



W.C. 22nd June

English

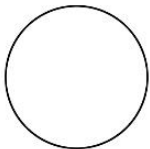
Answer sheet

Monday

Spelling rule - practise spellings throughout the week.

Mild

 What words can you make by adding *le* to these letters? Click on each to find out.



circle



table



apple



castle



jungle

Medium & Spicy

ant**y**biotics antie**b**iotics

My sore throat wouldn't go away, so I had to take **antibiotics** ✓ to cure it.

ortomobile autow**m**obile

An old-fashioned word for a car is **automobile** ✓

antiesocial ant**y**social

I like playing computer games, but Mum says it's **antisocial** ✓

ortograph autow**g**raph

I saw my favourite soap star, so I rushed to get his **autograph** ✓

Spelled correctly

I've got over twenty **autographs** from different pop stars and actors. ✓

Zac span around **anticlockwise** until he was dizzy. ✓

Mum put **antiseptic** cream on my knee when I grazed it. ✓

Not spelled correctly

The **ortopilot** of a plane helps keep the crew and passengers safe. ✓

The doctor put Ben on a course of **antybiotics**. ✓

Tuesday

Reading comprehension

Mild

Answers

- What does a robin eat? Tick **one**.
☒ **insects, fruit, worms and seeds**
☐ fruit, insects and eggs
☐ worms, eggs and insects
- In which season do blue tits work together to find food? Tick **one**.
☐ summer
☐ spring
☒ **winter**
- Write 2 adjectives from the text that describe a jackdaw.
Accept any two of the following: noisy, large, grey, stubby, or white
- Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are true and which sentences are false.

Sentence	True	False
A male blackbird has a brown beak.		✓
Heron has long thin legs.	✓	
Blackbirds usually live on their own.	✓	
When herons fly, they stretch their legs out in front of them.		✓

5. Why do herons like to stand near garden ponds?

Heron likes to stand near garden ponds because they eat fish.

Medium

Hedgehogs Answers

1. Where are you not likely to find hedgehogs? Why?

You are likely not to find hedgehogs on mountainsides or wet places because food is scarce and there aren't many areas for them to nest.

2. Which word does the author use to tell us that food might not be found in these places?

The word the author uses that tells us that food might not be found in these places is 'scarce'.

3. Why are hedgehogs called Gardener's Friends?

Hedgehogs are called Gardener's Friends because they eat slugs and beetles. This is useful because slugs damage the plants.

4. Describe two things we can do if we want hedgehogs to come to our gardens.

Any two of the following: don't use slug pellets, keep garden ponds covered and with sloping sides, keep drains covered, keep shed doors shut, and be careful in nesting places.

5. Which word does the author use to tell us that hedgehogs are nosey or interested in what they can find?

The word that the author uses to tell us that hedgehogs are nosey or interested in what they can find is 'inquisitive'.

6. What do people mistakenly give hedgehogs to eat and why is this not a good idea?

People mistakenly give hedgehogs milk. This is not a good idea because they cannot digest the lactose in milk so it can make them poorly.

7. Explain why hedgehogs roll into a ball.

Hedgehogs roll into a ball if they feel threatened and to defend themselves against enemies.

8. What kind of food and drink should we leave out for hedgehogs and why?

We can put out cat or dog food because they like meat and a saucer of water especially during the summer months.

9. Why do people need to take care around November to March?

People need to take care around November to March because hedgehogs hibernate then and they might be under a pile of leaves asleep.

Answers

1. What do we have a responsibility for? Tick one.

- ☐ To look after the earth.
- ☐ To care for animals.
- ☐ To keep the earth safe and clean.
- ☒ **All of the above.**

2. But, plastic is strong and **durable**, because it was made to last.
What does the word **durable** mean? Tick one.

- ☐ single-use
- ☒ **hard-wearing**
- ☐ long-lasting
- ☐ never-ending

3. Number these events to show the order in which they happen:

- 2** Humans buy and use a lot of plastic.
- 1** Plastic is made.
- 4** Plastic is durable so takes hundreds of years to decompose.
- 3** Humans throw away plastic.
- 5** Plastic breaks into tiny pieces which end up in our streams, rivers and oceans.

4. Name three ways that plastic is threatening our planet.

Accept any three of the following: poisoning and injuring/harming marine/sea life; littering beaches and landscapes; clogging landfills; making humans (and other animals) ill.

5. Find and copy a phrase or sentence which tells you that plastic pollution can hurt animals.

Accept any of the following: poisoning and injuring marine life; making animals ill; 267 species of animal around the world are harmed by plastic (either through swallowing or becoming tangled in plastic).

6. Why is it better to **reduce** your use of plastic rather than to **recycle** plastic?

Pupils' own responses, such as: When you recycle plastic, it still has a negative effect on the environment whereas by reducing your use of plastic, you are not contributing less to the issue of plastic pollution at all.

7. What one thing could you do today to help reduce plastic pollution?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I could encourage my family to buy or make some fabric shopping bags to use in place of the single-use plastic bags that we currently use.

8. In your own words, explain what plastic pollution is.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Plastic pollution is all of the plastic waste in our environment, especially the tiny pieces which are so harmful to us and animals. There are now 6.3 billion tonnes of plastic waste on Earth, which takes hundreds of years to decompose.

Wednesday

National Writing Day

Independent writing - answers will vary.

Useful tools

Sentence Openers

Time	Order	Where	To add information	Comparisons
One day	At first	In the middle of the...	Again	However
One morning	First	Under the bridge...	Also	Yet
One evening	Second	Over the bridge...	Another	Despite
After that	Third	In the distance...	Along with...	Still
After a while	Then	Far away...	For example...	Unlike
Before long	Last	In a far off land...	As well as	Even though
Afterwards	Finally	Inside of...		Although
As soon as	Next	At the end of...		Rather than
At last		On top of the...		
A moment later		Next to the...		
In the meantime		Nearby...		
Later on		Opposite the...		
Meanwhile				
Soon				
During				
Now				
Next week				
All of a sudden				

Adjectives



People	Objects	Comfortable Feelings	Uncomfortable Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meagre	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable	joyful	frightened	petite	
odd		pleasant	hungry	puny	

Adverbs

How?

angrily
anxiously
cautiously
cheerfully
courageously
crossly
cruelly
defiantly
doubtfully
elegantly
enthusiastically
foolishly
frantically
gently
gladly
gracefully
happily
hungrily

When?

afterwards
again
beforehand
early
lately
never
now
often
punctually
recently
soon
then
today
tomorrow
yesterday

How often?

always
annually
constantly
daily
hourly
monthly
never
occasionally
often
once
regularly
repeatedly
sometimes
usually
yearly

Where?

above
around
away
below
down
downstairs
everywhere
here
inside
outside
there
up
upstairs
wherever

How much?

almost
completely
entirely
little
much
rather
totally
very

How certain?

certainly
definitely
probably
undoubtedly
surely

More Useful Adverbs:

additionally insufficiently hence consequently

Verbs

Movement

bounce skip
carry sneak
collapse spin
crawl split
dance stroll
dash stumble
drive tap
hit throw
hop trudge
hurry turn
jump walk
leap wander
live wave
pull wind
push zoom
roll
rotate
run

Voice

giggle
hum
laugh
rap
scream
shout
sigh
sing
sob
talk
whisper
yawn

Objects

bend
break
burn
control
fold
melt
mend
mould
open
repair
smash
snap
stretch
throw
twist

Emotion

admire
bawl
blubber
cry
despair
frown
grin
laugh
love
sigh
smile
smirk
tremble
weep
wince

Sense

caress
eat
feel
hear
lick
listen
observe
smell
sniff
taste
touch

Thought

comprehend
conceive
contemplate
daydream
dream
evaluate
lament
meditate
ponder
reflect
speculate
think
visualise
wonder

More Useful Verbs:

change suggest locate design select

Thursday

Creating characters

Independent writing - answers will vary.

Friday

Reading lesson

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Retold by Marcia Williams

Spelling test

Get someone at home to test you on your weekly spellings.