

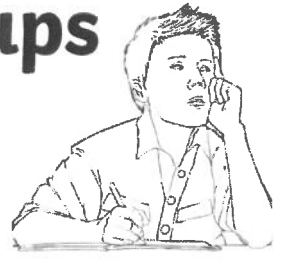


# WILLIAM RUTHVEN PRIMARY SCHOOL

**English: Year 5**

# Noun and Adjective Groups

Find two adjective groups from your book and record below. Find two noun groups from your book and record below. Expand or change them to give a fuller description.



## Adjective Groups

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Alternative:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Noun Groups

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Alternative:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Rainforests

## What is a Rainforest?

Rainforests are really big forests that get a lot of rain. They are found in all continents of the world apart from Antarctica (it's far too cold there). There are two types of rainforest: tropical (in the tropical, warm zone near the Equator) and temperate (in the temperate zone further away from the Equator). Most rainforests are tropical, with tall trees, warm climates (weather patterns), and lots of rain. It can rain one inch of rain per day in some rainforests! The largest of these is the Amazon Rainforest in South America.



### Fact File in Numbers

- 2% of the Earth's surface is covered in rainforest.
- 50% of the plants and animals of the world live in rainforests.
- 20% of our water is found in a rainforest in the Amazon Basin.
- 25% of natural medicines have been found in rainforests.
- 70% + of the plants that are used to treat cancer are found **only** in the tropical rainforests.

## The Canopy

The rainforest trees are so close together, that the branches and leaves at the top of the trees touch each other and make what is called a 'canopy', which is a bit like a roof for the forest. The canopy can be about 30m above the ground. Animals that live in the canopy have to use loud calls to communicate because they cannot see each other in the thick leaves and some can jump from tree to tree.

## The Forest Floor

This is dark because the canopy blocks a lot of the light and it is humid (damp). The floor is where dead animals and plants decompose (rot) and recycle all the nutrients and materials. Also, the larger animals are found here including tapirs, elephants, tigers and jaguars.

## Why are they so important?

Rainforests do a few things that are super-important to our life on Earth. One is that they use photosynthesis to take in carbon dioxide and make oxygen which we need to breathe and survive. This is why they are called 'The Lungs of The Earth'.

They also help keep our weather system stable by absorbing carbon dioxide, creating rainfall and keeping temperature stable. They also affect the water cycle as they hold so much water which condenses into the atmosphere.

So, how can we manage without them?

# Questions about Rainforests

1. What percentage of our natural medicines have been found in rainforests?

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2. Name the two types of rainforest.

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3. Which rainforests are nearer the Equator – temperate or tropical?

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4. Why are there no rainforests in Antarctica?

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5. Where in the rainforest is the canopy?

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6. What is it about the canopy that makes it easy for animals to jump from tree to tree?

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7. It is very crowded and leafy in the canopy. How do some animals communicate because of this when they cannot see each other?

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8. Why is the forest floor dark?

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9. Why has the author put the word 'damp' in brackets in 'The Forest Floor' section?

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10. Read the last line...what is your opinion and why?

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# Rainforests

## What is a Rainforest?

Rainforests are huge forests that get a lot of rain. They are found in all continents of the world apart from Antarctica (as it's too cold there). There are two types of rainforest: tropical (in the tropical, warm zone near the Equator) and temperate (in the temperate zone further away from the Equator). Most rainforests are tropical, these are forests with tall trees, warm climates (weather patterns), and lots of rain. It can rain one inch of rain per day in some rainforests! The largest of these is the Amazon Rainforest in South America.



### Fact File in Numbers

- 2% of the Earth's surface is covered in rainforest.
- 50% of the plants and animals of the world live in rainforests.
- $\frac{1}{5}$  of our fresh water is found in a rainforest in the Amazon Basin.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  of natural medicines have been found in rainforests.
- 70% + of the plants that are used to treat cancer are found **only** in the tropical rainforests.

## The Canopy

The rainforest is so tightly packed with trees, that the branches and leaves at the top of the trees touch each other and make what is called a 'canopy', which acts a bit like a roof for the forest. The canopy can be about 30m above the ground. The canopy is hotter and drier during the day than other parts of the rainforest. Animals have adapted to live in the canopy by having loud calls to communicate in the thick foliage and some jump from tree to tree.

## The Forest Floor

This is a dark because the canopy blocks a lot of the light and it is humid (damp), but it is still a very important part of the ecosystem. The floor is where dead animals and plants decompose (rot) and recycle all the nutrients and materials. Also, the larger animals are found here including tapirs, elephants, tigers and jaguars.

## Why are they so important?

Rainforests do a few things that are critical to our life on Earth. One important thing that rainforests do is they use photosynthesis to take in carbon dioxide and make oxygen which we need to breathe and survive. This is why they are called 'The Lungs of The Earth'.

They also help keep our weather system stable by absorbing carbon dioxide, creating rainfall and keeping temperature stable. They also affect the water cycle as they hold so much water which condenses into the atmosphere.

So, how can we manage without them?

# Questions about Rainforests

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5. What is it about the canopy that makes it easy for animals to jump from tree to tree?

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6. It is very crowded and leafy in the canopy. How do some animals communicate because of this when they cannot see each other?

---

7. Why is the forest floor dark?

---

8. Name one way that the rainforests affect our life on Earth.

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9. In the fact file, why has the author emphasised the word 'only'.

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10. Read the last line...what is your opinion and why?

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# Exclamation Marks

Exclamation marks are used to show when you exclaim or call out in a piece of writing. You exclaim when you show strong feelings such as being very excited, happy or angry.

## Strong Feelings

When writing, use an exclamation mark to show strong feelings such as anger, surprise or excitement.

*"Wow! I love your house!" she exclaimed.*

When reading, exclamation marks help the reader to identify what type of voice the character is using and what they are feeling.

1. Add exclamation marks or any other appropriate punctuation to the correct places in these sentences.

- a. We love ice-cream chanted the children
- b. It's almost home time Hooray
- c. Are you coming on the ride It's going to be so cool
- d. I couldn't believe it When I opened the post box, there was a present inside
- e. Fantastic, we got the house
- f. I'm trying to figure out how to do this maths problem It's hard

## Interjections

Interjections are short exclamations. They also require an exclamation mark.

*Ouch! Uh oh! Ah!*

2. Add the correct punctuation to these sentences using interjections.

- a. Wow I love your haircut
- b. I just cut my finger Ouch
- c. uh oh you just broke Nan's best vase

d. There's something sticky on my seat It's so gross

e. Eek I just saw a mouse

f. That dinner was yuk I didn't enjoy it at all

Exclamation marks are used in the place of a question mark, usually when the question does not require an answer.

*Well how about that!*

**3. Add a sentence to complete these interjections.**

a. Isn't that wonderful! \_\_\_\_\_

b. Would you believe it! \_\_\_\_\_

c. Isn't she clever! \_\_\_\_\_

d. Is that possible! \_\_\_\_\_

e. What fun we had! \_\_\_\_\_

Exclamation marks are needed with commands.

*"Stop!" yelled the Police Officer.*

**4. Punctuate these sentences correctly.**

a. Look out There is a spider over there

b. The dog ran through the house with its paws all muddy. Get him out screamed Mum

c. Halt Who goes there

d. As the ball went flying through the air, all of the boys in the cricket team yelled Catch it

e. Jump called the people watching the boy on the diving board

f. The race began when the starter yelled Ready set go

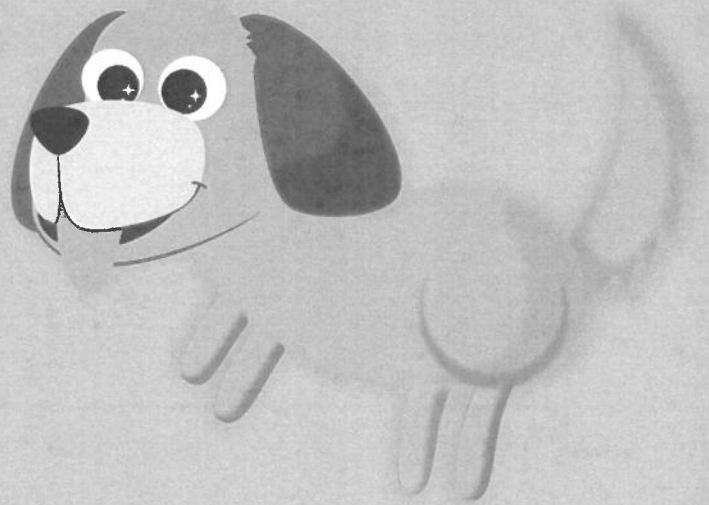


# DOGS MAKE THE BEST PETS

When it comes to pets, dogs are most certainly the best choice. They are loyal, affectionate and active companions. No other choice of pet can compete with a dog.

Firstly, dogs are incredibly loyal companions. They see themselves as a part of the family and will always be there for you, no matter what happens. Secondly, dogs are extremely affectionate animals. No other animal can show their love when you arrive home at the end of the day quite like a dog can. Thirdly, dogs are very active. This means that you can always keep fit and healthy, taking your dog for walks and playing games together.

For these reasons, it is clear that dogs make the best pets. Other animals might have some good qualities, but dogs are the most loyal, affectionate and active companions of them all.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Dogs Make the Best Pets – Sequencing Task**

Cut out the sentences from the table below.

Glue the text in the correct order on the next page.

Thirdly, dogs are very active.

They are part of the family and will always be there for you.

For these reasons, it is clear that dogs make the best pets.

Firstly, dogs are incredibly loyal companions.

No other animal can show their love quite like a dog can.

You can always keep fit, taking your dog for walks and playing games.

They are loyal, affectionate and active companions.

Secondly, dogs are extremely affectionate animals.

Other animals might have some good qualities, but dogs are the best.

When it comes to pets, dogs are most certainly the best choice.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Dogs Make the Best Pets – Sequencing Task

<b>Opening statement</b> (introduces topic and author's viewpoint)	
<b>Arguments</b> (reasons to support author's viewpoint)	
<b>Concluding statement</b> (sums up the topic and author's viewpoint)	

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Research Skills – Ideas and Vocabulary

Read the text about smartphones.

- Write the main idea of the text in the box below.  
Hint: To find the main idea, look for words that are repeated in the text.
- Underline any subject-specific words and write them in the box below.  
Hint: Subject-specific words are words that are related to the main idea.

### Smartphones

#### What are smartphones?

Smartphones are a type of telephone. They are a mode of communication. Smartphones are available in a variety of different models.

#### What do smartphones look like?

Smartphones are made from plastic, metal and scratch-resistant glass. They are usually small enough to fit inside a person's pocket. Smartphones have a touchscreen which covers most of the front surface of the device.



#### What are smartphones used for?

Smartphones are used for making and receiving telephone calls and text messages. They are equipped with cameras and can capture photos and videos. Smartphones have wi-fi capabilities and can access the internet from most areas.

#### How valuable are smartphones?

Smartphones are quite expensive and can cost several hundred dollars. The price of the device usually depends on the features it has. Like most technological devices, the value of older smartphones usually goes down as newer models are created.

Main idea	Subject-specific vocabulary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Research Skills – Note Taking

Read each paragraph from the text about smartphones.

- Highlight the key information in each paragraph.

Hint: Look for key words which inform the reader about the subject.

- Next to each paragraph, write notes about the key information.

Hint: Dot point notes should be a few words only, not full sentences.

Smartphones are a type of telephone. They are a mode of communication. Smartphones are available in a variety of different models.

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- 

Smartphones are made from plastic, metal and scratch-resistant glass. They are usually small enough to fit inside a person's pocket. Smartphones have a touchscreen which covers most of the front surface of the device.

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Smartphones are used for making and receiving telephone calls and text messages. They are equipped with cameras and can capture photos and videos. Smartphones have wi-fi capabilities and can access the internet from most areas.

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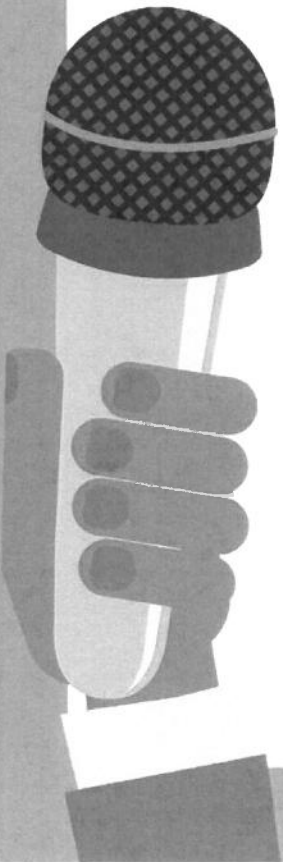
# Zebras

Lance Lawrence, a world-famous animal researcher, was recently interviewed about his studies on zebras. Mr. Lawrence has been studying zebras in Africa for over fifteen years. He believes that zebras are the most fascinating animals in the world.

“There are three different species of zebra: the plains zebra, the Grevy’s zebras and the mountain zebras,” Mr. Lawrence explained.

“Plains zebras are the most common type. They live in the grasslands of eastern and southern Africa.”

Mr. Lawrence feels that the zebra is a truly beautiful animal. “Zebras are famous for their black and white stripes,” he explained during his interview. “Although the patterns can be very similar, no two zebras have exactly the same stripe. Their stripe patterns make them attractive to look at. The designs are enchanting!”



“Another interesting fact about zebras is that they sleep standing up,” said Mr. Lawrence. “They only sleep when they are in large groups though, so they can be alerted of danger.”

Zebras are one of the most valued African animals. We must look after them. We should also support researchers like Mr. Lawrence, who provide a wonderful insight into the lives of these creatures.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

A fact is what actually happened. It can be proven to be true.

An opinion is a personal attitude or judgement about something.

1. Read the text about zebras.

Using pencils and a ruler:

- a) Underline the FACTS about zebras in green pencil.
- b) Underline the OPINIONS about zebras in red pencil.

2. Write these facts and opinions about zebras into the correct column of the table below.

Facts about zebras	Opinions about zebras

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

3. Here are some more statements about zebras.

Write an (F) next to the facts.

Write an (O) next to the opinions.

- a) The male zebra is larger than the female zebra. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Zebras love having their photo taken by tourists. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Zebras are black and white. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Many zebras live together in herds. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Zebras are not very attractive animals. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Zebras are herbivores (plant-eaters). \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Humans should never enter a zebra's habitat. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Zebras are kind and gentle creatures. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Write three of your own facts about zebras.

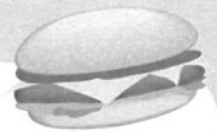
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Write three of your own opinions about zebras.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_



# The Humble Hamburger



You may think of a hamburger as an all American meal, but, in fact, it is unclear from where the hamburger actually originated. Many theories have been passed around about the history of the now very popular meal, but all of them are unconfirmed.

The individual ingredients can be traced back throughout history, but as for who put them together between two pieces of bread and called it a hamburger... well, that is the big unknown!

Lots of people think that hamburgers originated in Hamburg, Germany. Although the inspiration for the hamburger did originate in Hamburg, due to their well-known beef which was chopped, seasoned and moulded into patties, the idea of putting the patty with bread is thought to be an English invention.

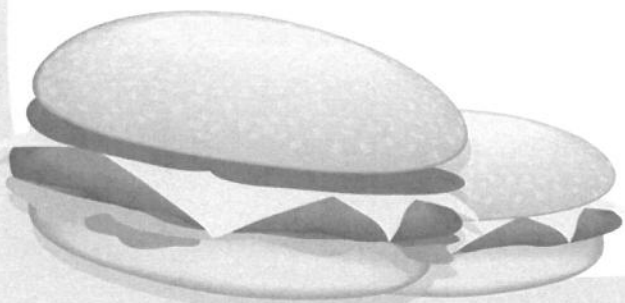
Another theory is that the hamburger phenomenon all started with the Mongols, who stashed raw beef under their saddles as they waged their campaign to conquer the known world. After time spent sandwiched between the saddle and horse with people sitting on it, the beef became tender enough to eat raw.

Today, the hamburger seems to be most popular in America, with billions of them being made and consumed every year, although they can be found in countries all over the world. The humble hamburger has evolved throughout the years and can use very elaborate and exotic toppings and ingredients today. The range has also expanded to include not only beef patties, but chicken, lamb, vegetable and even in some parts of the world, kangaroo, goat and rice burgers.

The first fast food hamburger establishment was opened in 1921 by Billy Ingram and Walter Anderson in Wichita, Kansas. It was called White Castle and its main food item on the menu was a small hamburger that only cost 5 cents! People loved this small hamburger and flocked to White Castle to buy them by the bucketload. This extra interest in hamburgers led to them becoming a popular item on many roadside diner and restaurant menus across America. They became even more popular when they were served with a side of French fries and a milkshake.

Along with the increase in popularity of the hamburger came concerns over the nutritional value and fat content in each serving. Nutritionists have campaigned long and hard to raise awareness about the unhealthy ingredients lurking in a hamburger. Unfortunately, the worst offenders for unhealthy content are the hamburgers that you buy at fast food restaurants. The buns can contain high levels of sugar; the meat patties can be high in saturated fat and cooked in thickened oil and the sauces contain preservatives and high levels of sodium. The good news though, is often homemade hamburgers are better for your health if you use good quality meat patties that you have made yourself, along with fresh wholemeal buns and sauces that are lower in preservatives.

So the next time you order a hamburger, remember that this humble menu favourite has been developing and evolving over many years to become the tasty treat we enjoy today, although it does seem rather interesting that we still don't know who to thank for its invention!



## Questions:

1) From where do people commonly mistake the hamburger originating? Why might they think this?

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2) Who started the first fast food hamburger establishment?

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3) What does the word '*bucketload*' mean here?

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4) What are some of the different types of patties that are now available in hamburgers? Have you tried a different type of hamburger patty to the ones provided? If so, what?

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5) What do you think a nutritionist is?

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6) What are some of the things that you could do when cooking a hamburger at home to make sure it is healthier for you?

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7) Does this article make you rethink your eating habits? How?

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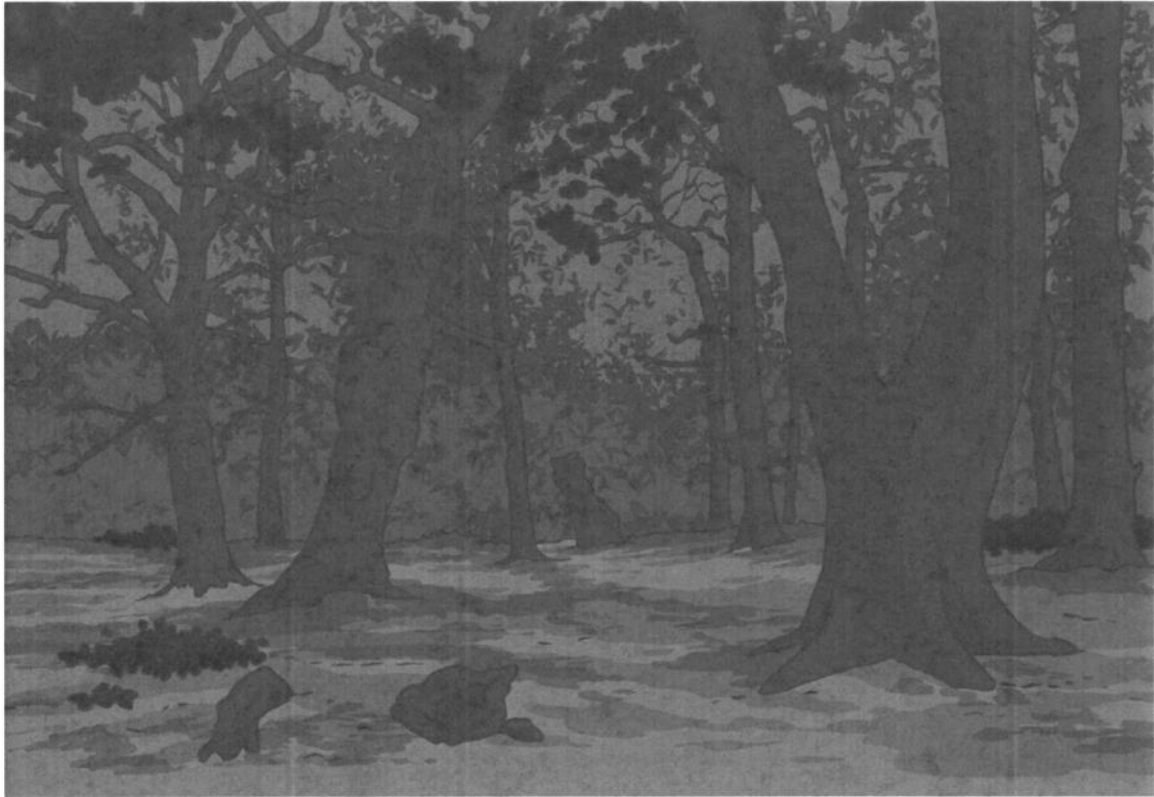
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# The Bottom of the Stairs

Catherine had never been afraid of the dark. To her, the dark night was where adventures happened, where ogres fought each other in the forest, and where dragons flew through the blackened sky. She had never been afraid of the dark before, so why should she start being afraid now?



Catherine trod carefully, the air was becoming warm and wet as she descended into the basement. She arrived at the bottom of the stairs and a long, tiled corridor stretched out before her. At the end of the corridor was a door with a deep red glow shining through. "The dragon," she said to herself, and crept towards the door.

# Questions

1. What does Catherine imagine happens in the dark?

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2. Why might Catherine have been too hot in the basement?

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3. How would you have felt going down the stairs into the basement?

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4. Why would Catherine need to creep towards the open door?

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5. In what part of the text does Catherine's journey begin?

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6. Why might the writer have described a deep red glow shining through the door?

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7. What do you think the writer wants us to understand about Catherine?

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8. Do the dragons and ogres in this story make a link to any other type of story?

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# Questions

1. What two adjectives describe the air?

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2. What did Catherine say to herself in the corridor?

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3. How might Catherine have felt going down the stairs?

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4. Why would Catherine need to creep towards the open door?

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5. What question does the writer ask in the story?

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6. Why might the writer have described a deep red glow shining through the door?

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7. Do you think the writer tells us that Catherine is not afraid of the dark for a reason?

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8. How would you describe this text type? Choose two descriptions.

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website

romance

fiction

adventure story

information text

non-fiction