

Who, what, when, where? The answer is literally right there!

Key text extracts	
<b>Beyond the Deepwoods</b> (Chris Riddell)	When thirteen-year-old Twig discovers that he was abandoned at birth by an unknown outsider, he leaves his woodtroll family behind and sets off on a journey through and <b>beyond</b> the dangerous <b>Deepwoods</b> .
<b>Montmorency</b> (Eleanor Updale)	Montmorency is a crime <b>novel</b> and thriller set in Victorian era London. It inaugurated the Montmorency series featuring a petty thief who turns gentleman and spy, namely Montmorency and his alter ego Scarper.
<b>Wolf Brother</b> (Michelle Paver)	<b>Wolf Brother</b> is the first book in a series called the Chronicles of Ancient Darkness and tells the story of a boy named Torak. Torak is a hunter-gatherer that might be the listener in a prophecy, or prediction. Torak has to go to the Mountain of the World Spirit to get rid of a demon bear.
<b>Tuesday</b> (David Wiesner)	<b>Tuesday</b> , by David Wiesner, is about many frogs that leave their pond in the evening. Throughout the night, these frogs fly around on lily pads, going to different houses and doing surprise visits to a couple individuals.
<b>Flotsam</b> (David Wiesner)	Flotsam tells the story of a boy who discovers an intricate underwater wonderland revealed in film from an underwater camera he finds on the shore. Kids of all ages will appreciate the story on its various levels.



## Literal Questions

- The ~~easy~~ questions!
- Usually worth **1** mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer

Who? What? When? Where?

PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

## Inference Questions

- Usually worth **2** marks
- You need to **think** about these questions
- Read **between the lines**
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why? How?

The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

## Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth **3** marks – so your answer needs **3** parts
- Often look at the **thoughts** and **feelings** of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use **evidence** in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.

Why? How?

The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

Move your eyes quickly over the page to get the information you need.

# Skim and Scan

when you want to read something quickly to get a **general** idea.

when you want to read something quickly to find a **specific** piece of information.

- Read the table of contents.
- Read the opening and closing sentences of paragraphs.
- Read headings and subheadings.
- Look at any illustrations or graphic features.

Skim if you are previewing a book for selection.

Skim if you are rereading some pages before moving on in a book.

Skim when looking through a newspaper or magazine.

- Look for key words related to your topic.
- Look for bold print and italics.
- Look for words in larger font sizes.
- Look through bulleted information and sidebars.

Scan if you have a question that you need answered.

Scan when trying to find a phone number, looking in a dictionary, or searching through an index.

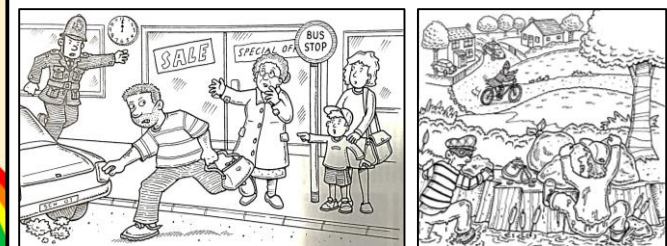


## Simple steps to answering comprehension questions accurately:

1. **Highlight the key word in the question.**
  2. **Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).**
  3. **Highlight the key word in the text.**
  4. **Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to**
  5. **Check the information answers the question.**
  6. **Write the answer down.**
  7. **Repeat for the next question!**
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Always identify the key words in the question and the text.

Once you've found them, highlight them. Every. Single. time!.



## Conjunctions

### Subordinating

### Coordinating

so that	after
unless	although
until	as
when	because
whenever	before
where	even if
whereas	if
wherever	that
while	once
however	since



For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So



## Paragraphs

time?

place?

topic?

person?

**Show, don't tell!**

Persuasive Writing Techniques		
<b>P</b>	power of three	<i>Flying away like this is reckless, selfish and downright dangerous.</i>
<b>E</b>	emotive language	<i>I am devastated. My darling children will be heartbroken when they hear their favourite farmyard friends have abandoned them.</i>
<b>R</b>	rhetorical questions	<i>How would you feel if I were to float away? Who would take care of you then?</i>
<b>S</b>	say it again (repetition)	<i>How could you abandon me like this? How could you? How?</i>
<b>U</b>	undermine opposing views	<i>Whilst some may argue that.... I wholeheartedly disagree because...</i>
<b>A</b>	anecdote	<i>The last time pigs flew like this, they flew all the way to Australia and never returned. The farmer lost his livelihood.</i>
<b>D</b>	direct address	<i><u>You</u> must come down to Earth immediately!</i>
<b>E</b>	exaggeration	<i>The world will end if you don't return immediately! I shall die of a broken heart!</i>

**Simple sentences:** These contain one idea as a main clause. A verb and a subject must be present.

The frogs laughed.

**Compound sentences:** These contain two or more ideas (main clauses), connected by a coordinating conjunction.

The frogs laughed and hopped up and down in excitement.

**Complex sentences:** These contain two (or more) ideas – one as a main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. If the subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it requires a comma before the main clause is written.

The frogs laughed while hopping up and down in excitement  
While hopping up and down in excitement, the frogs laughed.



Statements
The frogs floated into the sky. Most frogs enjoyed the adventure.
Questions
<u>Why</u> are the frogs floating? <u>Where</u> are the frogs going?
Commands
<u>Tell</u> the frogs to come back! Take a picture of the frogs.

## Fronted adverbials

An adverb or phrase containing an adverb, that appears at the beginning of a sentence.

Excitedly, the frogs glanced around.  
In amazement, the turtle gazed at the frogs.  
In a flash, the frogs had disappeared.

Remember to include a comma before writing the rest of the sentence.

**determiner + adjective + noun**  
**= expanded noun phrases**  
several furious frogs



## Word Class

Nouns	Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns	<i>Cinderella, Shrek, Birmingham, Tuesday, January, Mr Roberts, McDonalds, chair, sky, uniform, rucksack, pen, notebook, wolf, child he, she, we, they, you, I, my, their, yours, mine, his, hers, ours boredom, anger, rage, despair, disappointment, happiness, bliss</i>
Determiners	qualify the noun	<i>a, an, the, some, many, several, five, one thousand, plenty</i>
Adjectives	describe the noun	<i>nervous, excited, cautious, enthusiastic, unusual, strange, mysterious</i>
Verbs	'doing' or 'being' words	<i>wonder, splash, jump, encourage, visit, enjoy, hate, love, race, dawdle, struggle, giggle, grumble, fly, float, zoom, weave, journey, soar</i>
Adverbs	describe the verb	<i>understandably, seldom, straight, fast, often, never, always, very, quite, too</i>

## Synonyms

Words that have the same or similar meaning.

hot → boiling → scorching

## Antonyms

Words that have the opposite meaning.

hot → cold