

Answers

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5

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

83 BC 31 BC 63 BC 14 AD 89 BC 12 BC
 MARK ANTONY OCTAVIUS CAESAR AEMIILIUS LEPIDUS

Three men, Mark Antony, young Octavius Caesar and Aemilius Lepidus once ruled the Roman world. Caesar and Lepidus took care of the affairs of state in Italy, but Antony made merry in Egypt.

If it be love indeed, tell me how much.

Grates me; the sun. Nay, hear them, Antony. News, my good lord, from Rome.

I must with haste from hence. Why, then, we kill all our women. I am sick and sullen.

Antony was in love with Egypt's queen, Cleopatra, and could not bear to leave her.

But news came that his wife, Fulvia, had died and his power in Rome was weakening.

In spite of Cleopatra's pleas, Antony and his good friend, Enobarbus, left for Rome.

He fishes, drinks, and wastes the lamps of night in revel. I must not think there are evils enough to darken all his goodness.

A sister I bequeath you, whom no brother did ever love so dearly; let her live to join our kingdoms and our hearts. Happily, amen! The world and my great office will sometimes divide me from your bosom.

Caesar and Lepidus resented the time the once noble Antony spent in Egypt, and despised his neglect of duty.

In order to strengthen his alliance with the two leaders once more, Antony agreed to marry Caesar's sister, Octavia.

6

Example answer:

Once there were three rulers of Rome called Mark Antony, Octavius Caesar and Aemilius Lepidus. Mark Antony fell in love with queen Cleopatra on a visit to Egypt, and could not bear to leave her. He only returned to Rome when he heard his wife Fulvia had died and his power in Rome was fading. Despite his love for Cleopatra he agreed to marry Caesar's sister, Octavia to strengthen his alliance with Caesar and Lepidus.

1. The theme of this story is love and power.
2. Antony left Egypt to go to Rome with his good friend.
3. Caesar and Lepidus were in Italy while Antony was away.
4. Caesar and Lepidus were 'taking care of the affairs of state' while Antony was away.

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7	<p>5. Anthony fell in love in Egypt. 6. Antony agreed to marry Caesar's sister, Octavia. 7. When Anthony fell in love with Cleopatra he remained in Egypt because he couldn't bear to leave her and this caused Caesar and Lepidus to resent him for neglecting his duty in Italy.</p> <p>Example 'who' question: Who died while Antony was in Egypt? Example answer: Anthony's wife, Flavia, died while he was in Egypt.</p> <p>Example 'what' question: What did Anthony do to strengthen his alliance with Caesar and Lepidus? Example answer: Anthony married Caesar's sister to strengthen his alliance with Caesar and Lepidus.</p> <p>Example 'where' question: Where did Anthony go when he heard his wife had died? Example answer: Anthony went returned to Rome when he heard his wife had died.</p>
9	<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slugs and crop pests destroy harvests. • How can you improve garden soil and save on plant fertilizer? • How does the farmer fertilise crops organically? • Organic farming produces smaller harvests than intensive farming, so produce can be more expensive. • Poor soil is a problem in developing countries. <p>Solution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations of frogs and hedgehogs help farmers control slugs, and crops pests. • Start a compost heap at home to improve garden soil and save on fertiliser. • Animal manure can be used to fertilise crops. • Some consumers are happy to pay extra in return for chemical-free foods. • Farmers can increase food production by growing combinations of crops, which also puts nutrients back into the soil and conserves the environment.

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10	<p>1. The problem with pesticides in the developing world is that they are harmful to wildlife. To solve this problem, farmers are turning away from using these pesticides so that they can grow food more naturally. Also, many crop farmers who still use pesticides leave vegetation round the edge of their fields to provide pesticide-free food sources and shelter for wildlife.</p>
	<p>2. The main problem with organic farming is that it produces smaller harvests than intensive farming so the produce is more expensive.</p>
	<p>3. Developing countries are 'growing a combination of crops' to solve the poor soil and food production problem because this farming method puts nutrients back into the soil; which protects the soil and, conserves the environment and increases food production.</p>
	<p>4. Frogs and hedgehogs help farmers by feeding on the slugs and insects that would otherwise eat the crops.</p>
	<p>5. The cheap and effective way to improve the soil in your garden so you can grow your own vegetables is to 'start a compost heap at home'. This will 'save on plant fertilizer' and 'improve the soil'.</p>
	<p>6. Example answer: Pesticides are a danger to wildlife so many farmers are now turning to organic methods of farming in the developing world or leaving areas around fields free of chemicals to support wildlife. Although organic farming is more expensive than intensive farming, it is popular with consumers who are willing to pay extra in return for chemical-free food. Animal manure on the fields and compost heaps at home are a cheap and pesticide-free way to fertilise crops and improve garden soil. Also, increases in conservation and food production are now happening in developing countries where they are growing a combination of crops to improve the poor soil.</p>
11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plate 2. Green tissue paper 3. Pencil 4. Scissors 5. Felt-tip pens 6. Plastic ruler 7. Woollen scarf or sweater

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12	<p>First: Draw around a plate on a piece of tissue paper and cut out the circle. Draw a spiral snake inside it as shown in the diagram.</p> <p>Then: Decorate the snake using felt-tip pens, by drawing a zig-zag pattern inside the spiral and eyes in the centre of the circle. Then cut along the spiral.</p> <p>Next: Rub the plastic ruler quite hard and fast for half a minute against something woollen.</p> <p>Finally: Then touch the snake's head with your ruler and lift it up slowly. The spiral should uncoil and rise up like a snake.</p> <p>1. Static electricity.</p> <p>2. The instructions tell you to rub a plastic ruler hard and fast for half a minute with something woollen before you try to lift and uncoil the snake with the ruler. When you rub the wool against the plastic ruler, it causes a build-up of static electricity on the ruler that pulls on the tissue paper. The tissue paper is so light that the static on the ruler is strong enough to lift it.</p> <p>Example question: What must you do first to produce a perfect tissue circle to cut out?</p> <p>Example answer: You must first draw around a plate on a piece of tissue to produce a perfect circle to cut out.</p>												
14	<p>Example answer:</p> <p>Beginning: This story is about Grandma's escape from her homeland to join her family in another country. In fear of her life, she leaves her home and sells her jewellery to pay for the hard, dangerous journey to safety. She travels with other refugees in the back of a lorry through the night. During the day they hide away before moving on again under cover of darkness.</p> <p>Middle: The problem is that although Grandma arrives safely in the new country, she does not know whether the authorities will allow her to stay. She is frightened that they will send her back to the horrors she has left.</p> <p>End: What happens in the end is that Grandma is allowed to stay and make a new life for herself in the country with her family. She feels safe and happy for now, knowing they are all together again.</p>												
16	<table border="1" data-bbox="304 1458 1331 1727"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 1458 647 1503">Who</th> <th data-bbox="647 1458 991 1503">What (doing)</th> <th data-bbox="991 1458 1331 1503">Where</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 1503 647 1576">His (the ghost's) footsteps</td> <td data-bbox="647 1503 991 1576">made no sound against the crashing of the surf</td> <td data-bbox="991 1503 1331 1576">on the cliffs below.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 1576 647 1650">The night guards</td> <td data-bbox="647 1576 991 1650">had reported seeing the ghostly figure walk silently</td> <td data-bbox="991 1576 1331 1650">along the battlements.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 1650 647 1727">His (Hamlet's) father</td> <td data-bbox="647 1650 991 1727">had been bitten by a serpent</td> <td data-bbox="991 1650 1331 1727">while sleeping in his orchard.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. The ghost of a man was seen walking the high battlements of Elsinore Castle in Denmark.</p> <p>2. The night guards had reported seeing the ghostly figure.</p> <p>3. Hamlet's father had been sleeping in his orchard when he was bitten by a serpent.</p>	Who	What (doing)	Where	His (the ghost's) footsteps	made no sound against the crashing of the surf	on the cliffs below.	The night guards	had reported seeing the ghostly figure walk silently	along the battlements.	His (Hamlet's) father	had been bitten by a serpent	while sleeping in his orchard.
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17	<p>Example 'who' question: Whose footsteps made no sound against the crashing of the surf? Example answer: The ghost's footsteps made no sound against the crashing of the surf.</p> <p>Example 'what' question: What was the ghost wearing as he walked the battlements? Example answer: The ghost was wearing full armour with and a long cloak as he walked the battlements.</p> <p>Example 'where' question: Where was Hamlet's father loved and honoured by all? Example answer: Hamlet's father was loved and honoured by all the people of Denmark.</p> <p>Example question: Who did the guards believe the ghostly figure was? Example answer: The guards believed the ghostly figure was 'the spirit of their late king'.</p> <p>Example question: What did they cry out to the ghostly figure? Example answer: They cried out "What art thou? By heaven, I charge thee, speak!" to the ghostly figure.</p>
18	<p>BANG, BANG, BANG! <u>Somebody was trying to smash the scullery door down.</u> <u>Hannah sat cross-legged on her bedroom floor, hunched over a piece of paper, her pen racing across the page. Even inside the farmhouse her breath came out in white trails, and the cold sneaked its way right through her woolly hat and three jumpers.</u> BANG, BANG, BANG! <u>Her right hand didn't leave the page as she glanced at her watch. Five to two. But it couldn't be Lottie. She never knocked. She just walked right in and yelled up the stairs.</u> <u>One of the others could get it for once. She had to finish this by two o'clock.</u> BANG, BANG, BANG! <u>"Will someone answer that blasted door!" shouted her dad from the farm office.</u> <u>There! Finished at last. Hannah wrote "THE END" in large capital letters. This play would win the competition, she just knew it.</u> BANG, BANG, BANG!</p>

Page	Answer
19	<p>1. Hannah was cold 'even inside the farmhouse'.</p> <p>2. Hannah was writing a play in her bedroom/ Hannah was sitting 'cross-legged on her bedroom floor, hunched over a piece of paper, her pen racing across the page'.</p> <p>3. Her Dad was 'in the farm office' while Hannah was writing.</p> <p>4. Somebody was banging on the scullery door and her dad was shouting for someone to answer it.</p> <p>Example literal question: What time was it when somebody banged on the door the first time?</p> <p>Example answer: The time was five to two when somebody banged on the door a second time.</p> <p>Example literal question: Who couldn't be knocking on the door because she always walked right in?</p> <p>Example answer: It couldn't be Lottie knocking on the door because she always walked right in.</p> <p>Example literal question: What did Hannah think of the play she had just finished?</p> <p>Example answer: Hannah thought her 'play would win the competition'.</p>
20	<p>1. The screeching and roaring noises made Rosie's cries turn to screams.</p> <p>2. Doll had never heard anything like it before.</p>
22	<p>1. Harold gave Doll a bunch of grapes and a pretty card that had 'Well Done' on it when he came to look at Rosie.</p> <p>2. Another man/Timothy's father came into the ward and kissed Timothy's mother.</p> <p>3. The tall, muscular man gave Timothy's mother, Sandra a brown paper bag after he exclaimed, 'Dearest!'</p> <p>4. Doll said 'Oh what a stink!' when Sandra opened the bag.</p> <p>Example literal question: What was in the brown paper bag?</p> <p>Example answer: There were shrimps and shellfish and pickled herring in the brown paper bag.</p>

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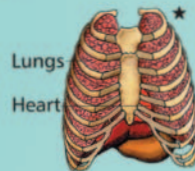
Bones and muscles

Bones and muscles are your body's support system. They hold you up and let you move around. Without them, you'd be nothing but a helpless blob.

Your skeleton

Together, your bones make up your skeleton, which acts as a framework for your whole body. Bendy joints where bones meet let you move into different positions.

Bones protect your insides too. For example, rib bones in your chest stop the organs inside from getting squashed.

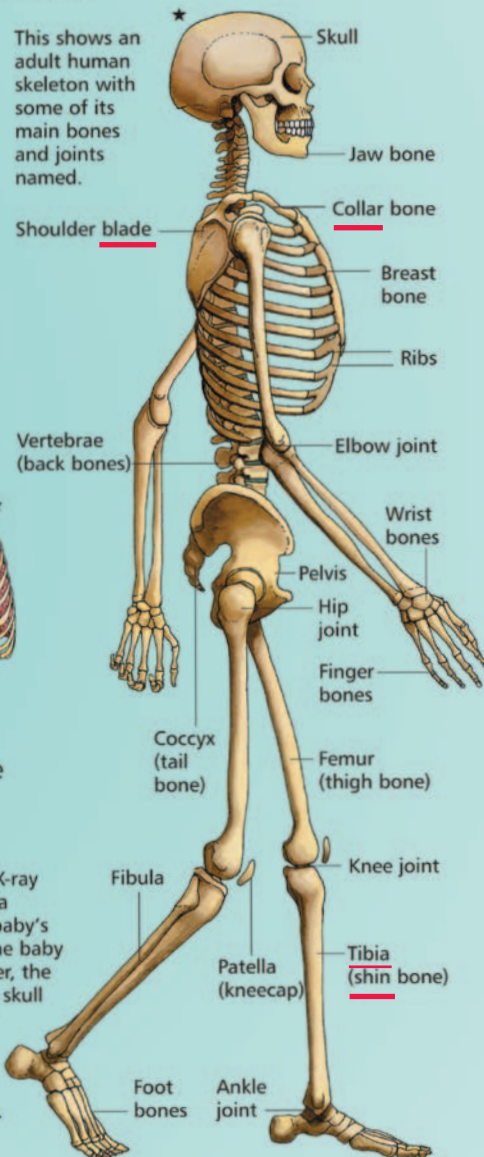


Soft skeletons

A baby's bones are partly made of a bendy material called cartilage. As the baby grows, most of the cartilage slowly changes into hard bone.



This is an X-ray picture of a newborn baby's skull. As the baby grows older, the gaps in its skull will slowly close up and the skull will get harder.



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1. Bones and muscles provide your body with support and enable you to move around
2. Without your body's support system 'you'd be nothing but a helpless blob'
3. Your collar bone is above your shoulder blade
4. a) Elbow joint b) Hip joint c) Knee joint d) Ankle joint
5. The other name for the 'tibia' is 'shin bone'
6. Your insides/organs such as the heart and lungs are protected from getting squashed by your rib bones.

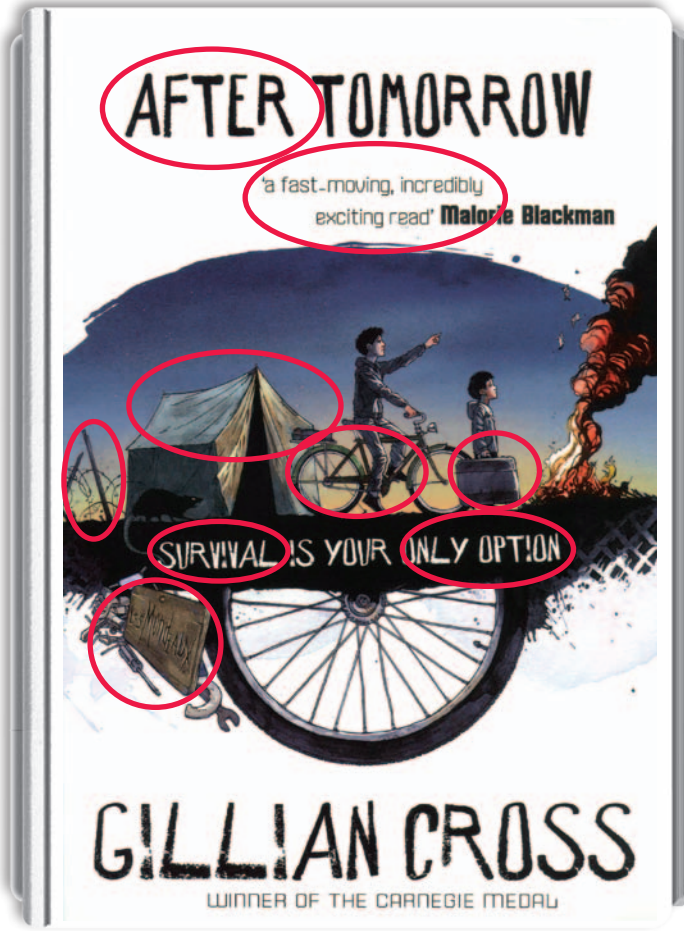
Example literal question: Where is your patella?

Example answer: Your patella is on your knee. It is your knee cap.

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26	<p>Example answers:</p> <p>Food: Diet is key to a successful expedition. Ration packs containing high-energy food and drink with calories carefully calculated to sustain the health of the mountaineers at different altitudes is essential.</p> <p>Base camps: A series of well-stocked camps up the mountain are important for the climbers to prepare for their assault to the next level. This also provides them with somewhere safe to return to.</p> <p>1. I think the Mount Everest expedition might have failed if a less experienced person had led it because the focus might have been more on the climb and less on the health and safety issues. I say that because John 'Hunt was an experienced soldier who knew the vital importance of preparation and planning' and I think the expedition was successful because he ensured the climbers' 'chose and tested the equipment' for themselves beforehand and that they were properly nourished and comfortable throughout the climb.</p>
27	<p>Example answers:</p> <p>2. Yes, I think the mountaineers' plans might have changed as the expedition progressed as some of the climbers may have become sick or might have been injured. The text says that hunt planned to send out 'two or possibly three' assault parties. This suggests that their plans might change depending on the situation they find themselves in.</p> <p>3. I think equipment made of modern materials might have been more helpful to the mountaineers than earlier equipment because the 'strong, light nylon that wind-proofed the climbers' padded clothing' would have been easier to wear and possibly warmer and dryer; the 'boots with 'flexible rubber' soles' were probably lighter and easier to climb in than stiff 'traditional leather' boots; and the 'lightweight aluminium' frames for the backpacks would have been easier to carry than heavier backpack frames</p> <p>4. I think what might have happened to other Everest mountaineers who did not have Griffin Pugh's 'ration-packs' is that they might not have had the right amount of high-energy foods and drinks to keep them going throughout their climb. This is because Pugh's packs contained the calories and high-energy sugar climbers needed at different altitudes – in particular at great heights when climbers hardly wanted to eat or drink.</p> <p>5. I think Norgay and Hillary found the last stage of the climb to the top of Mount Everest more achievable than previous mountaineers because they were able to rest at the highest of the eight camps set up by John Hunt to prepare assault parties for the final climb to the summit.</p> <p>Example prediction question: What do you think might have happened if John Hunt had chosen a smaller team for the expedition?</p> <p>Example answer: I think if John Hunt had chosen a smaller team for the expedition it may not have been as successful because it would not have allowed for sickness or injury and he may not have included the New Zealander Edmund Hillary, who was one of the first men to reach the summit.</p>
28	heal, build, weep, gather them, search, keep, tear, speak, love, war

Page	Answer
29	<p>Example answers:</p> <p>1. (any answer with an appropriate connection to the text would be suitable)</p>
	<p>2. I think there is 'a time to plant and a time to uproot' because fresh growth requires you to uproot and clear the ground at the end of the growing season to prepare for planting of new crops.</p>
	<p>3. I think people who do not have time to laugh or dance will live a life that is lonely and dull because laughter and dancing lifts the spirits, releases tension, encourages you to be playful and to share your joy with others. This brings balance to the serious side of life. /People who do not laugh or dance will have few friends because people prefer the company of others who have a sense of humour and make time to have fun.</p>
	<p>4. I think 'a time to be silent' is important because 'being silent' allows you the peace to reflect, think and listen. It gives other people the chance to express their thoughts and feelings uninterrupted. It is a time for healing and peace-making.</p>
	<p>5. a time to be kind and a time to be cruel, a time to serve and a time to rule.</p>
	<p>6. There is an old saying that 'sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind'. I think this is probably the only example of how being 'cruel' to someone, or 'strict,' is appropriate because the action used is ultimately for the good of the person in the end.</p>

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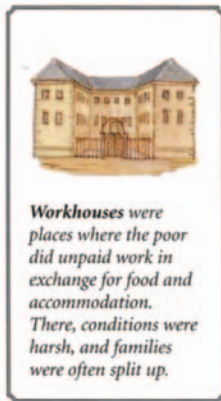
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31	<p>Examples answers:</p> <p>1. I think the book is a thriller because there is a clue on the cover that says 'survival is your only option', which suggests the story is full of adventure and suspense, and the review on the front says it is 'a fast-moving, incredibly exciting read'.</p>
	<p>2. a) The title 'After Tomorrow' suggests the story is set in the near future. b) I think the irregular black letters in the title on the white background and the same font in white for the 'strapline' on a black background suggests the story is set at a time of chaos and disorder. c) I think the threatening blue and orange sky in the night-time camping scene and the barbed wire, snarling rat and billowing smoke of the camp fire in the picture suggests the story is set in harsh, dangerous times. d) The illustration of the older boy on the bike and the wheel of the bike in the centre of the cover hints that the bike might play an important part in the boys' escape from danger in the story.</p>
	<p>3. I predict the story is about the break-down of the country in the near future and how two boys' leave home to find safety away from the chaos, violence and disorder of the time. I say that because the information on the cover states that 'survival' is the characters' 'only option'. Also, they are camping on their own in a desolate place and look anxious and ready to leave. The youngest boy is carrying a large suitcase and the older boy is on a bike ready to go.</p>
	<p>4. I predict the characters decide to cycle to France to find safety, because on the front cover there is a wooden sign with a French name written on it by the cycle wheel, and maybe tools that could be used for mending the bike.</p>
	<p>Example prediction question: What do you predict happened to the characters before the scene on the front cover? Example answer: I think something must have happened to their home and family before the scene on the front cover because the two boys are camping on their own with belongings in a suitcase. The message on the cover says 'survival is your only option', which suggests they have run away from home to find safety elsewhere.</p>

Page	Answer
32-33	<p>It was one thing to see the patterns in things, to <u>see through them</u>. That was all connected to links and fast thinking. I suppose I was a bit like one of those adding machines most of the time. Seeing the <u>lady in grey</u>, though, <u>that was different</u>. Part of me <u>sensed something</u> about the hallway <u>before I saw her</u>. I knew there was <u>something up</u>: some part of my <u>inner antennae</u> told me. It was as if I had <u>opened another undiscovered part of myself</u> that afternoon. I realised, <u>almost with a shock</u>, that there were <u>unexplained things</u>, deep mysteries just at the <u>edge of my understanding</u>. I had somehow <u>lifted a curtain on a new world</u>.</p> <p>Aunt Dolly drank her tea but <u>I could tell she was troubled</u>. What had <u>just happened had scared her</u>, and she wasn't someone who scared easily. It <u>hadn't scared me</u> though – quite the opposite. I was excited by what else might be <u>behind the curtain</u>. Aunt Dolly never mentioned what I saw in that <u>house in Hampstead</u>. She didn't tell Lew the barber or anyone else – <u>it worried her too much</u>. I think she thought I had somehow <u>conjured up the lady in grey</u>. As I got older I developed a <u>keen sense in astronomy</u> and the <u>worlds beyond our own</u> – which is how I came to be taken up with Captain Holloway.</p> <p>When they discovered what I could do, I was soon <u>whisked away</u> from my <u>local infant school</u>. I was tutored at home instead, that's when all the <u>testing started</u>. Aunt Dolly would take me regularly to <u>appointments in the West End</u>. We went to impressive but fusty places like Russell Square, where I was <u>set difficult</u> theorems and mathematical <u>problems</u>. We would visit various institutes where <u>my intelligence was tested</u>. It was very friendly, but it involved us both getting dressed up and me having my hair strictly parted and smarmed down with horrible brilliantine, which Dolly bought from Lew's.</p> <p>Examples answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think that Jack discovered that he was unusually intelligent for his age because he was 'whisked away from his 'local infant school' and was 'set difficult theorems and mathematical problems' by various institutes/ he had special powers that enabled him to sense things that existed beyond this world, 'unexplained things.' 2. From the clues on the page I predict that Jack had seen a ghost in the house in Hampstead because he said that before he saw the 'lady in grey' part of him had 'sensed something about the hallway' where he 'knew something was up'. Also he said 'what had just happened had scared' his Aunt Dolly which suggests that the appearance of the 'lady in grey' was a mystery and unexpected.

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34	<p>3. I think Aunt Dolly might have thought Jack had ‘somehow conjured up the lady in grey’ because he was an unusually intelligent boy who had shown he was not scared or worried by unexplained things’ – rather he was excited by them.</p> <p>4. I think Jack became a special investigator when he was older because he was good at making intelligent deductions to solve ‘mathematical problems’ and he was curious about ‘deep mysteries’ at the edge of his understanding and ‘the worlds beyond our own’.</p> <p>5. I think Jack was later connected to Tom Pile in the picture, because as the title and picture suggests, Tom disappeared mysteriously which might have presented an interesting case for Jack who was an ‘investigator of the supernatural’.</p> <p>Example prediction question: Why do you think Jack felt he had ‘somehow lifted a curtain on a new world’?</p> <p>Example answer: I think Jack felt he had ‘somehow lifted a curtain on a new world’ because he had ‘opened another undiscovered part of himself that afternoon’ that had shown him that there was more to life than he had supposed.</p>
35	<p>What the Dickens? (1812 – 1870 AD)</p> <p><u>Charles John Huffam Dickens was born in Landport, Portsmouth, on 7th February 1812. He was the second of eight children born to John and Elizabeth Dickens, and described himself as a “very small and not-over-particularly-taken-care-of boy”. Although not wealthy, the Dickens family was not poor. They moved to Chatham, Kent in 1817 and sent Charles to the fee paying William Giles’ school in the area. Despite his youth, he was a frequent visitor to the theatre. He enjoyed Shakespeare, and claimed to have learned many things from watching plays.</u></p> <p><u>By the time he was ten, the family had moved again; this time to London following the career of his father, John, who was a clerk in the Naval Pay Office. John had a poor head for money, but liked to impress people. As a result, he got into debt and was sent to Marshalsea Prison in 1824. His wife and most of the children joined him there (a common occurrence in those days before the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 abolished debtors’ prisons). Charles, however, was put to work at Warren’s Blacking Factory, where he labelled jars of boot polish.</u></p> <p><u>Later in 1824, John’s mother died and left enough money to her son to pay off his debts and get him released. John Dickens retired from the Navy Pay Office later that year and worked as a reporter for The Mirror of Parliament, where his brother-in-law was editor. He allowed Charles to leave Warren’s Blacking Factory, and go back to school. Charles’s brief time at the factory continued to haunt him for the rest of his life. He later wrote:</u></p> <p><u>“For many years, when I came near to Robert Warren’s , in the Strand, I crossed over to the opposite side of the way, to avoid a certain smell of the cement they put upon the blacking corks, which reminded me of what I once was. My old way home by the borough made me cry, after my oldest child could speak.”</u></p> <p>Inference clues: Children can circle any parts of the text which provide inference clues rather than literal information. For example, “very small and not-over-particularly-taken-care-of boy”.</p>

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36	<p>1. Charles Dickens was born in Landport, Portsmouth. (PC Page)</p> <p>2. Yes, Charles did think he was neglected by his parents sometimes because he said he was 'a-not-over-particularly-taken-care-of boy'. (Text Detective)</p> <p>3. John Dickens, his wife and most of their children were sent to prison because he had a poor head for money. (PC Page)</p> <p>4. Charles's education was interrupted because he was sent to work at Warren's Blacking Factory when his father got into debt and went to prison. (Text Detective)</p> <p>5. No, Charles did not enjoy his time in the factory because it says, 'Charles's brief time at the factory continued to haunt him for the rest of his life' and he 'crossed over to the opposite side of the way' to avoid the factory smell that reminded him of what he once was. (PC Page)</p> <p>6. Charles went back to school when his father retired. (PC Page)</p>
38	<p>1. Yes, the character is dressed to defend himself against an attack from outer space because it says he is wearing 'vital equipment for resisting an alien invasion'.</p> <p>2. I know the character's equipment includes some things that are mainly to boost his morale because he is wearing an 'exo-muscle tunic' with 'inflatable muscles' to help him 'feel tough'; he is carrying an 'auto cannon missile launcher and flame-thrower' that 'makes a lot of noise and looks impressive'; and his equipment includes 'a mouth organ for keeping his spirits up'.</p> <p>Answers will vary. Examples:</p> <p>3. Yes, some of the equipment the character is wearing is rather unreliable and ineffective because it says that the auto cannon missile launcher is of 'limited use against acid-blooded face-chewing aliens'; that the alien tracking device 'always malfunctions at vital moments'; that the exo-muscle tunic 'is useless against monster crab-claws or robot hammer fists'; and that the decorative aerial is of 'no use at all'.</p> <p>4. Yes, the character is carrying useful pieces of equipment to use against aliens because it says the catapult is 'remarkably effective against seemingly impregnable aliens'; the toasting fork is 'effective against squishy parts of aliens'; the super nostril 'can sniff out danger'; and the enormo ear enables you to 'hear an alien hiccup at a thousand yards'.</p> <p>Example inference question: Is the character prepared for any injuries that might happen during an alien invasion? How do you know that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, the character is prepared for any injuries that might happen during an alien invasion because he is wearing first aid and last aid pods.</p>

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Oliver had to work as a mourner. His pale, melancholy face proved especially useful for children's funerals. Noah was a bully and said cruel things about Oliver's mother. A fight began, causing Mrs Sowerberry to lock Oliver in the coal cellar and send Noah for Mr Bumble. "It's not Madness, ma'am ... it's Meat," claimed Mr Bumble, implying that Oliver was being treated too well.

Upset and angry, Oliver ran away. As he passed the workhouse, he met a dying child called Dick. "God bless you," said the poor boy – the first good wishes Oliver had ever received.

Arriving in London, exhausted and penniless, Oliver met another boy – the roistering, swaggering Artful Dodger, who took him to an old man called Fagin who seemed to have care of several boys. Warm, well fed and lulled by hot gin and water, Oliver slept deeply. He awoke to see Fagin gloating over a secret hoard of treasure. Noticing Oliver was awake, Fagin grabbed a knife as if to silence the boy for ever. Luckily, the old man calmed down. Later, Fagin taught his boys to pick pockets.



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1. Yes, Oliver was a convincing mourner at children's funerals because in the story it says his face was 'pale' and 'melancholy' so he must have looked genuinely sad.

2. **Answers will vary. Example:**

Yes, Noah was largely to blame for getting Oliver into trouble with Mrs Sowerberry because he caused Oliver to fight him by saying cruel things to him about his mother.

3. Yes, Mr. Bumble implied that Oliver was being spoiled by Mrs Sowerberry because Oliver ate 'meat', which meant he was 'treated too well'.


4. Yes, Oliver was feeling unhappy when he escaped his employers because it says he was 'upset and angry' when he 'ran away'.

Example inference question: Was Fagin a dangerous man at times? What evidence do you have for this?

Example answer: Yes, Fagin could be a dangerous man at times because he 'grabbed a knife as if to silence the boy for ever' and might have killed Oliver if he had not 'calmed down'.

Example inference question: Do you think it is likely that Fagin made thieves of the boys to increase his hoard of treasure? Explain how you know that.

Example answer: Yes, I think it is likely that Fagin made thieves of the boys to increase his hoard of treasure because he 'taught his boys to pick pockets'.

Page	Answer
41	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>'Sylvan.'</p> <p>Reluctantly he obeyed the warning tone in her voice and joined her, now with the others a little way up the bank. They were arranged in a circle around a towering patch of sweet-grass stems, squinting in the brightness, sniffing at the air.</p> <p>'So, here you are. Welcome my loves, to the Great River. But be careful out here. Every moment you spend in the open you need to be alert. If you hear anything odd – anything at all – freeze, be silent. If things go wrong, run, make it to the water or to the burrow and you'll be safe.'</p> <p>She smiled. 'Well. Lecture over. Now that you are finally too big for milk you will have to eat like the rest of us. I think it's about time you learned to feed yourselves. Like this.'</p>  <p>She grasped a thick sweet-grass stem and with a deft bite severed it from the base. Holding it upright, she ran it through her paws, expertly chopping it into lengths</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>with her teeth, gnawing at the soft flesh and leaving aside the coarse outer parts. When she had finished there was a pile of discarded pieces at her feet.</p> <p>'Go on,' she said. 'Try it.'</p> <p>Sylvan grabbed for the largest stem he could find, making it shake far above him. Then he began chewing through the base. It was not easy. The outside was thick and dry but the sweet juices from the middle flooded his mouth. He gnawed until his jaw ached, until only a few fibres held the giant plant upright, until... He realized his mistake only when the stem toppled sideways from his grasp and onto Fern's head.</p> <p>'Ouch. Sylvan, will you please watch what you're doing?'</p> <p>'Sorry.'</p> <p>'You,' she said primly, 'are an idiot.' She turned back to her feeding. Sylvan wondered briefly about shoving her into the water. It probably wouldn't be a popular idea. Instead he abandoned his gigantic stem for a patch of smaller, new-grown woundworts. They tasted even better than the grass: less tough and a bit less bitter.</p> </div> </div>
42	<p>1. Answers will vary. Example: Yes, Sylvan was an independent little creature because it says he was 'reluctant' to join the others on the bank and his mother had to use a 'warning tone' in her voice to get him to do so.</p> <p>2. Answers will vary. Example: No, Sylvan and his siblings had not visited the Great River before because his mother pointed it out to them and 'lectured' them about the dangers there and what to do to keep 'safe', which she might not have done if they had been there before.</p> <p>3. I know that Sylvan and his brothers and sisters are no longer babies because his mother says, 'Now that you are finally too big for milk, you will have to eat like the rest of us' and 'time you learned to feed yourselves'.</p> <p>Example inference question: Did Sylvan's first attempt at feeding himself cause a problem for him and his sister Fern? Explain how you know.</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, Sylvan's first attempt at feeding himself caused a problem for him and his sister Fern because first he found it difficult to bite through the 'outside' of the gigantic stem and then it 'toppled sideways' and 'onto Fern's head'.</p> <p>Example inference question: Was Sylvan's mother efficient at sorting out the best parts of the grass stems? How do you know?</p> <p>You answer: Yes, Sylvan's mother was efficient at sorting out the best parts of the grass stems because she 'expertly' chopped the stem 'into lengths', 'gnawing at the soft flesh and leaving aside the coarse outer parts'.</p> <p>Example inference question: Did Sylvan find a solution to his feeding problem? Explain how you know.</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, Sylvan found a solution to his feeding problem because he abandoned the gigantic stem he had difficulties with and found a patch of 'smaller new-grown woundworts' that were 'less tough' and 'tasted even better'.</p>

Page	Answer
43	<p>Possible human characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'play' 'Laughing with the elements' 'child of the wind' 'clowning' 'uncaring' 'pioneering spirit' 'shaking your proud head' 'simple cunning' 'Riding the currents' <p>You surf freedom's waves'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'sniff' 'Rebel, straining' 'Do you acknowledge' 'Do you feel' 'Leaping and somersaulting' <p>Possible difficult words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'pioneering' 'airborne ecstasy' 'Wild Pegasus'
44	<p>Example answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personification is a figure of speech. Writers use this device to bring inanimate objects or abstract ideas to 'life'. They do this by giving the objects or concepts human traits, emotions and speech to help you identify more easily with the mood or message they are trying to convey. 2. I think the writer uses personification to good effect when she describes the kite as a 'clowning, uncaring, pioneering spirit'. I say that because the words suggest the flying kite has an adventurous mind of its own and enjoys fooling around in the sky in a carefree and daring way. 3. An example of a line in the poem that I like is 'Riding the currents of airbourne ecstasy' because you can imagine the thrill of being the kite, flying up and down in the breeze – riding on currents of air. 4. Pegasus is a winged horse-god in Greek mythology that flew through the air. So I think the poet is suggesting that the kite is like a frisky wild horse galloping around the sky and having fun. 5. I think the writer says the kite is a 'child of the wind' because it is totally at ease being tossed around in the wind like a child playing with its parent. <p>Example clarification question: Is the kite reminded in the poem that it is not alone in its enjoyment of the elements? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, the kite is reminded in the poem that it is not alone in its enjoyment of the elements because the kite is asked: 'Do you acknowledge the fist that holds you tight, the clutch of a child who is tied to the earth?' and 'Do you feel the large bright eyes that follow you'. This suggests that the kite is being controlled by a child on the ground who is thrilled to be part of the kite's 'fun-frolicking' in the sky.</p>

Page	Answer
45	<p>Issa, as usual, left his house before dawn and went to watch the <u>sun being born again</u>. At first it was a <u>tiny red glimpse, as if someone had lit a fire among the distant hills</u>. Slowly at first, then more quickly, <u>it grew and swelled</u> until <u>it floated above the hills like a fat, shivery bubble</u>. <u>The colours of the desert came alive</u>.</p> <p>Issa's <u>old eyes had watched thousands of dawns</u>, but still it <u>seemed to him that each one was a miracle</u>. <u>It lifted his heart</u>. On this particular morning, however, the bottom edge of the sun was not as bright as normal. Blurry. Veiled. Issa squinted at it, then <u>took a deep breath of the cold desert wind, testing its smell with his nose</u>.</p> <p>"Mmm," he murmured to himself. "Yes. Something has changed. There has been a storm in the hills, I think."</p> <p>He turned to go back into the house. It was time for his prayers. Then he stopped.</p>
46	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think figurative language often compares two things in an interesting and descriptive way to paint a picture for the reader that extends the idea of the actual meaning of the words. This helps the reader to gain new insights into what the author is writing about. 2. The author extends the idea of sunrise by using a simile that compares it with the first glow of a newly lit fire, 'as if someone had lit a fire among the distant hills'. It is effective because when the author says 'a tiny red glimpse' it suggests that the sun's glow was small at first, then it gradually 'grew and swelled' until it lit up the hills like a spreading fire. 3. We know that dawn is a moving experience for Issa because he says he has watched the desert sunrise 'thousands' of times and that 'each one was a miracle' and 'lifted his heart'. 4. Issa thought the sunrise was different one morning because the sun seemed less impressive than usual and the smell of the desert air suggested there had been a storm in the hills. 5. Another example of the author's effective use of figurative language in the passage is 'it grew and swelled until it floated above the hills like a fat, shivery bubble'. I think this is effective because it suggests that, at any moment, the expanding, rising sun will burst and spill shimmering heat and light across the land. <p>Example clarification question: What does the author mean when he says 'the colours of the desert came alive'.</p> <p>Example answer: When the author says 'the colours of the desert came alive' he means that the rising sun lit up the land after the cool light of dawn so the desert colours seemed to come alive as they became brighter.</p>

Page	Answer
47	<p>Personification: 'preys on the earth' 'gripping' 'squeezing, seeking a submission' 'tightening his grip' 'starved of sunlight' 'shivering trees' 'torturing breath' 'seeds burrow' 'preparing to fight to the death' 'sneers' 'Blows blizzards' 'his frozen jaws' 'clenches tighter' 'he seems to be winning' 'Strength suddenly ebbs from his veins' 'He releases his hold and collapses' 'gently takes up the reins' 'Snarling, bitter with resentment' 'crawls to his polar den' 'he watches and waits' 'renew the battle'</p> <p>Similes: 'like a vice'</p> <p>Metaphors: 'talons of ice' 'cold muscles of iron' 'his icicle claws'</p>
48	<p>Summaries of verses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Like a giant creature, winter freezes and dominates the landscape with its icy grip. 2. Trees and seeds prepare for survival against the cold and lack of sunlight. 3. Nature's struggle for survival is made worse with the addition of freezing winter blizzards and more ice. 4. Just as everything seems too much for nature, winter gives way to the gentler weather of spring. 5. As spring settles in, the occasional cold day reminds us that winter is not far away and will be with us again with the same ferocious force. <p>Example answers:</p> <p>1. I think the poet tells us that winter can be an overwhelming, harsh time of the year when nature struggles to survive in the poor sunlight, freezing temperatures and icy blizzards, and that the warmth of spring releases winter's cold grip until it is time for it to return again. I say that because the poet describes winter as a 'giant' who 'preys on the earth, gripping and squeezing' nature into 'submission' – forcing 'shivering trees' to bend to his will under his 'torturing breath' and 'the seeds' to 'burrow' and prepare themselves 'to fight to the death'</p>

Page	Answer
49	<p>2. I think this is an effective description of winter's power over the land because 'seeking a submission' portrays winter as a fighter who forces his opponent to submit to its power. 'Tightening his grip like a vice' compares the grip of winter on the land to the grip of a workman's vice, used to hold an object in place while work is done to it.</p> <p>3. Any examples from the list above.</p> <p>4. Yes, I think the poet suggests seeds are like animals because he says 'The seeds burrow into the soil, preparing to fight to the death'. The poet suggests that seeds can tunnel into the soil to make a hideaway to defend themselves, like animals do</p> <p>Example clarification question: Do you agree that the use of personification in the last verse is effective? Explain why you think that.</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think the use of personification in the last verse is effective because it reminds us that as the cold and ice is replaced by the warmth and hope of spring, winter is not far away and will return to wreak vengeance with the same force as before.</p>
51	<p>Synonyms: formidable / mighty heads of state / rulers buy and sell / trade empire/dynasty deal with / tackle skulked / lurked</p> <p>Antonyms: disapproved of / admired ignored / recognised home / abroad tame / dangerous servant / ruler minute / gigantic</p>
52	<p>1. No, I do not think Marco Polo disapproved of Kublai Khan because it says he '<u>admired</u> him'.</p> <p>2. I think the <u>junks</u> that <u>sailed the Indian Ocean</u> in Kublai Khan's time carried soldiers and merchants because the Great Khan wanted to trade with other countries and to be known for his military power overseas, so it was necessary to have soldiers on board to fight when needed and merchants to trade with the peoples they met.</p> <p>3. The <u>head of state</u> who was influenced by the success of a previous dynasty was Zhu Di, the third Ming <u>ruler</u>, because 'like Kublai Khan, he wanted his power and glory to be recognised abroad.'</p> <p>4. Yes, I think the people who paid a '<u>tribute</u>' were in awe of the <u>formidable</u> '<u>Treasure Fleet</u>' because the fleet was so large and built to show off China's 'power and glory'.</p> <p>Example clarification question: What did the emperor expect his 'Treasure Fleet' <u>to deal with</u> along with trading goods and demanding taxes?</p> <p>Example answer: The emperor expected his Treasure Fleet '<u>to tackle</u> the dangerous pirates who lurked around the South China Sea' along with trading goods and demanding taxes.</p>

53



The boy leaps out into the road.
There's a blare of horns, a screaming of tongues and tyres.
But the cat with no name feels safe in the boy's jacket.
'Ahhhh,' the boy called Shane yells as he dives through.
They won't follow him here.

Page	Answer
54	<p>Example answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think the boy is running away from someone through the centre of a town with a cat inside his coat. In his panic, he crosses the road without looking and is nearly run over because it says 'he leaps out into the road' and 'there's a blare of horns, a screaming of tongues and tyres'. 2. I think the picture tells you that the boy is alarmed because you can see from his wide open mouth that he is yelling 'Ahhhh' in surprise and his wide eyes show his panic at the noise of the car horns, tyres and the motorist's angry shouting. Also I think he is anxious to lose the people who are chasing him because the text says, 'the boy called Shane yells as he dives through' and, 'they won't follow him here'. 3. I think the cat feels safe in Shane's jacket because the boy has tucked the cat in and zipped it up against the cold so it feels warm and protected as Shane carries it. 4. I think Shane must feel frightened living on the streets on his own because he is young and an easy target for people to pick on, as the story suggests. Also he must feel lonely and sad having no family to look after him – so he must appreciate finding a pet like 'the cat with no name'. <p>Example evaluation question: Why do you think the boy is carrying the cat in his jacket? Explain why you say this.</p> <p>Example answer: I think the boy is carrying the cat with no name in his jacket because he has just found it and wants to take it home to take care of it. I say that because the cat has 'no name' so it suggests the boy has only just come across it and, since it does not have a collar, Shane might think the cat is homeless like himself.</p>
55	<p>Children circle anything that helps them to infer what is happening and how the characters are feeling. They should use information from the images <i>and</i> the text.</p>

Page	Answer
56	<p>1. In this part of the story, Pip describes how he steals from his family to deliver food and a file to the convict on the marshes.</p> <p>2. Yes, Pip ensures everyone is still in bed before he delivers the stolen items because it says 'early next morning' he 'crept downstairs' and took food 'from the pantry', and 'stole a file from the forge' and 'ran across the marshes'.</p> <p>3. Answers may vary. Example: I think Pip 'could only pretend' to eat his supper because he had lost his appetite through worry and fear about what might happen to him if he didn't follow the convict's instructions and if he was found stealing from his family. I think Pip 'could only pretend' to eat his supper because he needed to put it aside to give to the convict the next day and was 'wracked with fear' in case his sister saw what he was doing and asked him to explain himself.</p> <p>Example literal question: What did they do to restrain convicts in Victorian times? Example answer: In Victorian times, convicts were restrained with leg irons and sometimes 'their legs and arms' were 'shackled together with rings of iron'.</p> <p>Example inference question: Was there more than one man on the marshes wearing a leg iron? How do you know? Example answer: Yes, there was more than one man on the marshes wearing a leg iron because it says 'on my way, I observed a man dressed in grey, also with a leg iron'.</p> <p>Example evaluation question: How do you think Pip felt about his sister going into the pantry for the pork pie? Explain why you say that. Example answer: I think Pip felt even more 'in terror' of his 'thefts being noticed' because his sister would find out when she went into the pantry to get the pork pie that he had stolen this 'handsome' pork pie earlier and given it to the convict.</p>

57

CHRISTIAN AID WEEK APPEAL 2015

Sometimes, even the strongest women need a little help...

christian aid week

Loko works 18 hours a day, but still struggles to feed her children. Will you help buy a cow for a hardworking mother?

At the end of a very exhausting day, Loko's shoulders ache and her feet are in agony. But what pains her most is hearing her children cry with hunger.

This Christian Aid Week, will you help buy a cow and give a hardworking mother like Loko a way to provide for her family?




Example headings:

Factual heading: Donate money for a cow – help to feed an African family.

Emotive heading: Help to put food on her table and a smile on her children's faces – buy them a cow.

58

Example answers:

1. I think the message behind this appeal is that by donating to the cause, we can offer a more effective way for hardworking families in Africa to reduce their hunger and poverty
2. The slogan at the top of the page appeal text makes me feel sympathy for African women who have such hardship and pain in their lives. It makes me feel guilty that Loko is expected to do so much on a daily basis with little support.
3. I think this appeal is aimed at everyone in this country – but I think it is particularly aimed at working women and mothers here. I say that because UK working women might feel empathy for the hardworking African women who have much longer working hours than we do here and still are not able to provide their families with enough food.

Example evaluation question: Why do you think Loko's shoulders ache and her feet are in agony at the end of the day?

Example answer: I think Loko's shoulders ache and her feet are in agony at the end of the day because in addition to her other work, she probably has to fetch water and collect and carry wood for cooking – often walking for many miles to do this each day.

Page	Answer
59	<p>Possible clues to circle:</p> <p>'she'd been waiting for this for eleven years, one month and five days'</p> <p>'she wanted always to remember it – the hour her life began'</p> <p>'she was already awake. Already packed.'</p> <p>'The sum total of her possessions'</p> <p>'a military neatness'</p> <p>'not enough novels by half'</p> <p>'books became like windows'</p> <p>'Laura sighed'</p> <p>'the Sylvan Meadows Children's Home'</p> <p>'a Health and Safety official decided that nature presented a danger'</p> <p>'Laura looked out onto a car park'</p> <p>'a vista of unrelenting dullness'</p>
60	<p>Example answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, I think this story might be about adventure and new horizons because the author tells us from the start that Laura is about to begin a new life, and we know she likes adventure because she enjoys reading about 'incredible feats of survival and courage'. 2. Yes, I think Laura was feeling excited when they came for her at 6.47am because she was already awake and packed. She had been counting the days before going as she said 'she'd been waiting for this moment for eleven years, one month and five days' and 'always wanted to remember it'. 3. I think Laura had only a few possessions because she was probably an orphan and lived in a children's home, which would not be able to afford to give the children more than essentials. 4. I think Laura felt the view from her window at the children's home was boring and totally different from the 'window on the world' her books offered, because it says 'her real window didn't open' onto any of the things she had read about and it was a 'vista of unrelenting dullness'. 5. Yes, I think Laura was passionate about books because she complained that she did not have 'enough books by half' and 'wasn't sure how many would be enough'. Also, she relied on books to entertain her and said that 'books became like windows. Windows on the world'. <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think Laura was a tidy person? Why do you say that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think Laura was a tidy person because she had laid her possessions out in her suitcase with a 'military neatness.'</p>

Page	Answer
62	<p>1. The problem for the tin soldier at the beginning of this story is that he fell off 'the window ledge' of a three-storey building and landed head first with 'his bayonet stuck between the paving stones'.</p> <p>2. The children placed the tin soldier on the window ledge</p> <p>3. No, the window ledge was not a safe place to leave the tin soldier because it was easy for him to fall out and the ledge was three storeys up, so he could be badly damaged if he fell.</p> <p>4. Answerable.</p> <p>5. Answers may vary. Example:</p> <p>I think the tin soldier felt shaken up because 'it was a frightful fall' and grateful that he'd otherwise come to no harm. However, I think he might have also felt embarrassed when he landed upside down because he would have looked silly with his bayonet stuck between the paving stones.</p> <p>Inference Question</p> <p>Example question : Is it possible that the wind might have blown the tin soldier out of the window? How do you know that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, it is possible that the wind might have blown the tin soldier out of the window because it says 'perhaps a draught blowing through' might have been responsible for the tin solder falling out.</p>
64	<p>1. Answers will vary. Example:</p> <p>a). Animal footprints. b). Molehills. c). Broken snail shells. d). Stripped pine cones.</p> <p>2. A slug leaves a continuous slimy trail wherever it goes.</p> <p>3. A noticeable part of the hedgehog's diet is beetles because if you look at 'hedgehog's poo', you will see 'bits of beetle in it'.</p> <p>4. Yes, injured birds sometimes leave evidence behind them because 'they shed their feathers when they are damaged'.</p> <p>5. Pellets are the indigestible bits of food that owls spit out.</p> <p>6. Example answer: I would most like to find rabbit holes because then I might see a fox. Foxes often eat rabbits, so one might be close by.</p> <p>Inference Question</p> <p>Example question: Can barbed wire fences help you to track animals that have been in the area? How do you know that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, barbed wire fences can help you to track animals that have been in the area because their fur can get caught on the barbs so you know they have been there.</p>

Page	Answer
66	<p>1. This passage is about a clerk who is copying letters for Scrooge in his tiny office.</p> <p>2. Scrooge is working in his 'counting-house' and 'so he can 'keep an eye on his clerk' through the open door of the next room.</p> <p>3. The clerk is trying to warm himself by the flame of the candle because his 'very small fire' is going out and he is cold.</p> <p>4. Answers will vary. Example: I think the clerk does not ask his employer for more coal to put on his fire because he knows how mean Scrooge is and that the request for more coal might anger Scrooge and get him into trouble.</p> <p>5. Answers will vary. Example: I think the author means that the clerk couldn't pretend the candle flame would warm him, even if he hoped it would.</p> <p><u>Inference Question</u> Example question: Is this story set in modern Britain? How do you know that? Example answer: No, this story is not set in modern Britain because the characters are dressed in old-fashioned clothes, they are working by candlelight, there are coal fires in the room rather than central heating and they are using quills to write with rather than working with modern office equipment.</p>
68	<p>1. The information is about weather and where rain comes from. The process of rain begins with the sun heating up water on the earth, which then turns to vapour that rises in the sky and becomes water droplets as it hits cooler air. The water droplets then make clouds that fall as rain on the ground and flows back into seas, lakes and rivers.</p> <p>2. The three main things that make weather happen are sun, air and water.</p> <p>3. Yes, rain is recycled water because it comes from the seas, lakes, rivers and snow on the mountain tops and returns there as rainfall.</p> <p>4. Evaporation.</p> <p>5. Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I do think that weather plays an important part in our lives because we need the right amount of sunshine and rain to grow our food and give us enough water to drink. Also it effects what we can do outside the house in our leisure time and in some jobs./Extremes of weather, like snow storms or flooding, can be dangerous and can cause harm to us and damage to property.</p> <p><u>Literal question</u> Example question: Does the quantity of water in the world alter from year to year? How do you know that? Example answer: No, the quantity of water in the world does not alter from year to year because 'the amount of water in the world is always the same'.</p>

Page	Answer
70	<p>1. The story is about a young man called Otto Hundebiss who has been shot and is being treated by a creature unknown to him who seems to be half-beast half-man.</p> <p>2. Otto's wounds are in his side and in his shoulder.</p> <p>3. No, Otto decides the creature is not part-animal after all when he looks more closely at him because he sees 'his animal face was no more than a headpiece that fell, skin and fur, over his ears'.</p> <p>4. Answers will vary. Example: Otto thinks he is in danger because there is 'great pot' hanging 'over the fire,' that he is sure is intended for him, and he thinks the creature wants to kill him when he asks Otto to drink a 'cup of liquid from the pot'.</p> <p>5. Answers will vary. Example: I think the creature gives Otto the cup of liquid to drink because he doesn't want him to feel any pain when the bullets are removed from his wounds.</p> <p>6. Otto means that before the drink took effect and made him numb, he felt a rush of overwhelming pain shoot through his body.</p>
71	<p>7. No, I do not think Otto was is frightened after the drink took takes effect because he said he felt 'detached' and 'at peace'.</p> <p>8. When Otto says 'detached as I was', I think he means that he felt removed from the situation.</p> <p>Answers will vary. Example:</p> <p>9. I think Otto becomes a good friend and ally of the half-man because he rescued Otto and saved his life.</p> <p>10. Yes, I think Otto might have been in search of peace throughout the story because he says at the end of this passage that he felt 'at peace, unlike any peace' he had 'ever known', which suggests he had not found it before he met the half-beast half-man .</p> <p>Evaluation Question</p> <p>Example question: Do you think the half-beast half-man knew who Otto was before this first meeting? Why do you say that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think the half-beast half-man knew who Otto was before this, because when Otto asks why he wants to help him, he just says 'Drink, Otto Hundebiss, drink.' showing that he already knows his name.</p>
73	<p>1. The main problem with living in the desert is surviving the dreadful heat and drought.</p> <p>2. The Bedouin people live a nomadic life in the harsh conditions of the Arab Desert.</p> <p>3. No, when it is a matter of survival, water is the priority in the desert.</p> <p>4. Answers will vary. Example:</p> <p>I think the main occupation of the Bedouin people is looking after their herds and their families because it says they 'shift from place to place in search of food and water for themselves and their animals'.</p> <p>5. Friendliness.</p> <p>Evaluation Question</p> <p>Example question: Do you think the Bedouin people dress mostly for comfort? Why do you say that?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think the Bedouin people dress mostly for comfort because they like to keep cool by wearing 'loose, flowing robes' that 'let air circulate' and 'long headdresses' that 'keep the sand and sun out'.</p>

Page	Answer
75	<p>1. This passage is about the rescue of a one-year-old baby girl by a fellow passenger, who finds her floating in a cello case in the middle of the English Channel after their ship has sunk.</p> <p>2. The baby girl was wrapped up in the musical score of a Beethoven symphony to keep her warm.</p> <p>3. Answers will vary. Example: Yes, I predict that there may have been some loss of life when the ship sank because it says 'nobody had noticed the water flooding in over the carpet' in the dining hall, which suggests that by the time they had realised the ship was sinking they would have had little time to escape.</p> <p>4. Answers will vary. Example: I think the baby was the last to be rescued because she had floated 'almost a mile from the ship', which is a long way to drift and probably much further than anyone else had gone in the time.</p> <p>5. Yes, I think the musicians kept on playing as the ship sank because it says that 'the violins went on sawing for some time after the screaming had begun', which suggests the musicians played on as the passengers screamed in terror at the rising water.</p> <p>6. Answers will vary. Example: I think the baby might have been put in a cello case in the first place because one of her parents was a cello player on the ship and may have put the baby in the case to keep an eye on her while the musicians played to the passengers in the ship's dining hall.</p>
76	<p>Example answers:</p> <p>7. I think the author compares the baby girl's hair with 'the colour of lightning' because her hair is blond-white and she has the smile of a shy person because she looks away when she smiles or has a little smile.</p> <p>8. I think the author means that the baby first thought of Charles as a voice in the dark, before she saw his face, arms and legs.</p> <p>9. I think Charles may have held the baby like a leaky flowerpot at arm's length because he was not used to holding babies or because she may have been wet from the sea water or her nappy needed changing.</p> <p>10. The purpose of the author's words here is to shock the reader and draw them into the horror of the scene. The image of the passenger's shrill panic contributing to the sound of the violin is really upsetting as it emphasises how everyone there was a victim and helpless.</p> <p>Evaluation Question Example question: Do you think Charles was a kind man? Why do you say that? Example answer: Yes, I do think Charles was a kind man because he decided 'that he would keep' the baby girl, probably because she was all alone in the world and so small 'as he held her in his large hands'.</p>

Page	Answer
78	<p>1. Scientists think we could solve the problem of re-creating extinct animals by 'starting with an existing animal, such as birds who 'are descended from dinosaurs' and 'switching genes on or off' to re-create a dinosaur.</p> <p>2. A living relative of the dinosaur that has similar teeth to those of the earliest bird's teeth is the crocodile.</p> <p>3. No, the DNA of most fossils , including those of dinosaurs, is not easy to recover because 'an animal's genetic code 'does not survive for long once the animal is dead'.</p> <p>4. Answers will vary. Example: Yes, I predict that scientists will find a way soon to re-create an extinct animal because they 'have already managed to make bird embryos grow longer tails and feathers on their scaly legs', and it is possible that the ostrich egg could be used to make a dinosaur.</p> <p>5. Answers will vary. Example: No, I do not think it is morally right or safe to re-create a dinosaur because I think dinosaurs are too dangerous for today's world and they would have no function other than to prove scientific theory and to entertain us in a high-security zoo like Jurassic Park. Also, the huge size and power of a dinosaur would be hard to manage. Accommodating and feeding it would be very expensive and there would always be the risk of it escaping and causing loss of life and damage.</p>
79	<p>6. Foetus.</p> <p>7. Yes, chickens still do have the potential to grow teeth because 'researchers have found them in the embryos of mutant chickens'.'</p> <p>8. Answers will vary. Example: I think birds lost their teeth to grow beaks instead because beaks are probably more versatile than teeth as they provide birds with a tool for doing a number of things other than capturing food and feeding themselves. They can use their beaks for protecting themselves and their young, drinking, feeding their young, preening, picking up building materials, constructing their nests and, in some cases, climbing or making holes in trees.</p> <p>9. Malformed.</p> <p>Evaluation Question Example question: Why do you think Tyrannosaurus rex is known for being 'one of the most fearsome predators that ever lived'? Example answer: I think Tyrannosaurus Rex is known for being 'one of the most fearsome predators that ever lived' because he was the biggest meat-eating dinosaur and the most ferocious hunter and killer of all time.</p>