

Year 4 - Comprehension

Fiction, Non - Fiction and Poetry Texts in Themes e.book version

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YEAR 4 - Comprehension

Themed Fiction, Non-Fiction and Poetry Texts with Questions

Introduction

Year 4 Comprehension is a collection of fiction, non-fiction and poetry texts grouped in themes suitable for the age group. These exercises can be used to prepare children for SAT style tests or matched to themes the class may be studying at the time. The question pages are split into three sections. Section A gives an overview of the text with missing words or phrases to find, Section B contains open-ended questions and Section C is a relevant written challenge for more able pupils or those who work quickly. All the pages have been printed 'Landscape' to make maximum use of the space on Interactive Whiteboards. Black and white images are used in the paper book; full colour images have been used in the e.book and download.

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Topical Resources publishes a range of Educational Materials for use in Primary Schools and Pre-School Nurseries and Playgroups.

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THE LEGEND OF THE MINOTAUR

The Minotaur in Greek Legend had the head of a bull and the body of a man. The Minotaur lived on the island of Crete. Legend has it that every nine years King Aegeus had to send seven young men and women to be devoured by the Minotaur. Theseus was the king's son.

Theseus: *Father, why do you look so sad?*

King Aegeus: *The time has come again to send seven young men and women to be slaughtered by the evil Minotaur.*

Theseus: *That's unfair. Send me. I will go as one of the young men.*

Theseus sets sail with thirteen others to the island of Crete. When they arrive they are dressed in the finest robes and a feast is prepared before they are sent to the gated maze where the Minotaur lived.

Theseus: *I do not recognise your beautiful face. Who are you?*

Ariadne: *My name is Princess Ariadne. You are a very handsome stranger, what is the purpose of this visit?*

Theseus: *I am to be fed to the horrible Minotaur.*

Ariadne: *Are you not afraid?*

Theseus: *No. I will do what I have to do for my father the King of Athens.*

Ariadne: *If you will marry me and take me back to Athens then I will help you escape from the Minotaur.*

Theseus: *How can you help me?*

Ariadne: *Take this ball of silken thread. When you enter the maze in search of the Minotaur, tie the thread to the inside of the door and carefully unravel it as you go along. That way, you will easily find your way out of the maze if you survive. Good luck.*

The next day the maze is unlocked and Theseus is the first to be put inside. Everyone stands outside and listens carefully.

Theseus: *Right, I'll take the thread and tie it to the inside of the door. Now, where did I hide my sword?*

Theseus explores the maze holding his sword ready in one hand and unravelling the silk thread carefully with the other.

Theseus: *I can hear heavy breathing, is it coming from down here?*

Theseus enters a large cave and sees the terrifying Minotaur, which is half man and half bull.

Theseus: *Take that, and that and that, arh and that! Look at my sword, it is covered in blood. Where is the silk thread? I'll follow it back to the door.*

Outside the door Theseus finds Ariadne waiting for him.

Ariadne: *Are you hurt?*

Theseus: *Just a little.*

Ariadne: *Then take me back to Athens and we shall be married as soon as possible.*



THE LEGEND OF THE MINOTAUR

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The Minotaur had the head of a bull and the body of a

- 1 **woman.** **girl.** **boy.** **man.**

The Minotaur lived on the island of

- 2 **Creek.** **Crack.** **Crete.** **Crunch.**

Seven men and seven women were sent every

- 3 **seven** **eight** **nine** **ten**

years to be eaten by the Minotaur.

- 4 **Theseus** **King Aegeus** **Ariadne** **Minotaur**

offered to be sent to Crete. He met

- 5 **Theseus** **King Aegeus** **Ariadne** **Minotaur**

the night of the feast. She offered to help him escape from the Minotaur if he

- 6 **took a ball of thread.** **would marry her.**
found his way out. **took a sword.**

Section B

- 1 Why was the Minotaur frightening to look at?

- 2 What does the word 'devoured' mean?

- 3 Who sent young men and woman to be devoured?

- 4 How do you think King Aegeus felt about sending his own son?

- 5 Which phrases suggests Theseus and Ariadne liked each other?

- 6 What did Ariadne want Theseus to do for her?

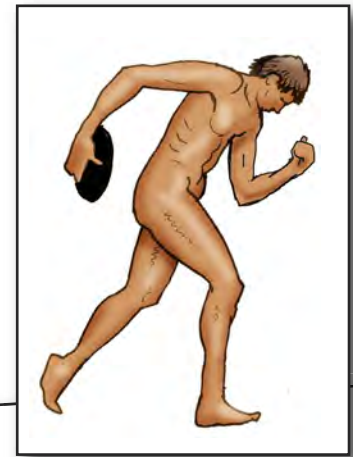
- 7 Which sentences suggest Theseus was very brave?

Section C

Write a short story in which you have to face a fierce monster.

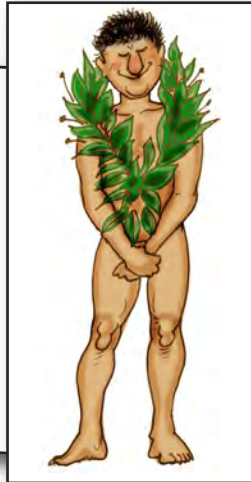
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games is the world's oldest athletics competition. They first took place in Olympia in Greece in 776 BC. The Ancient Greek Games ended in AD 394. The modern Olympic Games were restarted in 1896 and are now held all over the world. They were originally held once every four years at the temple of Zeus.



Preparing for War

In the beginning Greek city-states encouraged their men to take part in a wide variety of sports as preparation for warfare. People from all over the Greek world came to watch and take part. Winners were given a wreath of leaves and a hero's welcome back home.



The Events

Running races were held on a straight track. The pentathlon, the ultimate test for soldiers, involved running, jumping, wrestling, discus and javelin throwing by one athlete on one day. Boxing, wrestling, horse racing and chariot racing were all linked to the training of men for war.

The Buildings

A fine group of buildings were erected at Olympia, which included a hotel, a gymnasium, a temple to the Greek god called Zeus and a running track. Buildings called treasuries were used by the City States to display their finest works of art during the running of the games.



The Sacred Truce

Messengers would invite athletes from all over the Greek world to attend these events. Warfare was halted for the period of the games so that all could travel to the games in safety. This Sacred Truce lasted for one month before the games began.



THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The Olympic Games is the world's oldest

- 1 **climbing** **athletics** **swimming** **motoring**

competition. Greek city-states encouraged men to take part in sports to prepare for

- 2 **competition.** **holidays.** **warfare.** **good health.**

The Sacred Truce, a period of no fighting, lasted for

- 3 **one** **two** **three** **four**

month/s before the games began. Boxing, wrestling, horse racing and

- 4 **chariot racing** **fence building** **trench digging**

were all linked to training men for war. A fine group of

- 5 **shops** **towers** **flags** **buildings**

were erected at Olympia. Buildings called treasuries were used to display their finest

- 6 **carved statues.** **soldiers uniforms.**
works of art. **collections of medals.**

Section B

- 1 Fill in the table:

Ancient Greek games first took place:	
Ancient Greek games ended:	
Modern Olympic Games introduced:	
Olympic Games originally held every:	Years

- 2 What were Ancient Olympic winners given to wear?

- 3 Who invited the athletes to the Ancient Olympic events?

- 4 What did the 'pentathlon' involve?

- 5 Why do you think the 'pentathlon' was the ultimate test for soldiers?

- 6 What do you understand by the phrase 'a hero's welcome'?

- 7 Why do you think 'warfare was halted' for the period of the games?

Section C

Write an account of an imaginary race held at the Ancient Olympic games.

Want to keep your mind healthy and your body fit? Visit the....

ANCIENT GREEK OLYMPIC FESTIVAL

Where and when:

Time – Midsummer

Where – Olympia Valley near the Temple of Zeus,
9 miles East of Pyrgos, Greece

Duration – 5 days

Following Event – 4 years time

Attractions include:

Athletics

Art and sculpture exhibitions

Poetry recitals

Merchants selling food and other wares

Men only event

You will see:

The athletes take the Olympic oath

Grand processions, prize-giving and feasting

Winners awarded their 'wreaths of olive leaves'

Athletic events include:

Running races, wrestling, boxing, horse racing, the pentathlon and chariot racing

Contests for boys and men

No slaves allowed

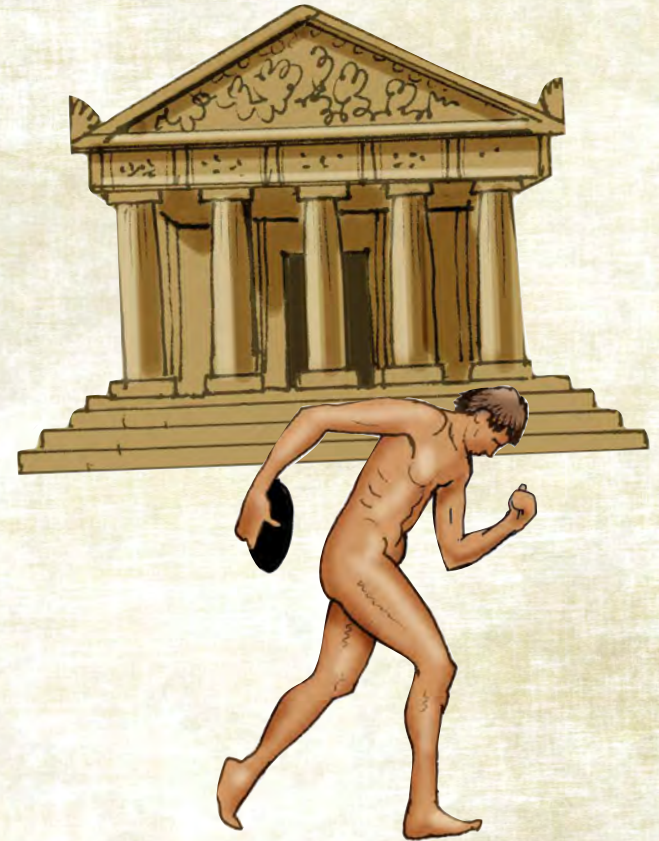
Accommodation:

Purpose built hotel

Camping outside the stadium

**Guaranteed
Safe Travel
to and from
the Event**

**Entry Fee:
One Silver
Coin**



ANCIENT GREEK OLYMPIC FESTIVAL

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

This poster advertising the Ancient Greek Olympic Festival contains lots of information. The games take place in

1 **early spring** **midsummer** **late autumn** **winter**

near the Temple of Zeus,

2 **seven** **eight** **nine** **ten**

miles east of Pyrgos, Greece. The attractions include art, poetry, food as well as

3 **swimming.** **football.** **tennis.** **athletics.**

You will see the winners awarded

4 **gold medals.** **wreaths of olive leaves.**

wreaths of holly leaves. **silver cups.**

There are contests for men and

5 **boys.** **slaves.** **girls.** **women.**

You can camp outside the

6 **Temple of Zeus.** **east of Pyrgos.** **hotel.** **stadium.**

The entry fee is

7 **one silver coin.** **two silver coins.** **three silver coins.**

Section B

1 Where did the Olympic Festival take place?

2 How long did the event last for?

3 What does a 'merchant' do?

4 Name four different athletic events at the festival.

5 How would visiting this event help to keep your 'body fit'?

6 How would visiting this event help to keep your 'mind healthy'?

7 Only 'boys and men' were allowed to enter the athletics competitions. Why do you think this was the case?

Section C

Design a poster encouraging people to visit your school sports day or another event organised by your school.



An Indian Adventure

Hannah climbed up the steep step onto the ramshackle old bus and squeezed into the seat between her parents. Across the aisle a small child in a tattered t-shirt laughed and pointed.

“Why is he laughing at us?” whispered Hannah.

“Because Dad is too tall to fit onto the bus seat,” said Mum.

The engine of the bus spluttered into life and they were jolted this way and that as the bus wove its way through the crowded streets, occasionally thudding down into the potholes which made them jump out of their seats so much that Dad banged his head on the ceiling several times. Suddenly the bus lurched to a halt and dozens of people poked their heads out of the windows to see what was going on. Hannah stretched as far as she could until she could see two skinny cows lying in the middle of road holding up all the traffic. The bus driver hooted the horn loudly but the cows carried on chewing and refused to move, they even ignored the

motorcycles dodging between the cars. Eventually the driver bumped the bus up onto the pavement and drove around them; passers-by ran in all directions and a lady in a bright blue sari snatched up her child and darted into a shop doorway as the bus rattled past.

The traffic thinned as they reached the outskirts of the city and the bus trundled along, stopping now and again to allow passengers to get on and off.

Hannah spotted a lorry lying on its side in the ditch, its cargo spilling all over the road, just before they got to their stop. As they got off the bus she noticed all the people who were sitting on the roof and she waved to them as the bus pulled away.

“Wow!” shouted Hannah as she saw the hanging rope bridge, which spanned the wide, rushing river, “are we going to cross that bridge? It looks so dangerous!”

“Bet it’s not as dangerous as that bus!” said Dad as he rubbed the top of his head.

An Indian Adventure

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Hannah climbed up the steps into the old

1 **bridge** **train** **plane** **bus**

and sat down. The engine started and they were

2 **rocked** **bounced** **jolted** **thrown**

this way and that. Dad banged his

3 **arm** **head** **knee** **elbow**

several times. Suddenly they stopped because

4 **two skinny cows** **a fat donkey** **a large motorbike**

were holding up the traffic. The driver went on the

5 **gutter** **roundabout** **pavement** **path**

to drive round the problem. They finally stopped at the

6 **lorry in the ditch.** **the people on the roof.**

the hanging rope bridge.

Dad rubbed the top of his head as they got off.

Section B

1 Why did a small child laugh at Dad?

2 Why did the lady with the blue sari snatch up her child?

3 Why did Dad rub the top of his head?

4 What was Hannah's reaction to seeing people sitting on top of the bus?

5 Name three dangerous things that are described in this story.

6 Why was the rope bridge dangerous?

7 What is a 'ramshackle old bus'?

Section C

Describe something you have seen that you thought was really dangerous.

World's Cheapest Car is Launched in India

The Tata Nano, the world's cheapest car, was launched in India in 2009. The Nano went on sale costing just 100,000 rupees (£1,366).

Tata, the manufacturer, hoped the three metre long, five-seater car would be cheap enough to encourage millions of Indians to trade in their motorcycles and buy a new car.

Tata owner, Ratan Tata, described the Nano as a 'milestone'. He also said, "I think we are at the gates of offering a new form of transport to the people of India. I hope it will provide safe, affordable, four-wheel transportation to families who till now have not been able to own a car."

Environmentalists warned that the Nano will add to India's already clogged up roads and pollution levels will soar.

The Nano has a 33bhp, 624cc engine at the rear and four forward gears. It weighs only 600Kg. It has no boot lid so luggage has to be loaded by folding down the back seat. It has only one windscreen wiper and one door mirror. Each wheel is held on with only three nuts instead of four. Engineers from the Tata factory said they have done everything they can to reduce the number of parts used and make the car as cheap as possible to buy.

Gopal Pandurang, a chauffeur for top Indian businessmen was delighted when he heard about the car. "All these years I have spent my life driving wealthy people around in air conditioned



comfort during the week and at the weekends I take my own family out on the bus because I could not fit everyone on my motorcycle."

"I was shocked," said Rakhee, Mr Pandurang's twenty four year old daughter, "when such a cheap car was announced. My father, my brother and myself are working together to save for the deposit. We hope to buy one next year."

World's Cheapest Car is Launched in India

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The world's cheapest car was launched in

1 **2007.** **2008.** **2009.** **2010.**

It cost just 100,000 rupees

2 **(£3,166)** **(£1,366)** **(£6,136)** **(£1,636)**

to buy. The manufacturer hoped

3 **hundreds** **thousands** **millions** **trillions**

of Indians would sell their

4 **bicycles** **canoes** **rickshaws** **motorcycles**

to buy a new car. Some people warned that the

5 **Nono** **Nano** **Naughty** **Nice**

would clog up India's roads. So few parts are used to build this car that each wheel is only held on by

6 **one nut.** **two nuts.** **three nuts.** **four nuts.**

Section B

1 Complete the table below:

Length in metres:	
Number of seats:	
Brake horse power (bhp):	
Size of engine in cc:	
Number of forward gears:	
Weight in kg:	

2 Who did Tata, the manufacturer, think would buy this car?

3 Why is the car company called 'Tata' motors?

4 Why do you think not many Indian people own a car?

5 Why was Gopal Pandurang delighted when he heard about this car?

6 Why do you think Ratan Tata described this car as a 'milestone'?

Section C

Design an advertisement for this car giving as much information about it as you can.



Visit the...

Tandoori Palace

A High Quality Indian Restaurant

- Traditional Indian recipes and unique modern creations
- Triple award winner including best Indian Restaurant in the country
- Genuine Indian wines and beers available
- All curries freshly prepared and can be tailored to your specific tastes
- Plenty of parking
- Conveniently situated at the end of the High Street
- Excellent service
- Complimentary drink at the end of each meal

We specialise in a fantastic range of Indian curries originating from Northern India. Our dishes include tandoori, masala, balti and dhansak in chicken, lamb and king prawn varieties.

Take Away Service Available:

Simply phone through your order and your freshly cooked meal will be ready in thirty minutes at half the normal price.



Early Bird Special Offer

3 Courses for only £10

Available 5.30 - 7.30pm Monday to Thursday only

Telephone 020 7099 3830 to make your booking

Tandoori Palace

273 Maldern Road

Upper Salterton

enquires@tandoori-palace.co.uk

www.tandoori-palace.co.uk

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK 5.30 TO 11.30pm

Tandoori Palace

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Visit the Tandoori Palace, a high quality

1 **English** **Chinese** **French** **Indian**

restaurant. This is a

2 **single** **double** **triple** **quadruple**

award winning restaurant. Genuine Indian wines and

3 **soft drinks** **ice creams** **beers** **cakes**

are available. We can be found at the end

4 **of the pier.** **of the road.**

of the High Street. **of the lane.**

We specialise in curries from

5 **Northern** **Southern** **Eastern** **Western**

India. Freshly cooked take away meals will be ready in

6 **15 minutes** **30 minutes** **35 minutes** **45 minutes**

at half the normal price.

Section B

1 Fill in the following table:

Earl Bird Offer – 3 courses for:	
Open 7 days a week from:	
Booking telephone number:	
Website address:	

2 Name two dishes served in this restaurant.

3 When is the 'Early Bird Special Offer' available?

4 Why do you think the special offer is called 'Early Bird'?

5 What does the phrase 'can be tailored to your specific tastes' mean?

6 What does the phrase 'Triple award winner including best Indian Restaurant in the country' tell you about this restaurant?

Section C

Write a menu for a restaurant which only serves your favourite foods.

What is a Habitat?

A habitat is where an animal or plant lives. An animal or plant must be able to obtain food, have shelter and have young in the place where it lives.

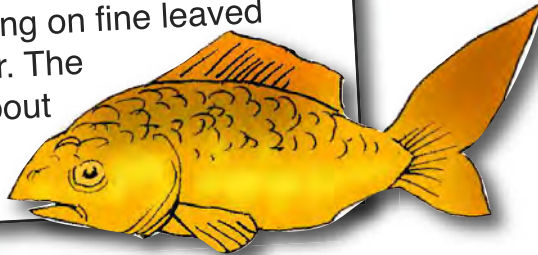
The Tiger

Tigers are only found in Asia. They live in rocky mountain areas, swampy plains and in thick forests. They seek shelter in long grass or caves during the heat of the day. They hunt wild pigs, deer and buffalo. The tigress looks after her cubs until they are two years old.



The Goldfish

Goldfish originally came from China but many are now kept in the UK in fish tanks or ponds. They eat common duckweed or dried fish food. The females lay their eggs in spring on fine leaved plants found in shallow water. The young, called fry, hatch in about three days.



The Kestrel

Kestrels hover in the air before dropping at speed to capture voles, shrews and mice for food. They use sticks and straw to make a nest in a hole in a tree or on a cliff ledge. Eggs take twenty eight days to hatch. Both adults feed the young birds for about thirty days.



The Cactus

There are hundreds of different cacti, but they all have one thing in common. They are able to grow in hot desert climates. Cacti can do this because they store water in their fleshy stems. They are covered with prickly spines instead of leaves and make their own food with help from the sun.



What is a Habitat?

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Tigers are only found in

- 1 **Africa.** **Asia.** **Europe.** **America.**

The tigress looks after her cubs for

- 2 **one** **two** **three** **four**

years. Goldfish eat common duckweed or

- 3 **wet** **dried** **soggy** **mushy**

fish food. The kestrel eats voles, shrews and

- 4 **rats.** **snakes.** **spiders.** **mice.**

Cacti grow in hot

- 5 **sandy** **rocky** **desert** **mountainous**

climates. They make their own food with help from the

- 6 **moon.** **stars.** **sun.** **planets.**

Section B

- 1 What is a habitat?

- 2 What must animals and plants be able to do in the place where they live?

- 3 What is a young goldfish called?

- 4 Where do tigers shelter when it is hot?

- 5 Why do you think many goldfish now live in England?

- 6 Why do you think kestrels 'hover in the air' before capturing their food?

- 7 Why are cacti able to grow in hot desert climates?

Section C

Write a list of things you would need to help a pet survive in your house or garden. You could write about a cat, a dog, a rabbit or any other pet you know about.

Human Habitats

Peta's Dad took her to a building site to help her research how houses are built for her school topic. She talked to **Mick** the bricklayer, **John** the carpenter, **Eddie** the plumber, **Alan** the electrician and **Ed** the plasterer.

Peta: So exactly how do you go about building a new house?

Mick: Well the first thing I do is I measure exactly where everything goes. Then I use a mini digger to dig trenches for the foundations and drains. I build small walls in the trenches, lay pipes for the drains and then fill between the walls with concrete for the base.

Peta: All that work and you are still only at ground level!

Mick: After the bricks are delivered, I build walls up to first floor level.

John: Then it's my turn to start work. I put in joists and floorboards to make the upstairs floor.

Mick: Then more bricks are delivered and laid until I reach the roof.

John: Then I fit the wooden trusses to make the shape of the roof.

Mick: I lay slate or tiles on top of the wood to make the roof waterproof.

John: While Mick is doing that, I fit the outside doors and windows to make the house secure and weather tight.

Alan and Eddie: That's when we start with the first fix.

Alan: I fix wires onto all the internal walls.

Eddie: I fix pipes inside the house.

Ed: And that's when I start to make a mess! No one likes the plasterer when he is doing his job. I flick wet, sloppy plaster on every wall hiding the pipes and wires finally smoothing it over until not a ripple can be seen.

Alan and Eddie: And then we come back for the second fix!

Alan: I have to find the end of every cable that is sticking out of the new plaster and decide which needs a switch, which needs a socket and which needs a light fitting.

Eddie: I have to decide which pipe is for hot water and which is for cold when I fit the baths and the sinks.

John: At the same time I will be fitting the kitchen, the internal doors and the skirting boards.

Mick: And I will be laying paths outside and building garden walls.

Ed: And I will be tiling the bathrooms and the kitchen.

Peta: So who would you say works the hardest on a building site?

Mick, John, Eddie, Alan and Ed together: I do!



Human Habitats

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Peta was finding out how a house is built. She talked to Mick who was a

1 **bricklayer.** **carpenter.** **plumber.** **electrician.**

Mick said he used a mini digger to dig

2 **roads** **holes** **trenches** **paths**

for the foundations. John said he put in

3 **doors** **floorboards** **kitchens** **windows**

to make the upstairs floor. Alan, the electrician, fixed

4 **pipes** **wires** **bricks** **slates**

to the walls. Ed, the plasterer, flicked

5 **soapy** **sloppy** **slushy** **runny**

plaster on every wall. Eddie, the plumber, fitted the baths and

6 **carpets.** **TVs.** **curtains.** **sinks.**

Section B

1 Name the jobs done by these people:

Alan	
John	
Mick	
Eddie	

2 Which tradesman fits doors and windows?

3 Why do you think 'no one likes the plasterer when he is doing his job'?

4 What does the phrase 'until not a ripple can be seen' describe?

5 What is 'the foundation' of a house?

6 What is a 'second fix'?

7 Which tradesman do you think has the hardest job? Give a reason for your answer?

Section C

Draw a plan of your ideal home. Write down what each room would be used for.

The Setts

Curled up, safe and snug,
The cubs sleep entwined,
Safe within their mother's warmth,
Their rhythmic breathing, all as one.

Suddenly their mother starts,
A sudden distant noise wakens her from sleep,
She scurries down a nearby tunnel,
The soil ahead churned by some giant beast.

Outside men's shouts,
A great yellow monster, moves jaggedly,
From side to side, grabbing at earth,
With its iron claws.

She senses danger,
Hurries back to scoop her babies up,
And usher them to safety,
As the monster gets nearer!



The Sett

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The cubs slept

1 **deeply.** **restlessly.** **together.** **entwined.**

Their mother kept them

2 **awake.** **warm.** **fed.** **playing.**

Suddenly, their mother scurried down a

3 **hill.** **lane.** **road.** **tunnel.**

A great yellow monster

4 **shouts out.** **churns the soil.** **moves jaggedly.**

The mother

5 **senses danger** **runs away** **is frightened**

and hurries back to

6 **play with her babies.** **usher her babies to safety.**

find her babies. **comfort her babies.**

Section B

1 Where were the cubs curled up?

2 What is meant by the phrase 'rhythmic breathing all as one'?

3 What woke the mother?

4 What do you think the phrase 'great yellow monster' refers to?

5 What do you think the 'monster' would be doing?

6 What danger were the cubs in?

7 How did the mother rescue her cubs from danger?

Section C

Write your own poem about an animal in its natural habitat.

The Boy Detective

Joe's ambition was to be a detective like his Uncle Phil, so when he heard that there had been a robbery in the neighbourhood, he decided to keep a watch and see if he could catch the thief.

He moved his desk so that it was next to his bedroom window and on it he placed a pad of paper, three pencils and the digital camera he'd borrowed off his sister.

Joe's Mum wasn't convinced that shutting yourself in your bedroom was a healthy way to spend your school holidays but when Joe explained that he was training to be a detective like Uncle Phil, she smiled and said, "Wait till I see my brother!"

Each morning he ate breakfast then rushed back up to his room. He made a note of all the cars and vans that were parked in their street and wrote descriptions of all the people who passed his house on their way to the shop at the bottom of the road and photographed any he thought were suspicious characters, including his brother Sam!

By the end of the second day, he was beginning to get a bit fed up until a white van drew up in front of Mrs Dawson's house. A young man in grey overalls jumped out of the driver's seat and opened the back doors. Joe reached for his pad and made a note



of the registration number of the van. He jotted down the details of what he could see inside the van and he took a photograph of the young man as he loaded Mrs Dawson's lawnmower into the back.

By teatime, the sun was shining and Joe announced that he had finished being a detective and would be available to play football on the park the next day if anyone wanted to join him. Just then Mrs Dawson appeared at the back door, "Someone's pinched my lawnmower," she said crossly, "I'm going to phone the police."

"Wait a minute!" shouted Joe, "I think you'll want to give them my evidence!" and he ran upstairs for his notes.

The Boy Detective

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Joe wanted to be a detective like

- 1 **his Mum.** **Mrs Dawson.** **Uncle Phil.** **the police.**

He moved his desk next to the

- 2 **door.** **bed.** **lamp.** **window.**

Each morning he made notes of the people who went past his house including his brother

- 3 **Sam.** **Phil.** **Joe.** **Matthew.**

He was getting fed up when a

- 4 **blue** **yellow** **green** **white**

van drew up. A young man loaded

- 5 **Mrs Dawson's** **Mum's** **Dad's** **Sam's**

lawnmower into the back. Mrs Dawson said she was going to phone the police. Joe said, "You will want to give them my

- 6 **note book."** **camera."** **pencils."** **evidence."**

Section B

- 1 What was Joe's ambition?

- 2 Why do you think Joe moved his desk next to the bedroom window?

- 3 What equipment did Joe gather to help him to keep watch?

- 4 What did Mum think was unhealthy?

- 5 Why did Joe's Mum smile and say "Wait till I see my brother"?

- 6 Why do you think Joe started 'to get a bit fed up'?

- 7 How do you think Mrs Dawson reacted when Joe brought down his evidence?

Section C

Make up and write down your own set of evidence for the lawnmower thief or another crime of your own invention.

How To Make a 'Pop-Up' Book Page

Techniques Used:

Pull Ups

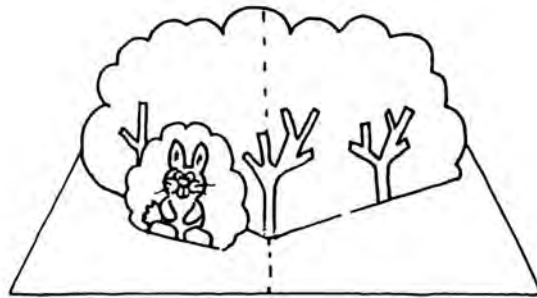
Equipment Needed:

Scissors

Card

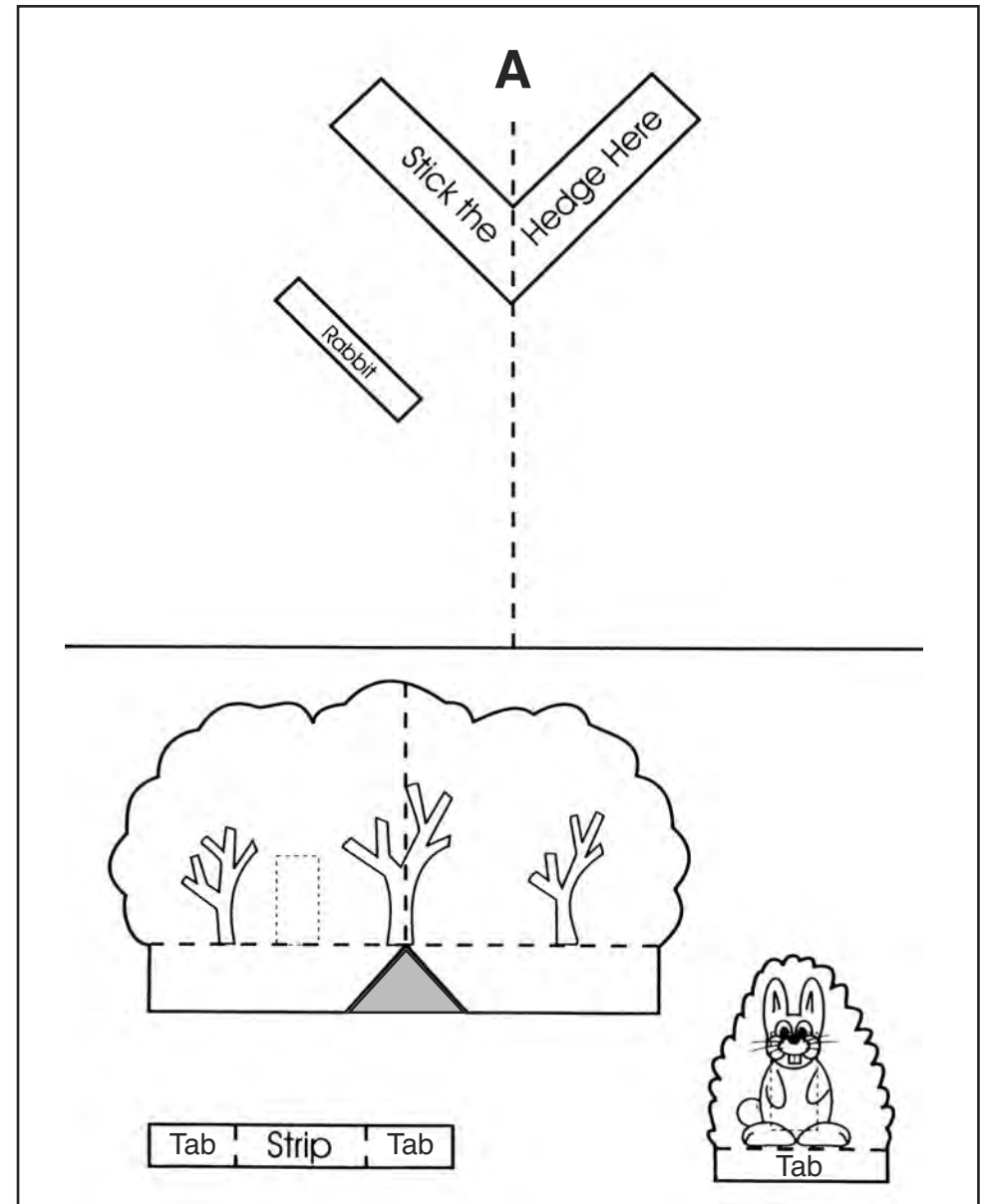
Glue Stick

Felt pens and crayons



How to Make the Example:

- Step 1: Photocopy the sheet opposite onto card.
- Step 2: Cut the sheet in half along the solid black line and then fold 'A' in half.
- Step 3: Cut out the shapes along the solid black lines and decorate them. The rectangular strip should be folded along the dotted lines.
- Step 4: Fold the hedge in half, and cut off the shaded triangle.
- Step 5: Fold the tabs inwards and stick to the area marked on 'A'.
- Step 6: Fold the tab on the base of the rabbit along the dotted line and stick to 'A' where marked.
- Step 7: Glue the strip to the back of the rabbit and to the front of the hedge where indicated by the dotted rectangular shapes. This will enable the hedge to pull up the rabbit shape when the card opens.
- Step 8: Decorate the base of the page and when closed, the shapes will lie flat.
- Step 9: Design other pages for your book.
- Step 10: Glue the pages back to back to make a book.



How To Make a 'Pop-Up' Book Page

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

First photocopy the diagram onto

- 1 **paper.** **card.** **newspaper.** **coloured paper.**

Next, cut the diagram in half along the solid

- 2 **grey** **red** **blue** **black**

line. Fold the hedge in half and cut off the shaded

- 3 **circle.** **square.** **triangle.** **rectangle.**

Fold the tabs and stick onto the marked area on

- 4 **A.** **B.** **C.** **D.**

Next stick the

- 5 **cat** **dog** **rabbit** **budgie**

onto 'A'. Glue the strip onto the back of the rabbit and to the front of the hedge. When the card is closed the shapes will

- 6 **stand up straight.** **lie down flat.**
fall over. **jump up.**

Section B

1 Complete the table below:

Equipment Needed:

2 What do these instructions help the reader to make?

3 Why do you think the diagram should be photocopied onto card?

4 Which three shapes need to be cut out and decorated?

5 Why do you think a strip is glued from the hedge to the back of the rabbit?

6 What do you think the dotted lines show?

7 When do you think would be the best time to colour the model?
 Give a reason for your answer.

Section C

Write a set of instructions which tell how to make a paper aeroplane or another simple model you have made.

The Bookshelf

The shelves lie dusty, lined with books,
Old lady's wrinkled hands caress their spines,
A smile faintly appears over her thin lips,
As memories of stories, read long ago,
Stir her solitude.

Bold adventurers save the day,
Bringing home rare treasures.
Tales of far off lands with names,
Strange as the places themselves.
Fairy stories, with gleeful giggles of elves,
In tall green hats, appearing from gnarled holes
In ancient oaks.
True stories of brave explorers discovering,
New landscapes, new creatures, new peoples.
Tales of kings and queens and valiant knights,
On horseback rescuing princesses from tall towers.

Her smile lights up her lined face,
She takes a book, her favourite.
Shakes off the dust and places it,
Into the boy's outstretched hands.



The Bookshelf

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The old lady touched the spines of the

1 **shelves.** **hands.** **books.** **back.**

In some books adventurers brought home rare

2 **jewels.** **gold.** **coins.** **treasures.**

In some books far off lands have strange

3 **food** **people** **animals** **names**

and fairy stories have elves that

4 **hide behind** **appear from** **climb out of**

ancient oaks. In some books knights on horseback rescue

5 **kings** **queens** **princes** **princesses**

from tall towers. The old lady takes her favourite book and

6 **rubs it clean.** **flicks through the pages.**

places it in the boy's hands. **drops it on the floor.**

Section B

1 Why do you think the bookshelf was dusty?

2 What made the old lady smile?

3 What is a 'tale of a far off land'?

4 What did the 'brave explorers discover'?

5 Why do you think the old lady gave 'her favourite' book to the boy?

6 Which phrases suggest the old lady was very old?

7 What does the phrase 'caress their spines' describe?

Section C

Write your own poem about a book you have really enjoyed.

Holiday Packing

Thea is six years old. She is going on holiday to St Ives with her Mum and Uncle Sam. Mum is busy getting the suitcases out of the loft ready to pack. Uncle Sam is off to work.

Uncle Sam: *I'm off to work now. If you two girls get all the packing done today we will be able to make an early start in the morning.*

Thea & Mum: *Bye!*

Thea: *Can I pack my own suitcase Mum?*

Mum: *Only if you are sensible and think carefully about everything you will need to take with you for a week. Here, take the smallest suitcase and see how you get on.*

Thea wheels the smallest suitcase into her bedroom and closes the door. She looks around her room at all of her things and wonders, which are the sensible things to take.

Thea: *Well first of all there is Pop the Monkey. I couldn't possibly think of going anywhere without him.*

Thea places Pop the Monkey in the case. She looks around her room to see what else is needed.

Thea: *I love making things with Lego such as little cars and sitting rooms for the Lego people and shops and gardens and all sorts of things. I can't possibly go a whole week without making something from Lego.*

Thea places the Lego in the case.

Thea: *I'd also better put in my box of crayons and colouring books, my toy drum and drumsticks and the Play-Doh.*

Thea folds up the toy pushchair and squeezes that into the top of the case.

Thea: *Little Ted is needed to ride in the buggy. The dolls' tea set is needed because Pop the Monkey and Little Ted will get hungry on holiday and will need feeding.*

Thea opens her wardrobe and turns her attention to clothes.

Thea: *I think I will take my 'Pretty Pink Fairy' dressing up clothes.*

Thea takes the outfit off the hanger, folds it carefully and places it inside the suitcase. After much pushing and pulling she manages to zip up the lid of the suitcase.

Thea: *Finished packing Mum!*

Mum: *Good girl. That was quick. Did you remember to pack a warm sweater in case it gets cold and enough socks for every day of the week?*



Holiday Packing

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Mum was getting the suitcases out of the loft. Uncle Sam said he was off

1 **to work.** **on holiday.** **to do a job.** **to the shops.**

Thea asked her Mum if she could

2 **go out.** **pack a suitcase.**

go to the park. **have a sweet.**

After Mum agreed, Thea wheeled the

3 **largest** **smallest** **biggest** **newest**

suitcase into her room. First she packed

4 **Pat** **Pop** **Pip** **Poppy**

the Monkey. She decided she couldn't go a whole week without her

5 **cars.** **shops.** **Lego.** **sitting rooms.**

Finally she packed her

6 **sweater** **socks** **dressing up clothes** **sweets**

and told her Mum she was finished.

Section B

1 Where was Thea going for her holiday?

2 Why did Uncle Sam want the girls to get all the packing done while he was at work?

3 What sort of things did Thea make out of Lego?

4 Why was 'Little Ted' needed on holiday?

5 Who 'will get hungry on holiday'?

6 What items of clothing did Thea pack?

7 How do you think Mum will react when she checks what Thea has packed?

Section C

Make a list of all the things you would like to take with you on a seaside holiday.

Planning a Journey

Mitch was going on holiday with his family to Tenerife. He had never been on a plane before and so he was constantly quizzing his Dad about what it would be like. When will we set off? How will we get to the airport? Why do we have to leave so early? These questions kept buzzing through his mind so he decided, with help from his Dad, to write down exactly what would happen on their journey.



How I will get to Tenerife

- 3.00 am Taxi arrives to take us to the airport.
- 4.00 am Join long queue to check in bags at the airport.
- 4.30 am Enter the secure part of the airport. I will have to go through a metal detector and I will have to put my rucksack on a conveyor belt.
- 5.00 am While we are waiting to go to the boarding gate, we will look round the shops in the airport.
- 5.45 am Queue at boarding gate until plane is ready.
- 6.30 am TAKE OFF!
- 7.15 am Eat breakfast on plane.
- 10.15 am Land at Tenerife South airport.
- 10.30 am Collect luggage from carousel.
- 11.00 am Board tour bus to hotel.
- 11.45 am Arrive at hotel, put on swimming trunks and dive into the pool!
Hooray!

Planning a Journey

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Mitch was going on holiday with his family to

- 1 **Turkey.** **Tibet.** **Torquay.** **Tenerife.**

He decided to write down what would happen on the journey with help from his

- 2 **Mum.** **Dad.** **sister.** **brother.**

At 3.00am the taxi would take them

- 3 **to the shops.** **to the port.** **to the airport.**

He would have to go through a metal detector at

- 4 **4.00am.** **4.15am.** **4.30am.** **4.45am.**

He would take off at exactly

- 5 **6.20am.** **6.25am.** **6.30am.** **6.35am.**

He would dive into the pool after arriving at the

- 6 **airport.** **leisure centre.** **hotel.** **seaside.**

Section B

- 1 Complete the table below:

10.15am	
	Collect luggage from carousel.
11.00am	
	Arrive at hotel.

- 2 How do you think Mitch would feel when the taxi arrived to take him to the airport?

- 3 How do you think Mitch would feel about being in a long queue at four o'clock in the morning?

- 4 Which word or phrase suggests Mitch liked swimming?

- 5 How do you think Mitch felt about going on a plane for the first time? Give a reason for your answer.

- 6 What did Mitch do to help him understand everything that would happen on the journey?

- 7 Why do you think Mitch's Dad helped him to do this?

Section C

Write a timetable of events telling of a long journey you have been on.

The Journey



Doors slam,
Engine throbs,
Wheels turn,
Journey's begun!

Pace quickens,
Motorway beckons,
Engine's rhythm,
Steady onward,
Fields, cows,
Sheep, farms,
Rushing past,
Gushing rivers,
City skyscrapers,
Neat back gardens,
Fly from view.

Gears scraping,
Engine's slowing,
Street sign calling,
Here at last!

The Journey

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Before the journey began, the doors

1 **close** **shut** **slam** **clatter**

and the engine throbs. The pace quickens and the

2 **road** **highway** **countryside** **motorway**

beckons. Along the way we pass fields, sheep, cows

3 **farms** **buildings** **pubs** **garden centres**

and rivers. The city skyscrapers

4 **stand up tall.** **reach for the clouds.** **fly from view.**

The end of the journey is signalled by the engine

5 **revving.** **racing.** **slowing.** **stopping.**

The final street sign suggests

6 **they are in town.**
the journey has just started.
here at last!

Section B

1 Which three phrases suggest the journey has begun?

2 What does the phrase 'pace quickens' suggest?

3 What do you think is meant by the phrase 'engine's rhythm'?

4 Which words suggest the journey goes through the countryside?

5 Which words suggest the journey goes through a city?

6 What is meant by the phrase 'fly from view'?

7 Which phrases suggest the journey is near the end?

8 Does the phrase 'Here at last!' suggest a long or a short journey?
Give a reason for your answer.

Section C

Write a poem about a journey you have been on.

The Discovery of Electricity

Electricity is a kind of energy that powers lights, TVs, computers and many other things. The electricity we use in our homes flows through wires as electric current.

WARNING: ELECTRIC CURRENT CAN BE VERY POWERFUL AND DANGEROUS. NEVER PLAY WITH MAINS ELECTRICITY!

Current can flow only if a wire makes a complete loop called a circuit. If a gap is made in the circuit, the current stops flowing. Switches are simple devices which open and close a gap in a circuit.

In about the year 600 BC a Greek called Thales of Miletus found that a piece of amber rubbed with fur would pick up tiny pieces of straw or feathers. (You can try picking up small pieces of tissue after rubbing a plastic pen with a woollen jumper or silk cloth.) This creates static electricity, but it is not very useful because it does not create a current which flows.

In 1752, the American scientist Benjamin Franklin wondered whether lightning and thunder were caused by electricity. During a thunderstorm he flew a kite with a metal tip joined to a silk string. He attached a key to the string at a point near the ground. When he touched the key there was a spark! He was lucky not to have been killed! Again, this discovery was not very useful.

The first person to find a way of obtaining a steady flow of electricity was the Italian scientist Alessandro Volta who, in 1800, invented the electric battery. This was made of plates of different metals with acid liquid between them.

In 1831 the English scientist Michael Faraday showed that if a magnet is moved near a coil of wire it caused an electric current to flow in the wire. He went on to invent the electric generator which makes electricity when coils of wire are made to rotate between powerful magnets.

Nowadays, powerstations use giant generators to produce enough electricity for all of our homes.



The Discovery of Electricity

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Electricity is a kind of energy that powers

1 **lights** **cheese** **glass** **wood**

and many other things. Electric current flows through a wire in a complete loop called a

2 **circle.** **current.** **circuit.** **circus.**

A Greek called Thales of Miletus discovered

3 **standing** **stationery** **static** **stationary**

electricity but it was not very useful. In

4 **1725** **1572** **1257** **1752**

Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in an electric thunderstorm. Alessandro Volta invented the

5 **bulb** **wire** **battery** **switch**

in 1800. In 1831 Michael Faraday invented the electric

6 **generator** **general** **giant** **gentleman**

which makes electricity using magnets.

Section B

1 What is electricity?

2 Which type of electricity must you 'never play with'?

3 What did Michael Faraday show in 1831?

4 What did Michael Faraday go 'on to invent'?

5 What do we use 'giant generators' for?

6 Why was the discovery of static electricity 'not very useful'?

7 Why do you think Benjamin Franklin's experiment was extremely dangerous?

8 How do you think Benjamin Franklin felt immediately after carrying out his experiment?

Section C

Make a list of everything in your house which uses electricity.

Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

Electricity is usually made by spinning a generator in power stations. It is sent to your house along huge wires stretched across tall metal pylons.

Coal, Gas and Oil Power Stations

Some power stations run on coal, gas or oil. The fuel is used to create flames to produce heat. This is used to boil water to make steam. The steam is sent into a turbine (a sort of motor), which spins very quickly. This is connected to the generator, which makes electricity.

Hydro Electricity

Water running down a mountain can be used to make a turbine spin to make electricity.

Other Ways of Making Electricity

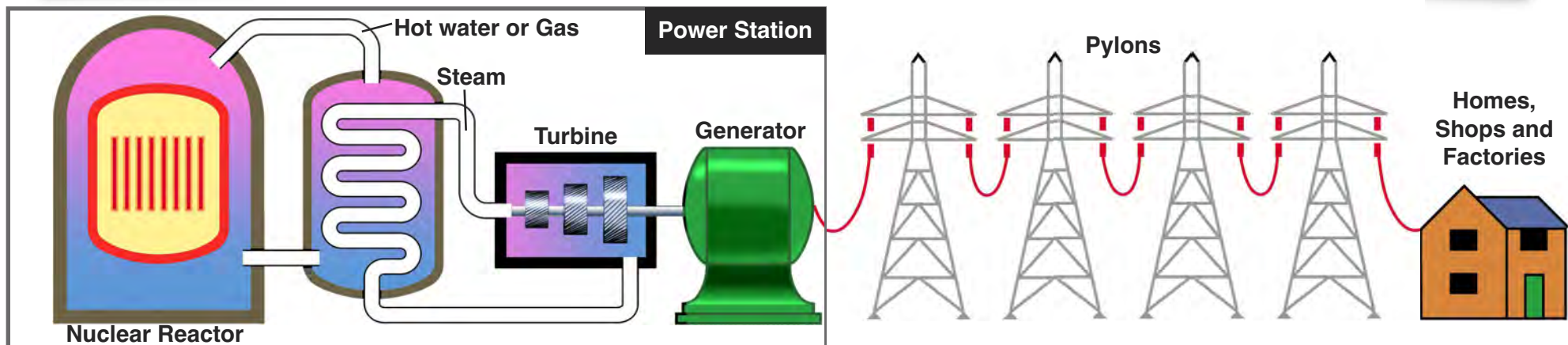
Solar panels can be used to collect energy from the sun to make a small amount of electricity. A battery uses a chemical reaction to make a small amount of electricity.

Nuclear Energy

Splitting atoms (tiny particles) in a material called Uranium produces large amounts of heat. This heat is used to make steam to power a turbine to make electricity.

Windmills

When the wind blows the blades on a windmill they spin round. If the axle is connected to a generator, electricity can be made.



Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Electricity is usually made in a

1 **train** **bus** **power** **airport**

station. It travels along wires held up by

2 **pythons.** **pyramids.** **pyjamas.** **pylons.**

Coal, gas and oil are used to heat water to make steam. The steam is used to turn a

3 **wheel** **spinner** **pulley** **turbine**

which is connected to a generator. Water running down a mountain can be used to make a turbine

4 **spin.** **stop.** **start.** **settle.**

Generators are sometimes turned by a

5 **kite.** **windmill.** **handle.** **cloud.**

Energy from the sun can be collected by

6 **windmills.** **solar panels.** **waterfalls.**

Section B

1 How is electricity usually made?

2 Which fuels are used to heat water to make steam?

3 What is the steam used for?

4 What is a turbine?

5 How can water be used to make electricity?

6 What do you think happens to windmills when there is no wind?

7 Why is this a problem?

8 Do you think electricity is important? Give a reason for your answer.

Section C

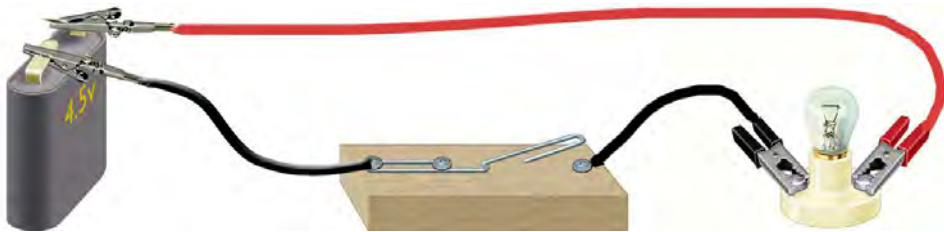
Imagine the power is cut off from your house. Write about the things you could not do and how you would feel about it.

How to Make a Simple Circuit

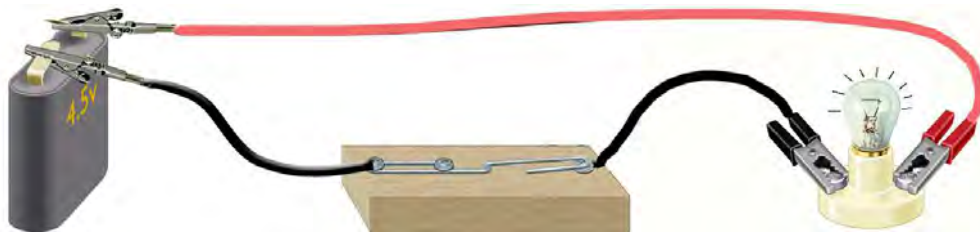
If a battery is connected to a bulb using two wires to make a circuit, the bulb lights up. If we add a switch the bulb can be turned on and off.



A switch makes a gap in the circuit. When the gap is open, the electric current cannot flow round the circuit. The electricity cannot jump across the gap.



When the gap is closed the electricity flows and the light comes on.

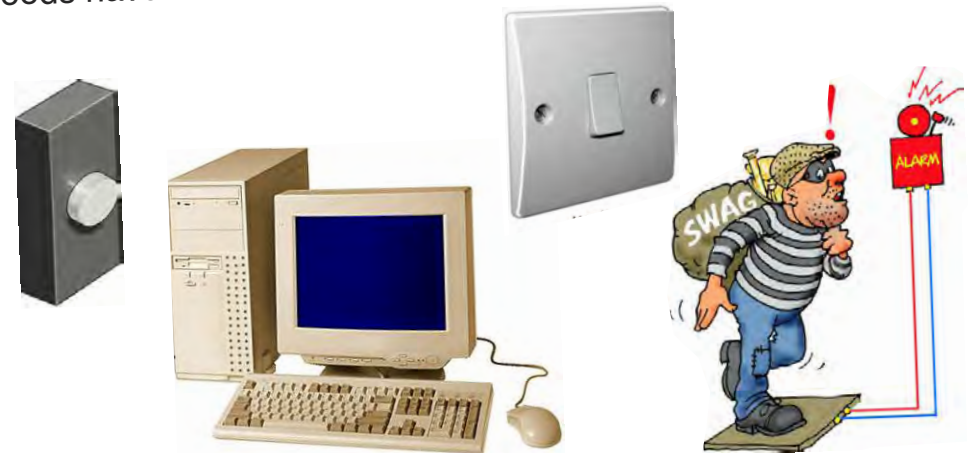


Switches can be used for many jobs such as controlling lights, radios and TV sets. In an emergency, they can be used to get help using Morse Code.

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----				



Switches come in different shapes and sizes. A wall switch can be used for putting on the light inside a house. A push switch can be used to ring a door bell. Secret pressure pad switches can be used to detect burglars walking across a carpet. Most electrical goods have a switch to turn them on or off.



How to Make a Simple Circuit

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

To make a simple circuit you need two wires, a bulb and a

1 **switch.** **buzzer.** **motor.** **battery.**

If you have a gap in a circuit the

2 **light** **electricity** **sound** **water**

will not flow. If you have no gaps the

3 **light** **electricity** **sound** **water**

will come on. Switches can be used for controlling lights, radios and

4 **TVs.** **ADs.** **BCs.** **BBCs.**

In an emergency, switches can be used to get help using

5 **Inspector Code.** **Morse Code.** **Secret Code.**

A push switch can be used

6 **to ring a door bell.** **detect burglars.**
put on the light. **as a secret pressure pad.**

Section B

1 Fill in the table:

Morse Code	
F =	
	.. —
W =	

2 How do you make a simple circuit?

3 What does a switch do?

4 When can electricity not flow round a circuit?

5 What can switches be used for?

6 Why do you think switches come in different shapes and sizes?

7 Why do you think most electrical items have a switch?

8 Why would you want to detect a burglar walking across a carpet?

Section C

Write a short story in which a burglar is caught by a burglar alarm.

Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – crowned 1485



Henry Tudor was the first Tudor monarch. He was a strong king who restored peace after the Wars of the Roses, a terrible civil war. He reduced the power of the barons and helped merchants to trade peacefully. He became very wealthy by collecting taxes.

Arthur – died 1502

Henry VIII – crowned 1509



Henry VIII was the second Tudor monarch. He was clever, rich and liked to have his own way in all things. He built a navy and made England more important in Europe. He quarrelled with the Pope and closed the monasteries, making himself head of the Church. English churches now had to follow Protestant styles of worship.

Margaret – died 1541

Edward VI – crowned 1547



Edward VI was a delicate boy of nine when he became king. He died when he was only sixteen years old. A Regency Council helped him rule the country as he was so young. Church services were now held in English instead of Latin.

Mary – crowned 1553

Mary did everything in her power to make England a Roman Catholic country again. She married Philip, King of Spain, a catholic. She did terrible things to the Protestants. She died after being Queen for only five years.



Elizabeth I – crowned 1558

Elizabeth was a clever woman who encouraged the Protestants. She ruled her people well and encouraged voyages of discovery and trade. She avoided war with Spain when Francis Drake defeated the Spanish Armada. She died in 1603.



Tudor Kings and Queens

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Henry VII was crowned in 1485. He had

1 **one** **two** **three** **four**

children. His son, Henry

2 **VII** **VIII** **IV** **V**

became king in 1509. He had

3 **one** **two** **three** **four**

children. His son, Edward VI, was only

4 **seven** **eight** **nine** **ten**

when he became king. The next Tudor ruler was his sister

5 **Victoria.** **Elizabeth.** **Anne.** **Mary.**

She died after being queen for five years. The last Tudor queen was

6 **Elizabeth I.** **Elizabeth II.** **Elizabeth III.** **Elizabeth IV.**

Section B

1 Complete the table below:

Arthur died in the year:	
Margaret died in the year:	
Mary died in the year:	
Elizabeth died in the year:	

2 How did Henry VII become wealthy?

3 Which of the following suggests Henry VIII liked to have his own way? Give a reason for your answer.

He was clever and rich.

He quarrelled with the Pope.

4 Why did Edward VI need help to run the country?

5 Which sentence in the information text suggests Mary did not like the Protestants?

6 What do you understand by the phrase 'voyages of discovery'?

Section C

Imagine you are the King or Queen of England. Write a list of new rules you would like to introduce.

The Six Wives of Henry VIII

1st Wife – Catherine of Aragon

Henry was devoted to Catherine for 18 years. Catherine had a daughter called Mary, but because she did not give Henry a son and heir, he divorced her. The Pope, who was head of the Catholic Church, did not agree with divorce, so he cut Henry off.

Born 1485
Divorced 1533

2nd Wife – Anne Boleyn

Henry made himself head of the Church of England so he could marry the ambitious Anne Boleyn. She had a daughter called Elizabeth. Henry soon tired of Anne when she also failed to give him a son. Henry had Anne executed on a false charge.

Born c1502
Beheaded 1536

3rd Wife – Jane Seymour

Jane was quiet and gentle, a complete contrast to Anne. She soon gave birth to Henry's first son Prince Edward. Sadly she died twelve days later. Henry was too grief stricken to attend Jane's funeral as she was the 'love of his life'.

Born c1509
Died 1537

4th Wife – Anne of Cleves

Henry married Anne of Cleves to strengthen links with Germany. He fell for her portrait but when he met her he said she 'looked like a horse'. Henry divorced her after only six months and she lived out her days in comfort as 'the king's sister'.

Born 1515
Divorced 1540

5th Wife – Catherine Howard

Catherine was only nineteen when she married the fifty year old King. Henry adored her because she was full of fun. However, when Henry found out she had boyfriends her own age he arranged for her to be executed.

Born 1521
Beheaded 1542

6th Wife – Catherine Parr

Catherine had already been widowed twice when she married Henry. She was a mature, educated woman who was both wife and nurse to Henry in his last years. She soothed and humoured him and was a good step-mother to his three children.

Born 1512
Died 1548

The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Henry VIII had six wives. His first wife did not give him a

- 1 **daughter** **puppy** **son** **present**

so he divorced her. Henry had his second wife

- 2 **Catherine** **Jane** **Anne Boleyn** **Anne of Cleves**

beheaded when she did not have a son. Jane

- 3 **died** **was divorced** **ran away** **was beheaded**

after giving Henry a son. Henry described Anne of Cleves as looking like a

- 4 **cat** **dog** **donkey** **horse**

so he divorced her. Catherine Howard was

- 5 **divorced** **executed** **sent away** **jailed**

for having boyfriends her own age.

- 6 **Catherine of Aragon** **Catherine Parr** **Catherine Howard**

looked after Henry VIII when he was old.

Section B

- 1 What happened to Henry's wives? Ring the best description.

Catherine of Aragon	divorced	beheaded	died
Anne Boleyn	divorced	beheaded	died
Jane Seymour	divorced	beheaded	died
Anne of Cleves	divorced	beheaded	died
Catherine Howard	divorced	beheaded	died
Catherine Parr	divorced	beheaded	died

- 2 Why did the Pope stop speaking to Henry VIII?

- 3 Why did Henry make himself head of the Church of England?

- 4 Why do you think Henry did not go to Jane's funeral?

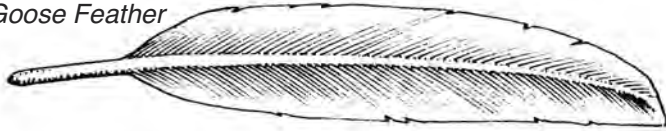
- 5 Why do you think Catherine Parr was described as a 'mature, educated woman'?

- 6 Why do you think it was so important for Henry to have a son?

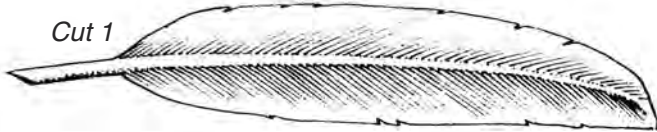
Section C

Imagine you are Catherine Parr. Write a letter to a close friend telling what you have found out about your new husband, Henry VIII and how you feel about the things he has done.

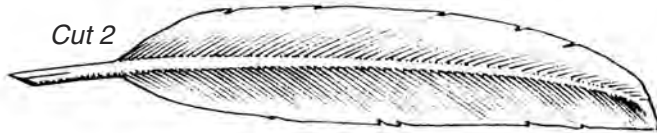
Goose Feather



Cut 1



Cut 2



How to Make a Feather Pen

First gather some large wing feathers (gull, duck or geese are best). Then with a sharp knife cut a diagonal slice across the end of the feather (*WARNING - ask an adult to help you with this*). Finally, slit about 3cms up the feather. Use it by dipping the pen into some ink and writing. It would be best to have some blotting paper handy to soak up any splashes. The Tudors scattered fine sand over their finished writing to absorb the excess ink.

Task:

On the right are alphabets in lower case and capital letters for you to copy. Perhaps you might like to copy the letters in pencil first, then in black felt tip pen. Later your teacher may allow you to use a Tudor feather pen and black ink.

A Tudor Writing Lesson

Not many people could write in Tudor times. If they wanted a letter writing they would pay a special handwriter called a Scribe to write the letter for them.

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 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 Tudor Writing Lesson

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

To make a feather pen you need to collect large

1 **sticks.** **straws.** **feathers.** **biros.**

These are best collected from a duck,

2 **robin** **blackbird** **pigeon** **goose**

or gull. Next, use a sharp

3 **nail** **blade** **razor** **knife**

to slice across the end of the feather. Finally, slit about

4 **3mm** **3m** **3cm** **3 inches**

up the feather. To write you need to

5 **drop** **dip** **sink** **place**

the point in some ink and then write as normal.

6 **Blotting** **Batting** **Swatting** **Tissue**

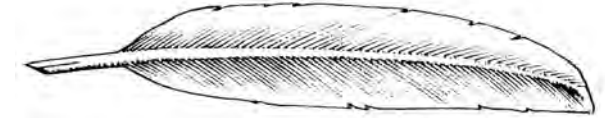
paper can be used to soak up splashes.

Section B

1 Circle the correct words:

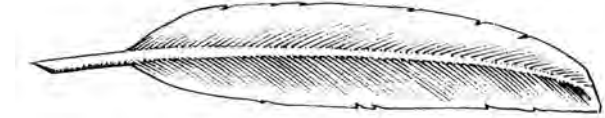
Cut 1

Cut 2



Cut 1

Cut 2



2 What is a 'scribe'?

3 What is blotting paper used for?

4 Why do you think gull, duck or goose feathers make good feather pens?

5 Why do you think the instructions suggest you copy the letters in pencil first?

6 'Not many people could write in Tudor times.' What do you think is the reason for this?

Section C

Write a set of instructions for something you have made recently at home or at school. Try them out on a friend to see if your instructions tell them exactly what they need to do.

The Bank Robbery

Kapil needed some new trainers and Mum had promised to buy him a new cricket bat as well but he would have to be patient because they had to call at the bank on the way to the shops. Kapil's parents had a shop and made trips to the bank several times a week. Kapil helped to count all the money and sort the different coins into bags. He asked if he could carry the money in his rucksack and when Mum said he could, he discovered that it was very heavy.

"This is going to take such a long time," said Kapil as they waited in the queue, "I hate coming to the bank, it's so boring."

"Not long now," said Mum, "we're next."

Suddenly two masked men burst through the door, "Out of the way!" one of them shouted, "This is a robbery."

They pushed people aside and ran right up to the counter, thrusting a sack towards the cashier, "Empty all the money into the sack!" shouted one man while the other pulled a gun out of his pocket and waved it at the other customers, most of whom dived to the floor.

Mum pushed Kapil into a corner and stood in front of him just as his rucksack fell to the floor. Other people were scrambling to get out of the way. One lady made a run for the door but she was stopped by a third man who was standing guard; he shoved her back against the wall.

In less than a minute, the robbers fled from the bank but the man with the gun tripped over Kapil's rucksack and fell heavily to the floor. The gun flew out of his hand and landed at Kapil's feet. Mum



kicked it away and several people leapt onto the robber and held him down until the police arrived.

"Well!" said Mum an hour later, after they'd given their statements to the police, "you couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring. Wait till we tell Dad!"

Kapil picked up his rucksack, it was still very heavy, "And they didn't even get our money!" he said.

The Bank Robbery

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Mum and Kapil had to call at the

1 **fish mongers** **butchers** **bank** **green grocers**

on their way to buy trainers. Kapil carried the

2 **new trainers** **money** **shopping** **purse**

in his rucksack. They were in the bank when

3 **two men** **two women** **three men** **three women**

burst through the door. "This is a

4 **robin!"** **robber!"** **robbing!"** **robbery!"**

they shouted. Mum stood in front of

5 **one robber.** **Kapil.** **one lady.** **other people.**

One robber tripped over Kapil's

6 **feet** **shoes** **leg** **rucksack**

and he was caught. "You couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring," said Mum.

Section B

1 Where did Mum and Kapil have to call on the way to the shops?

2 Why did Kapil's parents often call at the bank?

3 What did Kapil find surprisingly heavy?

4 Why did Kapil hate going to the bank?

5 Why do you think Mum pushed Kapil into the corner?

6 How do you think Kapil felt when this happened?

7 How do you think Mum felt when the gun 'landed at Kapil's feet'?

8 Why did Mum say 'you couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring'?

Section C

Write a description of the two men who got away, for the police to use in their enquires.

The History of Money

We use money every day to pay for things we buy. We pay with either coins or paper notes. This sort of money is known as cash.

Almost anything can be used as money. In the past people have used shells, beads, cocoa beans, salt, grain and even cattle. Coins have become popular because they are easy to carry around and they last for a long time.

Coins were first used in China. Ancient Greeks also used them as early as 600BC. They were stamped with the mark of the country for which they were made. The stamp also showed how much each coin was worth.

Early coins were made of silver and gold and were worth a lot of money. Later coins were made of cheaper metals but people agreed they were worth the amount stamped on them. Later, people began to use paper money as well as coins. The value of the paper was not high but banks agreed they were worth the amount written on them.

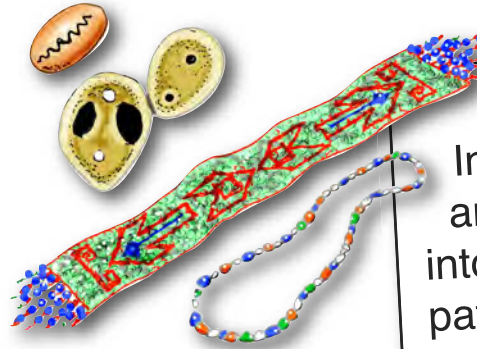
The earliest form of trade was when people simply swapped things. This was called bartering.



Money has been made in all sorts of shapes and sizes.



American Indians used beads and shells made into decorative patterns as money.



Coins have been used for centuries. They are easy to make and last a long time.



Banks notes are a written promise to pay a certain amount of money.



Credit cards and cheques are sometimes used instead of money.



The History of Money

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

The earliest form of trade was when people simply swapped things. This was called

1 **barking.** **bandying.** **barring.** **bartering.**

Money has been made in

2 **small** **medium** **large** **different**

sizes. American Indians used

3 **axes and arrows** **sticks and stones**
beads and shells **feathers and scales**

as money. Coins have been used for

4 **years** **decades** **lifetimes** **centuries**

because they last a long time. Bank notes are a

5 **promise** **paper** **sheet** **cheque**

to pay a certain amount of money.

6 **Playing** **Loyalty** **Credit** **Club**

cards are sometimes used instead of money.

Section B

1 What is money used for?

2 What are coins and paper notes known as?

3 Name two things that were used as money before coins.

4 Which was the first country to use coins?

5 What were the early coins made from?

6 Why do you think later coins were made from cheaper materials?

7 Why were coins a popular form of money?

8 Why do you think paper money is now used as well as coins?

Section C

Write a list of all the different types of coins and notes you can think of.

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Box containing 10 bags ONLY £1.50

Extra fruity 'FRUIT DROPS' £1.25 a tin



Buy 3 tins – get 1 extra for FREE!

Super Strong Mints 50p a tube



Buy 10 tubes for ONLY £3.50

Jelly Babies ONLY 75p a bag



Buy 4 bags for the price of 2!

Sugar Lollies 10p each



Bag of 50 ONLY £3.50

Extra Large 'GOBSTOPPERS' 10p each



Buy 10 get 2 extra for free!

BARGAIN SWEETS

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

This sweet shop has lots of posters advertising 'special offers'. Our own 'SPECIAL' Milk Chocolate bars are only

1 **85p** **90p** **95p** **99p**

each. A large bag of chocolate covered raisins cost

2 **£1.25** **£1.50** **£1.75** **£1.99**

but if you buy three bags you get an extra one for

3 **£1.50.** **£1.75.** **£1.99.** **FREE.**

To contact this shop you need to telephone

4 **01720 665530** **01720 556630** **01720 306655**

or fax

5 **01720 665530** **01720 665531** **01720 556631**

or email

6 **enquires@bargainsweets.com**

sales@sweetbargains.com

sales@bargainsweets.com

Section B

1 How much is a bag of Jelly Babies?

2 What is four times this amount?

3 How much would I pay for four bags of Jelly Babies from this shop?

4 How much money do you save by buying four bags of Jelly Babies from this shop?

5 What is the name of this shop?

6 Why do you think this shop has been given this name?

7 Why do you think the sign on the door says 'Come inside – you won't be disappointed'?

8 Why does this shop offer to give you money if you see sweets cheaper in another shop?

Section C

Make a list of the sweets you would have in your very own 'Favourite Sweet Shop'.

(NB: When answers are given as full sentences they are examples only)

Page 3 - The Legend of the Minotaur

Section A

- 1) man.
- 2) Crete.
- 3) nine
- 4) Theseus
- 5) Ariadne
- 6) would marry her

Section B

- 1) He had the head of a bull and the body of a man.
- 2) To eat up greedily.
- 3) King Aegeus.
- 4) Sad because he loved him.
- 5) 'Your beautiful face' and 'a very handsome stranger.'
- 6) Marry her and take her back to Athens.
- 7) 'I will go as one of the young men.' and 'I will do what I have to do for my father the King of Athens.'

Page 5 - The Olympic Games

Section A

- 1) athletics
- 2) warfare.
- 3) one
- 4) chariot racing
- 5) buildings
- 6) works of art.

Section B

1) Ancient Greek games first took place	776 BC
Ancient Greek games ended	AD 394
Modern Olympic Games introduced	1896
Olympic Games originally held every	4 Years

- 2) A wreath of leaves.
- 3) Messengers
- 4) Running, jumping, wrestling, discus and javelin throwing.
- 5) They all took place on one day and this would be very tiring.
- 6) Successful athletes would be welcomed home and honoured.
- 7) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding of how important the games were/athletes could travel to the games safely.

Page 7 - Ancient Greek Olympic Festival

Section A

- 1) midsummer
- 2) nine
- 3) athletics.
- 4) wreaths of olive leaves.
- 5) boys.
- 6) stadium.
- 7) one silver coin.

Section B

- 1) Olympia Valley near the Temple of Zeus. 9 miles east of Pyrgos, Greece.
- 2) 5 days.
- 3) Sells things.
- 4) Accept 4 events from the six listed.
- 5) It would involve a lot of exercise / could be inspired.
- 6) You could visit art and sculpture exhibitions.
- 7) Open ended. Accept an answer with supporting statement that indicates an understanding of the place of women in society.

Page 9 - An Indian Adventure

Section A

- 1) bus
- 2) jolted
- 3) head
- 4) two skinny cows
- 5) pavement
- 6) the hanging rope bridge.

Section B

- 1) He was too tall to fit on the bus seat.
- 2) To save it from being run over by the bus.
- 3) He had banged his head on the ceiling of the bus.
- 4) She waved at them.
- 5) Accept three answers from the following: the ramshackle bus, bad driving, potholes, motorcycles dodging, spilled cargo from lorry in ditch, people riding on the roof of the bus, cows in the road, hanging rope bridge.
- 6) It crossed a wide rushing river.
- 7) An old bus that had not been well maintained/ was in a state of disrepair.

Page 11 - World's Cheapest Car is Launched in India

Section A

- 1) 2009.
- 2) (£1,366)
- 3) millions
- 4) motorcycles
- 5) Nano
- 6) three nuts.

Section B

1) Length in metres:	3
Number of seats:	5
Brake horse power (bhp):	33
Size of engine in cc:	624
Number of forward gears:	4
Weight in kg:	600

- 2) Families who till now had not been able to afford a car.
- 3) After the owner of the company (Ratan Tata).
- 4) Cars are too expensive for most Indian people/many Indian people are poor.
- 5) He was a chauffeur who spent his time driving other people round, now he would be able to save up for a car of his own.
- 6) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that this was an action or event that marked a significant change.

Page 13 - Tandoori Palace

Section A

- 1) Indian
- 2) triple
- 3) beers
- 4) of the High Street.
- 5) Northern
- 6) 30 minutes

Section B

1) Early Bird Offer – 3 courses : for:	£10
Open 7 days a week from:	5.30 – 11.30pm
Booking telephone number	020 7099 3830
Website address:	www.tandoori-palace.co.uk

- 2) Accept 2 answers from the list: chicken, lamb, king prawn tandoori, masala, balti and dhansak.
- 3) 5.30 – 7.30pm Mon – Thurs.
- 4) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that it is an order placed before the busy time. Children may know the saying, 'The early bird catches the worm'.
- 5) The food can be made to suit the customers' requirements.
- 6) It must be a good restaurant if it has won an award 3 times.

Page 15 - What is a Habitat?

Section A

- 1) Asia
- 2) two
- 3) dried
- 4) mice.
- 5) desert
- 6) sun.

Section B

- 1) Where an animal or a plant lives.
- 2) Obtain food, have shelter, have their young.
- 3) Fry.
- 4) Long grass, caves.
- 5) They are kept as pets in fish tanks and ponds.
- 6) They are looking for food/waiting for the right time to capture their food.
- 7) They can store water in their fleshy stems.

Page 17 - Human Habitats

Section A

- 1) bricklayer
- 2) trenches
- 3) floorboards
- 4) wires
- 5) sloppy
- 6) sinks.

Section B

1)	Alan	Electrician
	John	Carpenter
	Mick	Bricklayer
	Eddie	Plumber

- 2) John the carpenter.
- 3) It is a wet messy job that can make everywhere dirty.
- 4) The wall must be completely smooth.
- 5) The solid base on which a building is erected.
- 6) Finishing off or the completion of the electrical work/putting sockets, switches and lights on the ends of wires after the plasterer has finished.
- 7) Open ended. Accept an answer with supporting statement that indicates an understanding of what is involved in a particular trade.

Page 19 - The Sett

Section A

- 1) entwined.
- 2) warm.
- 3) tunnel.
- 4) moves jaggedly.
- 5) senses danger
- 6) ushers her babies to safety.

Section B

- 1) Within their mother's warmth/next to their mother.
- 2) They all seemed to be breathing at the same time.
- 3) A distant noise.
- 4) A yellow digger/earth moving machine.
- 5) Digging a hole in the ground.
- 6) They could be hurt or killed by the machine.
- 7) She carried/ushered/moved them to safety.

Page 21 - The Boy Detective

Section A

- 1) Uncle Phil.
- 2) window.
- 3) Sam.
- 4) white
- 5) Mrs Dawson's
- 6) evidence.

Section B

- 1) To be a detective like Uncle Phil.
- 2) So he could watch what was happening in the street.
- 3) A pad of paper, three pencils, a digital camera.
- 4) Shutting himself in his bedroom.
- 5) She was amused and couldn't wait to tell her brother (Uncle Phil).
- 6) Nothing was happening/he was bored.
- 7) Accept an answer that indicates she was pleased/happy/surprised.

Page 23 - How To Make a 'Pop-Up' Book Page

Section A

- 1) card.
- 2) black
- 3) triangle.
- 4) A.
- 5) rabbit
- 6) lie down flat..

Section B

1)	Scissors	Card
	Glue stick	Felt pens and crayons

- 2) A 'Pop-Up' Book Page
- 3) Card is thicker/stiffer than paper.
- 4) Hedge, rabbit, rectangular strip.
- 5) It will pull up the rabbit shape when the page is opened.
- 6) where it needs to be folded.
- 7) Accept an answer that indicates it will be easier to colour the shapes before the page is assembled than when it is completed and the shapes are standing upright.

Page 25 - The Bookshelf

Section A

- 1) books.
- 2) treasures.
- 3) names
- 4) appear from
- 5) princesses
- 6) place it in the boy's hand.

Section B

- 1) It hadn't been dusted/cleaned for a long time.
- 2) She remembered stories she had read long ago.
- 3) A story about another country.
- 4) New landscapes, new creatures, new people.
- 5) She thought he would enjoy it/like it as much as she had.
- 6) 'Wrinkled hands', 'thin lips', 'lined face.'
- 7) The way she lovingly moved her hands over the covers of the books.

Page 27 - Holiday Packing

Section A

- 1) to work.
- 2) pack a suitcase.
- 3) smallest
- 4) Pop
- 5) Lego.
- 6) dressing up clothes

Section B

- 1) St Ives.
- 2) So they would be able to make an early start in the morning.
- 3) Cars, sitting rooms for Lego people, shops, gardens, all sorts of things.
- 4) To ride in the toy pushchair/buggy.
- 5) Pop the Monkey, Little Ted
- 6) 'Pretty Pink Fairy' dressing up clothes.
- 7) Open ended. Accept an answer that mentions the way mum feels, with supporting statement.

(NB: When answers are given as full sentences they are examples only)

Page 29 - Planning a Journey

Section A

- 1) Tenerife.
- 2) Dad.
- 3) to the airport.
- 4) 4.30am.
- 5) 6.30am.
- 6) hotel.

Section B

1)	10.15am	Land at Tenerife South airport
	10.30am	Collect luggage from carousel
	11.00am	Board tour bus to hotel
	11.45am	Arrive at hotel

- 2) Excited/nervous.
- 3) Open ended. Accept an answer with supporting statement.
- 4) 'Dive into the pool!'
- 5) He was excited /nervous and kept asking his Dad what it would be like.
- 6) Wrote it all down/made a timetable.
- 7) Mitch was very young/his Dad was a better writer than him/Dad knew what was going to happen.

Page 31 - The Journey

Section A

- 1) slam
- 2) motorway
- 3) farms
- 4) fly from view.
- 5) slowing.
- 6) here at last!

Section B

- 1) 'Doors slam', 'Engine throbs', 'Wheels turn.'
- 2) The car is moving faster/speeding up.
- 3) The steady sound of the engine running.
- 4) Fields, cows Sheep, farms.
- 5) City skyscrapers.
- 6) Going past quickly.
- 7) 'Gears scraping', 'Engine's slowing.'
- 8) Accept an answer that shows an understanding that this phrase is commonly used to indicate the end of a long journey. It indicates a sense of relief.

Page 33 - The Discovery of Electricity

Section A

- 1) lights
- 2) circuit
- 3) static
- 4) 1752
- 5) battery
- 6) generator

Section B

- 1) A kind of energy that powers lights, TVs, computers etc.
- 2) Mains electricity.
- 3) If you move a magnet near a coil of wire it causes an electric current to flow in the wire.
- 4) The electric generator.
- 5) Produce enough electricity to provide power for all our homes
- 6) It does not create a current that flows.
- 7) He could have been electrocuted and killed.
- 8) Open ended. Accept an answer that shows he was excited/ nervous/ relieved with supporting statement.

Page 35 - Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

Section A

- 1) power
- 2) pylons.
- 3) turbine
- 4) spin.
- 5) windmill.
- 6) solar panels.

Section B

- 1) By spinning a generator in power stations.
- 2) Coal, gas, oil.
- 3) To spin a turbine.
- 4) A sort of motor.
- 5) If it runs downhill the force of it can be used to make a turbine spin.
- 6) The blades are still/it stops working.
- 7) When it is not working it is not making electricity.
- 8) Open ended. Accept an answer with a supporting statement.

Page 37 - How to Make a Simple Circuit

Section A

- 1) battery.
- 2) electricity
- 3) light
- 4) TVs.
- 5) Morse Code.
- 6) to ring a door bell.

Section B

1)	Morse Code	
	F=	..-.
	U	..-
	W=	.-.

- 2) Connect a battery to a bulb using two wires.
- 3) Turns a light on and off/makes a gap in the circuit.
- 4) When there is a gap in the circuit.
- 5) To control lights, radios TVs etc.
- 6) It depends what they are being used for.
- 7) To switch electrical things on and off/save electricity/make it safe.
- 8) You could create an alarm to warn you that you were being burgled.

Page 39 - Tudor Kings and Queens

Section A

- 1) three
- 2) VIII
- 3) three
- 4) nine
- 5) Mary.
- 6) Elizabeth I.

Section B

1)	Arthur died in the year:	1502
	Margaret died in the year:	1541
	Mary died in the year:	1558
	Elizabeth died in the year:	1603

- 2) By collecting taxes.
- 3) He quarrelled with the Pope. Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that the disagreement meant that Henry went his own way.
- 4) He was very young/ still a child when he became king.
- 5) 'She did terrible things to the Protestants'.
- 6) Explorers sailed around the world to find new places, things and people.

Page 41 - The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Section A

- 1) son
- 2) Anne Boleyn
- 3) died
- 4) horse
- 5) executed
- 6) Catherine Parr.

Section B

- 1) Catherine of Aragon – divorced
Anne Boleyn – beheaded
Jane Seymour – died
Anne of Cleves – divorced
Catherine Howard – beheaded
Catherine Parr – died
- 2) He disagreed with Henry when he divorced Catherine of Aragon.
- 3) So he could marry Anne Boleyn.
- 4) He was too upset/grief stricken.
- 5) She was older and well educated.
- 6) He wanted a son to become king after him.

Page 43 - A Tudor Writing Lesson

Section A

- 1) feathers.
- 2) goose
- 3) knife
- 4) 3cm
- 5) dip
- 6) Blotting

Section B

- 1) Cut 2 Cut 1.
- 2) A special hand writer/ A person who writes letters for others who can't do it themselves.
- 3) To soak up splashes of ink.
- 4) Accept an answer that indicates larger feathers make good pens.
- 5) to practise to make sure you get them right.
- 6) Many people were very poor and did not go to school.

Page 45 - The Bank Robbery

Section A

- 1) bank
- 2) money
- 3) two men
- 4) robbery!"
- 5) Kapil.
- 6) rucksack

Section B

- 1) The bank.
- 2) They had a shop and had to take the takings to the bank.
- 3) Money in his rucksack
- 4) It was boring/they had to wait.
- 5) To keep him safe from the robbers.
- 6) Open ended. Accept frightened/ excited with supporting statement.
- 7) Frightened/ glad/ kicked the gun away.
- 8) It wasn't a normal trip/ it was exciting.

Page 47 - The History of Money

Section A

- 1) bartering.
- 2) different
- 3) beads and shells
- 4) centuries
- 5) promise
- 6) Credit

Section B

- 1) To pay for things we buy.
- 2) Cash.
- 3) Accept two answers from: shells, beads, cocoa beans, salt, grain, cattle.
- 4) China.
- 5) Silver and gold.
- 6) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that gold and silver were too expensive.
- 7) Easy to carry around/ last for a long time.
- 8) Easy to use/ not as heavy/ cheaper to make.

Page 49 - Bargain Sweets

Section A

- 1) 95p
- 2) £1.50
- 3) FREE.
- 4) 01720 665530
- 5) 01720 665531
- 6) sales@bargainsweets.com

Section B

- 1) 75p
- 2) £3
- 3) £1.50
- 4) £1.50
- 5) Bargain Sweets
- 6) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding of the word 'Bargain'; a good deal/cheaper than normal.
- 7) To encourage people to go into the shop.
- 8) They know they won't be beaten on price/ to let you know/ think they are cheaper than anyone else.