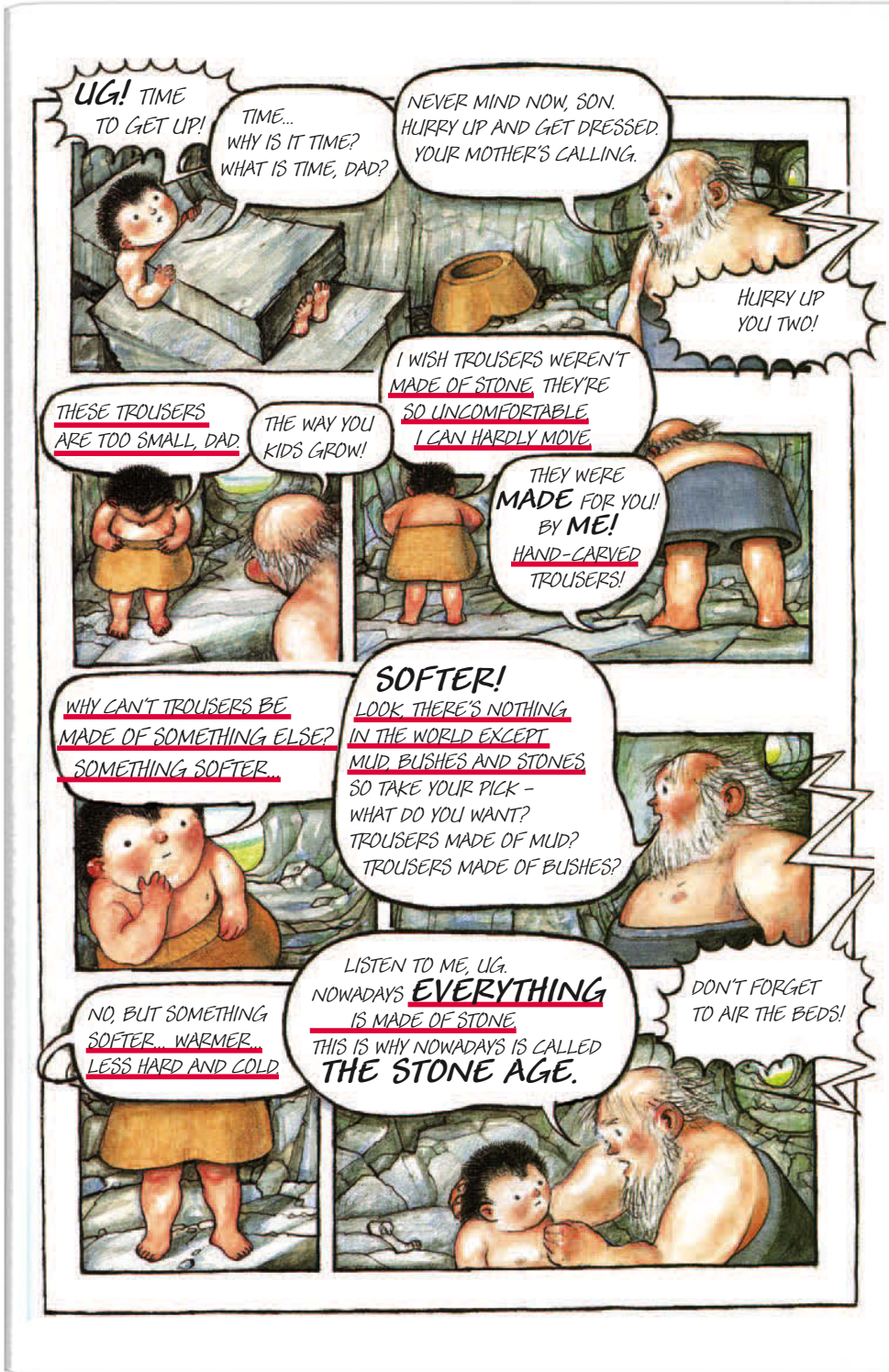


Answers

Page	Answer
5	<p><u>KING ARTHUR and his court</u> had <u>moved to the castle of Carlisle</u> for Christmas. Every evening there was <u>feasting and dancing</u>, while by day <u>the King and his knights rode out into the Inglewood to hunt</u>. One morning <u>the King, galloping fast</u> in pursuit of a young stag, <u>found himself separated from his companions, his quarry having outrun the hounds and disappeared</u>. <u>Reining in his horse, he saw that he was in an unfamiliar part of the forest, on the edge of a black and brackish pond surrounded by pine trees whose dark foliage obscured the light of the day</u>. Suddenly <u>Arthur noticed in the shadows on the other side of the pond a man on horseback, watching him</u>. <u>The man was covered from head to foot in black armour, and he sat motionless</u> on a charger which was itself as black as midnight.</p> <p>Example answer: Once there was a great king called Arthur who stayed at Carlisle castle for Christmas with his court. One morning he went hunting in the Inglewood and found himself separated from his knights in an unfamiliar part of the forest. Across the pond from him in the shadows he noticed a man in black armour sitting motionlessly on horseback, watching him.</p>
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This story is about King Arthur and his knights in olden times. 2. King Arthur's court moved with him to Carlisle castle for Christmas. 3. 'Every evening there was feasting and dancing', 'while by day the King and his knights' went hunting. 4. King Arthur and his knights went hunting in the Inglewood. 5. When King Arthur went in pursuit of a young stag one morning, he found himself separated from his companions in an unfamiliar part of the forest. <p>Example question: Who was watching King Arthur in the shadows? Example answer: A man on horseback was watching King Arthur in the shadows. Example question: What was the man on horseback wearing? Example answer: The man on horseback was 'wearing black armour from head to foot'.</p>

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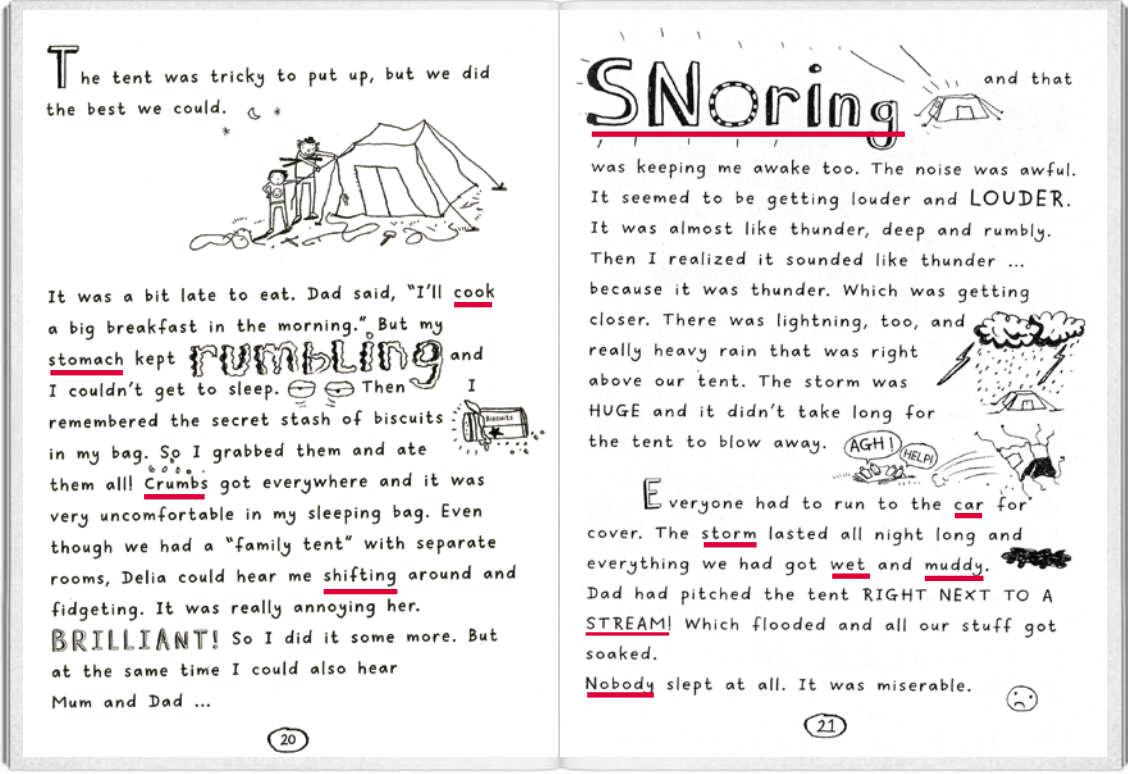


Example answer (to be drawn or written): Ug might solve the problem by making trousers for himself using animal skin he finds in the cave after the family have eaten a meal of wild animal.

Page	Answer
8	<p>1. Ug is having the problem with his stone trousers.</p> <p>2. Ug says the problem with the stone trousers is that they are too small because he is growing out of them. They are uncomfortable because they are too hard and cold to wear.</p> <p>3. Example answer: Dad is surprised that Ug finds the trousers a problem because he wore them when he was young. He reminds Ug that everything is made of stone as there is little else because they are living in the Stone Age.</p> <p>4. Ug thinks that the problem would be solved if his trousers were made of something other than stone because that would make them softer and warmer to wear.</p> <p>5. Example answer: I think what might happen in the end is that Ug and his Dad will realise that animal skins make softer and warmer trousers than stone.</p> <p>6. Example answer: This story is about a boy called Ug who lives with his mother and father in a cave during the Stone Age. Ug complains to his dad that his stone trousers are too small for him. He says they are also uncomfortable to wear because they are hard and cold. Ug asks why trousers can't be made of something softer and warmer. His dad explains that because they live in the Stone Age they have little choice – everything is made of stone.</p>
9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong magnet 2. Glass 3. Thin paper 4. Pencil 5. Scissors 6. Needle 7. Bowl of water 8. Compass
10	<p>First: Draw around a plate on the paper and cut out the circle. Thread a needle through the centre as shown in the diagram.</p> <p>Then: Use one end of the magnet to stroke the needle 20 times in the same direction. Lift the magnet between strokes.</p> <p>Next: Float the paper on top of a bowl of water. Allow it time to slowly spin around and stop</p> <p>Finally: Turn the paper and watch the needle spin back to face north-south. You can check this with a real compass.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The instructions tell you to stroke a needle 20 times with a magnet in the same direction, lifting the magnet between strokes. The reason you must do this for the experiment to work is that when you use a magnet to stroke the needle in one direction, it unjumbles the iron particles and the needle becomes temporarily magnetized. The magnetized needle then lines up with the Earth's magnetic field and acts like a compass that always points north-south. 2. You can use a real compass to check this. <p>Example question: What must you do first to produce a base for your compass?</p> <p>Example answer: You must first draw around a glass on a piece of thin paper and cut it out to produce a base for your compass.</p>

Page	Answer																		
12	<p>Answers may vary. Example:</p> <p>Beginning: The story is about Sabeen and her family who leave their country to set up home in another land. They begin their long journey on foot under the cover of night. They walk through a forest, across rivers and over mountains until they came to a large camp.</p> <p>Middle: The problem is that the family have to stay at the camp for many years and are not allowed to leave. Sabeen has to make a very difficult decision when she is eventually given permission to go, because her family are not allowed to go with her, so she has to leave them behind.</p> <p>End: I think that in the end Sabeen travels alone to make a life for herself in a new country, hoping her family will follow and join her. She finds a job, gets married and has a family of her own, sure that one day they will all be together again once more.</p>																		
13	<table border="1" data-bbox="304 696 1217 1196"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 696 555 734">Who</th> <th data-bbox="555 696 906 734">What (doing)</th> <th data-bbox="906 696 1217 734">Where</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 734 555 779">the Black Monk</td> <td data-bbox="555 734 906 779">occasionally haunted</td> <td data-bbox="906 734 1217 779">the short gallery</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 779 555 824">the beige curate</td> <td data-bbox="555 779 906 824">slid down the bannisters</td> <td data-bbox="906 779 1217 824">of the grand staircase</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 824 555 902">Ada</td> <td data-bbox="555 824 906 902">putting the candle down and sitting cross-legged</td> <td data-bbox="906 824 1217 902">on the carpet</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 902 555 1126">I (the mouse)</td> <td data-bbox="555 902 906 1126">was scuttling</td> <td data-bbox="906 902 1217 1126">along the corridor of a dusty cobwebby part of the house I'd never been in before</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 1126 555 1196">The mouse</td> <td data-bbox="555 1126 906 1196">shimmered palely</td> <td data-bbox="906 1126 1217 1196">in the candlelight</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Who	What (doing)	Where	the Black Monk	occasionally haunted	the short gallery	the beige curate	slid down the bannisters	of the grand staircase	Ada	putting the candle down and sitting cross-legged	on the carpet	I (the mouse)	was scuttling	along the corridor of a dusty cobwebby part of the house I'd never been in before	The mouse	shimmered palely	in the candlelight
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14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 1249 1276 1283">1. The white nun 'sometimes appeared in the long gallery' at Ghastly-Gorm Hall. <li data-bbox="304 1290 1382 1361">2. The white nun and black monk 'mumbled' and 'wailed softly' and the curate 'sang in a high-pitched lisping voice, but they never actually said anything'. <li data-bbox="304 1368 1382 1440">3. The mouse had never been 'along the corridor of a dusty, cobwebby part of the house' before. <p>Example 'who' question: Who haunted the short gallery occasionally?</p> <p>Example answer: The black monk haunted the short gallery occasionally.</p> <p>Example 'what' question: What did the beige curate do on the first Tuesday of every month?</p> <p>Example answer: The beige curate slid down the banisters of the grand staircase on the first Tuesday of every month.</p> <p>Example 'where' question: Where was Ada sitting as she talked to the mouse?</p> <p>Example answer: Ada was sitting on the carpet as she talked to the mouse.</p>																		

Page	Answer
15	<p>Who: Edward VII; Caesar; he (Caesar); Charles XII of Sweden; a favourite cat; the King (Charles XII); Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia; people; she (Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia); Ferdinand of Naples; he (Ferdinand of Naples)</p> <p>What: died; was heartbroken and spent days... whining and refusing to eat; was given; walking; were popular; had; used to lie... and sleep; disturb; wrote around... leaving a blank cat-shape; was famous for keeping pet monkeys; said; liked them better than her own children; filled... with chickens, pigeons, ducks, geese, canaries, cats and dogs; had cages full of mice; he'd... let out just for the fun of it</p> <p>Where: outside his master's bedroom door; at the King's funeral; behind the coffin; in royal circles; on his desk; on his papers; around the cat; on his letters; the rooms of his palace</p>
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The King's dog Caesar was heartbroken when King Edward VII died. 2. The King's dog 'spent days outside his master's bedroom door, whining and refusing to eat.' 3. Caesar was walking behind the coffin at the King's funeral. <p>Possible literal questions: Who filled his palace with animals in Naples? What did Ferdinand IV fill his Naples palace with? Where did Ferdinand IV fill his palace with animals?</p> <p>Example literal question: What did the King of Sweden do rather than disturb his cat? Example answer: Rather than disturb his cat, the King wrote around him, leaving a blank cat-shape on his letters.</p> <p>Example literal question: Who was famous for keeping pet monkeys? Example answer: Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia was famous for keeping pet monkeys.</p> <p>Example literal question: What did people say the Queen liked better than her own children? Example answer: People said the Queen liked monkeys better than her own children.</p>
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who <u>spent Friday afternoons helping to make birthday cakes for parties</u>? <u>Ronny</u> spent Friday afternoons helping to make birthday cakes for parties 2. Where was <u>his dad standing</u> when Ronny <u>found him</u>? His dad was standing <u>at the table</u> when Ronny found him. 3. What did <u>his dad</u> call him before he <u>said 'Your flight's bang on schedule'</u>? His dad called him <u>'Captain Rock'</u> before he said 'Your flight's bang on schedule' 4. Who <u>flourished his knife like a magician's wand</u>? His dad <u>flourished his knife like a magician's wand</u> <p>Example literal question: What did <u>Ronny</u> do as <u>he read the first request</u>? Example answer: Ronny <u>ate the last bit of doughnut</u> as he read the first request.</p> <p>Example literal question: Where were the <u>piles of plain cake, sweets and icing</u>? Example answer: The piles of plain cake, sweets and icing <u>were on the table</u>.</p>

Page	Answer
19	 <p>The tent was tricky to put up, but we did the best we could.</p> <p>It was a bit late to eat. Dad said, "I'll <u>cook</u> a big breakfast in the morning." But my <u>stomach</u> kept <u>rumbling</u> and I couldn't get to sleep. Then I remembered the secret stash of biscuits in my bag. So I grabbed them and ate them all! <u>Crumbs</u> got everywhere and it was very uncomfortable in my sleeping bag. Even though we had a "family tent" with separate rooms, Delia could hear me <u>shifting</u> around and fidgeting. It was really annoying her. BRILLIANT! So I did it some more. But at the same time I could also hear Mum and Dad ...</p> <p>SNoring and that was keeping me awake too. The noise was awful. It seemed to be getting louder and LOUDER. It was almost like thunder, deep and rumbly. Then I realized it sounded like thunder ... because it was thunder. Which was getting closer. There was lightning, too, and really heavy rain that was right above our tent. The storm was HUGE and it didn't take long for the tent to blow away.</p> <p>Everyone had to run to the <u>car</u> for cover. The <u>storm</u> lasted all night long and everything we had got <u>wet</u> and <u>muddy</u>. Dad had pitched the tent RIGHT NEXT TO A STREAM! Which flooded and all our stuff got soaked. <u>Nobody</u> slept at all. It was miserable.</p>
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dad said 'I'll cook a big breakfast in the morning'. 2. Tom was 'shifting around and fidgeting'. 3. The tent was pitched 'right next to a stream'. 4. a) Tom was awake because his 'stomach kept rumbling'. b) Tom was awake because his 'sleeping bag' was full of 'crumbs' and 'uncomfortable'. c) Tom was awake because he 'could hear Mum and Dad snoring'. 5. The family 'ran to the car for cover' from the storm when the tent blew away. 6. Everything belonging to the family 'got wet and muddy'. <p>Example literal question: Who slept during the storm? Example answer: 'Nobody slept at all'.</p>
21	<p>Possible clues highlighted: seats lead to backache and stiffness; dangerous if the driver's attention is distracted; comfortably stretch arms and legs; how far a person can see; view of instruments and gauges must not be blocked; seats have to be adjustable; back can be adjusted ... sit up straight ... or lean back; backs of the seats are shaped to support ... backs properly</p>

Page	Answer
22	<p>Possible effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room for the average person to stretch arms and legs so they are comfortable on long trips. • Making sure the driver's view of instruments and gauges is not blocked by parts of the car so they can see how fast they are travelling or how much fuel they have. • Having adjustable seats to suit different people's heights so drivers can reach pedals, steering wheel and instruments and everyone can see out of the windscreen/windows safely and comfortably. • Having adjustable seats so the driver can choose when to sit upright or lean back for comfort. <p>Shaping the backs of seats to support the driver and passengers' backs for greater comfort over long journeys.</p> <p>Example (to be drawn and written):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the steering wheel design blocks the driver's view of the instruments, he or she might not be able to see how much fuel the car is using while driving. 2. He or she might run out of fuel on the motorway in a dangerous place and have to ring for help and wait a long time to be rescued. 3. It might make him or her late for something important or, worse still, cause an accident on the motorway because the car has stopped in a dangerous place.
23	<p>Possible clues circled: faces in first picture; people clambering down ladder and swinging on ropes in the second picture; 'shoving and pushing'; 'to escape from the dangers of the war'; 'strength'; 'struggled down'; "That's it! No more!"</p>
24	<p>Answers may vary. Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hope. I think the theme of the story is 'hope' because the family are trying to escape from the dangers of war by boat in the hope that they will reach safety in another country. 2. I think what might have happened before these scenes is that many of the people's homes were bombed and destroyed, so there is a shortage of food and water and the enemy is close by. I say this because the people on the jetty are desperately pushing and shoving to get on the boat to 'escape from the danger of war'. 3. I think that the family have chosen to escape by boat because it may be the quickest or only way out of the country to escape the war and start a new life in another country. 4. I predict that the people who are left behind will probably get on another boat because there will be other boatmen prepared to help them and some who will make money from the situation because people are desperate to leave./The people who are left behind might be captured by the enemy and put in a prisoner of war camp. 5. I think the family might spend many days and nights on the boat before they reach land and will remain in danger from weather conditions at sea, a lack of food and water and possible drowning. I think this because every day you hear reports on the news of refugees experiencing these dangers when escaping war-torn countries.
25	<p>Possible clues circled: 'beady eyes' and the face the arrow is pointing to; 'World'; 'That's me' and the face the arrow is pointing to; 'Tom'; some of the doodle, e.g. the star, the guitar, the musical notes; 'Read it and go Ha! Ha! Ha!'; 'L. Pichon'</p>

Page	Answer
26	<p>1. I think this is a fiction book that pretends to be a diary because the title 'The Brilliant World of Tom Gates' suggests it is written by a boy about his world, but the name of the author on the book is not Tom Gates, it is L. Pichon.</p> <p>2. Yes, I think the information on the cover makes you think the stories will be funny inside because the drawings on the front are fun and it says 'Read it and go Ha! Ha! Ha!'</p> <p>3. I predict that Tom Gates' hobbies might be listening to music, playing the guitar and doodling because on the cover there are drawings of musical notes, a guitar, cartoon drawings of people and things and lots of patterned doodles.</p> <p>Example prediction question: Who do you predict the drawing of the man with 'beady eyes' might be on the cover? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: I predict that the drawing of the man with 'beady eyes' on the cover might be Tom Gates' teacher because Tom probably likes doodling in class and his teacher with 'beady eyes' probably spots this and tells him off for not paying attention.</p>
27	<p>Possible clues underlined: to save resources; to think in a certain way; spare merchant ships from attack; back to Britain with food; from faraway countries; ships ... were being destroyed; 'unseen' enemy in the sea</p> <p>Possible clues circled: SAVE; WHEAT; HELP; FLEET; LESS; picture of ship behind the bread loaf</p>
28	<p>Answers may vary. Examples:</p> <p>1. I think that eating less bread would save wheat because most bread is made from wheat flour so, the less bread you eat the more wheat there would be to go around.</p> <p>2. Britain relied on importing wheat from other countries like America because so many men and horses were away from farm work during the First World War that this reduced wheat production in this country. America didn't come into the war till later so they were still growing enough wheat to export to other countries.</p> <p>3. I think the reason so many merchant ships were sunk before they were able to return to Britain with food supplies is because they were unable to defend themselves from enemy submarines that attacked them without being seen.</p> <p>4. I think saving wheat would help the fleet because fewer ships would have to bring wheat into Britain from other countries, so fewer ships would be sunk by the enemy.</p> <p>Example prediction question: Why do you think propaganda posters like this one were effective in the war?</p> <p>Example answer: I think propaganda posters like this one were effective in the war because the message was presented to the public in bold images using few words that also rhyme. I think this grabbed people's attention, they would understand the message at a glance and would remember it.</p>

Page	Answer
29	<p>Who: 'seismologists', 'they' (seismologists), 'the Daily Globe', 'Surviving residents', 'shell-shocked experts', 'more than 300,000 people', 'Thousands more', 'rescue teams', 'thousands of people', 'their future'.</p> <p>What: 'give very general warnings', 'only know... when it's actually happening', 'might have reported', 'Reeling from the shock', 'claiming the quake was the deadliest', 'struck without warning', 'reduced... to a pile of rubble,' 'it is estimated', 'have died', 'lie injured or buried,' 'begun a frantic search for survivors,' 'have been left homeless', 'looks very bleak'.</p> <p>Where: 'Tangshan, China', 'Tangshan, China', 'this shattered city', 'on the Richter scale', 'this thriving industrial city', 'beneath the collapsed buildings'.</p> <p>Inference clues: 'deadliest of modern times', 'struck without warning', 'thriving industrial city', 'reduced to a pile of rubble', 'future looks very bleak'.</p>
30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The deadliest quake of modern times happened in Tangshan, China. [PC Page] 2. Experts claimed that this earthquake was the deadliest in modern times because it measured a massive 8.3 on the Richter Scale, which resulted in more than 300,000 people dying. [Text Detective] 3. Yes, the city was a successful industrial centre before it was destroyed by the quake because it says the city was 'thriving' before the earthquake struck. [Text Detective] 4. Yes, the quake was over quickly because it says 'in seconds, it reduced the ... city to a pile of rubble'. [Text Detective] 5. Rescue teams began 'a frantic search for survivors' immediately after the quake. [PC Page]
31	<p>Possible clues circled in the picture: clothing; hats; spear; mountains</p> <p>Possible clues circled in the text: felt cap; goatskin coat; The watchmen smiled; snow-smothered mountains</p>
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No, this story is not set in modern day Britain because the boy '<u>climbed the ladder that rose to the rampart</u>' and the <u>men are dressed in Eastern clothes</u> and one of them is holding a <u>spear</u>. It also says that <u>they 'are inside the high walls of the han'</u> (the han are a Chinese ethnic group of people) and they are looking out across a vast range of '<u>snow-smothered mountains</u>'. 2. I know that the men in the picture are lookouts because in the text they are referred to as '<u>watchmen</u>'. Also, <u>one of them has a spear in his hand</u>, which suggests he is on guard and both men are <u>looking out</u> at the land around them. 3. Yes, the men were pleased to see Yazul because 'they <u>smiled</u> when they greeted him'. 4. Yes, it was unusual for Yazul to join the men so early in the day because <u>they pointed out</u> that he was '<u>up early</u>' and asked him if he was '<u>expecting someone</u>'. <p>Example inference question: Did the watchman tell Yazul that spring had come <u>early</u> this year? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: No, the watchman told Yazul that spring had <u>not come yet</u>. It was <u>late</u> this year.</p> <p>Example inference question: Was Yazul <u>wrapped up well</u> against the <u>cold</u>? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, Yazul was wrapped up well against the cold because he was wearing '<u>heavy winter boots</u>' and 'his small face looked like a <u> fingertip</u> poking through a hole <u>in a glove</u>' so he must have been well covered up.</p>

Page	Answer
33	<p>Possible clues circled in the picture: smoking stick; vine harness</p> <p>Possible clues circled in the text: many men die; an axe to cut notches for footholds; liana vine ... as a harness; leaves the safety of the harness; bees start to attack; smoking branch; still gets stung</p>
34	<p>Collecting honey in the rainforest is a dangerous activity because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. many of the BaAka <u>men die</u> doing this. 2. they have to use <u>an axe to cut notches for footholds</u> as they climb the tree to the top. 3. they only have a <u>vine as a harness</u> which they wrap around themselves and the tree. 4. they <u>leave the safety of the harness</u> to reach the bees nest at the top of the tree. 5. they have to use a <u>smoking branch</u> to distract the angry bees but may <u>still get badly stung</u>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The men who collect honey are the most admired in the BaAka village because collecting honey is extremely dangerous and honey is considered a great delicacy. 2. Yes, the BaAka men use an axe to cut notches for footholds. They wrap a liana vine around themselves and the trunk as a harness. <p>Example inference question: Are the BaAka men safe once they reach the top of the tree? How do you know?</p> <p>Example answer: No, the BaAka men are not safe once they reach the top of the tree because it says once they reach the crown of the tree they leave the 'safety' of the harness and 'walk carefully along a narrow branch.</p>
35	<p>Possible clues circled in the picture: men on beach; man in boat; barrels in boat</p> <p>Possible clues circled in the text: sea-mist; slipping ashore; the evening tide; flashes a light; 'We're coming tonight'; A messenger hurries; 'They're coming ashore'; six shadows; crouch and hide; watch and wait; the barrels are passed; stacked in the cave; safe; back to their beds, the outgoing tide</p>
36	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, the two boats are coming ashore in secret because it says they are 'slipping ashore on the evening tide' which suggests they are arriving quietly under cover of darkness to avoid being noticed. 2. Yes, the man with the lantern is signalling from the boat to a lookout on shore because he 'flashes a light to warn those on shore 'We're coming tonight' and the messenger hurries to pass the message on that 'they're coming ashore'. 3. 'The six shadows' that are 'watching and waiting' are shadows of smugglers because when they hear 'the sound of the oars', 'they hurry across the sand' to help unload the barrels from the boats and they make sure the barrels are hidden away in a cave before they 'go back to their beds' – which coast guards would not do as they would arrest the men for smuggling. <p>Example inference question: Did the two boats leave as quietly as they arrived? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, the two boats left as quietly as they arrived because it says they 'slipped ashore on the evening tide' when they came in and 'slipped away on the outgoing tide' when they went.</p>

Page	Answer
38	<p>Past: London, 1940; wandered off; were supposed to eat in the NAAFI canteen some time ago; I've been gone a fortnight; Won't it have got a bit cold; It's been Thursday; the spirits have done it all; I ducked under the barrier just over an hour ago</p> <p>Present: glad to be back; happy to see everybody; I fling my arms round Miss Rossiter and burst out crying; Everybody's gawping; we're part of the exhibit; we leave the 'blitz' hut; everybody's still here; I look at my watch; here's the NAAFI; There isn't ... a ration book in sight; nobody's dropping bombs; It'll do for now.</p> <p>Future: who's going to believe?; 'We shan't be expelling you'; 'Won't our folks be wondering where we've got to?'; 'it will remain Thursday until midnight'; 'we shall all be tucked up'; 'you plan to disappear'; 'who knows when we'll get home?'; It'll get sorted out.</p>
39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> George had travelled back to nineteen-forty in London. I think the present-day setting for this story is in a Second World War exhibition because George talks about 'kids and strangers' thinking 'we're part of the exhibit. Bombed-out Family in Emotional Reunion' and mentions that they are leaving the 'blitz' hut to eat at the NAAFI (the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute) canteen. Everyone is surprised that George is so emotional about seeing them again because he has only been gone for an hour and he was the one who had 'wandered off'. The time delay for George between 'wandering off' and returning to his teacher and classmates is two weeks because he says, 'I've been gone for a fortnight and everybody's still here'. <p>Example clarification question: Inside the NAAFI canteen George says that there 'isn't a watery spud or a thin cabbage stew or a ration book in sight ... and nobody's dropping bombs'. Why do you think he mentions these things?</p> <p>Example answer: George mentions these things because he has travelled back to the Second World War and has experienced them all for himself. So he is delighted to have such a plentiful choice of tasty treats to eat again.</p>
40	<p>Possible words circled in the text: page; they slumber still; attends; bade me greet; fairer of face; tail of her eye; duties of a page; on the morrow</p>

Page	Answer
41	<p>1. No, I do not think Toby was an ordinary servant in the castle because his aunt and uncle were Lord and Lady of the castle. Also his Aunt Elizabeth welcomed him fondly, introduced him to his female cousins and suggested he spend the first day being shown around the family home, which an ordinary servant would not have been invited to do.</p> <p>2. Yes, Toby was told he would not be expected to do his page duties till the next day because his aunt said he would start them 'on the morrow'.</p> <p>3. a) bade me greet – suggested I meet b) fairer of face – prettier/more beautiful c) the tail of her eye – the corner of her eye</p> <p>Example clarification question: Was Toby encouraged by his aunt to meet his female cousins? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, Toby was encouraged by his aunt to meet his female cousins because he said 'my aunt bade me greet my other cousins'.</p> <p>Example clarification question: Did Toby think that Beth was prettier than her sister? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: No, Toby did not think Beth was prettier than her sister because he said that Beth's sister Abigail was 'fairer of face' than her.</p> <p>Example clarification question: Do you think Toby's cousin Abigail was shy when she was introduced to him? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think Toby's cousin Abigail was shy when she was introduced to him because she blushed and looked at him 'from the tail of her eye'.</p>
42	<p>Mariama climbed the steep path. It was just a crack in the rock. In places it was only a little wider than her body. When at last she reached the top, she stood wide-eyed and hardly able to breathe.</p> <p>The mountains stretched before her to the very edge of distance. Some had peaks that were <u>flat-topped and grooved like huge and ancient teeth</u>. Others were <u>bent and twisted like goats' horns</u>, while others were <u>slender and pointed like minarets</u>. And they were all a <u>deep, dark blue, like the scarves of the camel-traders</u> who came from the north. But then, as Mariama watched, the light of the rising sun touched the tips of the mountains and painted them a glowing, burning gold.</p> <p>She cried out aloud because she had never seen anything so beautiful, so magical. And as the sun climbed higher, the golden light slid down the teeth, the horns, the minarets. The blue drained away, and now she saw that dark valleys curled among the mountains <u>like the roots of a tree</u>. And from one of these valleys, not far away, arose a little twist of smoke.</p>

Page	Answer
43	<p>1. Yes, Mariama was impressed by the scenery when she reached the top of the path because 'she stood wide-eyed and hardly able to breathe' when she saw the vastness of the mountains before her. The golden sunlight on the peaks made her cry out aloud at the 'beauty' and wonder of the scene.</p> <p>2. An example of how the author combines a metaphor and simile to describe how Mariama views the shape of the valleys as the light changes is where he says, 'now the dark valleys curled among the mountains like the roots of a tree'. I think it is an effective description because it helps you to picture the valleys as a vast network of dark winding lines in the mountain landscape.</p> <p>3. The author gives the sun and sunlight almost human qualities by saying the sun 'touched the tips of the mountains and painted them a glowing burning gold', 'the sun climbed higher' and 'the golden light slid down the teeth', 'the horns', 'the minarets' as if it were a person.</p> <p>4. No, the mountain peaks are not similar to look at because one is described as being 'flat-topped and grooved like huge ancient teeth, another is 'bent and twisted like goats' horns', while others are described as being 'slender and pointed like minarets'.</p> <p>Example clarification question: What does the author mean by, 'The mountains stretched before her to the very edge of distance.'</p> <p>Example answer: The author means the mountains stretched a very long way – as far as she could see and beyond.</p>
44	<p>Synonyms: correct / <u>proper</u> thrown / <u>tossed</u> street children / <u>urchins</u> resolute / <u>steadfast</u> heavy rain / <u>downpour</u></p> <p>Antonyms: with difficulty / <u>easily</u> dry / <u>drenching</u> whispered / <u>called out</u> behind / <u>in front</u> lost / <u>found</u></p>
45	<p>1. The paper boat whizzed along in the gutter water and was thrown around so much because there 'had been a real <u>downpour</u>' causing a 'fast-flowing ... gutter stream with rolling tides' that meant the boat <u>sped</u> along and was <u>tossed</u> up and down by the waves.</p> <p>2. Yes, the soldier was still as upright as ever despite being thrown around in the paper boat because it says, 'he remained as <u>steadfast</u> as ever', 'not moving a muscle' even though the paper boat was '<u>tossing</u> him up and down and whirling him round and round' until he 'felt giddy'.</p> <p>Example clarification question: Was the gutter <u>dry</u> and calm when the <u>urchins</u> placed the tin soldier's boat there?</p> <p>Example answer: No. The gutter was not dry and calm, as the <u>street children</u> placed the tin soldier into a 'fast-flowing gutter' after a <u>drenching</u> shower where the boat was 'tossed up and down' by 'rolling tides'.</p>

Page	Answer
46	<p>The story of the old ones who had been swallowed up by time. Their troubles and travels, their marriages and great moments had been painted onto the dish. Many hands whose bones were now dust had worked on it. From his earliest childhood, Yazul had sat with his grandmother while her old fingers traced the tales and recited the names. His eyes had grown wider when she pointed to the dragons that appear in the sky when the gods are angry.</p> <p>The dish was older than memory. It was his grandmother's most valued possession. And now Yazul's foolishness had destroyed it.</p> <p>His grandmother turned and looked at him. Her eyes were full of tears now, and her voice was broken.</p> <p>"Yazul, Yazul. What have you done?" He could not speak.</p> <p>His grandfather appeared his eyes full of anxiety. When he saw the shards on the ground his face turned to stone. He squatted and studied them.</p> <p>Yazul made his voice work. "Can you mend it, Grandpa?"</p> <p>"No," the old man said. "No, I do not think so."</p> <p>His grandmother turned away from Yazul, then spoke to the sky.</p> <p>"It is a sign. Our family has come to its end."</p> <p>"Nonsense," the old man said. "Superstitious nonsense."</p> <p>"It is a broken dish and nothing more." But he did not look at his grandson.</p> <p>Possible clues circled in the picture: characters' faces and hands</p>
47	<p>1. Yes, I think the dish might have been as important to Yazul as it was to his grandmother because from his earliest childhood he had listened to his grandmother retelling stories of his ancestors that had been painted on the dish and he had been in awe when she pointed to the dragons on the plate.</p> <p>2. Answers may vary. Example: I think Yazul's grandfather felt upset to see the dish broken into so many pieces and annoyed that it had caused such distress. I say that because when he saw 'the shards on the ground' his 'face turned to stone' and he squatted down to study the pieces which suggests he may have wanted to contain his feelings and see what he could do to fix the problem.</p> <p>3. Yes, I think Yazul felt nervous asking his grandfather if he could mend the dish because he looked tense and uneasy in the picture and it says, 'Yazul made his voice work', which suggests he was so anxious about what his grandfather might say, he was finding it hard to get the words out.</p> <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think Yazul was shocked that the dish had been destroyed? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think Yazul was shocked that the dish had been destroyed because when his grandmother asked, "What have you done?" Yazul 'could not speak'.</p>
48	<p>Possible words circled in the text: The newcomers quickly learned; Half asleep and frozen, the men climbed on to the fire-step; furious exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire; 'morning hate', Only the sentries remained on the fire-step; enjoyed what breakfast they could get; took food for three days; Army biscuit had to be smashed with a shovel or bayonet; imminent heavy shelling</p>

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49	<p>1. This story is about soldiers on the front line in the First World War.</p> <p>2. Yes, attacks on the trenches usually happened in the first light of morning and late evening. I know this because it says, 'an attack was most expected' during 'the half light of dawn or dusk'.</p> <p>3. Answers will vary. Example: I think the furious exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire at dawn was known as 'morning hate' because it stirred up feelings of hatred for the enemy and marked the beginning of the day's fighting on both sides.</p> <p>Example inference question: Were the old soldiers pleased when the rats disappeared from the trenches at times? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: No, the old soldiers were not pleased when the rats disappeared from the trenches because they thought 'it was a sure sign of an imminent heavy shelling.'</p> <p>Example evaluation question: How do you think the newcomers might have felt in the trenches an hour before dawn every morning? Explain why you say this.</p> <p>Example answer: I think the newcomers might have felt exhausted, very cold, nervous and frightened and some really homesick in the trenches an hour before dawn every morning. I think this is because they were new to trench warfare and probably had little experience of fighting or being in such freezing, dirty conditions where they had little sleep and poor food. All this would have made them desperately homesick and they would know they might not live to see their homes and families again.</p>
50	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True
51	<p>1. No, I do not think the Victorians cared about health and safety, as factory bosses in Victorian times expected children and their parents to work long 16-hour days in dangerous conditions. They expected children to crawl into tiny spaces and even under machinery.</p> <p>2. Answers may vary. Example: No, I don't think this text about Victorian factories was written simply to inform because some of the details are very shocking. The text is trying to persuade the reader that life in the Victorian workplace was hard.</p> <p>3. Answers may vary. Example: I think the author is attempting to shock the reader when she writes 'child deaths were common place in the workplace'. She writes this in quite a matter-of-fact way but the statement is shocking because it's horrible to imagine a situation where children are dying unnecessarily.</p> <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think it is likely that the Victorian factory owner had a rule against losing fingers in the machinery? Why do you think this?</p> <p>Your answer: No, I do not think it is likely that the Victorian factory owner had a rule against losing fingers in the machinery because no one would go out of their way to be careless in this way. However, 'accidents were common' regardless of caution and the workers were not compensated for this.</p>

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52	<p>Possible words circled in the text: woke up in hospital; fanning away the flies ; “How did I get here?”; “ ... cycled like a crazy man.”; best hunter in the village; never to answer any question without thinking first; thought hard; a bandaged stump, like a white stick; head swam; shut his eyes; was still gone; hurt badly; the wound the lion had left; stop hurting in time; other pain ... would not go away so easily</p>
53	<p>Answers may vary. Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, I do think this story is about courage and acceptance because Pedru has to have the courage to face lots of pain during recovery and the memory of how the lion attack happened, which must have been very frightening for him. Also, he has to learn to accept the loss of his arm which will affect him for the rest of his life, especially since he is only a boy. 2. I think Pedru was puzzled and anxious when he woke up and saw he was in a hospital bed because he asked, ‘How did I get here?’ He ‘thought hard’ about his father’s answer that he’d cycled ‘like a crazy man’ with him on his back for 20 kilometres to get him there. 3. I think Issa carried Pedru on his back and cycled like a crazy man because he knew the injury was serious and he had to get his son to a hospital as soon as possible to save him from dying from loss of blood. 4. I think Pedru was in pain and shocked when he saw his bandaged stump because it says, his ‘head swam’ and when ‘he shut his eyes’ and ‘opened them again he saw his arm was still gone’, which suggests he found it hard to believe that only part of his arm was there. 5. I think ‘the other pain’ for Pedru was having to face a future without his arm and maybe being fearful of another lion attack back home in his village.
55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Retelling) This poem is about people and how they affect us in different ways. Some people make you feel happy and others can make you feel sad. (1 mark) 2. (Literal) a) Some people talk and talk. b) Some people look at you. c) Some people laugh and laugh. d) Some people touch your hand (1 mark) 3. (Clarification) always (2 marks) 4. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I think the author might find some people boring because in the poem she says, ‘some people talk and talk and never say a thing’, which I think suggests she feels that some people have nothing of interest to say when they talk. (2 marks) 5. (Inference) Yes, I think the author suggests that some people can make you feel happy when they gaze at you, because she says when they ‘look at you ... birds begin to sing’. (2 marks) <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think the author has loved someone deeply at some time in her life? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think the author has loved someone deeply at some time in her life because she says in the poem, ‘music fills the sky’ and ‘birds begin to sing’ when ‘some people touch your hand’ or ‘look at you’.</p>

Page	Answer
57	<p>1. (Retelling) This information tells us about some of the Viking heroes and why they were famous. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Literal) Erik the Red's daughter Freydis was a skilled sailor who fought in battles. (1 mark)</p> <p>3. (Inference) Harald Hardrada surprised his enemy within their castle walls, because it says he 'once dug a tunnel into an enemy castle'. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: I think some Vikings were villains because they bought and sold slaves, invaded Britain, raided and burnt down villages and viciously attacked and killed anyone in their path, but many others were peaceful farmers, skillful boat-builders and heroic explorers and merchants who traded across Europe. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think Erik the Red was known for being a fearless adventurer? Give your reasons for saying this.</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think Erik the Red was known for being a fearless adventurer because he explored Greenland, a freezing place full of unknown dangers that had probably not been visited before.</p>
59	<p>1. (Literal) Ted said that the whale was on his way to the Arctic. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Inference) Ted listened carefully before he wrote everything down because he only understood 'a bit' of whale-talk. (2 marks)</p> <p>3. (Clarification) Synonym: odd, Antonym: normal (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: As shown in the first picture, Stan and Ted felt a mixture of disbelief, fear and excitement to see the whale in the canal because he is a huge animal that belongs in the ocean and whales are rarely seen in fresh water. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example inference question: Was the whale swimming in the direction of the boatyard? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, the whale was swimming in the direction of the boat yard because when Stan suggested the boatyard he knew the whale could not turn around and could only go forwards.</p>
61	<p>1. (Retelling) two Y-shaped branches; a long, strong, straight branch; a number of shorter straight branches; some twiggy branches; two trees fairly close together; some bracken; gloves; other materials found on the ground to make it waterproof (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Inference) Yes, the backbone of your tent-shaped shelter needs to be sturdy because the instructions say that the straight branch used for the backbone must be 'strong'. (2 marks)</p> <p>3. (Clarification) a) net b) I think the mesh is being used to hold bracken and other materials to make a waterproof roof for the shelter. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I would like to build my own survival shelter because I think it would be fun and the skills involved could be really useful in the future and might even save my life one day. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example inference question: Is it important that the ground is even before you start building your shelter? How do you know this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, it is important that the ground is even before you start building your shelter because the instructions say, 'Make sure there are no lumps or bumps on the ground'.</p>

Page	Answer
63	<p>1. (Retelling) This passage is about some riders who are travelling across the desert on camels. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Inference) Jin-Jin was a camel because it says, 'he roared a warning, digging his huge feet into the ground' and the 'rider leading him' said 'On, Jin-Jin!' (2 marks)</p> <p>3. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I think the riders were being chased because when the author talks about the danger of the storm he says, 'A danger far greater than the men following them.' This suggests that the riders were trying to get away from them because they thought the men following them might be a threat to them. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Clarification) Answers may vary. Example: 'a boiling wall of sand and dust like a tidal wave' or 'The storm hurtled into the valley and struck the travellers like an enormous fist, blinding them'. I think 'the storm hurtled into the valley' is very effective because it likens the storm to a ferocious, angry person who is throwing a punch at the travellers so they are unable to see. (2 marks)</p> <p>Example inference question: Why do you think the coming storm had gone undetected by the riders till Jin-Jin warned them?</p> <p>Example answer: The riders had not noticed the storm was coming till Jin-Jin warned them because the storm approached from 'behind' and Jin-Jin's rider only saw it when he looked around to see the 'boiling wall of sand and dust'. The storm also came on quickly as the text says it 'hurtled into the valley and struck the travellers like an enormous fist'.</p>
65	<p>1. (Retelling) Meat-eaters: fox, hawk, snake, frog. Plant-eaters: rabbit, grasshopper. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Inference) No, the snake does not have the greatest choice of food in the web because it only eats rabbits and frogs, whereas the hawk eats rabbits, frogs and snakes. (2 marks)</p> <p>3. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: No, I do not think the fox has any wild animal predators to worry about, but humans like hunting them, so they keep away from shotguns, horses and hounds. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: I would choose to be a rabbit because I might be lucky enough to be a pet and live a life of safety and comfort with plenty to eat away from the dangers of the food web. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example literal question: Which animal in the food web is a source of food for more than two meat-eaters?</p> <p>Example answer: Rabbits are a source of food for more than two meat-eaters.</p>

Page	Answer
67	<p>1. (Retelling) This story is about Richard, brother of dying King Edward IV of England and uncle to the young Prince of Wales, who decides to gain the crown of England for himself at any cost, 'however foul'. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Literal) Richard, Duke of Gloucester 'was entrusted with the Prince's care'. (1 mark)</p> <p>3. (Inference) Yes, Richard carries out more than one foul deed to help him secure the crown because he persuades Anne, a royal widow whose husband and father-in-law he has killed, to marry him so he will have well-born wife when he is King. He also persuades the dying King to imprison his brother as a traitor to get rid of him. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: I think Richard needed to be rid of his brother Clarence because he is 'popular' and older than Richard so he is closer in line to the crown. (2 marks)</p> <p>5. (Clarification) I think Anne means that she wants Richard to go because she can't stand the sight of him. (2 marks)</p>
68	<p>6. (Clarification) romance (2 marks)</p> <p>7. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: Richard becomes King of England in the end, but I think he is hated and feared because his power-hungry and heartless ways might continue with no mercy or remorse for his victims. His reign is short because he probably has to fight numerous battles to defend his title because he is so disliked. (2 marks)</p> <p>8. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: I think the story shows that wanting power for its own sake might involve you getting what you want, but at a high cost. You are likely to be rewarded in the end with loneliness and misery. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example evaluation question: Do you think Richard might have suffered from back pain? Why do you say this?</p> <p>Example answer: Yes, I think Richard might have suffered from back pain because he was described by Shakespeare as 'hunchbacked', suggesting that he was bent over much of the time which would have been very uncomfortable.</p>

Page	Answer
70	<p>1. (Retelling) The main reason for emigrants to make the hazardous journey abroad was that most of them were desperately poor and thought they would have a better life overseas. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. (Inference) Yes, a large number of UK citizens did emigrate in the first half of the nineteenth century because it says that over three million men, women and children left the United Kingdom between 1800 and 1850. (2 marks)</p> <p>3. (Prediction) Answers may vary. Example: I think UK emigrants chose these countries because they were already populated by an increasing number of British, so they knew they would be welcome. Most of these countries were thriving after the recent discovery of gold. They wanted to populate and further develop the great expanse of land and wanted skilled workers and the labour to do this. There was plenty of land for emigrants to settle on and cultivate if they worked hard. Emigrants could make a life using the skills they already had or by learning new ones. (2 marks)</p> <p>4. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: Yes, I think life for UK emigrants might have been hard when they first arrived overseas because they would have had little money and nowhere to stay, they would have felt like outsiders with different ways from the countrymen who had lived in the country for a long time. Also, the extreme temperatures would take some getting used to and the seasons would be different from those in Britain. (3 marks) (Evaluation)</p> <p>5. (Inference) The emigrants' lives were so dependent on their captain and his crew because if the ship was not kept clean and the passengers were not fed and watered properly they could die from starvation or disease during the long months of the voyage. Also, if they were not skilled sailors and the captain was a poor navigator the ship could run into trouble in high seas and sink. (2 marks)</p>
71	<p>6. (Inference) It took Mrs Phillips and her family four months to sail to Australia because they left on 7 February and arrived on 6 June. (2 marks)</p> <p>7. (Clarification) I think Mrs Phillips means that the ship was unable to move for three weeks because there was not enough wind blowing into the ships' sails to get it across the water. (2 marks)</p> <p>8. (Evaluation) Answers may vary. Example: If I was an emigrant in the 1850s, the country I would choose to go to would be Canada because of the country's beauty, size and space. Also because of the welcome and new opportunities it offered people of all cultures, skills and classes then. (3 marks)</p> <p>Example evaluation question: What season do you think it was in Melbourne when the emigrants arrived? Why do you think this?</p> <p>Example answer: I think it was winter in Melbourne when the emigrants arrived because Mrs Phillips says they 'got into a cold climate' which suggests it was not summer there.</p>