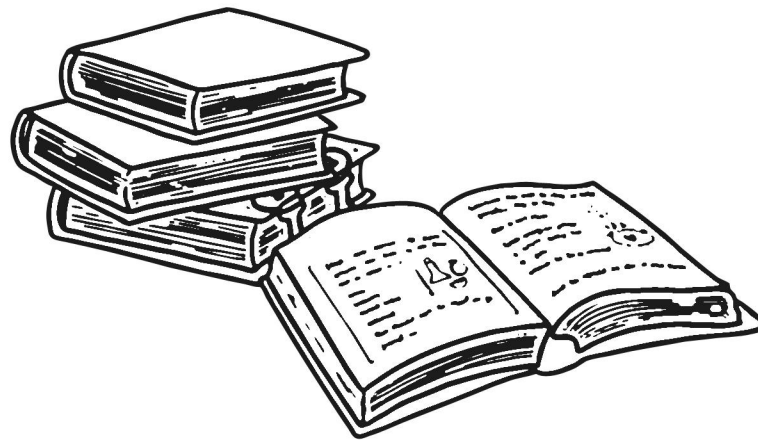


Spotting the Relevant Information

Teacher Notes

To help your students learn about retrieving and recording information from their reading, use these cards to help them differentiate between the relevant and irrelevant elements of a text when they are trying to find answers to a question. They should try to write the answers in their own words, without simply copying the text.



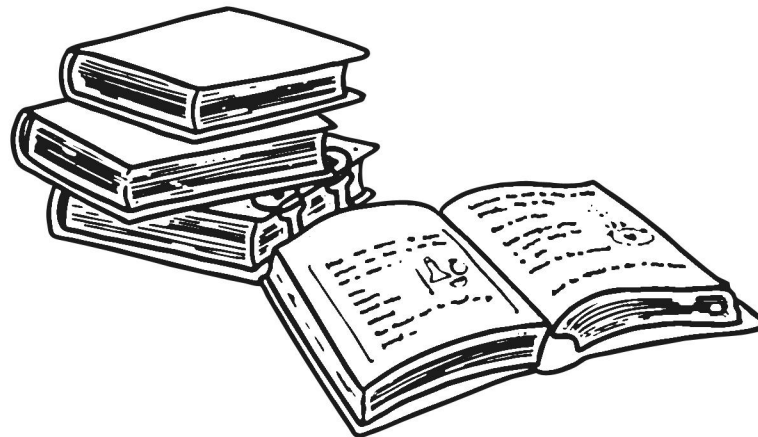
Spotting the Relevant Information

Here are some questions and texts. Can you find the specific information in each text which will help you to answer the question?

Read the whole text and question first, then look for the **key information** which tells you the answer.

Tips

- Use your coloured pens or highlighters to mark ONLY the words or phrases which help you know the answer.
- Try to write the answer in your own words – don't copy big chunks of the text. Use the question to help you phrase your answer. E.g. if the question says "Why didn't the Celts defeat the Romans?" you could begin your answer, "The Celts didn't defeat the Romans because..."
- Remember to use the evidence you've highlighted to prove that your answer is correct.



Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

A father could decide whether or not the family kept a new baby; unwanted or weak babies were sometimes left to die outdoors. Anyone finding an abandoned baby could adopt it and take it home, perhaps to raise it as a slave. If a couple were rich, they might hire a poor neighbour or a slave to nurse a new baby.

Question:

Why did Greek girls cost their parents a lot of money?

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

After King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings, he made peace with them, although he continued to build ships and walled towns to defend his kingdom against Viking attacks. However, fighting between the English and the Vikings went on into the AD1000s.

Question:

How do you know the Vikings did not respect the Christian faith?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. Blood carries oxygen around your body to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping. Smoking, alcohol, fatty foods and too much sugar are bad for your health and fitness. They damage your lungs, heart and teeth.

Question:

Where on your body can you check how fast your heart is beating, apart from your chest?

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water. Different plants grow better in different types of soil. Sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Clay soil is an orange or blue-ish sticky soil with very few air gaps so water does not drain through it easily. Therefore, when it rains, puddles stay on top of clay soil for a long time. Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles. It is made from very old decayed plants and is dark, crumbly and rich in nutrients (chemicals plants need to grow).

Question:

Why would sandy soil be a bad environment for a plant which needs lots of water?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals.

The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small earthenware oil lamps called diyas.

The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance, although the actual legends that go with the festival are different in different parts of India.

Question:

What would you see if you walked along a street in India during this festival?

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought what he was looking for. Once he'd got the main ingredient for Mum's stew, he wandered into the newsagent to look at the latest copy of 'Fifa' magazine.

Question:

Which shop did Jake's mum tell him to go to?

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

A father could decide whether or not the family kept a new baby; unwanted or weak babies were sometimes left to die outdoors. Anyone finding an abandoned baby could adopt it and take it home, perhaps to raise it as a slave. If a couple were rich, they might hire a poor neighbour or a slave to nurse a new baby.

Question:

Why did Greek girls cost their parents a lot of money?

Model answer: A Greek girl cost more money than boys because her parents had to pay for wedding presents when she got married.

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

After King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings, he made peace with them, although he continued to build ships and walled towns to defend his kingdom against Viking attacks. However, fighting between the English and the Vikings went on into the AD1000s.

Question:

How do you know the Vikings did not respect the Christian faith?

Model answer: Vikings attacked churches, which belong to Christians. That means they didn't respect the Christian faith or the people who worshipped there.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. Blood carries oxygen around your body to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping. Smoking, alcohol, fatty foods and too much sugar are bad for your health and fitness. They damage your lungs, heart and teeth.

Question:

Where on your body can you check how fast your heart is beating, apart from your chest?

Model answer: There is a pulse in your arm and neck where you can feel your heart beating.

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water. Different plants grow better in different types of soil. Sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Clay soil is an orange or blue-ish sticky soil with very few air gaps so water does not drain through it easily. Therefore, when it rains, puddles stay on top of clay soil for a long time. Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles. It is made from very old decayed plants and is dark, crumbly and rich in nutrients (chemicals plants need to grow).

Question:

Why would sandy soil be a bad environment for a plant which needs lots of water?

Model answer: The text says that sandy soil 'usually feels quite dry' so it probably wouldn't be good for a plant that likes water because it wouldn't be wet enough.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals.

The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small earthenware oil lamps called diyas.

The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance, although the actual legends that go with the festival are different in different parts of India.

Question:

What would you see if you walked along a street in India during this festival?

Model answer: I think you would see lots of buildings and houses all lit up with rows of lights.

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought what he was looking for. Once he'd got the main ingredient for Mum's stew, he wandered into the newsagent to look at the latest copy of 'Fifa' magazine.

Question:

Which shop did Jake's mum tell him to go to?

Model answer: She told him to go to the butcher's shop because the text says that's where he found what he was looking for.

Spotting the Relevant Information

Teacher Notes

To help your students learn about retrieving and recording information from their reading, use these cards to help them differentiate between the relevant and irrelevant elements of a text when they are trying to find answers to a question. They should write the answers in their own words.

As an additional challenge, separate the questions and texts. The children have to match up which piece of text seems generally relevant to each question they have, then analyse it further.

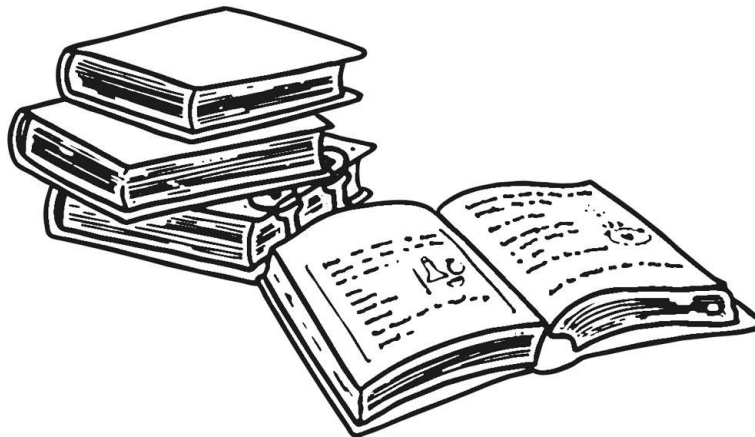


Spotting the Relevant Information

Here are some questions and texts. Can you find the specific information in each text which will help you to answer the question?

Tips

- Read the whole text and question first, then look for the key information which tells you the answer.
- Use your coloured pens or highlighters to mark ONLY the words or phrases which help you know the answer.
- Write the answer in your own words.



Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

A father could decide whether or not the family kept a new baby; unwanted or weak babies were sometimes left to die outdoors. Anyone finding an abandoned baby could adopt it and take it home, perhaps to raise it as a slave. If a couple were rich, they might hire a poor neighbour or a slave to nurse a new baby.

Question:

Would you rather be a daughter or a son in a Greek family? Why?

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

After King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings, he made peace with them, although he continued to build ships and walled towns to defend his kingdom against Viking attacks. However, fighting between the English and the Vikings went on into the AD1000s.

Question:

How do you know that King Alfred didn't really trust the Vikings after they made peace?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. Blood carries oxygen around your body to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping. Smoking, alcohol, fatty foods and too much sugar are bad for your health and fitness. They damage your lungs, heart and teeth.

Question:

How do you know that blood is a liquid?

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water. Different plants grow better in different types of soil. Sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Clay soil is an orange or blue-ish sticky soil with very few air gaps so water does not drain through it easily. Therefore, when it rains, puddles stay on top of clay soil for a long time. Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles. It is made from very old decayed plants and is dark, crumbly and rich in nutrients (chemicals plants need to grow).

Question:

It rained hard yesterday, and today there is still water lying on my flower beds. What type of soil do you think I have?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals.

The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small earthenware oil lamps called diyas.

The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance, although the actual legends that go with the festival are different in different parts of India.

Question:

How do you know that the traditions of this festival come from long ago?

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought what he was looking for. Once he'd got the main ingredient for Mum's stew, he wandered into the newsagent to look at the latest copy of 'Fifa' magazine.

Question:

What do you think Jake was going to buy?

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

A father could decide whether or not the family kept a new baby; unwanted or weak babies were sometimes left to die outdoors. Anyone finding an abandoned baby could adopt it and take it home, perhaps to raise it as a slave. If a couple were rich, they might hire a poor neighbour or a slave to nurse a new baby.

Question:

Would you rather be a daughter or a son in a Greek family? Why?

Model answer: I would rather be a son because if my parents had lots of girls before me, my dad might decide to give me away as a slave or leave me out to die.

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

After King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings, he made peace with them, although he continued to build ships and walled towns to defend his kingdom against Viking attacks. However, fighting between the English and the Vikings went on into the AD1000s.

Question:

How do you know that King Alfred didn't really trust the Vikings after they made peace?

Model answer: King Alfred carried on building ships and downs for defence, so he must have thought the Vikings would attack again even though they'd made peace.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system **flowing**. Blood carries oxygen **around your body** to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping. Smoking, alcohol, fatty foods and too much sugar are bad for your health and fitness. They damage your lungs, heart and teeth.

Question:

How do you know that blood is a liquid?

Model answer: The word 'flowing' shows that blood is a liquid because solid things don't flow like water.

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water. Different plants grow better in different types of soil. Sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Clay soil is an orange or blue-ish sticky soil with very few air gaps so water does not drain through it easily. Therefore, when it rains, **puddles stay on top of clay soil for a long time**. Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles. It is made from very old decayed plants and is dark, crumbly and rich in nutrients (chemicals plants need to grow).

Question:

It rained hard yesterday, and today there is still water lying on my flower beds. What type of soil do you think I have?

Model answer: The text says that puddles stay on top of clay soil, so this is probably clay soil because the water has been lying there for a whole day.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals. The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small earthenware oil lamps called diyas.

The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance, although the actual legends that go with the festival are different in different parts of India.

Question:

How do you know that the traditions of this festival come from long ago?

Model answer: The word 'legends' shows that Diwali comes from a long time ago, because legends are stories from long ago which are only partly true.

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought what he was looking for. Once he'd got the main ingredient for Mum's stew, he wandered into the newsagent to look at the latest copy of 'Fifa' magazine.

Question:

What do you think Jake was going to buy?

Model answer: Jake was going to buy some meat, because Mum was making a stew, which is made with it. In addition, he went to the butcher's shop, where they sell meat.

Spotting the Relevant Information

Teacher Notes

To help your students learn about retrieving and recording information from their reading, use these cards to help them differentiate between the relevant and irrelevant elements of a text when they are trying to find answers to a question.

They should try to write the answers as full sentences.



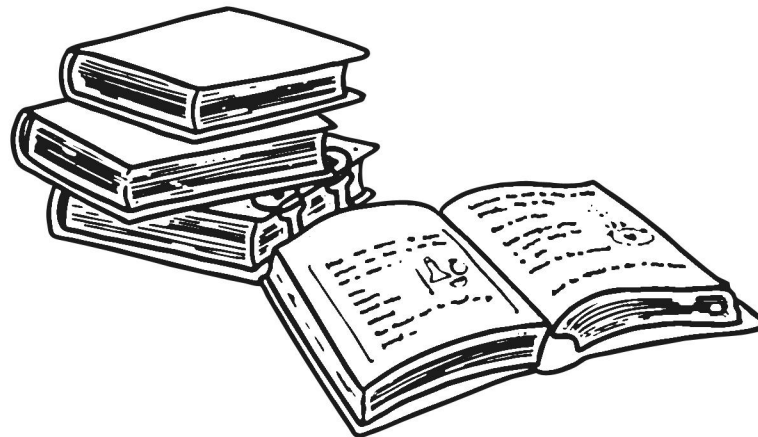
Spotting the Relevant Information

Here are some questions and texts. Can you find the specific information in each text which will help you to answer the question?

Read the whole text and question first, then look for the **key information** which tells you the answer.

Tips

- Use your coloured pens or highlighters to mark ONLY the words or phrases which help you know the answer.
- Write your answers in full sentences, not just a word or phrase out of the text.
- Remember to use the evidence you've highlighted to prove that your answer is correct.



Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in their old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

Question:

What did a Greek boy do for his parents when they were old?

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

Question:

What did the Vikings want when they came to England?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. Blood carries oxygen around your body to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping.

Question:

What is carried by your blood?

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water. For example, sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Different plants grow better in different types of soil.

Question:

What different things is soil made of?

Spotting the Relevant Information

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals. The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with lots of small lights and lamps.

Question:

What would you see if you walked along a street during this festival?

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought some beef.

Question:

How many places did Jake pass before he bought anything?

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Many Greek parents preferred boy children because a son would look after his parents in their old age. A daughter went away when she married, and had to take a wedding gift or dowry. This could be expensive, especially if a family had lots of daughters.

Question:

Why did Greek girls cost their parents a lot of money?

Model answer: A Greek boy had to look after his parents when they were old.

Text:

Viking attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their longships and attacked monasteries and churches to steal gold or other treasures. By the 800s, great armies of Vikings roamed England. In AD869, they killed King Edmund of East Anglia.

Question:

How do you know the Vikings did not respect the Christian faith?

Model answer: The Vikings wanted gold and treasure in England.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Your heart plays an important part in being healthy because it keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. **Blood carries oxygen** around your body to all your cells, where it is needed. When you exercise, you can feel your pulse in your wrist or neck, which tells you how fast your heart is pumping.

Question:

What is carried by your blood?

Model answer: Blood carries oxygen round your body.

Text:

Soils are a mixture of tiny particles of **rock, dead plants** and **animals, air and water**. For example, sandy soil is pale coloured with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through this type of soil easily, so it usually feels quite dry. Different plants grow better in different types of soil.

Question:

What different things is soil made of?

Model answer: Soil is made of dead animals, plants, air, water and rock.

Spotting the Relevant Information Answers

Text:

Diwali is perhaps the most well-known of the Hindu festivals. The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with lots of small lights and lamps.

Question:

What would you see if you walked along a street during this festival?

Model answer: You would see houses with lots of lights decorating them.

Text:

Jake went down the shops with some money his mum gave him. She told him to keep the £5 note safe in his pocket. He went past the library, police station and hairdressers before he got to the butcher's shop, where he bought some beef.

Question:

How many places did Jake pass before he bought anything?

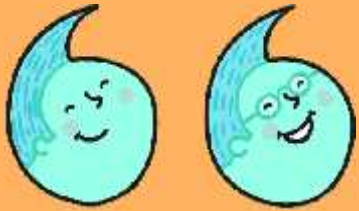
Model answer: Jake passed three places before he bought anything.

Learning Objective:

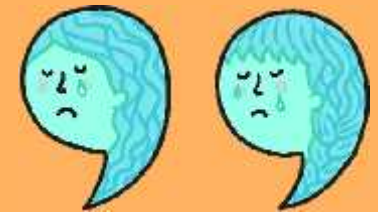
LKS2 - retrieve and record information From non-fiction

Idea	Differentiation
<p>Teach your class how to make their own keys for retrieving different types of information. Give them all the same set of crayon/highlighter colours to begin with, so that everyone is marking the text in the same way.</p>	<p>LA – ask them to find specific information in a certain type. HA – challenge them to find one piece of information for each type.</p>
<p>Have a look through the excellent range of lovely comprehension resources on our site. We have lots of great activities for cross-curricular reading.</p>	<p>Nearly all our comprehension resources are fully differentiated to suit the needs of your class.</p>
<p>Use our super set of non-fiction feature keys.</p>	<p>LA - Children colour in the first feature box, then search within the text. HA – look for different features at the same time.</p>
<p>Learn to spot the irrelevant information in a text and only highlight what is needed to answer a given question. Use our differentiated non-fiction activity sheets. These can also be used to help develop fiction comprehension skills.</p>	<p>For LA pupils, laminate the cards so that children can mark key parts of the text and rub out if necessary, as part of a guided activity.</p>
<p>For some quick independent practice as a morning task, put one of our non-fiction text powerpoints onto your whiteboard; they have a differentiated challenge beneath. Children can self-mark against answers on whiteboard after a given time.</p>	<p>For LA/SEN, make a photocopy of the powerpoint page so they can annotate the text. Expect children to retrieve, infer and record more information according to ability; define how many questions they should answer.</p>





Can you find the key information in discussion texts?



A morning work activity to practise retrieving and recording information from non-fiction texts.

Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.

Many schools have a rule that children wear school uniform. Some children and parents are quite happy to follow these rules, but others disagree.

On one side, wearing school uniform means that nobody looks smarter or more trendy than anybody else. Secondly, having to wear a school uniform prevents children from asking for expensive fashionable clothes.

However, children cannot show that they are individuals if they are all dressed alike. Furthermore, children grow quickly, so wearing a uniform means that they don't get the wear out of their ordinary clothes.

In conclusion, there are many reasons both for and against wearing school uniform. Whatever is decided, it is important that every child feels comfortable with what they are wearing.

Questions

1. What rule is this text about?
2. Why do parents prefer school uniforms instead of fashion clothes?
3. Which phrase describes how children look in school uniform?
4. Why wouldn't uniforms be a problem for adults?

Answers

Many schools have a **rule that children wear school uniform**. Some children and parents are quite happy to follow these rules, but others disagree.

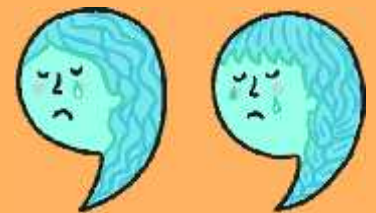
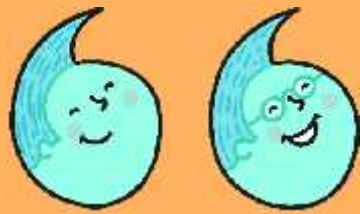
On one side, wearing school uniform means that nobody looks smarter or more trendy than anybody else. Secondly, having to wear a school uniform prevents children from asking for **expensive fashionable clothes**.

However, children cannot show that they are individuals if they are all **dressed alike**. Furthermore, **children grow quickly**, so wearing a uniform means that they don't get the wear out of their ordinary clothes.

In conclusion, there are many reasons both for and against wearing school uniform. Whatever is decided, it is important that every child feels comfortable with what they are wearing.

Questions

1. What rule is this text about? **Wearing school uniform**
2. Why do parents prefer school uniforms instead of fashion clothes? **They are cheaper.**
3. Which phrase describes how children look in school uniform? **alike**
4. Why wouldn't uniforms be a problem for adults? **They don't grow out of their clothes.**





Can you find the key information in persuasion texts?

A morning work activity to practise retrieving and recording information from non-fiction texts.



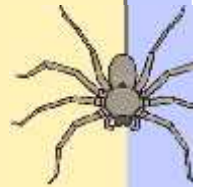
Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.

Many people are scared of spiders. However, these animals have several benefits to humans and very few in Britain can do any harm.

Firstly, spiders get rid of house flies, so don't worry if you find spider webs in your house; they're for catching insects. Spiders also keep gardens free of insects that might damage plants.

It is a well-known fact that spiders (even the large ones) are delicate and easily injured, so be kind and do your best not to hurt them. Even the biggest British spiders cannot seriously harm you as they only bite in self-defence. If you leave them alone, they'll leave you alone. There is no need for anyone to be terrified of spiders. In fact, spiders are more frightened of humans than we are of them!

Furthermore, spiders are very intelligent creatures. They know how to spin their complicated webs without having to learn.



Questions

1. How do a lot of people feel about spiders?
2. How do spiders help in the garden?
3. How do you know a British spider would not attack a human?
4. Why shouldn't you clear away all the spider webs in your home?

Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.

Many people are scared of spiders. However, these animals have several benefits to humans and very few in Britain can do any harm.

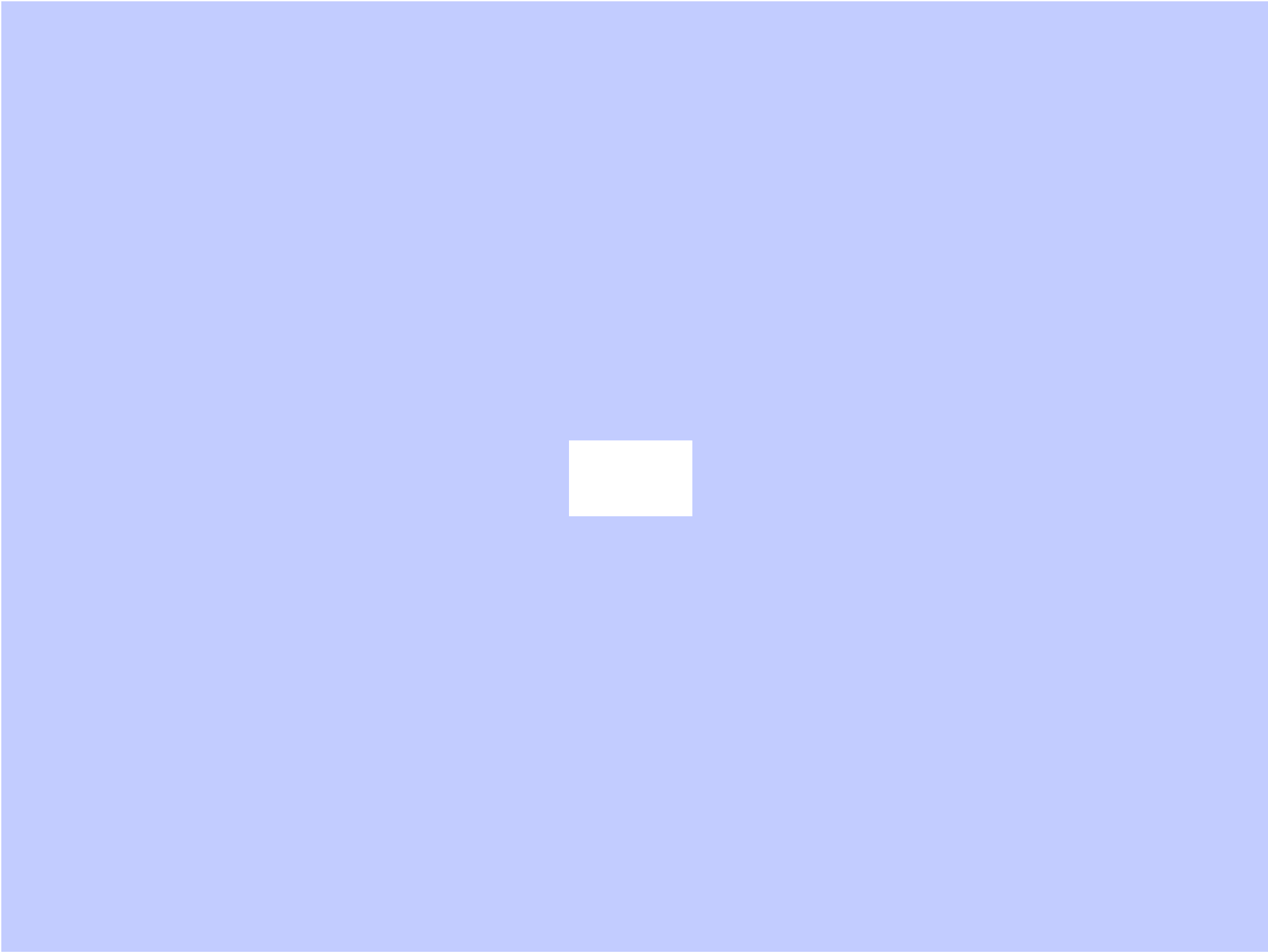
Firstly, **spiders get rid of house flies**, so don't worry if you find spider webs in your house; they're for catching insects. **Spiders also keep gardens free of insects that might damage plants.**

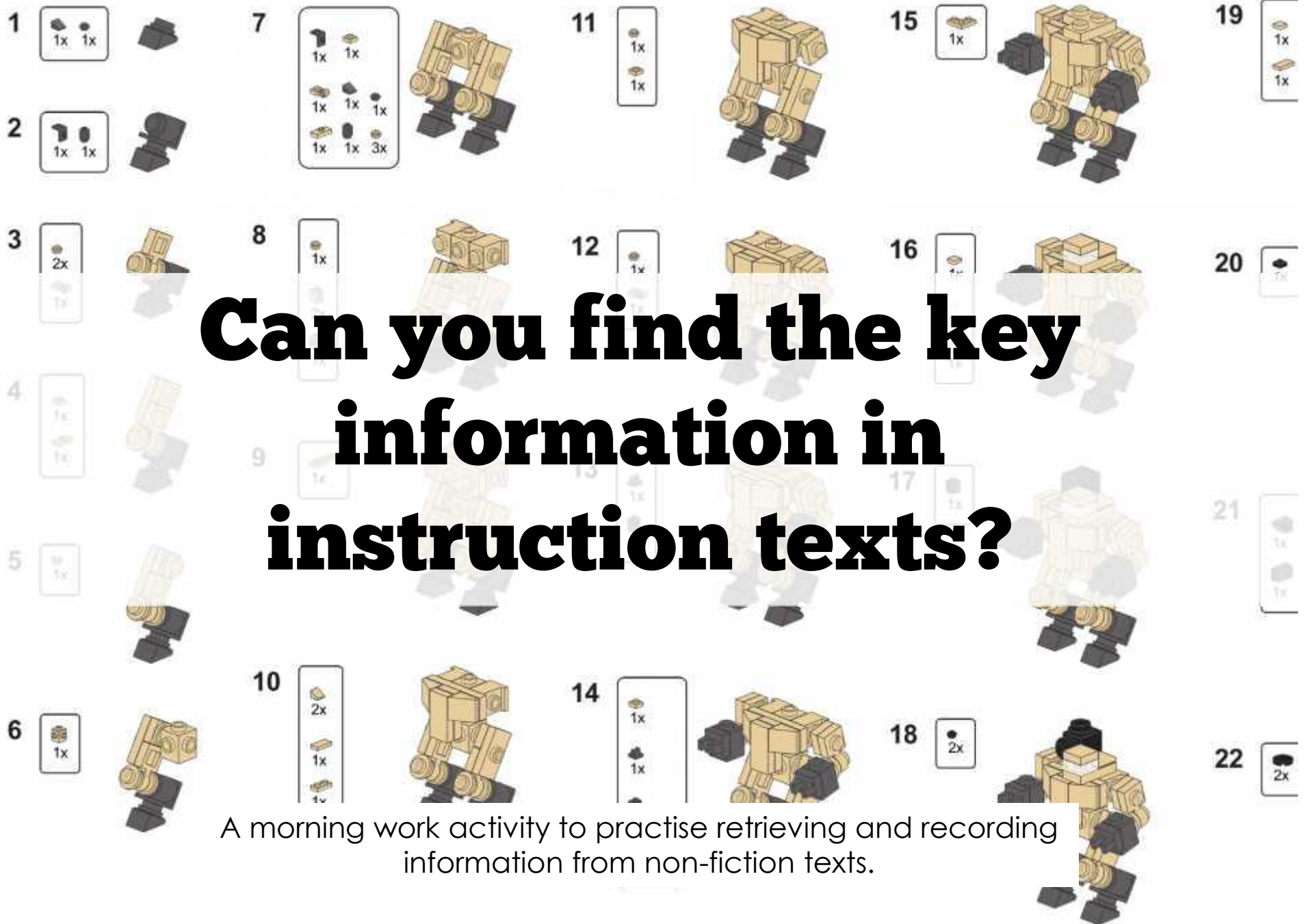
It is a well-known fact that spiders (even the large ones) are delicate and easily injured, so be kind and do your best not to hurt them. Even the biggest **British spiders** cannot seriously harm you as **they only bite in self-defence**. If you leave them alone, they'll leave you alone. There is no need for anyone to be terrified of spiders. In fact, spiders are more frightened of humans than we are of them!

Furthermore, spiders are very intelligent creatures. They know how to spin their complicated webs without having to learn.

Questions

1. How do a lot of people feel about spiders? **scared**
2. How do spiders help in the garden? **Catch insects that damage plants.**
3. How do you know a British spider would not attack a human? **'self-defence'**
4. Why shouldn't you clear away all the spider webs in your home? **Get rid of flies.**





Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.



Feeling hungry? You are only a few steps away from making a delicious chocolate snack.

You will need:

Digestive biscuits
Dark chocolate
Unsalted butter
Polythene bag
Metal spoon
Glass bowl
Microwave
Bun cases
Fridge



Method:

- 1) First, break the chocolate into a bowl and add the butter.
- 2) Next, gently melt the chocolate and butter together in the microwave.
- 3) After that, take a polythene bag and put the biscuits inside.
- 4) Firmly, use your hand to crush the biscuits in the bag.
- 5) Now, carefully tip the crumbs into the melted chocolate.
- 6) Next, stir the mixture thoroughly with a spoon until the crumbs are all soaked with chocolate.
- 7) Then, spoon the mixture into bun cases and press it down firmly.
- 8) Finally, put the buns into the fridge for two hours.



Questions

1. What title could you give this text?
2. How many of the things you need are equipment, not food?
3. List the time conjunctions in this text.
4. Which words show the reader HOW they should do things?

Answers



Feeling hungry? You are only a few steps away from **making a delicious chocolate snack**.

You will need:

Digestive biscuits

Dark chocolate

Unsalted butter

Polythene bag

Metal spoon

Glass bowl

Microwave

Bun cases

Fridge



Method:

1) **First**, break the chocolate into a bowl and add the butter.

2) **Next**, **gently** melt the chocolate and butter together in the microwave.

3) **After that**, take a polythene bag and put the biscuits inside.

4) **Firmly**, use your hand to crush the biscuits in the bag.

5) **Now**, **carefully** tip the crumbs into the melted chocolate.

6) **Next**, stir the mixture **thoroughly** with a spoon until the crumbs are all soaked with chocolate.

7) **Then**, spoon the mixture into bun cases and press it down **firmly**.

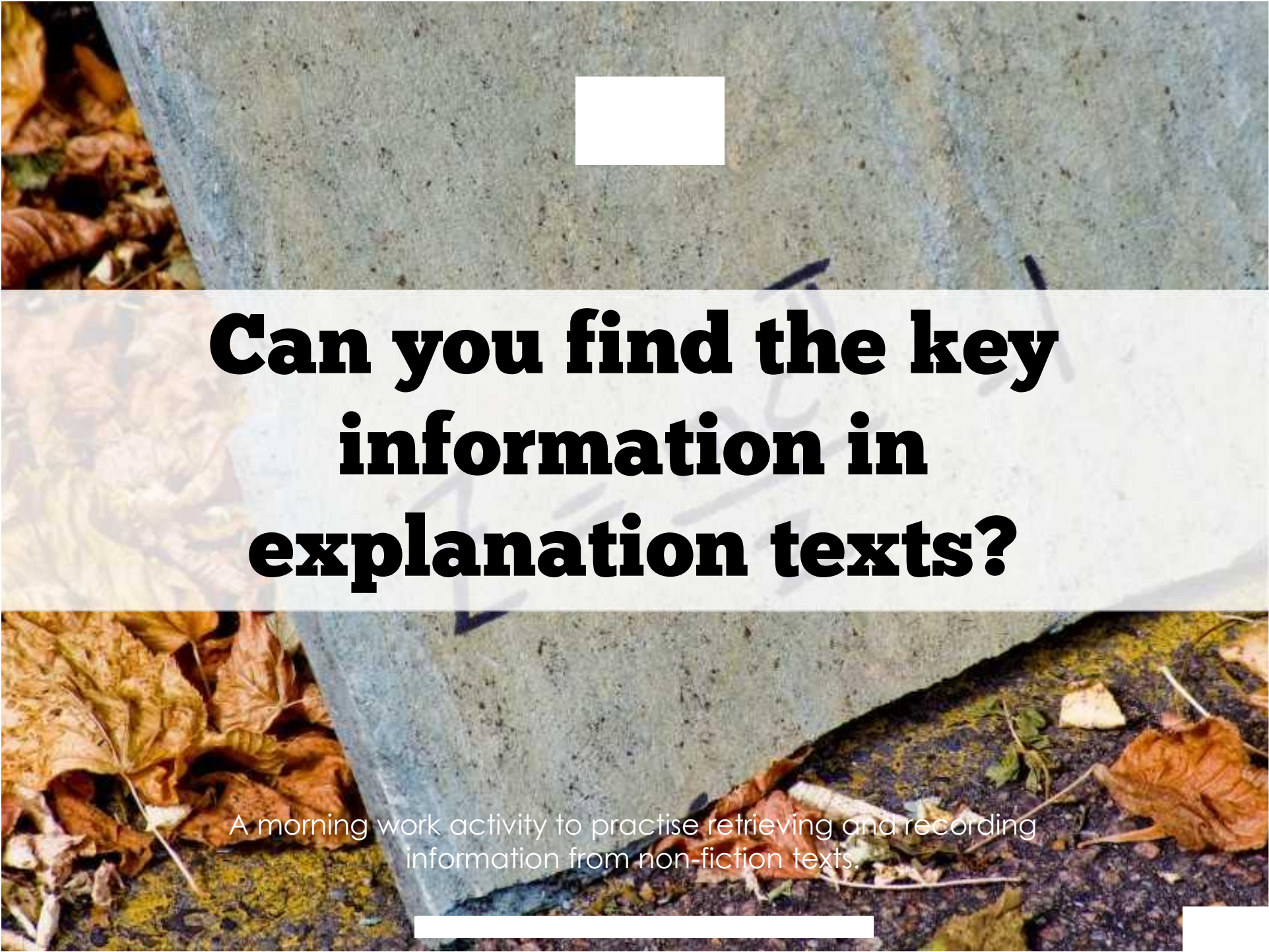
8) **Finally**, put the buns into the fridge for two hours.



Questions

1. What title could you give this text? **How to Make a Chocolate Snack**
2. How many of the things you need are equipment, not food? **Six**.
3. List the time conjunctions in this text. **First, next, after that, now, then, finally**.
4. Which words show the reader HOW they should do things? **-ly adverbs**



The background of the slide is a photograph of a grey concrete wall. In the upper left and lower right corners, there are piles of brown and orange autumn leaves. A white square is positioned in the upper center of the wall. A semi-transparent white horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the main text.

Can you find the key information in explanation texts?

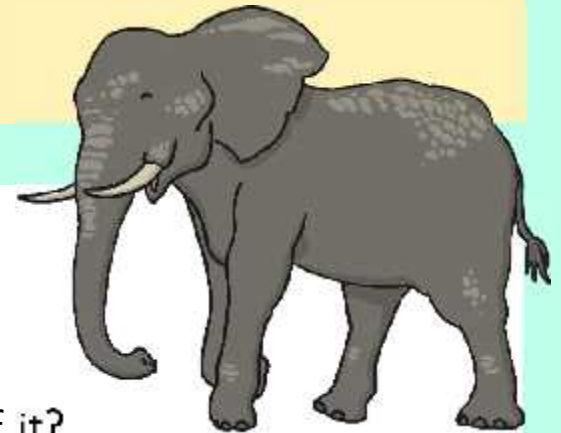
A morning work activity to practise retrieving and recording information from non-fiction texts.

Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.



When a liquid evaporates, it cools at the surface because the heat is carried away. This is why you feel cold and shivery when you get out of the sea or a swimming pool in a breeze. The evaporating water cools your skin. It can actually feel warmer when you're in the sea because there is no evaporation from your skin under water. Our bodies use evaporation to keep cool when we are working hard. Exercise burns lots of energy inside us and this produces heat. Sweat is water released from inside our bodies which carries the heat away by evaporating from our skin.

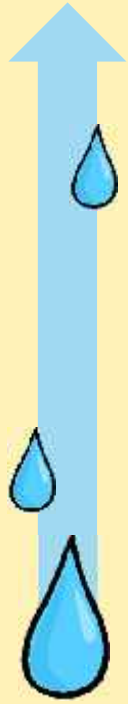
Elephants also know about the cooling effect of evaporation. They suck up water with their trunks and use it to spray themselves. This speeds up evaporation and increases the cooling effect.



Questions

1. Which animals use evaporation to help them?
2. What do elephants do with their trunks to keep cool?
3. Why do you sometimes feel warmer in the water than out of it?
4. What causes us to get hot, even if the day is cool?

Answers

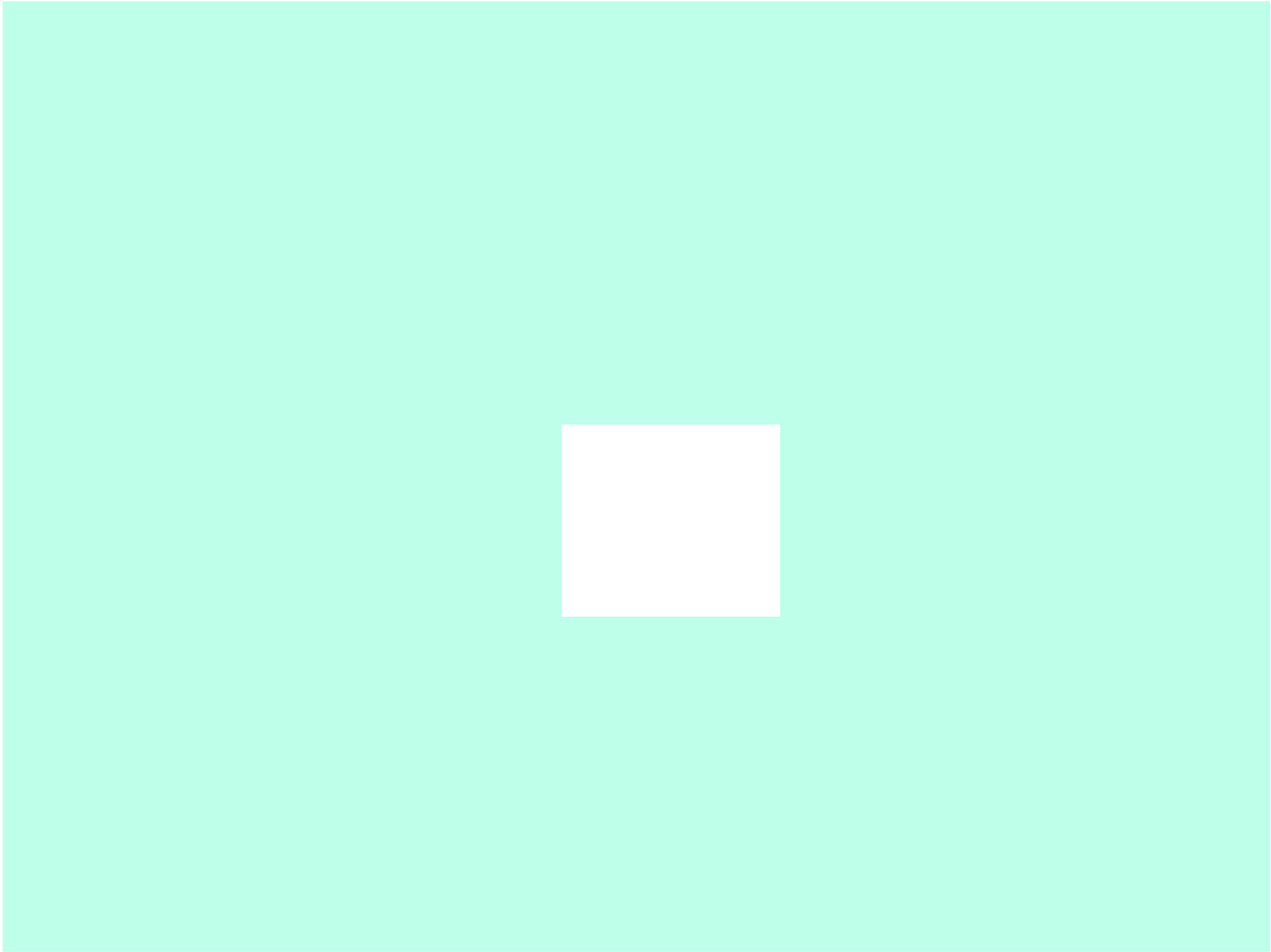


When a liquid evaporates, it cools at the surface because the heat is carried away. This is why you feel cold and shivery when you get out of the sea or a swimming pool in a breeze. The evaporating water cools your skin. It can actually feel **warmer when you're in the sea because there is no evaporation from your skin under water.** Our bodies use evaporation to keep cool when we are working hard. **Exercise burns lots of energy inside us and this produces heat.** Sweat is water released from inside our bodies which carries the heat away by evaporating from our skin.

Elephants also know about the cooling effect of evaporation. They **suck up water with their trunks and use it to spray themselves.** This speeds up evaporation and increases the cooling effect.

Questions

1. Which animals use evaporation to help them? **Elephants.**
2. What do elephants do with their trunks to keep cool? **Spray themselves with water.**
3. Why do you sometimes feel warmer in the water than out of it? **Because sweat doesn't evaporate under water.**
4. What causes us to get hot, even if the day is cool? **Exercise produces heat.**





Can you find the key information in report texts?

A morning work activity to practise retrieving and recording information from non-fiction texts.



Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.



Introduction Tennis has become one of the world's richest sports, with the big tournaments attracting huge television coverage and sponsorship. However, all you need is a tennis racket and a ball. Thousands play it every week in leisure centres across the country.

How it Began Tennis was first played in France about 900 years ago - with people using the palms of their hands to hit the ball. No one really knows how the scoring started, but "deuce" is based on the French word "deux", meaning two, when two people are on the same point.

British Tournament Wimbledon is probably the most famous tennis tournament of all. It was first held in 1877 and is the only major championship still played on a grass court. The most exciting moment of recent years was in 2013, when Andy Murray became the first British men's singles winner since 1936!



Questions

1. When was tennis first played?
2. What does the word 'deux' mean?
3. How many years ago did the Wimbledon championships begin?
4. What equipment do players use now that the original French game didn't have?



Answers



Introduction Tennis has become one of the world's richest sports, with the big tournaments attracting huge television coverage and sponsorship. However, all you need is a **tennis racket** and a ball. Thousands play it every week in leisure centres across the country.

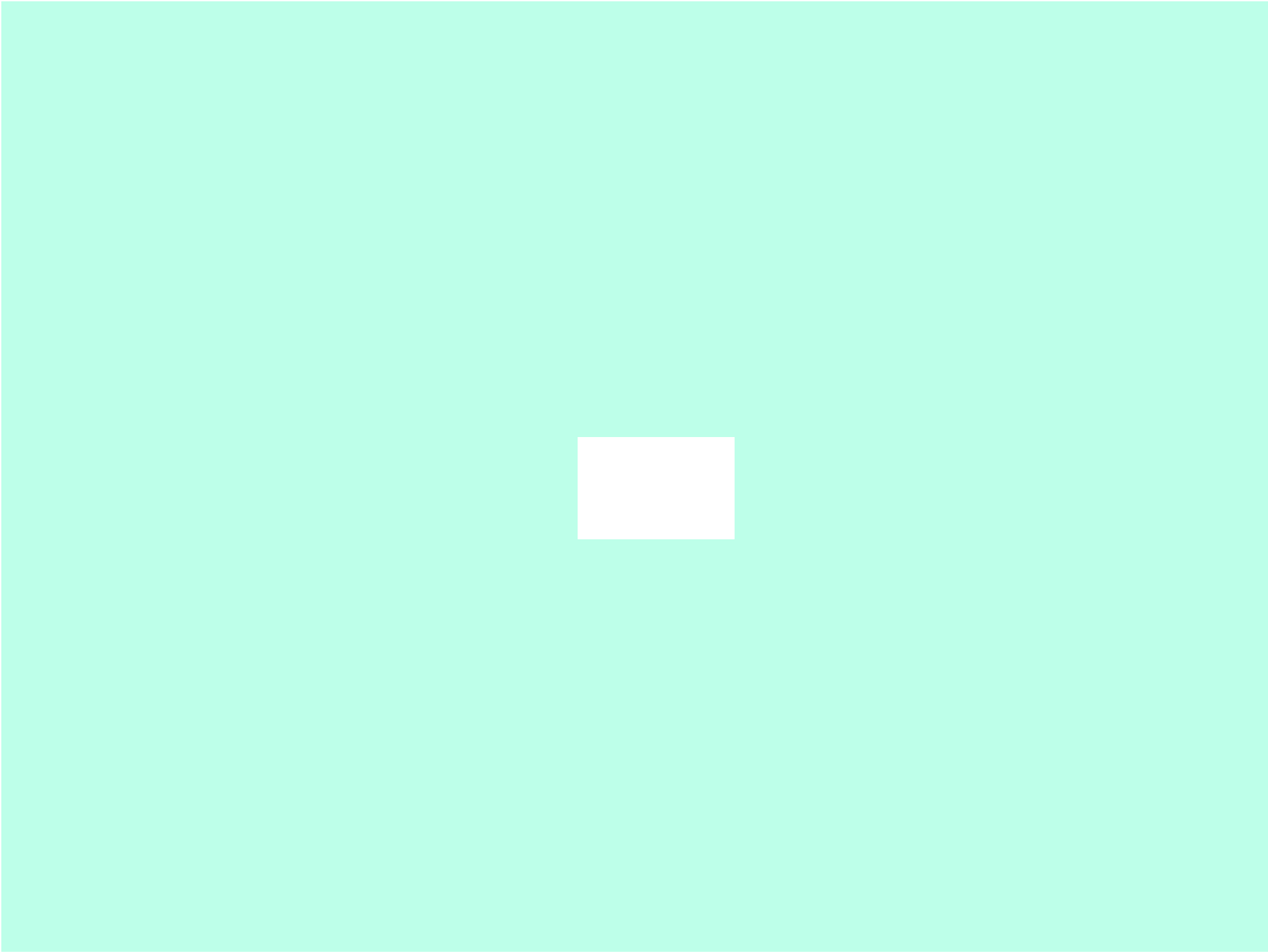
How it Began Tennis was **first played in France about 900 years ago** - with people **using the palms of their hands to hit the ball**. No one really knows how the scoring started, but "deuce" is based on the **French word "deux", meaning two**, when two people are on the same point.

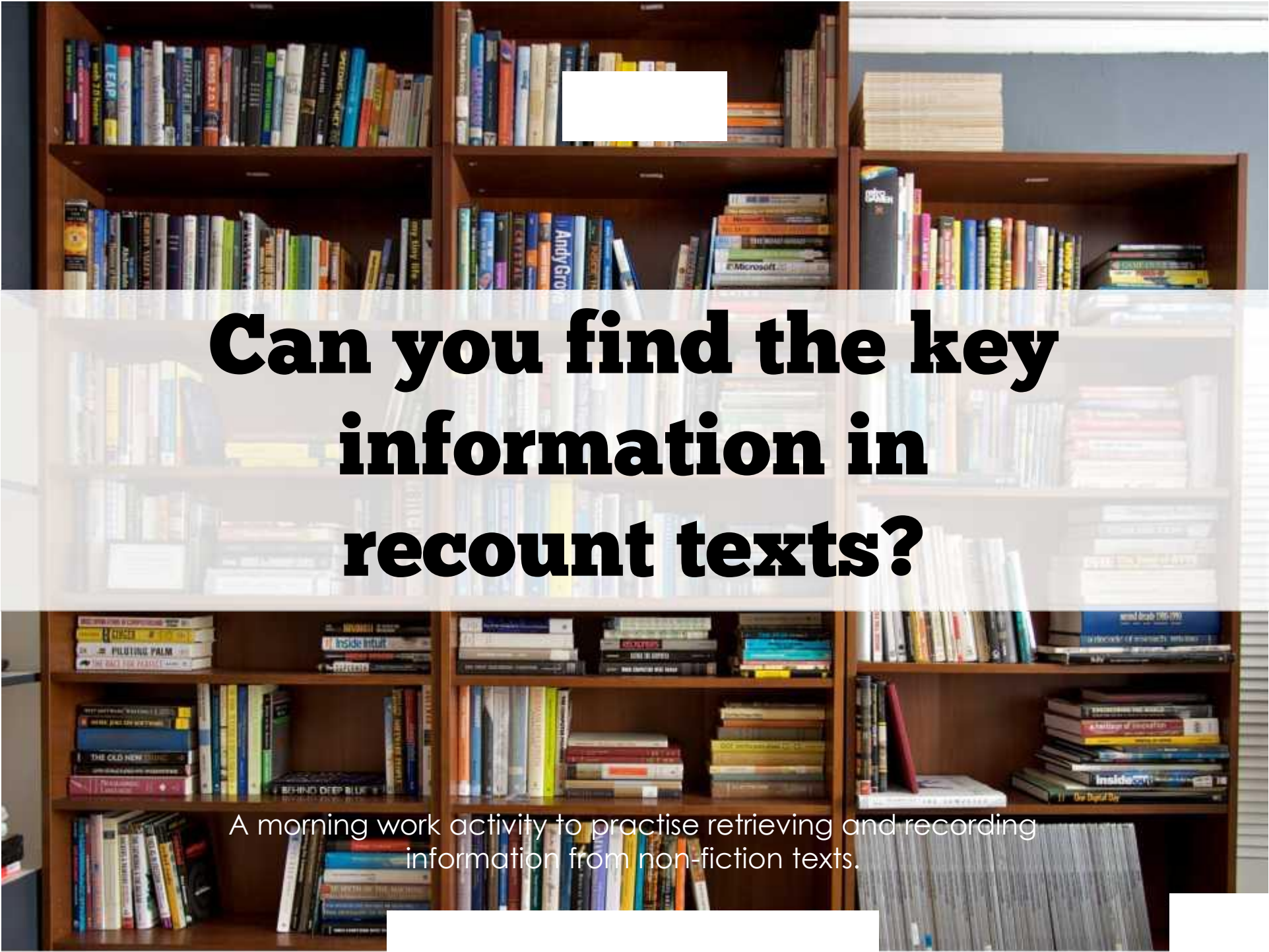
British Tournament Wimbledon is probably the most famous tennis tournament of all. It was first held in 1877 and is the only major championship still played on a grass court. The most exciting moment of recent years was in **2013**, when Andy Murray became the **first British men's singles winner since 1936!**



Questions

1. When was tennis first played? **900 years ago.**
2. What does the word 'deux' mean? **Two.**
3. How many years ago did the Wimbledon championships begin? **141 years.**
4. What equipment do players use now that the original French game didn't have? **A racket.**





**Can you find the key
information in
recount texts?**

A morning work activity to practise retrieving and recording information from non-fiction texts.

Read this text carefully, then use it to answer the questions underneath.

Mary Seacole was a black nurse who made a name for herself by helping wounded and sick soldiers during the Crimean War against Russia. She was born in 1805 in Jamaica and travelled a lot as a young woman. She also learned from her mother how to care for sick and injured people.

When she heard about the suffering of the soldiers in the Crimean War, she asked the British government if she could go and help as a nurse. However, the War Office refused. Instead, Mary borrowed money to travel by herself and set up the British Hotel. There, she rented rooms to injured soldiers and sold food and equipment to the troops. Mary spent the money on caring for the wounded soldiers from both armies and was often seen treating wounds on the battlefield.

When she returned to England from the Crimea in 1856, Mary was poor and ill but the British public raised money to help her. She died in 1881.

Questions

1. Where was Mary Seacole born?
2. Who first taught Mary how to be a nurse?
3. Why do you think Mary was poor when she came back to England?
4. How do you know that Mary Seacole didn't take sides in the war?



Answers

Mary Seacole was a black nurse who made a name for herself by helping wounded and sick soldiers during the Crimean War against Russia. She was **born in** 1805 in **Jamaica** and travelled a lot as a young woman. She also **learned from her mother how to care for sick and injured people.**

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When she returned to England from the Crimea in 1856, Mary was poor and ill but the British public raised money to help her. She died in 1881.

Questions

1. Where was Mary Seacole born? **In Jamaica.**
2. Who first taught Mary how to be a nurse? **Her mother.**
3. Why do you think Mary was poor when she came back to England? **Because she used it to set up the hotel and care for soldiers.**
4. How do you know that Mary Seacole didn't take sides in the war? **She looked after British and Russian soldiers.**

