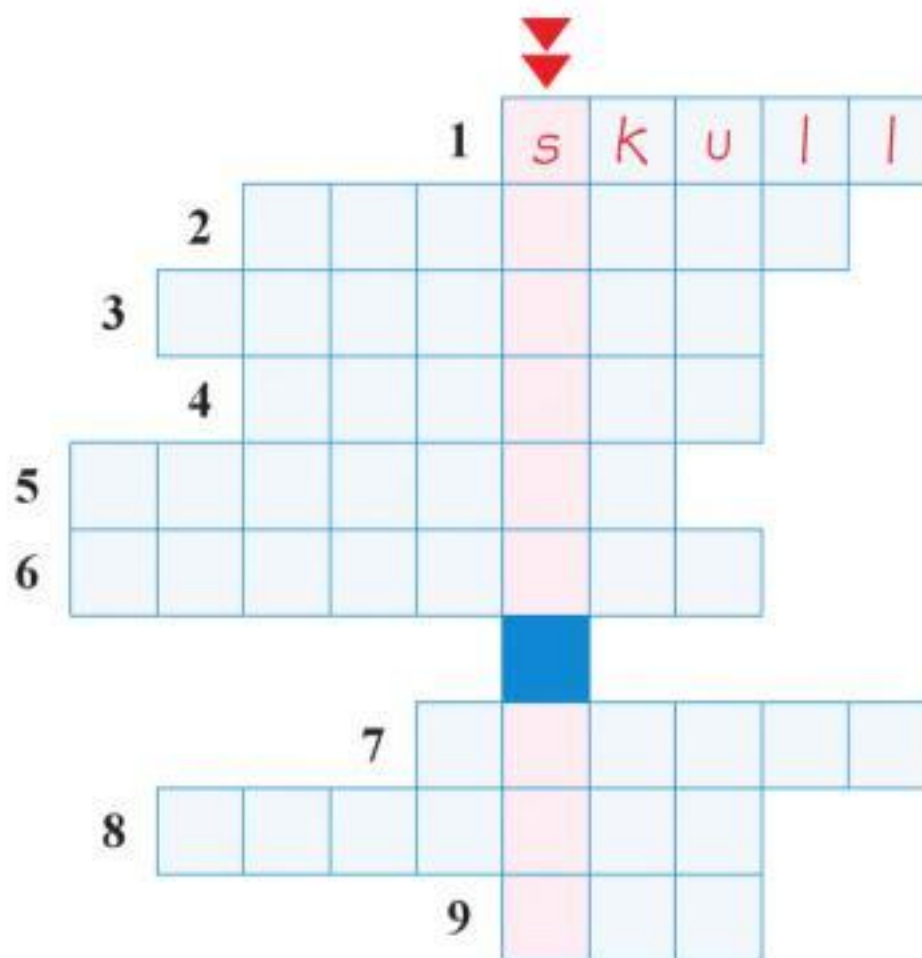
All Saints' Day

6. When is All Saints' Day? _____

7. What happens on that day? _____

Crossword puzzle

Find the hidden word: _____



Words:

bat
children
lantern
monster
pumpkin
skull
spider
sweets
vampire



Bonfire Night

(Textbook, page 50)



Finish the sentences.
Use your textbook.

1. *Bonfire Night* is also called Guy Fawkes' Night.
2. It is celebrated on _____
to remember the _____ in 1605.
3. All over Britain people light _____
and let off _____.
4. You see children in the streets carrying a _____,
which is stuffed with _____ and dressed in old
_____.
5. They ask people for _____ for fireworks.
6. Later, the guy is put on top of a big bonfire and _____.



Words:

bonfires
burnt
clothes
fireworks
Gunpowder Plot
guy
~~Guy Fawkes' Night~~
money
5th November
straw

The Gunpowder Plot

(Textbook, page 51)

Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook.

1. On 5th November 1605, some Catholics had planned to kill the _____ of England.
2. The king's name was _____.
3. He was a _____.
4. They were going to blow up the _____ just as the King was _____ the Parliament.
5. Barrels of _____ were put in the _____.
6. _____ got the job of setting _____ to the barrels.
7. The plot was _____, and Guy Fawkes was put in _____ with seven others.
8. He was later _____.

Words:

Catholics
cellars
discovered
fire
gunpowder
Guy Fawkes
hanged
Houses of Parliament
James, the first
king
opening
prison
Protestant



Valentine's Day

(Textbook, page 52)

Answer the questions.
Use your textbook.

You can work with a partner if you like.



1. **When** is Valentine's Day?

2. **Who** is *St Valentine*?

3. **What** do people do on Valentine's Day? _____

4. **Why** do you think people send cards? _____

5. **How** do people know where the cards are from if there are no names on them?

6. **Where** do you get the cards? _____



Gev gætur!
Spurnarsetningar
byrja ofta við hesum
orðunum:



when
what
who
where
why
how

nær
hvat
hvor/hvønn
hvar
hví
hvussu



How can there be a cherry that has no stone?
 How can there be a chicken that has no bone?
 How can there be a ring that has no end?
 How can there be a baby with no crying?



Question words

How	<i>Hvussu</i>	<u>How</u> old are you?
When	<i>Nær</i>	<u>When</u> is your birthday?
What	<i>Hvat</i>	<u>What</u> time is it?
Who	<i>Hvor/hvonn</i>	<u>Who</u> has stolen my bike?
Why	<i>Hví</i>	<u>Why</u> are you so angry?
Where	<i>Hvar</i>	<u>Where</u> do you live?

Lær teg spurnarorðini! Tey flestu byrja við **wh**...

Put in the right question words.

- _____ are my glasses? I can't find them. (hvar)
- _____ is that girl? I have never seen her before. (hvør)
- _____ does school start in the morning? (nær)
- _____ are you so happy? (hví)
- _____ are you today? (hvussu)
- _____ is your favourite teacher? (hvør)

• glasses: *brillur*

Pancake Day

(Textbook, page 54)

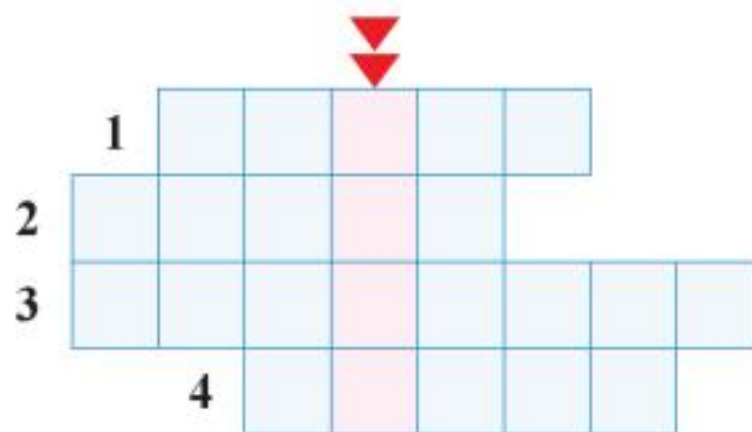
Finish the sentences.
Use your textbook.



1. During *Lent* we remember that _____
_____.
2. In the old days people did not eat _____
_____, etc. during Lent.
3. The day before Lent is called _____.
4. In England *Shrove Tuesday* is also called **Pancake Day** because _____

_____.
5. In Olney they have a _____ on this day.
6. The first race was held in _____.
7. The race, which is _____ metres long, is for _____.
8. While they are running, each woman must _____
_____.

Find the hidden word: _____



Easter in England

(Textbook, page 55)

Answer the questions, like this:

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.



1. In Britain, people send Easter cards to family and friends.

Do you send cards? _____

2. Do you make Easter decorations at school? _____

3. Do you paint hard-boiled eggs? _____

4. Do you eat 'hot cross buns'? _____

5. Do you eat chocolate eggs on Easter Sunday? _____

6. Do you have Easter egg hunts? _____

7. Some children believe that the *Easter bunny* brings the eggs.

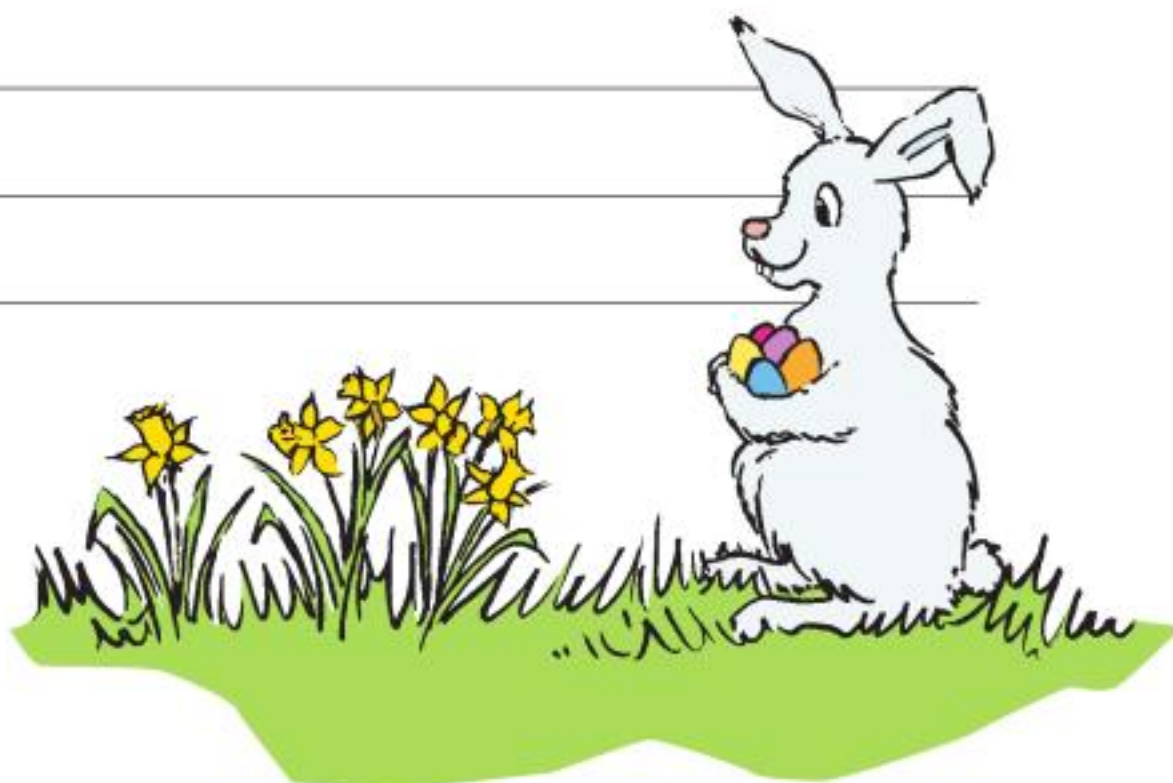
Do you believe that? _____

8. Many people in England go to church at Easter.

Do you? _____



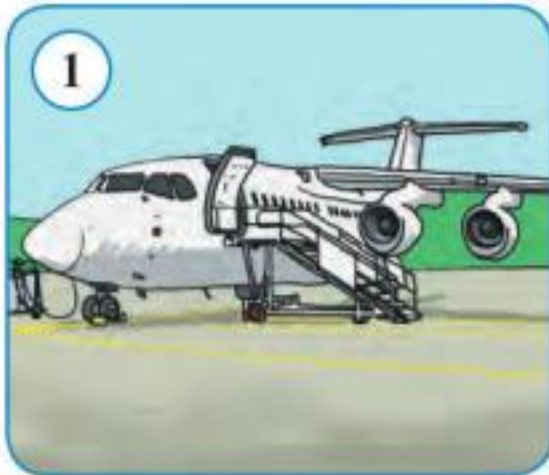
Write about what you do at Easter _____



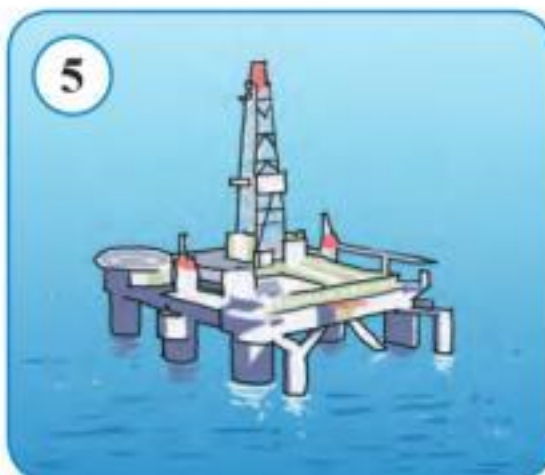
Peter's journey (Textbook, pages 56-57)

What happens on the trip?

Find the answers in your textbook.



1. First they go by _____ to _____ in Scotland.
2. Peter is allowed to take a picture of _____.
3. The stewardesses tell the passengers to _____.
They also show them what to do in an _____.

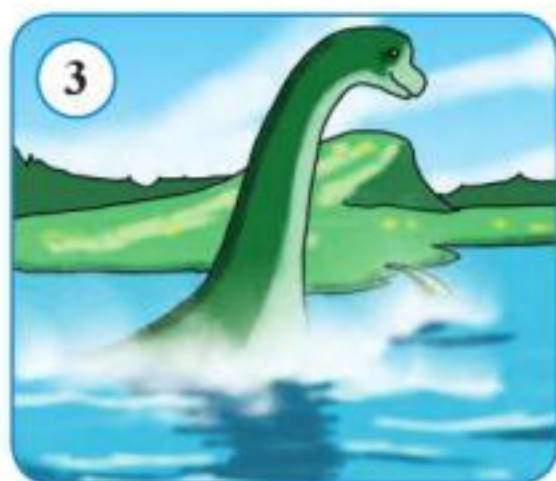


4. The flight takes _____ hours. They fly over _____.
5. Peter sees many ships. He also sees some _____.
6. In Aberdeen, they take a taxi to _____.
They stay overnight stay with some friends,
who are studying at _____.

(Textbook, pages 58-59)



1. Early the next morning they go to the _____,
where Peter's father has booked tickets for a train to Poulton.
They will have to change trains in _____ and
_____.
2. They find some seats at a table in a nice _____.
The trip will take _____ hours.



3. Peter's father tells them about a _____ that lives
in a Scottish lake called _____.
4. He goes on to tell stories about _____
when the Faroes was occupied by _____.
5. _____ has come to meet them at the train station.

The monster of Loch Ness

(Textbook, page 61)

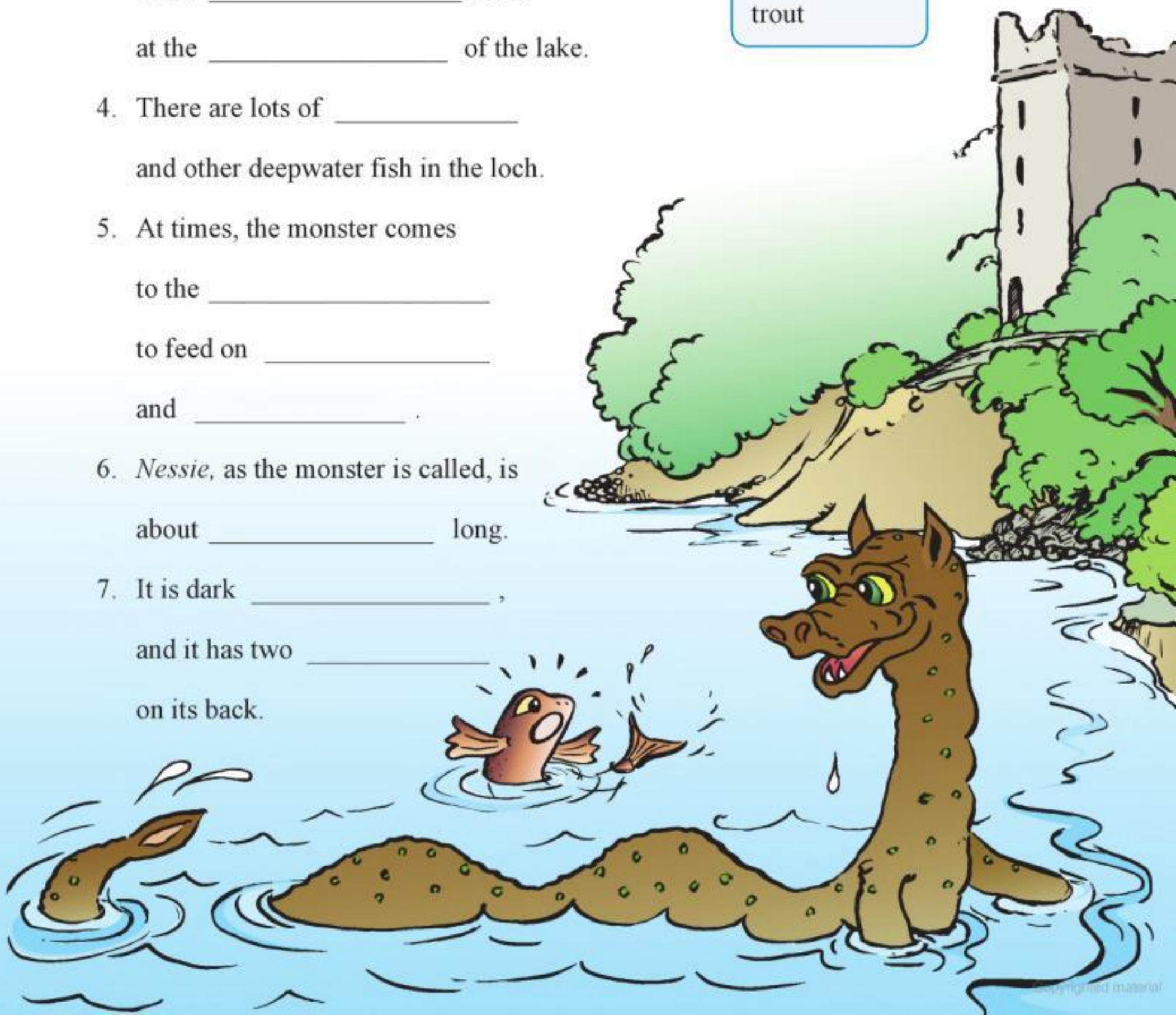
Finish the sentences.

Use your textbook.

Words:

bottom
brown
eels
humps
lakes
legend
15 metres
300 metres
monster
salmon
surface
trout

1. In Scotland there are many
lakes
or *Lochs*, as they say in Scotland.
2. Loch Ness is about
_____ deep.
3. An old _____ says
that a _____ lives
at the _____ of the lake.
4. There are lots of _____
and other deepwater fish in the loch.
5. At times, the monster comes
to the _____
to feed on _____
and _____.
6. *Nessie*, as the monster is called, is
about _____ long.
7. It is dark _____,
and it has two _____
on its back.



At war

(Textbook, page 62)



How much do you know?

1. What happened in the Faroes on the 12th of April 1940?

2. Why did people put up dark curtains?

3. Why were mines put into the sea?

4. What happened to some of the mines ?

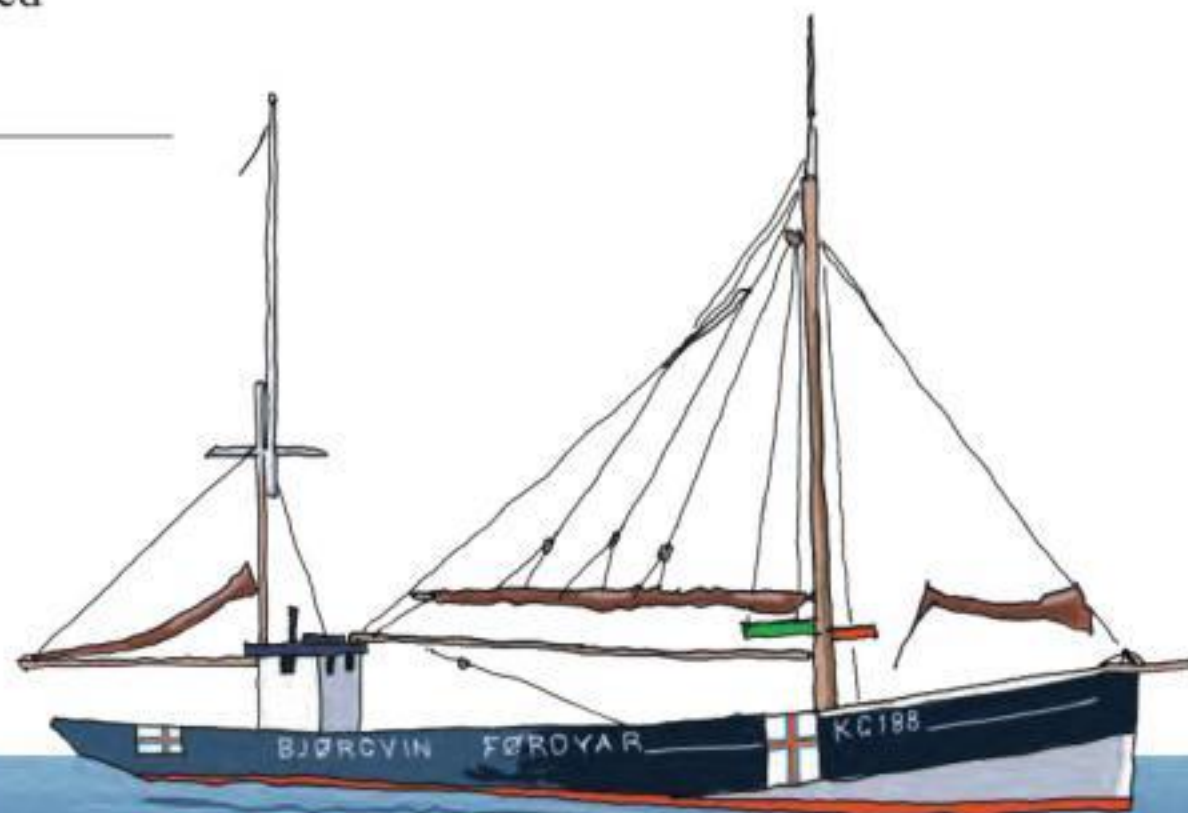
5. Name two British towns where
Faroese fishermen sold their fish?

_____ and

6. What happened to many of the ships?

7. How many Faroese seamen died

in the war?



(Textbook, page 63)



8. During the war, the British built the airport in Vágoy.
How many British soldiers were stationed there? _____

9. What did Faroese children give
the British soldiers?

They gave them _____

10. What did they get from the soldiers?

They got _____

11. What did the soldiers do
to meet the local people?

Sometimes, they _____

At other times, they _____

12. What happened to some of the soldiers? _____





Sightseeing in Poulton

(Textbook, pages 64-65)

Finish the sentences.
Use your textbook.



1. Poulton is a beautiful little town with
a lovely town centre.

There are many pretty old
_____ and lots of
_____ everywhere.



2. They go to the _____
where people have sold their _____
since 1348.



3. The *Market Cross* was put up in memory of
the men who died in 1914-1919
in _____

The *Whipping Post* and the *Stocks* were used
to _____ people
in the old days.

4. *St Chad's Church* was founded in _____

The _____ shows them
around.



Words:

1094 · flowers · goods · houses · Market Place
punish · the Great War · ~~town centre~~ · vicar

Adjectives (Lýsingarorð)

Poulton is a *beautiful little* town
with a *lovely* town centre.
There are many *pretty old* houses.



An ugly old witch



Two beautiful and gentle young girls

Beautiful
little
lovely
pretty
old

Beautiful, little, lovely, pretty
og *old* eru **lýsingarorð**.
Á enskum eita tey **adjectives**.

Lýsingarorð siga, hvussu fólk,
dýr, lutir og annað síggja út,
ella hvussu tey eru.



A mean little gnome

Underline the adjectives.

house beautiful prince big goose
angry cat dangerous bear green
scared man clever cow handsome
apple violin black ghost small
frog sad elephant witch happy



A handsome young prince



A black cat

You should find **11** adjectives.



happy



sad



scared



angry

Old – older – *the* oldest

Lýsingarorð stigbendast:

Stutt orð fáa vanliga endingina **er – est**.

old
older
the oldest

Longri orð stigbendast við **more – most**

beautiful
more beautiful
the **most** beautiful

Ansa eftir stavsetingini!

big – bigger – the biggest
thin – thinner – the thinnest

pretty – prettier – the prettiest
lovely – lovelier – the loveliest

Fill in the missing forms of the adjectives.

small – smaller – the smallest

angry – _____

old – _____

thin – _____

happy – _____

dangerous – more dangerous – the most dangerous

peaceful – _____



old



older



the oldest



scary



scarier



the scariest

Visiting Blackpool (Textbook, pages 66-67)



1. Blackpool is one of England's most popular seaside towns with sandy beaches and three _____.
2. Each pier is like a _____.
3. They go to the Central Pier where there is a _____.
They all have a _____. What a _____!



4. They buy _____ at a restaurant and decide to eat it outside in the _____.
5. In the afternoon, they visit the _____.
Peter thinks it is very _____.
6. Later, they go for a walk on the _____.
Some children are riding _____.

Words: beach · big wheel · donkeys · exciting · fish and chips · fresh air
fun fair · piers · ride · Sea Life Centre · ~~seaside towns~~ · view

The football match

(Textbook, pages 68-69)

Mandy and Peter are
at Anfield Road football stadium
in Liverpool,
watching Liverpool play against
Manchester United.



Yes, I do.
No, I don't.

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

1. Lots of boys and girls like to watch football.

Do you? _____

2. Do you play football? _____

Which team do you play for? _____

3. Peter's favourite team is *Manchester United*.

Do you have a favourite team in the English Premier League? _____

What is the name of the team? _____

4. Who is your favourite football player? _____

Who does he play for? _____

5. Name other players that you like: _____



The Vikings

(Textbook, pages 72-74)



How much do you know?

1. What year did the Vikings attack Lindisfarne _____

2. Which countries did the Vikings come from?

3. When the Vikings were at home, they lived as:



4. What did the Viking women do? _____

5. What was the name of the Viking warships? _____

6. What were the trading ships called? _____

7. What kind of houses did the Vikings have? _____

8. What were they mostly made of? _____



Viking gods

The Vikings were pagans and worshipped many gods.

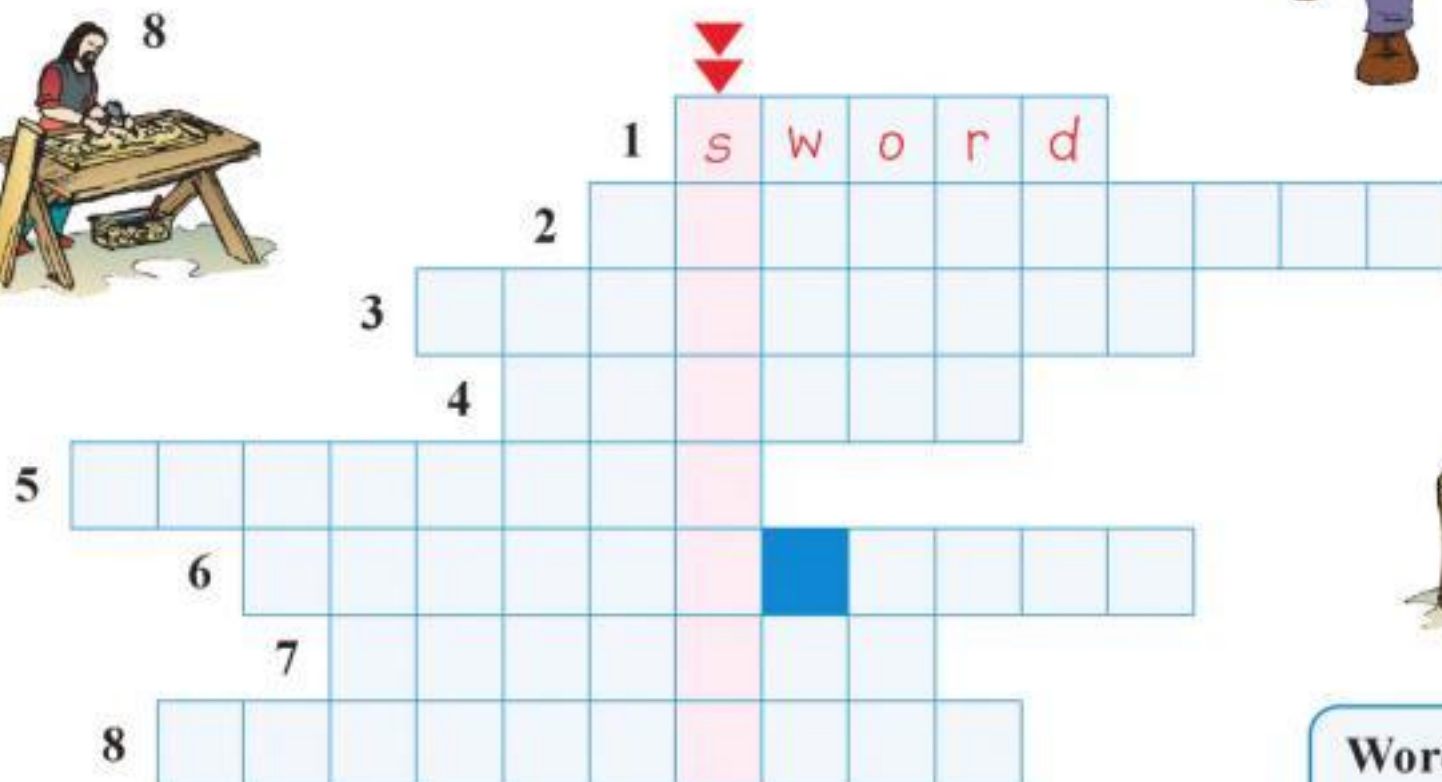
Thor was the warrior god. He was very strong.

Odin was chief god. He had two ravens, called *Huginn* and *Muninn*. He also had a horse with eight legs.

Do the crossword puzzle and find the name of Odin's horse.

It is: _____

- pagan: *heidningur*
- warrior god: *krigsgudurinn*
- chief god: *mætasti gudur*
- raven: *ravnur*



Words:

blacksmith
dragon stem
jewellery
longship
shield
sword
warrior
woodcarver

The Viking alphabet

The Vikings had their own alphabet, called *futhark*.

The letters were called **runes**.

They were carved with a knife or other sharp instrument onto wood, stone, bone or metal.



ɪ	ʙ	ɿ	ɹ̥	ɻ̥	ɸ	ɹ̥	*	l	ɾ	ɽ	ʏ	ɮ	ɹ̥	k	p	r	ɰ	ɹ̥	ɳ	ʃ	ʌ	ɤ
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	ij	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	uvw	x	y	z

Write your name in runes: _____

What does this *runic message* say?

Write it below in ordinary letters.

Y Y R I I N I I I I

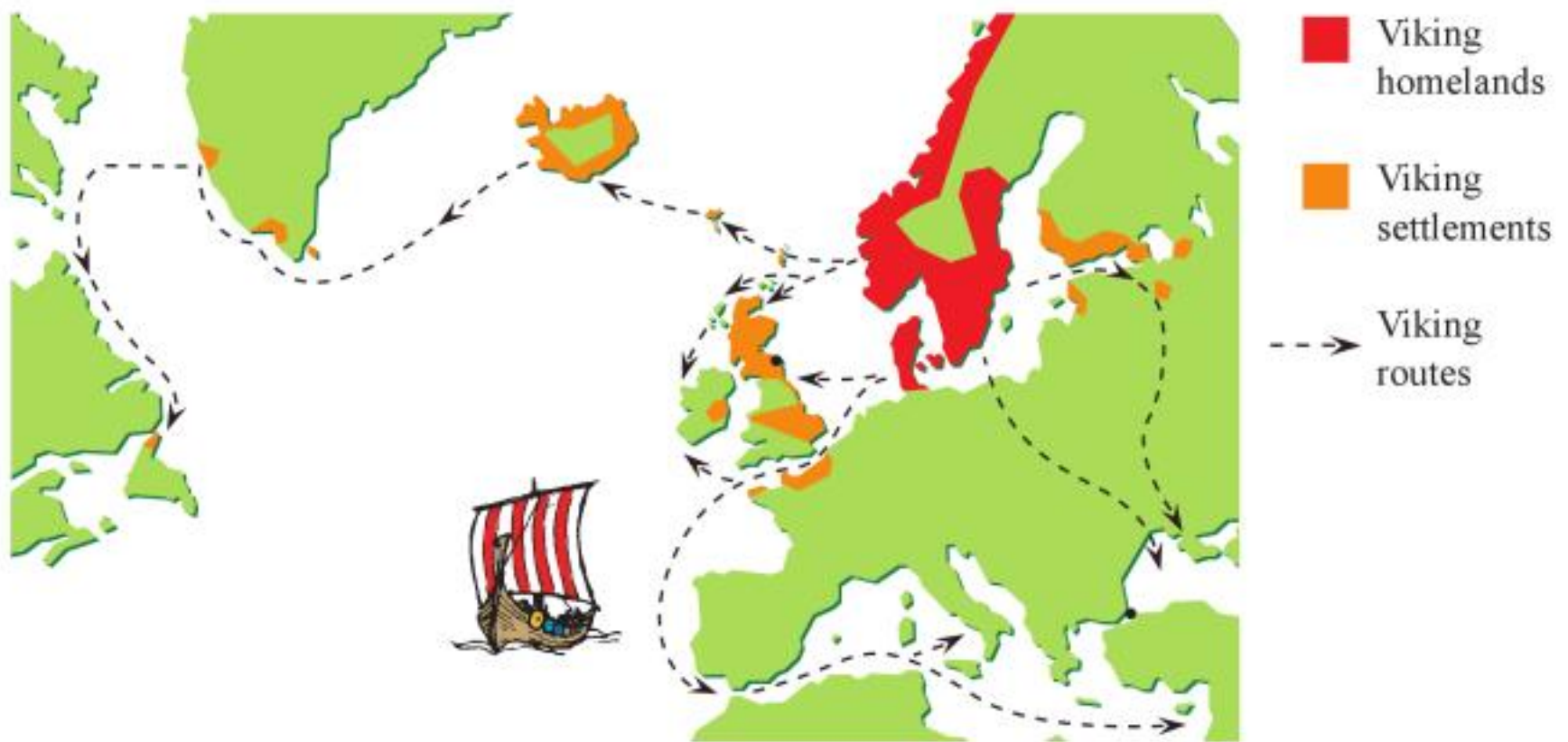
Y111111

Write a runic message to a classmate.

- to carve: *at skera, hoggja*
- to carve runes: *at rista rúnir*
- runic message: *boð, skrivað við rúnum*

Viking travellers

(Textbook, pages 74-75)



Name some places that the Vikings travelled to.



Some Vikings settled in Normandy in France.

Which country did they come from? They came from _____

Swedish Vikings travelled east.

Which country did they settle in? They settled in _____

Which countries have *you* been to?

How did you travel?

Vikings in the Faroe Islands

(Textbook, page 76)



1. When did the first settlers come to the Faroe Islands? _____
2. What were Viking houses in the Faroes made of?

Do you know your history?

In the *Faroeese Saga* we read about some of the early Viking settlers. Let's see how much you know.

- the Faroeese saga: *Føroyingasøga*
- settlers: *niðursetumenn*
- Christianity: *kristindómur*

Who brought Christianity to the Faroe Islands? Do the crossword puzzle and find the answer.

Number *one* and *two* were brothers. They lived on the island of Skúvoy.

Number *three* lived in Hov on Suðuroy.

Number *four* was number *one*'s son. He once killed a bear with an axe.

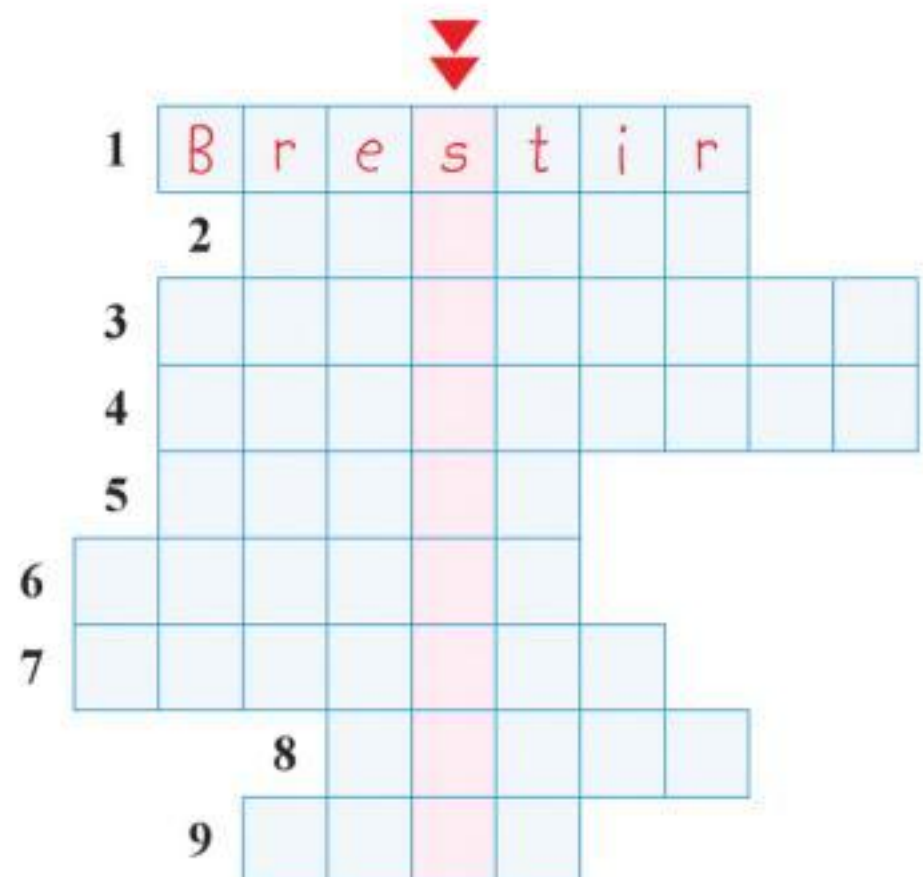
Number *five* was number *four*'s cousin.

Number *six* lived on Svínoy.

Number *seven* lived on Eysturoy.

Number *eight* came from Norway. She was number *four*'s wife.

Number *nine* was the daughter of number *four* and *eight*.



Use these viking names:

Beinir, Bjarni, ~~Brestir~~, Havgrímur, Sigmundur, Tóra, Tórur, Tróndur, Turið

Christmas

(Textbook, pages 80-81)

Use your textbook to answer the questions.



1. What do we celebrate at Christmas?

2. What did the angels tell the shepherds? _____

3. Where did the three wise men come from?

4. What presents did they give baby Jesus?

5. Who was *Saint Nicolas*? _____

6. When is St Nicolas Day? _____



7. When is *Boxing Day*? _____

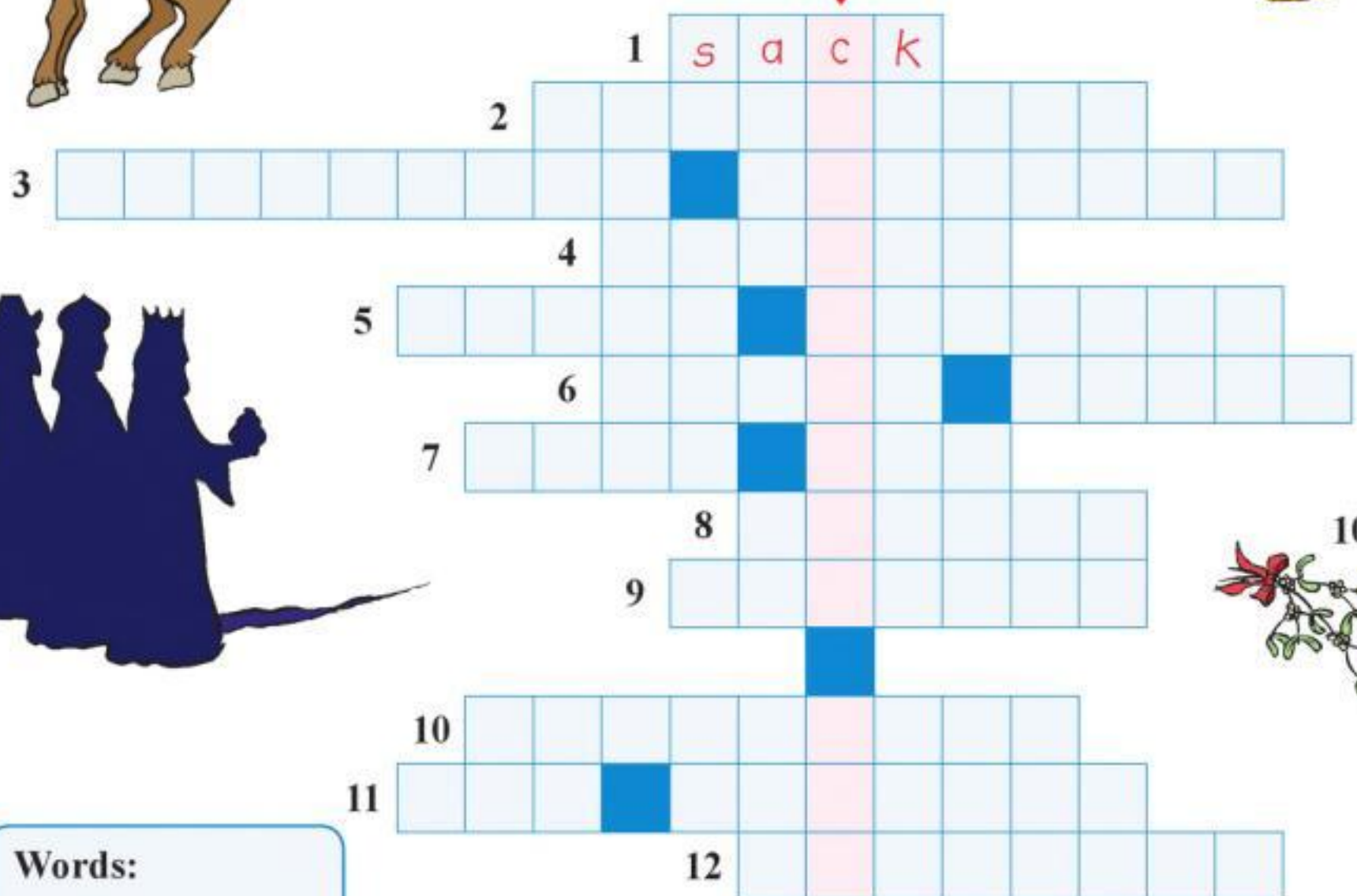
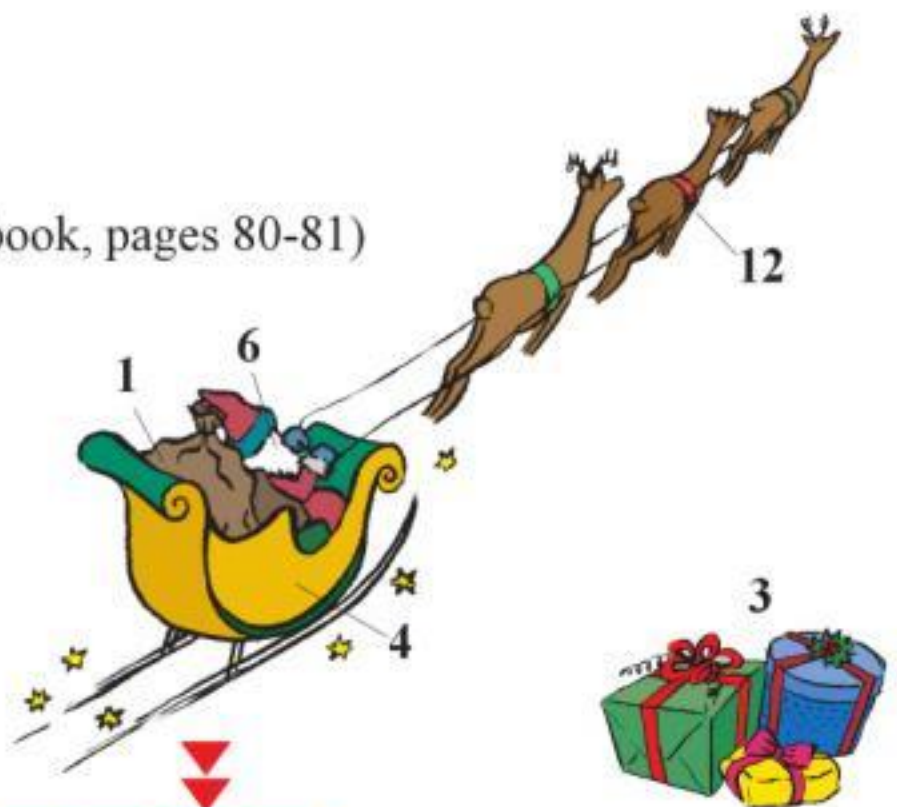
8. Who gets Christmas Boxes today? _____

9. What are Christmas songs also called?



Christmas puzzle (Textbook, pages 80-81)

What is Rudolph thinking about?
Do the Christmas puzzle and find out.



Words:

carol singers
Christmas presents
manger
mistletoe
our saviour
postman
reindeer
sack
Santa Claus
shepherds
sleigh
wise men



Some irregular verbs (Nøkur óreglulig sagnorð)

Navnháttur	Nútið	Tátíð	Núliðin tíð	
to be	he is	he was	he has been	(vera)
to bring	he brings	he brought	he has brought	(koma við)
to build	he builds	he built	he has built	(byggja)
to buy	he buys	he bought	he has bought	(keypa)
to come	he comes	he came	he has come	(koma)
to do	he does	he did	he has done	(gera)
to drink	he drinks	he drank	he has drunk	(drekka)
to drive	he drives	he drove	he has driven	(koyra)
to eat	he eats	he ate	he has eaten	(eta)
to fall	he falls	he fell	he has fallen	(detta)
to feel	he feels	he felt	he has felt	(föla)
to find	he finds	he found	he has found	(finna)
to fly	he flies	he flew	he has flown	(flúgva)
to forget	he forgets	he forgot	he has forgotten	(goyma)
to get	he gets	he got	he has got	(fáa)
to give	he gives	he gave	he has given	(geva)
to go	he goes	he went	he has gone	(fara)
to have	he has	he had	he has had	(hava)
to hear	he hears	he heard	he has heard	(hoyra)
to know	he knows	he knew	he has known	(vita)
to learn	he learns	he learnt	he has learnt	(læra)
to leave	he leaves	he left	he has left	(fara)
to make	he makes	he made	he has made	(gera)
to pay	he pays	he paid	he has paid	(gjalda)
to put	he puts	he put	he has put	(seta, leggja)
to read	he reads	he read	he has read	(lesa)
to run	he runs	he ran	he has run	(renna)
to say	he says	he said	he has said	(siga)
to see	he sees	he saw	he has seen	(siggja)
to sell	he sells	he sold	he has sold	(selja)
to send	he sends	he sent	he has sent	(senda)
to sing	he sings	he sang	he has sung	(syngja)
to sit	he sits	he sat	he has sat	(sita)
to sleep	he sleeps	he slept	he has slept	(sova)
to speak	he speaks	he spoke	he has spoken	(tosa)
to stand	he stands	he stood	he has stood	(standa)
to take	he takes	he took	he has taken	(taka)
to teach	he teaches	he taught	he has taught	(læra frá sær)
to tell	he tells	he told	he has told	(siga frá)
to think	he thinks	he thought	he has thought	(hugsa)
to win	he wins	he won	he has won	(vinna)
to write	he writes	he wrote	he has written	(skriva)

Books that I have read

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. At the top center, there is a small blue graphic element consisting of two arrows pointing towards each other, forming a downward-pointing chevron shape. The paper appears to be part of a notebook or a document template.

Notes



Lined area for notes, consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.