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The Sasquatch – Canada's Legendary Monster

Have you heard of a large hairy monster that lives in the woods and walks upright like a human? In some parts of Canada, it is called "Bigfoot" because of the large bare footprints it leaves in the mud. In British Columbia, it is "Sasquatch", as the Salish natives call it, which means "hairy man" or "wild man".

The Sasquatch has been described as having long arms and legs, with big hands and feet. It is over two metres tall. Some people claim to have photos of the monster, but they were usually shot from a distance and are often hard to make out.

These stories and sightings have been around for many years. Some people propose that the monsters are descendents of huge ape-like creatures from China, and that they crossed the Bering Strait around the same time that the first native people came. The Sasquatch could only survive by hiding in the day and coming out at night. As the land became developed, the Sasquatch was pushed into even more remote areas.

In other parts of the world, sightings were reported and footprints were found in the mud. On October 20, 1967, Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin travelled on horses looking for the Bigfoot in the Bluff Creek Riverbed in Northern California. Although they hoped to run into a Bigfoot, they did not expect to actually see one. Suddenly, the horses reared, bucking Patterson off. He then saw a large, hair-covered body by the river. Quickly, he grabbed his 16 mm camera and with only minutes left on his film, Patterson filmed as the creature stood up and began to walk away. He claimed to have the only film evidence ever gathered of a live Sasquatch. The film is shaky in the beginning, but becomes stabler toward the end when the creature can be seen and identified. In 2005, the Sasquatch again made news because a piece of hair from the creature was found, but unfortunately, scientists found out that the hair was from a bison.





Recalling Details

A. Write "T" for true statements and "F" for false ones.

1. The large hairy monster is known as "Bigfoot" in British Columbia. _____
2. The Bigfoot is a hairy man. _____
3. The photos of the Sasquatch are usually not clear. _____
4. The Sasquatch is an ape from China. _____
5. The first native people brought in the Sasquatch when they came. _____
6. The Sasquatch was forced to inhabit more remote areas because of land development. _____
7. Roger Patterson went to look for the Bigfoot in Northern California alone. _____
8. Patterson filmed the Bigfoot with his 16 mm camera. _____
9. A piece of hair claimed to be from the Sasquatch was actually from a bison. _____



Further Details

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is the large hairy monster called "Bigfoot"?

2. Which sentence in the passage implies that the Sasquatch tries to avoid human contact?

3. Do you think the film Patterson shot should be accepted as evidence that the Bigfoot exists?



Direct and Indirect Speech

- **Direct speech** repeats the exact words spoken by someone, and the words are put in between quotation marks.

Example: Mom told Kelly, "Put the toys away."

- **Indirect speech** reports what someone said, and no quotation marks are needed.

Example: Mom told Kelly to put the toys away.

- Changing direct speech to indirect speech involves tense changes. The tense in indirect speech is one tense back in time from that in direct speech.

Example: Ryan said, "The light went out suddenly."

Ryan said that the light had gone out suddenly.

- Note that when changing direct speech to indirect speech, there is no need to change the tense if the statement is about something that is still true or if the reporting verb is in the present tense.

Examples: Mr. Nixon told the students, "The sun is a star."

Mr. Nixon told the students that the sun is a star.

Little Elf says, "The dragon is outside the castle."

Little Elf says that the dragon is outside the castle.

C. Write the sentences in indirect speech.

1. Mrs. Green said, "Roger Patterson saw a Sasquatch in 1967."

2. Nina told her dad, "There is a stranger outside."

3. Mom always says, "Money is not everything."

4. Kyle explained, "There are no polar bears in the South Pole."

5. "I have won the competition!" Sarah told her friends.

6. My sister told me, "Vienna is the capital of Austria."



Suffixes

- **Suffixes** are added to root words to alter their meanings. They change the part of speech of root words, that is, how the root words are used in sentences.

Examples: 1. retire → retirement

The root word “retire” is a verb but the new word “retirement” formed by adding the suffix “ment” is a noun.

2. live → lively

The root word “live” is a verb but the new word “lively” formed by adding the suffix “ly” is an adjective.

D. Add the correct suffixes to the following words to create new words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. wicked (ment, ly)
_____ | 2. simple (ent, ly)
_____ |
| 3. pure (ance, ly)
_____ | 4. confine (ly, ment)
_____ |
| 5. glory (ment, ous)
_____ | 6. treachery (ly, ous)
_____ |
| 7. definite (ment, ly)
_____ | 8. discover (ment, y)
_____ |
| 9. invent (ion, ment)
_____ | 10. heavy (ly, ous)
_____ |
| 11. happy (ment, ness)
_____ | 12. perform (ent, ance)
_____ |
| 13. create (ive, ous)
_____ | 14. major (ity, ion)
_____ |
| 15. real (ity, ous)
_____ | 16. anchor (ment, age)
_____ |

Use your dictionary to check the spellings of the new words formed above.

