



Complete Comprehension

Schofield&Sims

Year 4

Teaching unit Modelling slides



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|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Unit 1 | Roman Britain | Unit 12 | My Secret War Diary by Flossie Albright |
| Unit 2 | The Time-Travelling Cat and the Roman Eagle | Unit 13 | The Amazing Story of Adolphus Tips |
| Unit 3 | Volcanoes in Action | Unit 14 | The Secret World of Polly Flint |
| Unit 4 | Tsunamis on the Move | Unit 15 | Threats to African Elephants |
| Unit 5 | Russian Doll | Unit 16 | The Great Elephant Chase |
| Unit 6 | The Little Daughter of the Snow | Unit 17 | Black Beauty |
| Unit 7 | The History behind Christmas Traditions | Unit 18 | Charlotte's Web |
| Unit 8 | The Moomins and the Great Flood | Unit 19 | A Series of Unfortunate Events:
The Bad Beginning |
| Unit 9 | For Forest | Unit 20 | Little Women |
| Unit 10 | The Borrowers | Unit 21 | Everything Castles |
| Unit 11 | Max and the Millions | | |

Question 1

What are the two overall themes of this text about Roman Britain?

Question 1

What are the two overall themes of this text about Roman Britain?

town living and country living/farming

Question 2

Look at the section 'Town Life'.

Which sentence best summarises the content of this section?

Tick **one**.

Towns were built using a grid system.

☐

The Britons and the Romans.

☐

The Romans brought towns to Britain.

☐

Life in Britain improved due to Roman innovations.

☐

Question 2

Look at the section 'Town Life'.

Which sentence best summarises the content of this section?

Tick **one**.

Towns were built using a grid system.

☐

The Britons and the Romans.

☐

The Romans brought towns to Britain.

☐

Life in Britain improved due to Roman innovations.

☒

Question 3

Look at the section 'Town Life'.

Number the statements to show the order in which they happened in the text.

Walls were built to make sure traders paid their taxes. ☐

People paid to use toilets. ☐

The Romans built towns. ☐

People traded meat, pottery, bread and metalwork. ☐

Question 3

Look at the section 'Town Life'.

Number the statements to show the order in which they happened in the text.

Walls were built to make sure traders paid their taxes. 4

People paid to use toilets. 3

The Romans built towns. 1

People traded meat, pottery, bread and metalwork. 2

Question 4

Which section tells you about a Roman farming system that lasted in England for hundreds of years?

Question 4

Which section tells you about a Roman farming system that lasted in England for hundreds of years?

Social changes

Question 1

Using information from the first paragraph, tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Topher liked Marcus when he first met him.		
Topher's family lived in the bathhouse.		
Bryn the Elder wanted to live in a Roman house.		
There were some roundhouses near the gate of the Roman town.		

Question 1

Using information from the first paragraph, tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Topher liked Marcus when he first met him.		✓
Topher's family lived in the bathhouse.		✓
Bryn the Elder wanted to live in a Roman house.		✓
There were some roundhouses near the gate of the Roman town.	✓	



Question 2

How did the battle with the Catuvellauni change the attitudes of Topher and his father towards the Romans?



Question 2

How did the battle with the Catuvellauni change the attitudes of Topher and his father towards the Romans?

Topher's dad was less critical of the Romans/ he said 'we need them' and Topher felt grateful to the Romans for saving his life.



Question 3

Look at the paragraph beginning *The battle with the Catuvellauni ...* .

What was the special name for the stones that were used in the mosaic?



Question 3

Look at the paragraph beginning *The battle with the Catuvellauni ...*

What was the special name for the stones that were used in the mosaic?

tesserae



Question 4

How did Bryn the Younger feel about Topher working for the Romans? Tick **one**.

He gave his permission.

☐

He was biding his time.

☐

He was so angry that he bit Topher.

☐

He hated it.

☐



Question 4

How did Bryn the Younger feel about Topher working for the Romans? Tick **one**.

He gave his permission.

☐

He was biding his time.

☐

He was so angry that he bit Topher.

☐

He hated it.

☒



Question 1

Look at the section ‘What is a volcano?’.

According to a volcanologist, what **three** things come out of a volcano?



Question 1

Look at the section 'What is a volcano?'.

According to a volcanologist, what **three** things come out of a volcano?

lava/molten rock, ash and gas

Question 2

Look at the section ‘A volcanic eruption’. Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
All volcanoes produce lava when they erupt.		
Being near a volcano when it erupts is extremely hazardous.		
Some volcanic eruptions cause landslides.		
Volcanic eruptions never produce lumps of flying rock.		



Question 2

Look at the section 'A volcanic eruption'. Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
All volcanoes produce lava when they erupt.		✓
Being near a volcano when it erupts is extremely hazardous.	✓	
Some volcanic eruptions cause landslides.	✓	
Volcanic eruptions never produce lumps of flying rock.		✓



Question 3

Look at the section 'Volcanoes and the landscape'.

What does a volcano erupting under the sea create?



Question 3

Look at the section 'Volcanoes and the landscape'.

What does a volcano erupting under the sea create?

(chains of) islands

Question 4

Look at the last section. Complete the following table about volcanoes.

Volcano category	Description
extinct	
	Volcano is active but not erupting.
	Volcano last erupted 200 years ago.



Question 4

Look at the last section. Complete the following table about volcanoes.

Volcano category	Description
extinct	Volcano is dead and will never erupt again.
dormant	Volcano is active but not erupting.
active	Volcano last erupted 200 years ago.

Question 1

Tsunamis ... Are caused primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the seafloor.

What does the word *primarily* mean in this sentence?

Question 1

Tsunamis ... Are caused primarily by earthquakes occurring below or near the seafloor.

What does the word *primarily* mean in this sentence?

mainly/mostly

Question 2

Tsunamis ... Can crest to 10m high heights, strike with devastating force, and quickly flood all low-lying coastal areas.

What does the word *devastating* tell you about the wave?

Question 2

Tsunamis ... Can crest to 10m high heights, strike with devastating force, and quickly flood all low-lying coastal areas.

What does the word *devastating* tell you about the wave?

that it can destroy things/cause a lot of damage

Question 3

If you're at the beach and the ground shakes so hard you can't stand up, or it shakes for an unusually long time, a tsunami may have been generated.

Which word is a synonym for *generated*? Tick **one**.

created ☐

stopped ☐

avoided ☐

intercepted ☐

Question 3

If you're at the beach and the ground shakes so hard you can't stand up, or it shakes for an unusually long time, a tsunami may have been generated.

Which word is a synonym for *generated*? Tick **one**.

created ☒

stopped ☐

avoided ☐

intercepted ☐

Question 4

Look at the paragraph beginning *Stay away from rivers ...* .

Find and copy **one** word that means 'travel faster than'.

Question 4

Look at the paragraph beginning *Stay away from rivers ...* .

Find and copy **one** word that means 'travel faster than'.

outrun

Question 1

In the first verse the poet uses the idiom
butter-won't-melt-in-my-mouth.

What does this mean in the context of this poem?

Question 1

In the first verse the poet uses the idiom *butter-won't-melt-in-my-mouth*.

What does this mean in the context of this poem?

On the outside, the doll looks perfect/as if she would never do anything wrong.

Question 2

All you see is outside me ...

Find and copy **one** word in the first verse that supports this statement.

Question 2

All you see is outside me ...

Find and copy **one** word in the first verse that supports this statement.

shell

Question 3

Look at the first two lines of the poem.

Which word is closest in meaning to *fluttery* in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

grumpy ☐

watery ☐

sparkly ☐

flickering ☐

Question 3

Look at the first two lines of the poem.

Which word is closest in meaning to *fluttery* in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

grumpy ☐

watery ☐

sparkly ☐

flickering ☒

Question 4

Find and copy **two** words that describe the personality of the doll in the second verse.

Question 4

Find and copy **two** words that describe the personality of the doll in the second verse.

bored OR wasting OR dreamer OR can't-be-bothered

Question 1

Look at the first sentence.

How do you know that the old couple have watched the children more than once?

Question 1

Look at the first sentence.

How do you know that the old couple have watched the children more than once?

Because it says that they 'used to' stand by the window.

Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

How do you think the old couple felt about not having children? Give evidence from the text to support your answer.

Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

How do you think the old couple felt about not having children? Give evidence from the text to support your answer.

They felt sad. I know this because they watched the children play all the time.

Question 3

Look at the first paragraph.

In your own words, describe the care given to the animals.

Question 3

Look at the first paragraph.

In your own words, describe the care given to the animals.

The couple looked after them, but they didn't love them.

Question 4

... the old people watched and wondered, and thanked God.

Why do you think the old people *thanked God*?

Question 4

... the old people watched and wondered, and thanked God.

Why do you think the old people *thanked God*?

Because it was amazing/magic/a miracle that the snow girl had come alive and they thought God had made it happen.



Question 1

How did Martin Luther recreate *the beauty of stars twinkling through the pines* indoors?



Question 1

How did Martin Luther recreate *the beauty of stars twinkling through the pines* indoors?

He took a tree home and attached candles to each branch.



Question 2

Name **three** things that Germans used to decorate their trees.



Question 2

Name **three** things that Germans used to decorate their trees.

glass decorations, edible goods and tinsel/
strips of silver



Question 3

Look at the last section.

Which country did turkeys come from?



Question 3

Look at the last section.

Which country did turkeys come from?

America

Question 4

Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Prince Albert was the first person to eat turkey for Christmas.		
In 1846 the royal family was sketched standing around a Christmas tree.		
Saint Nicholas was originally from Myra.		
Saint Nicholas wanted everyone to know about his kind acts.		

Question 4

Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Prince Albert was the first person to eat turkey for Christmas.		✓
In 1846 the royal family was sketched standing around a Christmas tree.	✓	
Saint Nicholas was originally from Myra.	✓	
Saint Nicholas wanted everyone to know about his kind acts.		✓

Question 1

What atmosphere is the author trying to create in this extract?



Question 1

What atmosphere is the author trying to create in this extract?

a scary atmosphere/a feeling that something dangerous or scary might happen

Question 2

Look at the second paragraph.

Why do you think the author included this information about Moomins?

Question 2

Look at the second paragraph.

Why do you think the author included this information about Moomins?

It explains why the Moomins needed to go into the forest even though they find it scary. It makes the reader wonder whether they will find a house in time for October.



Question 3

What event changes Moomintroll's mood from frightened to brave?



Question 3

What event changes Moomintroll's mood from frightened to brave?

He sees the creature and realises that it is very little and not scary at all.

Question 4

Why do you think the author has chosen the deepest part of a forest as the setting for this extract?



Question 4

Why do you think the author has chosen the deepest part of a forest as the setting for this extract?

The trees make the setting dark and shadowy. *OR*
The characters can't see and this creates a sense of danger/mystery/makes the story suspenseful/exciting for the reader.

Question 1

Forest could keep secrets.

Using evidence from the text, explain why the forest could be good at keeping secrets.

Question 1

Forest could keep secrets.

Using evidence from the text, explain why the forest could be good at keeping secrets.

We know that the forest is good at keeping things to herself because it says 'she don't broadcast her business'.

Question 2

What do the words *watersound* and *birdsound* tell you about what you might see and hear in the forest?
Give **two** things.

Question 2

What do the words *watersound* and *birdsound* tell you about what you might see and hear in the forest?
Give **two** things.

waterfalls OR rushing rivers OR animals in water

birds calling OR singing

Question 3

... the teeming creeping of her forest-ground.

Is the ground really moving? Explain your answer.

Question 3

... the teeming creeping of her forest-ground.

Is the ground really moving? Explain your answer.

No. It just seems as if it is moving because there are lots of animals and insects moving around on the forest floor.

Question 4

*and when night come
and darkness wrap her like a gown*

What does this suggest to you about night-time in this forest?

Question 4

*and when night come
and darkness wrap her like a gown*

What does this suggest to you about night-time in this forest?

That it is very dark/thick/smothering, with not a bit of light seeping through anywhere.



Question 1

Look at the first paragraph.

What does Arrietty see that tells her she is nearly at the entrance to the upstairs world?



Question 1

Look at the first paragraph.

What does Arrietty see that tells her she is nearly at the entrance to the upstairs world?

a faint light at the end of the passage



Question 2

Look at the second paragraph.

Pod tells Arrietty to stay under the clock. What is she waiting for?



Question 2

Look at the second paragraph.

Pod tells Arrietty to stay under the clock. What is she waiting for?

the sign/a sign from Pod



Question 3

As Arrietty scrambles through the hole, she sees bright sunshine outside. What season is it in the text?



Question 3

As Arrietty scrambles through the hole, she sees bright sunshine outside. What season is it in the text?

spring

Question 4

Tick to show whether each statement about the doormat is true or false.

	True	False
The doormat is chestnut coloured.		
The doormat comes up to Pod's neck.		
The doormat is the name of an island.		
The doormat looks like a field of corn.		

Question 4

Tick to show whether each statement about the doormat is true or false.

	True	False
The doormat is chestnut coloured.	✓	
The doormat comes up to Pod's neck.		✓
The doormat is the name of an island.		✓
The doormat looks like a field of corn.	✓	



Question 1

‘Mr Darrow will come back and tell Max off for touching his things.’

Do you agree with this prediction? Tick **one**.
Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Question 1

‘Mr Darrow will come back and tell Max off for touching his things.’

Do you agree with this prediction? Tick **one**.
Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Because Mr Darrow and Max worked on the castle together, so they are friends.

Question 2

It was the most beautiful, perfect, intricate model Max had seen in his entire life.

Do you think that Max will make more models in the future? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Question 2

It was the most beautiful, perfect, intricate model Max had seen in his entire life.

Do you think that Max will make more models in the future? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

No, because Mr Darrow has already made the best model possible and filled it with real people.

Question 3

Look at the paragraph beginning *It was a boy*.

Do you think that Max will end up hurting the blue-haired people? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Question 3

Look at the paragraph beginning *It was a boy*.

Do you think that Max will end up hurting the blue-haired people? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Yes, because he has nearly crushed one of them already and they are too small to see without microscope goggles.

Question 4

Look at the paragraph beginning *Max stared at the boy.*

Who might this boy be? Explain your answer.

Question 4

Look at the paragraph beginning *Max stared at the boy.*

Who might this boy be? Explain your answer.

He is a king/prince, because he is wearing robes and a crown, and the text mentions a castle.

Question 1

MY DAD'S GONE TO JOIN THE ARMY!

Why did Flossie's dad join the army? Explain your answer.

Question 1

MY DAD'S GONE TO JOIN THE ARMY!

Why did Flossie's dad join the army? Explain your answer.

He had no choice because every man over 20 years old had to join up and he was over 20.

Question 2

*... I still HATE Dad for going. I do, I flipping DO ...
except I don't.*

What does this tell you about how Flossie feels about her dad going away?

Question 2

... I still HATE Dad for going. I do, I flipping DO ... except I don't.

What does this tell you about how Flossie feels about her dad going away?

She doesn't really hate her dad. **OR** She is very sad about her dad having to go away. **OR** She feels confused and sad.

Question 3

Nobody knows for sure whether there will be a war or not. Find **two** pieces of evidence in the text to back up this statement.

Question 3

Nobody knows for sure whether there will be a war or not. Find **two** pieces of evidence in the text to back up this statement.

Men like Flossie's dad have to join up as there 'MIGHT' be a war.

The Prime Minister says there won't be a war but Miss Joan says there will/thinks it is 'almost certain'.

Question 4

Why do you think Miss Joan wrote her note to Flossie?

Question 4

Why do you think Miss Joan wrote her note to Flossie?

She wanted to cheer Flossie up and help her feel brave.

Question 1

What does the opening line tell you about the day?

Tick **two**.

It was a boring day.

☐

It was an unforgettable day.

☐

It was just like any other day.

☐

It was a very important day.

☐

Question 1

What does the opening line tell you about the day?

Tick **two**.

It was a boring day.

☐

It was an unforgettable day.

☒

It was just like any other day.

☐

It was a very important day.

☒

Question 2

*Yesterday was just like any other day. Rain. School.
Long division. Spelling test.*

What does this tell you about how Lily felt about school?

Question 2

*Yesterday was just like any other day. Rain. School.
Long division. Spelling test.*

What does this tell you about how Lily felt about school?

She thought school was boring.

Question 3

Of course, that made Mum really mad.

What did Lily's grandfather do to make Lily's mum angry?

Question 3

Of course, that made Mum really mad.

What did Lily's grandfather do to make Lily's mum angry?

He suggested that women talk too much.

Question 4

I didn't want to go but now I'm glad I did, really glad.

Why do you think Lily was glad that she went to the meeting?

Question 4

I didn't want to go but now I'm glad I did, really glad.

Why do you think Lily was glad that she went to the meeting?

Because she heard what was going to happen to the village/that everyone had to leave. **OR** She heard about something important/that would change her life.

Question 1

Look at the first line.

Why do you think the man lowered his voice?

Question 1

Look at the first line.

Why do you think the man lowered his voice?

Because he was telling a secret. *OR* Because he wanted to make the story more special/mysterious/exciting.

Question 2

“They not all believe it, see. They think it’s nobbut a tale to tell by the fireside. But me, I know it to be true ...”.

What do you think the man is trying to suggest here?

Question 2

“They not all believe it, see. They think it’s nobbut a tale to tell by the fireside. But me, I know it to be true ...”.

What do you think the man is trying to suggest here?

He has seen evidence of the lost village for himself.

Question 3

Polly swallowed hard.

What does this suggest about how Polly felt?

Question 3

Polly swallowed hard.

What does this suggest about how Polly felt?

It suggests that Polly felt afraid/nervous/
stunned/shocked.

Question 4

He was watching her with something like triumph.

Why do you think the man had a feeling of triumph?

Question 4

He was watching her with something like triumph.

Why do you think the man had a feeling of triumph?

The man felt triumphant because Polly was completely absorbed in the story.



Question 1

Has the ban on the international trade in ivory solved the problem of elephants being killed for their tusks? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.



Question 1

Has the ban on the international trade in ivory solved the problem of elephants being killed for their tusks? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

No, tens of thousands of elephants are still being killed.



Question 2

How many elephants were being killed for ivory each year before the 1989 ban?



Question 2

How many elephants were being killed for ivory each year before the 1989 ban?

100 000

Question 3

Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Some places lost most of their elephant herds from poaching.		
The ban didn't make any difference to the elephant populations.		
Africa is the biggest consumer of ivory goods.		
Trading of ivory was banned in 1989.		



Question 3

Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

	True	False
Some places lost most of their elephant herds from poaching.	✓	
The ban didn't make any difference to the elephant populations.		✓
Africa is the biggest consumer of ivory goods.		✓
Trading of ivory was banned in 1989.	✓	



Question 4

Whose livelihood is badly affected by elephant raids?



Question 4

Whose livelihood is badly affected by elephant raids?

farmers' livelihoods

Question 1

... a great gasp of breath that started at the depot and came sighing down the tracks.

What does this tell you about how the crowd felt about the elephant?

Question 1

... a great gasp of breath that started at the depot and came sighing down the tracks.

What does this tell you about how the crowd felt about the elephant?

They were all amazed by what they saw/by the sight of the elephant.

Question 2

Why was the miner on the elephant *nervous*?
Explain with evidence from the text.

Question 2

Why was the miner on the elephant *nervous*?
Explain with evidence from the text.

Because he was scared as he was very high up
sitting on the elephant.

Question 3

“Take a ride on the elephant and feel, for yourself, man’s domination of the greatest creature on earth!”

What does this tell you about attitudes towards wild animals at the time?

Question 3

“Take a ride on the elephant and feel, for yourself, man’s domination of the greatest creature on earth!”

What does this tell you about attitudes towards wild animals at the time?

That people did not respect animals/didn't care about animal rights.

Question 4

Why was Tad mesmerized by the elephant?

Give **one** reason and use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Question 4

Why was Tad mesmerized by the elephant?

Give **one** reason and use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Because it was so big. He says it was like 'a wall of rock'.



Question 1

Name **two** things that Black Beauty liked about his new place.



Question 1

Name **two** things that Black Beauty liked about his new place.

the people/his food/his light, airy stable



Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

Name **three** items that Black Beauty wore.



Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

Name **three** items that Black Beauty wore.

straps, bit and blinkers



Question 3

Look at the second paragraph.

How did John get rid of Black Beauty's *fidgets*?



Question 3

Look at the second paragraph.

How did John get rid of Black Beauty's *fidgets*?

He would let him go very fast for a few miles.



Question 4

Look at the third paragraph.

When did Black Beauty get his liberty back for a few hours?



Question 4

Look at the third paragraph.

When did Black Beauty get his liberty back for a few hours?

on fine Sundays in the summer-time

Question 1

Mr Arable fixed a small yard specially for Wilbur under an apple tree, and gave him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could walk in and out as he pleased.

What does the group of words *as he pleased* mean in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

slowly ☐

longingly ☐

freely ☐

frequently ☐

Question 1

Mr Arable fixed a small yard specially for Wilbur under an apple tree, and gave him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could walk in and out as he pleased.

What does the group of words *as he pleased* mean in this sentence?

Tick **one**.

slowly ☐

longingly ☐

freely ☒

frequently ☐

Question 2

Look at the paragraph beginning *Carrying a bottle of milk, ...* .

Which word in this paragraph is closest in meaning to 'looked'?

Question 2

Look at the paragraph beginning *Carrying a bottle of milk, ...*

Which word in this paragraph is closest in meaning to 'looked'?

peered

Question 3

Wilbur was poking the straw with his snout.

Which word is closest in meaning to *poking*? Tick **one**.

nudging ☐

smelling ☐

eating ☐

burying ☐

Question 3

Wilbur was poking the straw with his snout.

Which word is closest in meaning to *poking*? Tick **one**.

nudging ☒

smelling ☐

eating ☐

burying ☐

Question 4

Look at the last paragraph.

Find and copy **one** word that tells you that Mr Arable would not change his mind about selling Wilbur.

Question 4

Look at the last paragraph.

Find and copy **one** word that tells you that Mr Arable would not change his mind about selling Wilbur.

firm



Question 1

Mr Poe's automobile rumbled along the cobblestone streets of the city

The author uses the word *automobile* instead of 'car'.
What effect does this have?



Question 1

Mr Poe's automobile rumbled along the cobblestone streets of the city

The author uses the word *automobile* instead of 'car'.
What effect does this have?

It makes it feel formal/'posh'. **OR** It feels old fashioned/
not modern. **OR** It feels like a different time. **OR**
It makes it feel foreign.

Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

What impression do you get of the places the children pass on the way to Count Olaf's? Give **one** impression, using evidence from the text to explain your answer.

Impression	Evidence

Question 2

Look at the first paragraph.

What impression do you get of the places the children pass on the way to Count Olaf's? Give **one** impression, using evidence from the text to explain your answer.

Impression	Evidence
Gloomy/shabby. run-down/old	The fountain doesn't work <i>OR</i> There is just a pile of dirt where the gardens were.



Question 3

“Here we are,” Mr Poe said, in a voice undoubtedly meant to be cheerful.

What effect does this choice of words have on the reader?



Question 3

“Here we are,” Mr Poe said, in a voice undoubtedly meant to be cheerful.

What effect does this choice of words have on the reader?

It makes them think that it must be a really miserable place because Mr Poe can't make himself sound cheerful about the children's new home.



Question 4

The children looked from the well-scrubbed house of Justice Strauss to the dilapidated one next door.

By writing a sentence in this way what effect has the author created?



Question 4

The children looked from the well-scrubbed house of Justice Strauss to the dilapidated one next door.

By writing a sentence in this way what effect has the author created?

The author makes Count Olaf's house sound especially bad because the reader contrasts it with the description of Justice Strauss' house, which is much nicer.

Question 1

“Going out for exercise,” answered Jo with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes.

What does the word *mischievous* mean in this sentence?

Question 1

“Going out for exercise,” answered Jo with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes.

What does the word *mischievous* mean in this sentence?

playful/naughty

Question 2

Read the first two sentences of the paragraph beginning *Meg went back to toast her feet and read Ivanhoe ...* .

Find and copy **one** word that means 'weak because of illness'.

Question 2

Read the first two sentences of the paragraph beginning *Meg went back to toast her feet and read Ivanhoe ...* .

Find and copy **one** word that means 'weak because of illness'.

invalid

Question 3

Meg went back to toast her feet and read Ivanhoe

What does the word *toast* mean here? Tick **one**.

burn ☐

cool ☐

brown ☐

warm ☐

Question 3

Meg went back to toast her feet and read Ivanhoe

What does the word *toast* mean here? Tick **one**.

burn ☐

cool ☐

brown ☐

warm ☒

Question 4

Both stood in a suburb of the city, which was still country-like, with groves and lawns, large gardens, and quiet streets.

Which group of words tells you that Jo's neighbourhood had lots of trees and grass? Tick **one**.

suburb of the city ☐

groves and lawns ☐

large gardens ☐

quiet streets ☐

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Question 1

Look at the section 'What is a castle'?

What was different about how the lord and the knight thought about the castle?

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The lord saw the castle as his home but the knight saw it as a fortress where fighting happened.

Question 2

Look at the section ‘What isn’t a castle?’.

Compare castles and fortresses. Give **one** similarity and **one** difference.

Similarity	
Difference	

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Look at the section 'What isn't a castle?'.

Compare castles and fortresses. Give **one** similarity and **one** difference.

Similarity	Fortresses and castles look similar.
Difference	Fortresses are built for defence/don't have living quarters like castles do.

Question 3

Look at the section 'The evolution of castles'.

What did motte-and-bailey castles and concentric castles have in common? Tick **two**.

They were both made of wood. ☐

They both had a courtyard. ☐

They both had a keep. ☐

They both had stone walls. ☐

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A concentric castle because they were difficult to capture/the most well defended/they wouldn't burn down.