Year 5

Autumn Homework

Week 1

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 1 | Y3

Mark

1. **Underline the prefixes in these words.**

disappoint misbehave inactive

2. **Identify whether these words need 'a' or 'an' before them.**

a) _____ egg **b)** _____ hour

c) _____ zoo **d)** _____ ice lolly

3. **Write another word that is in the same word family as the words below.**

dissolve solution insoluble _____

4. **Complete both sentences with the same conjunction.**

I am allowed to play on the computer _____ I've eaten my dinner.

We had to come in from play _____ it started to rain.

5. **What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?**

Next, the children looked for a place to hide.

adverb ☐
preposition ☐
verb ☐

6. **Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.**

have gone	going	goes

The children _____ out to play.

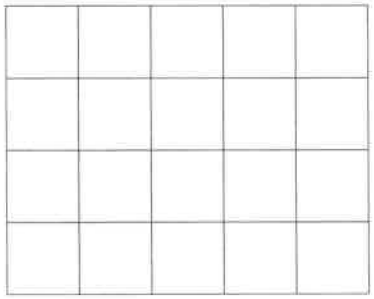
7. **Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentence.**

Hamzah added a spoonful of strawberry jam to the mixture.

Week One

Task 1

What is the area of this rectangle?
Each square measures 1 cm x 1 cm.



Task 3

Odd one out.
Which of these numbers does not round to 1,000 to the nearest 100?

1,004 | 1,045 | 957 | 1,092 | 983

Task 4

Complete the missing numbers in the sentences

20 + 11 = _____ + 1

30 – 10 = 10 + _____

_____ + 12 = 7 + 9

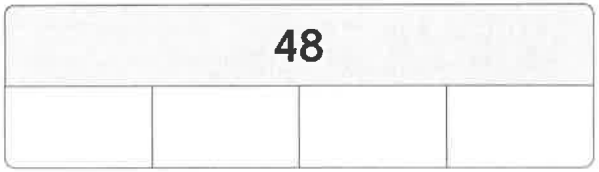
Task 5

Complete the times tables.

11 x 1 =	11 x 7 =
11 x 2 =	11 x 8 =
11 x 3 =	11 x 9 =
11 x 4 =	11 x 10 =
11 x 5 =	11 x 11 =
11 x 6 =	11 x 12 =

Task 2

Use the bar model to solve the calculations below.



$\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 = _____

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 48 = _____

Task 6

Answer the multiplication and division calculations.

1) 25 ÷ 25 = _____

2) 4 ÷ 1 = _____

3) 7 ÷ 7 = _____

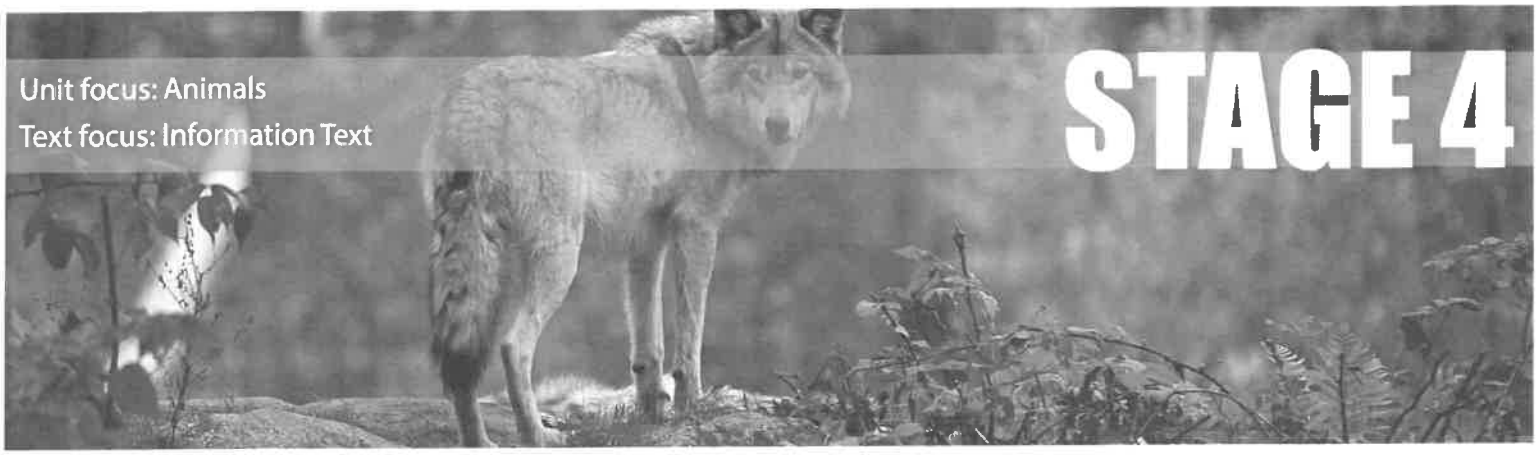
4) 5 x 0 = _____

5) 7 x 1 = _____

6) 19 x 0 = _____

7) 19 x 1 = _____

1	$486 + 100 =$ ☐	○	14	$8 \times 8 =$ ☐	○
2	☐ $= 213 - 100$	○	15	$3 \times 3 \times 9 =$ ☐	○
3	$681 + 70 =$ ☐	○	16	$224 \times 5 =$ ☐	○
4	☐ $= 927 - 700$	○	17	$322 \times 9 =$ ☐	○
5	$68 \times 3 =$ ☐	○	18	$\frac{8}{9} + \frac{5}{9} =$ ☐	○
6	$48 \div 3 =$ ☐	○	19	$\frac{5}{12} - \frac{4}{12} =$ ☐	○
7	$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$ ☐	○	20	$1.78 + 0.03 =$ ☐	○
8	$\frac{10}{11} - \frac{4}{11} =$ ☐	○	21	$2.6 + 0.4 =$ ☐	○
9	$3764 + 1000 =$ ☐	○	22	$83 \div 10 =$ ☐	○
10	$7612 - 1000 =$ ☐	○	23	$11 \div 100 =$ ☐	○
11	$8941 + 584 =$ ☐	○	24	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $20 =$ ☐	○
12	$1243 - 391 =$ ☐	○	25	$5.2 + 3.66 =$ ☐	○
13	$1 \times 468 =$ ☐	○	26	$5.7 + 6.29 =$ ☐	○



Rewilding Britain

Is it time to bring back our lost species?

Britain used to be a very different place. It was a land of forests and wilderness. Wolves, lynx and bears roamed. They preyed on elk and wild cows called aurochs. Then humans came. They cut down the forests for farming and they hunted these wild creatures for food and fur. The last wolf was hunted a few hundred years ago. Britain had lost its great predators. However, there are those who want to bring extinct species back. The capercaillie, the sea eagle and the beaver are three species which 'rewilders' have already brought back to this country. Further to this, there are people who want to bring back predators such as wolves and lynx too. The debate about whether this is a good idea has passionate views on both sides.

Wolves and lynx are apex predators. This means that they are the top of the food chain. Supporters of rewilding point out that apex predators keep populations of other species under control. For example, they hunt on herbivores such as deer. Too many deer cause problems such as damaging woodland and crops due to overgrazing. This, in turn, means that some birds lose their habitats. Did you know that over 100,000 deer are shot in Scotland each year to help prevent this? This would not be needed if apex predators were there to do the job naturally. To add to their arguments, supporters of rewilding state that these species would not have disappeared at all if not for man. Therefore, they claim that it is right to reverse this harm. Finally, having these impressive wild animals back would bring tourism to these areas. Safaris and nature-spotting tours would raise much-needed money for rural areas.

On the other side of the argument, there are concerns about how these predators would threaten farm animals and even humans. Lynx do not attack humans and they have not caused problems to farm animals in Europe where they already live. They are shy and mysterious creatures. In Norway however, higher numbers of sheep have been killed by lynx. This seems to be because in Norway the sheep graze in and close to the lynx's forest home. Wolves on the other hand could pose a bigger threat. They would have to be kept in fenced reserves. This

all resources ©2023 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

would mean that parts of the countryside would be out of bounds for walkers and nature-lovers. There is the worry that the reserves would become visitor attractions for rich tourists and off-limits to anyone else. Another concern is that introducing these animals is a rather unpredictable experiment. The habitats have changed since wolves and lynx were last here. Could they still support these species? No one can be totally sure if it would even work. Of course, if the rewilders have their way, we will find out soon enough.

What do you think? Do you like the idea of lynx stalking in our forests again. Does the thought of wolves howling in the night give you a tingle of excitement or send shivers down your spine?

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. Which word in the introduction is closest in meaning to 'wandered about'?
2. What do you think *overgrazing* means?
3. What are *rural* areas?
4. What does it mean if an area is *out of bounds*?
5. What does *stalking* mean?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R When did wolves become extinct in Britain?

S In your own words summarise how apex predators help the environment.

R Why would reintroducing these species bring economic advantages?

E How does the writer create a positive impression of the predators?

P Which predator do you think should be the main candidate for reintroduction and why?

all resources ©2023 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 2

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 2 | Y3

Mark

1. **Write a preposition to complete the sentence.**

"Wait _____ of my office door," shouted the headmaster.

2. **What tense are the sentences written in?**

	past	present	future
Jake sang loudly so his parents could hear.	☐	☐	☐
The dog will be three on Thursday.	☐	☐	☐

3. **Complete both sentences with the same conjunction.**

Mum told us to brush our teeth _____ we got into bed.

I felt scared _____ I went onto the stage.

4. **Tick to show which sentence uses speech punctuation correctly.**

"What would you like for dinner?" asked Jim? ☐
What would you like for dinner?" asked Jim?" ☐
"What would you like for dinner?" asked Jim. ☐

5. **Write these words in their contracted form.**

a) would have = _____

b) she will = _____

c) they are = _____

6. **Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence.**

When the sun set, the children had to come back inside.

7. **Identify the word class of the word underlined in the sentence below.**

The crowd cheered **loudly** as the girl scored a goal.

noun | verb | adjective | adverb

Week Two

Task 1

Round each number to the nearest 10.

Number	Nearest 10
856	
265	
3,013	
6,599	
7,504	
7,732	
8,006	

Task 3

Place these numbers in ascending order.

4,059 4,950 4,022 4,590 4,095

_____

Task 4

Write down the value of the Roman numerals.

XII = _____

XC = _____

L = _____

XXIX = _____

Task 5

Complete the times tables.

9 x 1 =	9 x 7 =
9 x 2 =	9 x 8 =
9 x 3 =	9 x 9 =
9 x 4 =	9 x 10 =
9 x 5 =	9 x 11 =
9 x 6 =	9 x 12 =

Task 6

Solve these subtraction calculations.

1) 4,245 - 1,334 = _____

2) 9,258 - 3,039 = _____

3) 7,220 - 3,415 = _____

Task 2

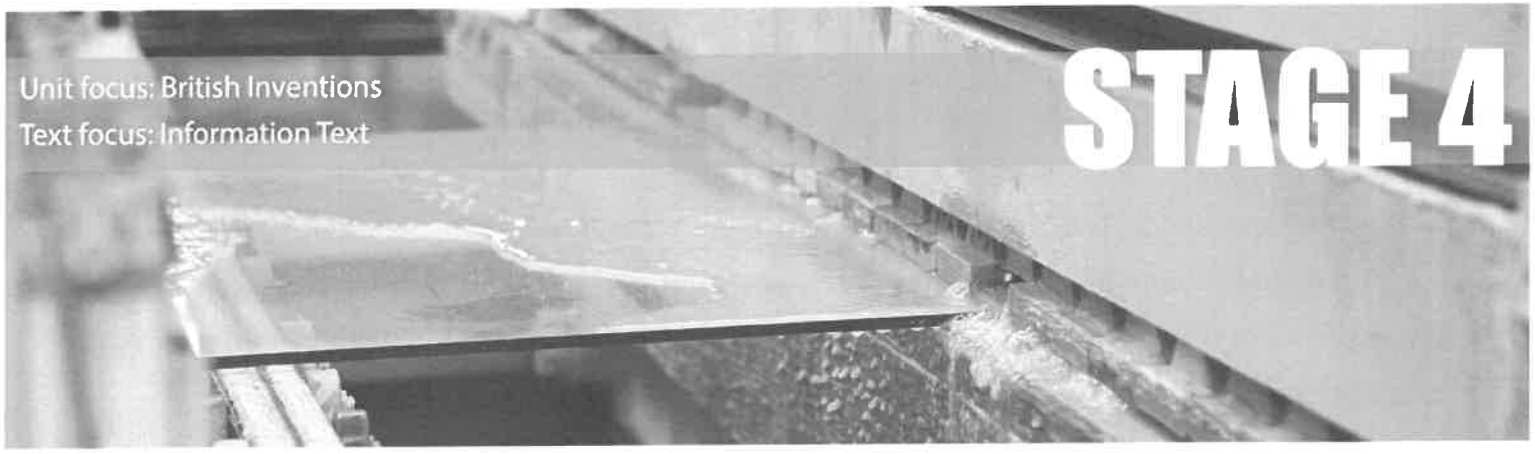
Use the table to complete the questions.

City	Daytime temperature	Night time temperature
Birmingham	4C°	-3C°
Moscow	-3C°	-15C°
Toronto	2C°	-8C°

1) How much does the temperature drop overnight in Birmingham? _____

2) Which city has the biggest drop in temperature overnight? _____

1	$859 + 100 =$ ☐	◯	14	$7 \times 9 =$ ☐	◯
2	☐ $= 771 - 100$	◯	15	$2 \times 3 \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
3	$382 + 60 =$ ☐	◯	16	$444 \times 5 =$ ☐	◯
4	$684 - 500 =$ ☐	◯	17	$368 \times 6 =$ ☐	◯
5	$71 \times 4 =$ ☐	◯	18	$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} =$ ☐	◯
6	$88 \div 4 =$ ☐	◯	19	$\frac{5}{10} - \frac{4}{10} =$ ☐	◯
7	$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} =$ ☐	◯	20	$4.58 + 0.02 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} =$ ☐	◯	21	$1.4 + 0.7 =$ ☐	◯
9	$6672 + 1000 =$ ☐	◯	22	$76 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
10	$5431 - 1000 =$ ☐	◯	23	$43 \div 100 =$ ☐	◯
11	$256 + 6803 =$ ☐	◯	24	$\frac{1}{10}$ of $80 =$ ☐	◯
12	$5325 - 661 =$ ☐	◯	25	$4.2 + 9.77 =$ ☐	◯
13	$712 \times 1 =$ ☐	◯	26	$4.2 + 7.11 =$ ☐	◯



Inventions That Changed The World

Float glass

Look out of a window today, and you will see something that was once a wonder of the age. For many years, glass was expensive and hard to make. Until the 16th century, big pieces of glass were made as cylinders. These were then cut and rolled flat. The glass was often bubbly and not very clear. In the 1950s, a pair of British inventors names Alastair Pilkington and Kenneth Bickerstaff came up with a solution. They found a way to float glass onto a bed of molten tin. This produced cheap glass with a perfectly smooth surface. The method is still used today to make all of the glass you see around you.

The lawnmower

Most of us know how hard it is to play sports on long grass. Until the 1820s, grass had to be cut by hand using a scythe. Blenheim Palace once employed 50 labourers to cut the grass every 10 days. Edward Budding had been an inventor for most of his life. In 1830, he came up with an idea for a lawnmower that would replace the scythe. Over the next few years, lawnmowers became more popular and regular people were able to have a lawn for the first time. It also gave sports such as cricket and football a huge boost. Their pitches could now be kept short. This made them much easier to play.

Reflecting telescope

Much of what we know about space and our own planet comes from observing our universe. For many years, this could only be done with poor quality telescopes. When Isaac Newton invented the reflecting telescope in 1668, it was revolutionary. These new telescopes were much clearer. However, they were much more expensive to produce. It wasn't until a hundred years later that they became popular.

Hypodermic syringe

Most of us have had an injection at some point in our lives. It's never pleasant, but at least it's not as bad as it once was. Before the 1850s, doctors would cut the skin open

all resources ©2020 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

and pour the medicine into the wound. Doctors in the 1800s had begun to attach needles to long tubes to pump medicine into the body. Unfortunately, there was no way of measuring how much had been administered. In 1853, Alexander Wood demonstrated the first hypodermic syringe. This meant that the correct dose could be given easily and almost painlessly. It was a while before doctors realised that the syringes needed to be clean, though. Infection remained a huge risk for a long time.

Light bulb

People had searched for a workable electric light bulb for many years. Lots of inventors produced designs, including Joseph Swan. They all recognised that they needed to create a bulb without any oxygen in it. With oxygen, the filament would burst into flames or burn too quickly. The problem was, nobody could make a perfect vacuum. Swan created various bulbs in the 1850s and 1860s. However, it wasn't until his design in 1875 that he cracked it. He was finally able to demonstrate a working bulb on 17th January 1879. His house became the first in the world to be lit by electric light in 1880.

INFERENCE FOCUS

1. Why did the lawnmower help some sports to get better?
2. Why didn't reflecting telescopes become popular straight away?
3. Why were injections worse before the hypodermic syringe?
4. Why weren't hypodermic syringes enough on their own?
5. Why couldn't people figure out a way to make efficient light bulbs?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R When was the first working light bulb demonstrated?

V Find a word that means something was unheard of or changed everything.

S Why was the hypodermic syringe important for giving people the correct amount of medicine?

R What was used to cut grass before the lawnmower?

V Write a definition for "administered".

all resources ©2020 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 3

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 3 | Y3

Mark

1. **Identify whether these words need 'a' or 'an' before them.**

a) _____ house b) _____ frog

c) _____ igloo d) _____ umbrella

2. **What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?**

Sukie searched under the bed as she looked for her missing sock.

- adverb ☐
- preposition ☐
- verb ☐

3. **What tense are the sentences written in?**

	past	present	future
Fran asks the teacher a question.	☐	☐	☐
The train pulled out of the station.	☐	☐	☐

4. **Tick to show which sentence uses speech punctuation correctly.**

- "There's a spider on your shoulder!" screamed the girl. ☐
- There's a spider on your shoulder!" screamed the girl." ☐
- "There's a spider on your shoulder!" screamed the girl! ☐

5. **Circle the word which uses an apostrophe for possession.**

The boy's jumper had lots of holes in it but he didn't know how he got them.

6. **Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence.**

I was extremely tired after I ran to chase the bus.

7. **Identify the word class of the word underlined in the sentence below.**

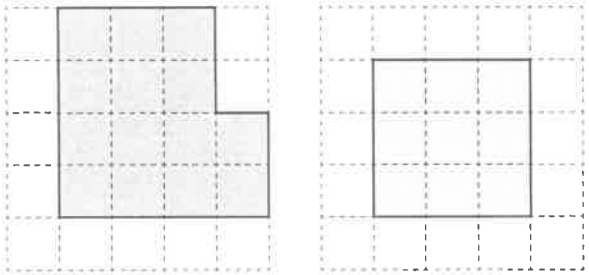
The excitable dog **bounded** into the garden looking for his bone.

noun | verb | adjective | adverb

Week Three

Task 1

Area



What is the difference between the area of these two shapes?
Each square measures 1 cm x 1 cm.

Task 2

Complete the fraction wall below.

1							
$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$			

Task 3

Kilometres

1) How many metres are there in 5km? _____m

2) How many metres are there in $2\frac{1}{2}$ km? _____m

Task 4

tenths and hundredths

0.5 = _____ tenths

0.38 = _____ tenths and _____ hundredths

1.2 = _____ tenths

Task 5

Complete the times tables.

6 x 1 =	6 x 7 =
6 x 2 =	6 x 8 =
6 x 3 =	6 x 9 =
6 x 4 =	6 x 10 =
6 x 5 =	6 x 11 =
6 x 6 =	6 x 12 =

Task 6

Solve these addition calculations.

1) 4,528 + 1,345 = _____

2) 4,145 + 3,593 = _____

3) 3,987 + 2,706 = _____

1	$202 + 100 =$ ☐	○	14	$9 \times 9 =$ ☐	○
2	$351 - 100 =$ ☐	○	15	$2 \times 9 \times 5 =$ ☐	○
3	☐ $= 738 + 90$	○	16	$231 \times 5 =$ ☐	○
4	☐ $= 663 - 500$	○	17	$355 \times 7 =$ ☐	○
5	$64 \times 3 =$ ☐	○	18	$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5} =$ ☐	○
6	$96 \div 4 =$ ☐	○	19	$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$ ☐	○
7	$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} =$ ☐	○	20	$4.18 + 0.02 =$ ☐	○
8	$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{4}{7} =$ ☐	○	21	$7.7 + 0.4 =$ ☐	○
9	$5287 + 1000 =$ ☐	○	22	$77 \div 10 =$ ☐	○
10	$3274 - 1000 =$ ☐	○	23	$48 \div 100 =$ ☐	○
11	$3721 + 2523 =$ ☐	○	24	$\frac{1}{4}$ of $16 =$ ☐	○
12	$9534 - 952 =$ ☐	○	25	$3.1 + 1.76 =$ ☐	○
13	$420 \div 1 =$ ☐	○	26	$5.2 + 7.61 =$ ☐	○



A Broken Friendship

Wet, salty streaks poured down Thomas's face. He knew that they would make things worse if anybody saw him. He had to get to the bathroom quickly. Some of the teachers turned to watch him, their mouths frozen in perfect Os at the beginning of a rushed sentence that never saw the light of day. None of them said anything. They never did. Thomas preferred it that way.

The corridors were empty other than a few kids moving between lunchtime detentions and the dining hall. Thomas hadn't had anything to eat today. Nothing new there. Ashley made sure of that.

Thomas knew that the disabled toilet would be empty; it was his refuge at times like this. It wasn't always Ashley that made him cry. Sometimes, things at home got so bad without his dad that he needed to cry as well. Ashley didn't help, though.

They'd been best friends at primary school, Thomas and Ashley. Ashley had been there when Thomas wet the bed on his first sleepover when he was six. He'd been there when Thomas had told a girl that he liked her, and she'd laughed in his face. He'd been there when his mum had told him that his dad had been involved in a terrible car crash. He'd been there.

And now, he wasn't. Or not in the same way.

All of those things had been horrible, but having Ashley there had made it easier. Now Ashley loved to tell those stories (not the one about his dad, even Ashley wasn't that horrible) to his new friends from the other schools. It was the same every day – as soon as they got in the queue to buy dinner, Ashley would start. It didn't seem to matter that Thomas felt like acid was being poured into his throat every time he heard them. He didn't say anything; he didn't want to seem like a wimp to the other kids. He just ran away to cry in the disabled toilet. He hadn't made it as far as the food counter for a fortnight.

It wasn't like Ashley didn't know. Thomas had told him how the stories made him feel. Ashley

all resources ©2021 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

just laughed and told him it was banter, that he needed to toughen up. The thing was, Ashley had enough of his own stories to tell, but he never did. He never mentioned that he'd wet the bed at the same sleepover or that the first time he rode on a roller-coaster, he'd thrown up over the side. Thomas didn't mention them either – Ashley was his friend. Or was supposed to be.

A sudden knock on the door startled Thomas halfway through washing his face. With a sinking feeling, he felt the cold water splash down his front. It soaked his shirt but, more importantly, the front of his trousers. "I'll just be a minute," he said, fighting back more tears.

After a few seconds under the hand dryer, his shirt was a bit better. He closed his eyes and opened the door.

"What on earth are you doing?" Ashley said. "Why did you run off like that again?"

INFERENCE FOCUS

1. What were the "wet, salty streaks" pouring down Thomas's face?
2. Why was Ashley responsible for Thomas not eating?
3. How long had it been since Thomas last had lunch?
4. Why might Thomas be worried about the water mark?
5. Why do you think Ashley doesn't tell his own stories?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

V List three words that you think describe how Thomas feels towards Ashley.

P What do you think Thomas should do next and why?

P What shouldn't Thomas do next?

V Find and copy a phrase that tells Thomas that Ashley thinks he is being a bit of a wimp.

R Where did Thomas hide?

all resources ©2021 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 4

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 4 | Y3

Mark

1. **Write another word that is in the same word family as the words below.**

medicate medicinal paramedic _____

2. **Underline the prefixes in these words.**

reappear subheading international

3. **Write a preposition to complete the sentence.**

Maths is the next lesson _____ geography.

4. **Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentence.**

Meena watched as a group of excitable children entered the park.

5. **Write the inverted commas in the correct place in this sentence.**

The teacher asked, What is your name ?

6. **Circle the word which uses an apostrophe for possession.**

Mrs Green's class weren't allowed out for break time as they had misbehaved.

7. **Identify the word class of the word underlined in the sentence below.**

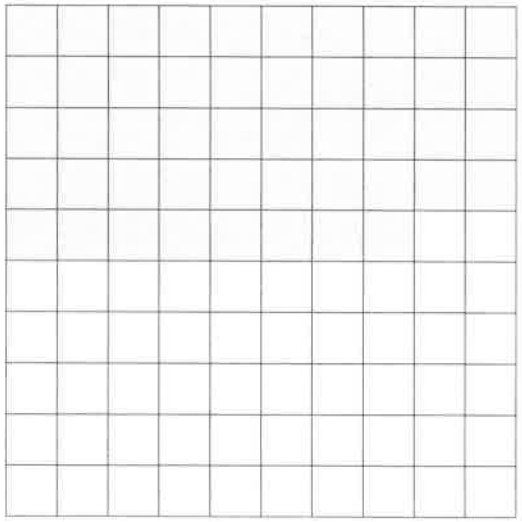
Sadly, the boy shook his **head** and began to cry.

noun | verb | adjective | adverb

Week Four

Task 1

Write this as a decimal.



____ tenths and ____ hundredths = ____

Task 2

Bar model. Create your own word problem to go with the bar model below.

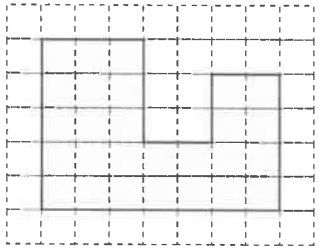
156	
39	

Task 3

Name five fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Task 4

Calculate the perimeter of this rectilinear shape.
Each square measures 1 cm x 1 cm.



Task 5

Complete the times tables.

7 x 1 =	7 x 7 =
7 x 2 =	7 x 8 =
7 x 3 =	7 x 9 =
7 x 4 =	7 x 10 =
7 x 5 =	7 x 11 =
7 x 6 =	7 x 12 =

Task 6

Complete the division calculations.

45 ÷ 10 = _____

45 ÷ 100 = _____

5 ÷ 10 = _____

5 ÷ 100 = _____

28 ÷ 10 = _____

28 ÷ 100 = _____

30 ÷ 10 = _____

30 ÷ 100 = _____

1	$\square = 714 + 100$	◯	14	$6 \times 8 = \square$	◯
2	$\square = 267 - 100$	◯	15	$3 \times 3 \times 4 = \square$	◯
3	$352 + 80 = \square$	◯	16	$424 \times 4 = \square$	◯
4	$\square = 658 - 500$	◯	17	$741 \times 6 = \square$	◯
5	$98 \times 4 = \square$	◯	18	$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \square$	◯
6	$76 \div 4 = \square$	◯	19	$\frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \square$	◯
7	$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \square$	◯	20	$1.96 + 0.05 = \square$	◯
8	$\frac{9}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \square$	◯	21	$7.7 + 0.3 = \square$	◯
9	$3357 + 1000 = \square$	◯	22	$23 \div 10 = \square$	◯
10	$6509 - 1000 = \square$	◯	23	$92 \div 100 = \square$	◯
11	$3172 + 912 = \square$	◯	24	$\frac{1}{10}$ of $70 = \square$	◯
12	$6318 - 924 = \square$	◯	25	$2.6 + 6.51 = \square$	◯
13	$1 \times 183 = \square$	◯	26	$3.8 + 6.48 = \square$	◯



Martin Luther King JR.

Martin Luther King Jr. was a leader in the civil rights movement. He worked tirelessly to bring about change and end injustice. He inspired a great many people and is remembered as a hero around the world.

Martin Luther King Jr was born in 1929 in Atlanta, the capital city of the American state of Georgia. He was originally named Michael but his name was later changed to Martin. King was born into a world of inequality and unfairness. As a black person, he was subject to prejudice from the moment he was born, purely because of the colour of his skin.

Martin did well in school and went on to study medicine and law. He then studied theology (the study of religious belief) in Boston. Whilst in Boston, he met Coretta Scott, a singer. The two married in 1953 and he had four children. In 1954, he followed in his father and grandfather's footsteps by becoming a Baptist pastor in Montgomery, Alabama. He felt drawn to a life in the church because he thought it was a job that would help him make the world a better place.

King moved to Montgomery as the civil rights movement was gathering pace. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested for sitting in a seat reserved for white people on a bus. Civil rights activists decided to mount a boycott of the buses. King was chosen as the leader of the protest. It took a year, but finally, the buses were desegregated. King and the other activists had won the fight.

Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. believed in nonviolent action. He gave speeches, organised marches and supported sit-ins. He was arrested multiple times but he did not give in. His eloquence and charisma helped to win people to the civil rights cause. This was shown in his 'I have a dream' speech from the 1963 March on Washington. 200,000 gathered to call for change. Rather than stoke rage or anger, King appealed to their hope. He called it a 'beginning'. He reminded people not to give in to hatred and violence. He spoke of his dream for the future. A future without division and prejudice. A future of freedom for everyone.

Martin Luther King captured the world's attention. He was named

all resources ©2024 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Time magazine's man of the year in 1963. In 1964, he became the youngest person to be awarded the Nobel Peace prize. He donated the prize money to the civil rights movement. Of course, not everyone was happy about what King was saying. There were still many who did not believe that black people deserved equal rights. In 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. James Earl Ray was convicted of the crime.

Martin Luther King Jr. is remembered for the way he helped to improve the lives of black people in the USA. He also showed how you can fight for what is right without using physical violence or spreading hate. He is honoured every year in January when The USA marks Martin Luther King Day.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. In which American state was Martin Luther King Jr. Born?
2. When did Martin Luther King Jr. marry Coretta Scott?
3. How long did it take for the Montgomery bus boycott to bring about a change?
4. When did Martin Luther King Jr. give his 'I have a dream' speech?
5. Who was convicted of killing Martin Luther King Jr.?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

V What does the phrase *gathering* pace mean?

V What word is used to describe people who campaign for change?

V What does *eloquence* mean?

S Put these events from Martin Luther King Jr.'s life in order:

Martin Luther King Jr. gave a powerful speech during the March on Washington.

Martin Luther King Jr. Studied medicine and law.

Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis.

Martin Luther King Jr. was chosen to lead the protest against Rosa Parks' arrest.

Martin Luther King Jr. married Coretta Scott.

S What qualities made Martin Luther King Jr. a great leader? Use information from across the text.

all resources ©2024 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 5

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 5 | Y3

Mark

1. **Complete both sentences with the same conjunction.**

I practised my piano every day _____ I could pass my grade two exam.

I listened to the teacher carefully _____ I knew what to do.

2. **Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.**

had called | calls | calling

Ben _____ the police as soon as he heard a strange noise in the garden.

3. **Tick to show which sentence uses speech punctuation correctly.**

Blow out the candles, Katie!" said Dad." ☐
"Blow out the candles, Katie!" said Dad. ☐
"Blow out the candles, Katie! said Dad." ☐

4. **Write these words in their contracted form.**

a) did not = _____

b) we are = _____

c) they will = _____

5. **Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence.**

I practised my times tables until I could do them perfectly.

6. **Rewrite this statement as a question.**

The boy likes pineapple on his pizza.

_____

7. **Rewrite these words so that they are in their plural forms.**

a) child = _____

b) lane = _____

c) hutch = _____

Week Five

Task 1

Write this as a decimal.



Task 3

If I have a £20 note and spend £13.46, how much change will I receive?

Task 4

Find all of the factor pairs of 36.
The first one has been done for you.

36
1 and 36

_____ and _____
_____ and _____
_____ and _____
_____ and _____

Task 5

Complete the times tables.

12 x 1 =	12 x 7 =
12 x 2 =	12 x 8 =
12 x 3 =	12 x 9 =
12 x 4 =	12 x 10 =
12 x 5 =	12 x 11 =
12 x 6 =	12 x 12 =

Task 2

Complete the table below.

Decimal	Rounded to the nearest whole	Decimal	Rounded to the nearest whole
0.8		11.1	
4.5		19.7	
3.2		13.6	

Task 6

Write the numbers below as decimals.

1) 4 ones and 8 hundredths = _____

2) 3 ones and 5 tenths = _____

3) 4 tenths and 5 hundredths = _____

4) 8 hundredths = _____

5) 17 hundredths = _____

1	$299 + 100 =$	◯	14	$7 \times 8 =$	◯
2	$516 - 100 =$	◯	15	$9 \times 2 \times 5 =$	◯
3	$29 + 90 =$	◯	16	$452 \times 4 =$	◯
4	$705 - 300 =$	◯	17	$742 \times 8 =$	◯
5	$48 \times 4 =$	◯	18	$\frac{7}{9} + \frac{6}{9} =$	◯
6	$85 \div 5 =$	◯	19	$\frac{3}{11} - \frac{2}{11} =$	◯
7	$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$	◯	20	$2.66 + 0.05 =$	◯
8	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} =$	◯	21	$3.6 + 0.7 =$	◯
9	$7514 + 1000 =$	◯	22	$81 \div 10 =$	◯
10	$4751 - 1000 =$	◯	23	$32 \div 100 =$	◯
11	$2552 + 775 =$	◯	24	$\frac{1}{10}$ of $90 =$	◯
12	$7489 - 392 =$	◯	25	$3.7 + 6.76 =$	◯
13	$0 \times 973 =$	◯	26	$9.7 + 4.93 =$	◯



Female Mountaineers

Junko Tabei

It took until 1975 for a woman to climb to the summit of Mount Everest. Junko Tabei created the Ladies Climbing Club in 1969 because many men refused to climb with her. On the way to the top of Everest, Tabei and her team narrowly avoided being buried by an avalanche. When she reached the peak, she said, "I didn't intend to be the first woman on Everest. I just simply climbed a mountain. But the environment around me changed so much, just because I was the first woman."

Tabei's climbing adventures didn't end with Mount Everest. She went on to complete the Seven Summits challenge. This involved climbing the highest mountains on each of the seven continents.

Lynn Hill

Lynn Hill was a pioneer of free-climbing in the 1980s and 1990s. Free-climbing involves climbing extremely difficult rock faces without any safety ropes or harnesses. By the age of 18, Hill had already climbed the hardest route ever completed by a woman.

Hill completed her most famous climb in 1993. She became the first person ever (not just the first woman) to complete The Nose climb. The Nose is one of the faces of El Capitan in Yosemite Park. It is still considered one of the most ambitious climbs in the world. Her first ascent took her four days to complete. She astounded everybody by returning the next year and completing the same climb in less than a day.

Edurne Pasaban

In 2010, Edurne Pasaban became the 21st person and first female to climb all fourteen mountains in the world that are over 8,000m high. She completed her first 8,000m climb in 2001 on Mount Everest. Her achievement wasn't without controversy. A South Korean climber named Oh Eun-sun claimed to have completed the climbs a month before Pasaban did. This would have made her the first female to complete them all. However, it soon became clear that she hadn't reached the summit of one of the mountains due to bad weather. Even so, it's still a great achievement by another amazing female mountaineer.

all resources ©2019 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner

Gerline Kaltenbrunner also climbed the fourteen peaks. She became the second woman to do it in 2011. What made her attempt even more impressive was that she was the first woman to do all fourteen mountains without any additional oxygen. Pasaban had used oxygen tanks to help her at higher altitudes. Her first 8,000m climb was a mountain called Cho Oyu in 1998.

Lhakpa Sherpa

Most famous Sherpas are men. That doesn't mean that only male Sherpas climb the mountain. Lhakpa Sherpa is one of many female Sherpas and holds the record for the most climbs up Mount Everest by a woman. She has reached the summit nine times in total. Her first was in 2000 when she became the first Nepalese woman to successfully complete the climb. Perhaps even more impressively, she completed one climb eight months after giving birth, and again when she was two-months pregnant.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Find a word that means "by a small amount".
2. Which phrase means that somebody didn't mean to do something.
3. What does the word "ambitious" tell you about climbing The Nose?
4. If something causes controversy, what does it mean?
5. Write another phrase that could replace "Even so".

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R When did the second woman finish climbing all fourteen mountains?

I What do you think Junko Tabei meant when she said, "The environment around me changed so much, just because I was the first woman."?

I Why is free-climbing so dangerous?

E Explain how the author shows that they respect the women in the text.

S Why was Oh Eun-sun **not** considered the first female to climb the fourteen highest peaks?

all resources ©2019 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 6

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 6 | Y3

Mark

1. **What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?**

Please call me when you get home," said Bella.

adverb ☐
preposition ☐
verb ☐

☐

2. **What tense are the sentences written in?**

	past	present	future
We are going to France next week.	☐	☐	☐
Victoria skips across the playground.	☐	☐	☐

☐

3. **Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentence.**

Joy couldn't believe she had won a brand new, yellow bike.

☐

4. **Underline the prefixes in these words.**

illegal immature irregular

☐

5. **Write the inverted commas in the correct place in this sentence.**

What is your favourite colour? asked Paul.

☐

6. **Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.**

have gone | going | goes

The children _____ out to play.

☐

7. **Rewrite this question as a command.**

Can you add one egg to the mixture?

_____

☐

Week Six

Task 1

Draw lines to match the equivalent fractions and decimals.

$\frac{4}{10}$	0.4
$\frac{14}{100}$	0.13
9 tenths	0.34
13 hundredths	0.14
$\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100}$	0.9

Task 2

Complete the missing decimals in the number statements below.

1) 0.4 + _____ = 1

2) 0.28 + _____ = 1

3) 1.49 + _____ = 2

4) 0.7 + _____ = 1

5) 0.15 + _____ = 1

6) 3.07 + _____ = 4

Task 3

If I have £6.78, how much more money do I need to have £10

Task 4

Roman numerals
40 is written as XXXX
Explain why this is incorrect.

Task 5

Complete the times tables.

144 ÷ 12 =	84 ÷ 7 =
28 ÷ 7 =	6 x ___ = 72
36 ÷ 3 =	___ x 11 = 44
90 ÷ 9 =	7 x ___ = 42
48 ÷ 12 =	8 x ___ = 32
45 ÷ 5 =	11 x ___ = 121

Task 6

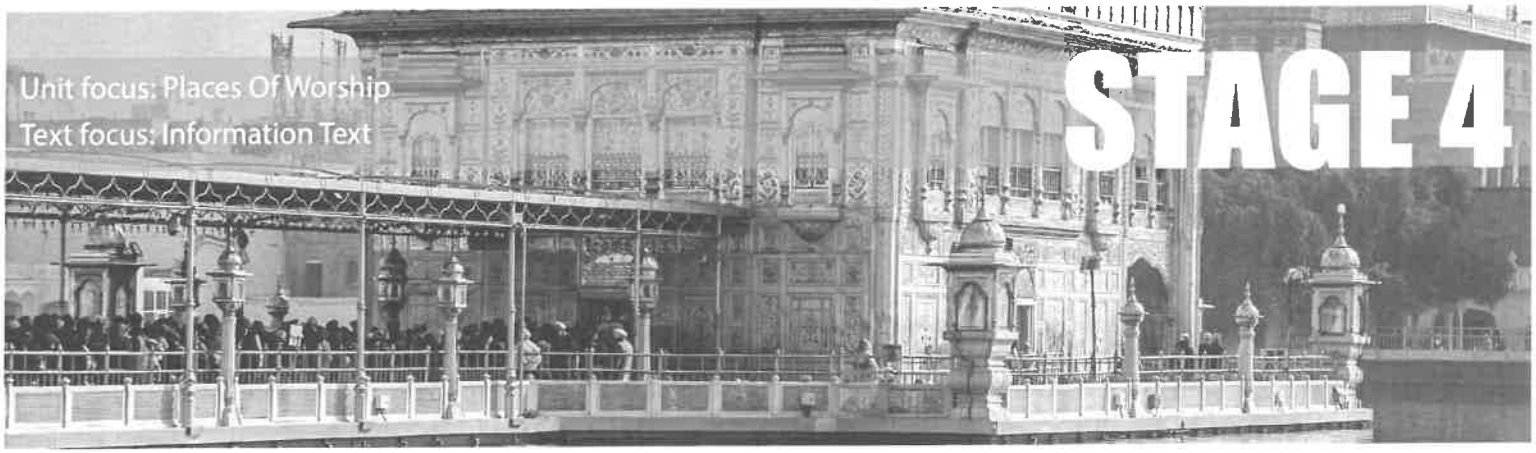
solve the multiplication calculations below.

1) 34 x 5 = _____

2) 45 x 6 = _____

3) 28 x 6 = _____

1	$\square = 638 + 100$	◯	14	$8 \times 8 = \square$	◯
2	$397 - 100 = \square$	◯	15	$9 \times 2 \times 6 = \square$	◯
3	$\square = 153 + 50$	◯	16	$334 \times 4 = \square$	◯
4	$\square = 884 - 500$	◯	17	$949 \times 6 = \square$	◯
5	$44 \times 6 = \square$	◯	18	$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \square$	◯
6	$88 \div 4 = \square$	◯	19	$\frac{4}{10} - \frac{3}{10} = \square$	◯
7	$\frac{6}{11} + \frac{2}{11} = \square$	◯	20	$2.88 + 0.04 = \square$	◯
8	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \square$	◯	21	$4.9 + 0.6 = \square$	◯
9	$2851 + 1000 = \square$	◯	22	$28 \div 10 = \square$	◯
10	$8204 - 1000 = \square$	◯	23	$74 \div 100 = \square$	◯
11	$3945 + 5196 = \square$	◯	24	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $25 = \square$	◯
12	$5329 - 568 = \square$	◯	25	$3.6 + 9.52 = \square$	◯
13	$628 \div 1 = \square$	◯	26	$9.5 + 4.89 = \square$	◯



Gurdwaras

A gurdwara is where Sikhs go to worship. The word gurdwara means 'home of the Guru'. The Guru refers to the Guru Granth Sahib. It is the holy book of Sikhism. The gurdwara is a special place of prayer. However, it is also a place for people to gather together as a community. Sikhs believe that all people are equal. This means that the gurdwara has to be a welcoming place for all.

The Four Doors

Gurdwaras have four doors. They face in the four different directions of the compass. This is a sign that everyone is welcome inside.

The Sikh Flag

This flag, called the Nishan Sahib, hangs outside the gurdwara. It is a yellow triangle with the symbol of Sikhism in the middle. This symbol is called the Khanda. A double-edged sword represents truth. A circle shows that God is eternal. Two swords represent Sikhs commitment to their personal spiritual growth and to looking after each other.

Entrance

Visitors to the gurdwara should remove their shoes and cover their heads. There will be shelves for people to leave their shoes. It is also important to show respect to this holy place. This means being clean and dressing decently.

The Diwan Hall

This is the hall for praying. The prayer hall is fairly plain and simple. Sikhs do not pray to statues or images. They believe God cannot be represented in this way. Sikhs sit on the floor to pray so there are no chairs or benches. This reminds people to be humble before God. It also means that everyone is treated equally.

The Manji Sahib

This is the most important part of the prayer hall. It is a platform where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed. The Guru Granth Sahib is shown great respect. That is why it is always higher than everyone else. There is a silk cloth underneath and a canopy above. Worshippers bow their head to the floor in front of the Guru Granth Sahib.

all resources ©2024 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

The Sach Kand

This is a room the Guru Granth Sahib is taken at the end of the day. The book is treated as if it is a very special person. Each evening, it is carefully put to bed in this room.

The Langar Hall

This is a kitchen. Service to others is an important duty for all Sikhs. One way that Sikhs show this is by providing food to anyone who comes to the gurdwara. Everyone eats together as equals. They take turns to prepare and serve the meal.

SUMMARY FOCUS

1. Summarise the ways in which Sikhs demonstrate their belief in equality in the gurdwara.
2. Summarise the ways Sikhs show their respect for the Guru Granth Sahib in the gurdwara.
3. Write three 'dos and don'ts' for someone visiting a gurdwara.
4. Using the whole text, decide if these sentences are true or false.
    - The gurdwara welcomes non-Sikhs as long as they behave appropriately.
    - Sikhs remove their shoes and sit on the floor so they can feel relaxed in the gurdwara.
    - Sikhs believe it doesn't matter how you treat others; what matters is whether you believe in God.

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R	What is the name of the Sikh holy book?
R	What is the Nishan sahib?
V	What word tells us that Sikhs believe God lasts forever.
V	What does it mean to be *humble before God*?
V	What is a canopy?

all resources ©2024 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 7

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 7 | Y3

Mark

1. **Write a preposition to complete the sentence.**

The keys are _____ the dog's lead.

2. **Circle the word which uses an apostrophe for possession.**

We couldn't stop laughing at the clown's funny face.

3. **Identify whether these words need 'a' or 'an' before them.**

a) _____ watch **b)** _____ eagle

c) _____ robot **d)** _____ glove

4. **Underline the subordinate clause in the sentence.**

The children were scared because they could hear a strange noise.

5. **Identify the word class of the word underlined in the sentence below.**

Jenny raced up the cinema steps with a **huge** smile on her face.

noun | verb | adjective | adverb

6. **Rewrite these words so that they are in their plural forms.**

a) boss = _____

b) tooth = _____

c) berry = _____

7. **What tense are the sentences written in?**

	past	present	future
It was hard to judge the different acts.	☐	☐	☐
The cat will visit the vet's on Thursday.	☐	☐	☐

Week Seven

Task 1

Spot the mistake in this subtraction calculation.

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ -\ 47 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

Task 3

Write down all of the factors of 40.

Task 4

Complete the missing number in the bar model.

125	48	79

Task 5

Answer the multiplication and division questions.

3 x 20 =	6 x 30 =
120 ÷ 1 =	6 ÷ 100 =
5 x 20 =	12 x 1 =
36 x 10 =	8 ÷ 10 =
45 ÷ 45 =	25 x 4 =
0 x 25 =	4 x 30 =

Task 2

Complete the table to show how many days there are in each month.

Month	Days	Month	Days
January		July	
February		August	
March		September	
April		October	
May		November	
June		December	

Task 6

Solve the word problem below.

A film lasts for 128 minutes.
How long is this in hours and minutes?

____ hours ____ minutes

1	$\square = 352 + 100$	◯	14	$9 \times 9 = \square$	◯
2	$895 - 100 = \square$	◯	15	$8 \times 2 \times 8 = \square$	◯
3	$\square = 238 + 80$	◯	16	$314 \times 5 = \square$	◯
4	$\square = 286 - 200$	◯	17	$331 \times 7 = \square$	◯
5	$84 \times 3 = \square$	◯	18	$\frac{4}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \square$	◯
6	$63 \div 3 = \square$	◯	19	$\frac{9}{11} - \frac{1}{11} = \square$	◯
7	$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{6}{10} = \square$	◯	20	$5.74 + 0.06 = \square$	◯
8	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = \square$	◯	21	$6.7 + 0.9 = \square$	◯
9	$2891 + 1000 = \square$	◯	22	$31 \div 10 = \square$	◯
10	$8704 - 1000 = \square$	◯	23	$85 \div 100 = \square$	◯
11	$3842 + 3749 = \square$	◯	24	$\frac{1}{4}$ of $16 = \square$	◯
12	$8422 - 275 = \square$	◯	25	$2.4 + 1.33 = \square$	◯
13	$613 \times 0 = \square$	◯	26	$1.3 + 5.19 = \square$	◯

STAGE 4



Digestion

Mouth

Food enters the digestive system through the mouth. Chewing food helps to begin to break it down through the action of the teeth. Saliva contains bacteria that start the process of digesting the food while it is still in the mouth. It also softens food so that it can pass into the oesophagus more easily.

Oesophagus

The oesophagus is a muscular tube about 25cm long. Its only function is to pass food into the stomach. Food isn't digested, and no nutrients are absorbed in the oesophagus. A mouthful of food that enters the oesophagus is called a bolus. Food is passed along the tube by a series of muscular contractions. These squeeze one after the other to push it along. It's a bit like squeezing toothpaste from the end of the tube.

Liver

You may not know it, but the liver plays a key role in digestion. It releases bile into the small intestine, which helps to break down fats. It takes nutrients the other way and converts them into chemicals for the body. The liver also filters out toxins that may come from food and drink.

Pancreas

The pancreas secretes enzymes into the small intestine. These help to break down proteins, fats and carbohydrates. The pancreas is also responsible for creating insulin, which assists the body in processing sugar.

Colon (Large Intestine)

The colon is commonly called the large intestine. It is actually a lot shorter than the small intestine and is barely 2 metres long. The main job of the colon is to process what is left from the small intestine. It converts it into something easy to pass as a stool. Most of the water is removed by the colon. By the time the stool reaches the anus, it is mainly made up of indigestible food and bacteria. It normally takes around 36 hours for a stool to pass through the colon.

Stomach

Your stomach is basically a large bag that holds onto food while it is broken down into useful chemicals. Cells in the stomach lining release enzymes and strong acid that help to break down the food. Once the food has been broken down sufficiently, it is passed into the small intestine.

Small Intestine

The small intestine is still big. If you unravelled it all, it would be nearly 7 metres long. During its slow passage through the small intestine, food is broken down even more, and nutrients are absorbed into the liver for processing. The remains are passed as a liquid into the colon.

Rectum

The rectum is a short (about 8 inches) chamber that joins the colon to the anus. All of the processing has taken place by this point. The rectum holds on to the stool until a signal to our brain tells the anus to open. Your body can then pass the stool out into the toilet.

all resources ©2023 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. Where does food begin to be digested?
2. What is about 7 metres long?
3. Complete: _____ helps the body to process sugars.
4. Which part of the stomach releases enzymes?
5. The large intestine is a common name for what?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

S	What are the main functions of the liver?
V	What is the root word of unravelled?
S	What happens to a stool after it leaves the colon?
V	Which word or phrase tells you that the liver is important for digestion?
E	Is the use of a diagram effective in this text? Why?

all resources ©2019 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

Week 8

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 8 | Y3

Mark

1. **Write another word that is in the same word family as the words below.**

musically musicians musicality _____

2. **Tick to show which sentence uses speech punctuation correctly.**

"Is this dog yours?" asked Sam. ☐
"Is this dog yours?" asked Sam." ☐
Is this dog yours?" asked Sam?" ☐

3. **Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.**

walking | had walked | walks

We _____ for miles and still hadn't found the buried treasure.

4. **Write these words in their contracted form.**

a) we would = _____

b) you have = _____

c) what will = _____

5. **Rewrite this question as a statement.**

Does Jack like jam on his toast?

_____

6. **Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentence.**

Oscar stared at the chocolate ice cream in delight.

7. **Identify the word class of the word underlined in the sentence below.**

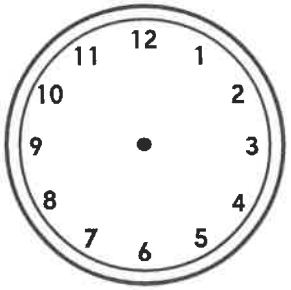
"Can you **ring** me when you get home?" asked Mum

noun | verb | adjective | adverb

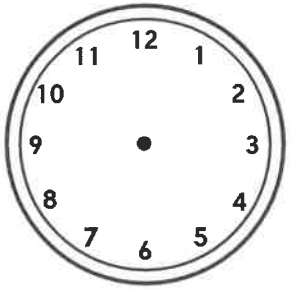
Week Eight

Task 1

Draw on the clock hands to show the time.



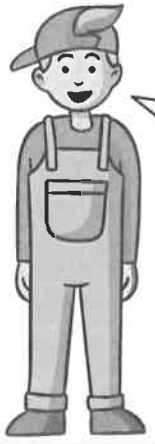
09:32



06:07

Task 2

Work out the duration of the film.



I started watching a film at 16:37.
It finished at 18:00.
How long was the film?

Task 3

Name five fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Task 4

Fill in the missing fractions in these number sequences

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ ____ ____ ____

$\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{3}$ 2 ____ ____ ____

$\frac{15}{4}$ $\frac{13}{4}$ $\frac{11}{4}$ ____ ____ ____

Task 5

Roman numerals
Solve the calculations below.
Give the answer as a Roman numeral.

1) 7 x 5 = _____

2) 5 x 8 = _____

3) 23 – 4 = _____

4) 11 + 26 = _____

Task 6

Complete these fraction calculations.

1) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5} =$

2) $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} =$

3) $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{10} =$

4) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$

5) $\frac{10}{3} - \frac{5}{3} =$

1	$731 + 100 =$ ☐	◯	14	$8 \times 8 =$ ☐	◯
2	$425 - 100 =$ ☐	◯	15	$2 \times 9 \times 6 =$ ☐	◯
3	$131 + 90 =$ ☐	◯	16	$454 \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
4	☐ $= 351 - 300$	◯	17	$461 \times 7 =$ ☐	◯
5	$59 \times 7 =$ ☐	◯	18	$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{9}{12} =$ ☐	◯
6	$42 \div 3 =$ ☐	◯	19	$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{5}{10} =$ ☐	◯
7	$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$ ☐	◯	20	$4.49 + 0.01 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{6} =$ ☐	◯	21	$7.9 + 0.4 =$ ☐	◯
9	$7668 + 1000 =$ ☐	◯	22	$48 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
10	$2201 - 1000 =$ ☐	◯	23	$59 \div 100 =$ ☐	◯
11	$3113 + 928 =$ ☐	◯	24	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $25 =$ ☐	◯
12	$1414 - 649 =$ ☐	◯	25	$4.4 + 5.86 =$ ☐	◯
13	$1 \times 861 =$ ☐	◯	26	$9.7 + 5.64 =$ ☐	◯



The Beanstalk Giant

Somewhere far away, on top of a large cloud, a pair of giants sat on a bench in the middle of a park. There was a duck pond in front of them. One of the giants was throwing small chunks of bread towards them, though they largely ignored it. The other giant looked thoroughly miserable.

"Tell me again, what happened?" said the giant with the bread, calmly.

The other giant, the miserable one, cleared his throat and started to tell his story. It wasn't a nice one. There was certainly no happily-ever-after.

It had all started the day before, around about the time the cockerel was crowing. The sad giant had been tending to his runner beans in the garden after cleaning out his gutters. He'd had a wonderful night's sleep and had woken before dawn to get a head start on the day. A giant diet requires giant runner beans and lots of them. He'd been a little angry when he'd dropped one, but he was in such a good mood that he hadn't bothered to chase it down the garden path. He wasn't to know that it had fallen through the cloud and landed in a field far below, just at the same time as a young thief was planting what he, mistakenly, thought were magic beans.

For a long time, the giants had known that people from the down-below world might be able to clamber through the clouds. It had never bothered them. They didn't think to lock the cloud-gates; after all, everyone knew each other. Somebody had other ideas, though. The bean had sprouted and grown to an enormous size right beneath the giant's garden. For the rest of the morning, he had gone about his business. Soon, it was time for him to head inside for lunch. He had a wonderful beetroot salad. His mood improved even further, and he decided to bake some bread using the corn from his field.

It wasn't until he headed back out just as the sun was setting that he realised something was amiss. Something in the air smelled funny. It smelled like nothing he'd ever smelt before. "Fe Fi Fo Fum?" he muttered to himself (Giantese for "What's this then?") as he scratched his chin. He couldn't find

all resources ©2019 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com

the source of the smell. Each time he thought he had it, it would move.

Throughout the early evening, he searched high and low. He even had his wife bring candles out to light the garden. Just as he was beginning to give up, he heard a rustling in the pantry. Bursting through the door, he caught the young boy with a sack full of food. Shoved in the top was the freshly baked bread. This was too much for the giant who launched into a terrible rage. Angrily, he chased the boy back towards the beanstalk. Before he could follow him down, the boy had reached the bottom and cut down the stalk.



"The thing is," the sad giant muttered to his friend on the bench, "I'd have shared with him if only he'd asked. There wasn't any need for him to go stealing it like that. Now I'll have to grow a whole new field of corn to make myself another loaf."

His friend patted him on the back and said, "You're right. It's always the same; nobody thinks of us giant-folk."

RETRIEVAL

1. Where were the two giants sat?
2. What had the giant been doing before he tended his runner beans?
3. Why didn't the giants lock the cloud gates?
4. What does "Fe Fi Fo Fum" mean?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

V Find the definition of "amiss".

E Explain what "There was certainly no happily-ever-after" means.

I How did the giant feel when he couldn't work out where the smell came from?

V Which word supports the fact that the giant was in a "terrible rage"?

all resources ©2019 Literacy Shed
http://www.literacyshedplus.com