



How does the battle begin?

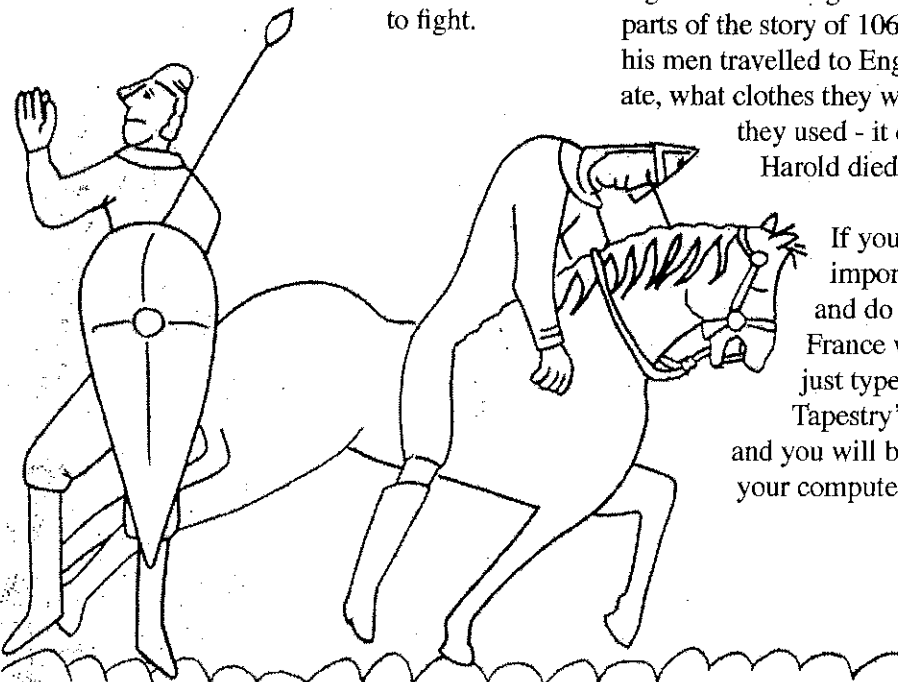
The year is 1066 and William, Duke of Normandy, sets sail from France with a great army. The Normans are heading for England and finally land at Pevensey in Sussex. William and his men now travel along the south coast to the town of Hastings where the battle will take place.

England's King Harold hurries from the north with his much smaller army of around 7000 men, many of whom are peasants. They are poorly armed and poorly trained in how to fight a war.

On the 14th of October 1066 the two armies meet and the battle begins!

Why does King Harold lose?

It has been a long march and Harold's men are tired. The Normans, however, are well-rested and ready to fight.



Legend has it that King Harold is killed when he is shot through the eye by a Frenchman's arrow. With their king now dead, the English flee for their lives and William wins the battle! Even today the French king is known as 'William the Conqueror'.

On Christmas day, William is crowned the new king of England and a new chapter in England's history is opened.

Why do we still remember this battle?

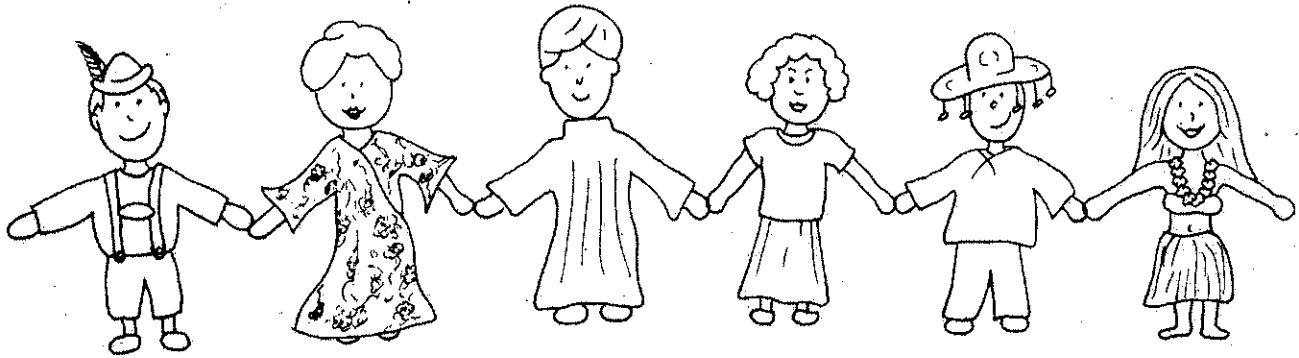
Such a big loss is something we will always remember – it is not often a Frenchman becomes king of England.

To celebrate his victory, King William has a tapestry made in Bayeux, France. It takes nearly three years to finish and measures 50cm high and 70m long. It shows us the different parts of the story of 1066: how William and his men travelled to England, what food they ate, what clothes they wore and what weapons they used - it even shows us how Harold died.

If you want to see this important piece of history and do not want to travel to France where it hangs today, just type the words 'Bayeux Tapestry' into a search engine and you will be able to look at it on your computer screen instead.

1. What do you think the numbers are in the title? A pin number, an amount or a date?
2. Did this event happen a long time ago or not?
3. What type of book do you think this page is from? Geography, history, PE or science?
4. Do you think this means the text is more likely to be fact or fiction? Why?
5. Which two countries are at war?
6. Who is the leader of France?
7. Who is the leader of England?
8. Where does the battle take place?
9. What is the date of the battle of Hastings?
10. Where did William land his army first?
11. Is this in the north, south, east or west of England?
12. How did King Harold die?
13. When was William crowned King of England?
14. What did William have made to celebrate his victory over King Harold?
15. What was the height and length of the Bayeux Tapestry?
16. What does the word 'conquer' mean: to win, to lose, to draw?
17. When someone is made King what is put on their head?
18. Read paragraph 2; what did they call poor people who did not have an education?
19. Can you spot two modern phrases that William and Harold would not understand in the final paragraph? What are they?
20. What type of building might you read this text in? An art gallery, a museum, a cinema, a supermarket?

A Recipe for Friendship



**To have many friends in life –
to be liked and loved by all those around you, you will need:**


♥ **A giving spirit** – You might think this means buying gifts. You would be wrong! Even though it is great to give a friend a thoughtful present from time to time, two of the best things you can give someone are your time and a listening ear. Don't be a 'me monster'. Recognise that what they have to say and do is more important than you are.

♥ **Some kind words** – Tell them what you like about them. Be positive and use words that will build them up rather than tear them down. Help them to feel good about themselves. Remember, you are trying to build a new friendship, not destroy one.

♥ **A helping hand** – When you see somebody struggling with their maths homework or standing on their own, why not go over to them? Tell them the answers (but only when your teacher isn't looking) or ask them to join in the game you are playing. Don't keep friends to yourself. Share them! Nobody likes selfish people. The world is a big enough place for everyone to enjoy themselves.

♥ **A pinch of courage** – Do not be afraid of trying to start a new friendship with somebody you haven't spoken to before. Who knows, they may turn out to be your future best friend.

♥ **A sprinkle of laughter** – Nobody wants to be near somebody that never makes them laugh. Don't be too serious all of the time. Enjoy yourself, and like butterflies to a colourful garden, friends will always visit you and want to be around you.



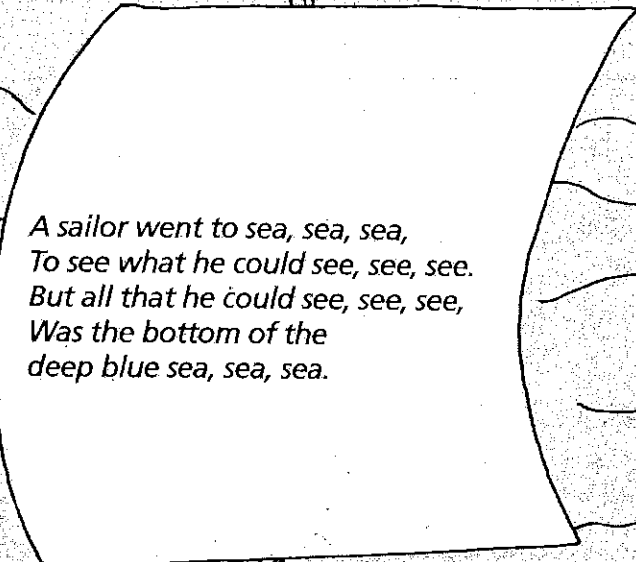
Mix all the ingredients together and keep in a warm heart. When you are ready to serve, add **love*** and dish out straight away. Stand back and watch as a new friendship is made or an old friendship is made stronger.

* This is a key ingredient. Without it your recipe will fail. Make sure you have plenty of it in store.

A Recipe for Friendship

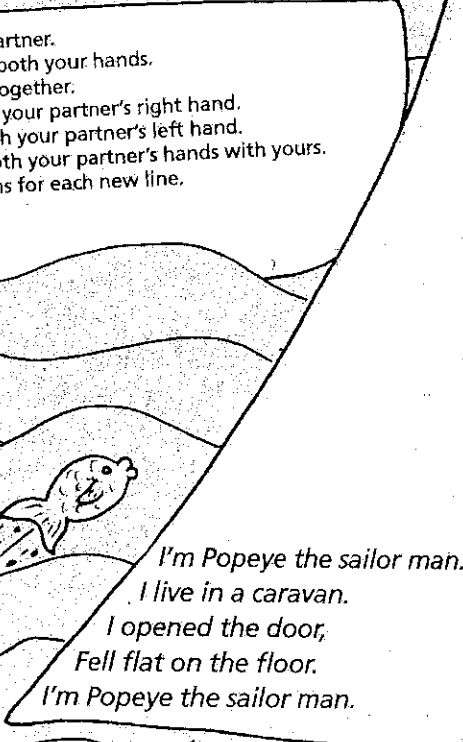
1. What makes a good friend?
2. Who are your friends? Why are you friends with them?
3. Look at the title. Do you think you would find this page in a story book or a recipe book? Why?
4. Write a shopping list of ingredients you will need for this recipe.
5. Which ingredient does the writer think is the most important?
6. If you don't have this ingredient, what does the writer say will happen to your recipe?
7. When you mix all these ingredients together, where should you keep them?
8. Name two things that you can give a friend that are better than buying them a gift.
9. What type of words should you use if you want to make new friends?
10. Does the writer think you should keep your friends to yourself?
11. Can you find another word for 'present' in the first bullet point?
12. Do you think the tone of this page is warm or cold? Friendly or unfriendly? Helpful or unhelpful?
13. Why do you think the writer wrote this advice like a recipe?
14. Did you like this idea?
15. Which piece of advice did you find the most helpful?
16. If you follow this advice, what do you think will happen to you?

All at sea



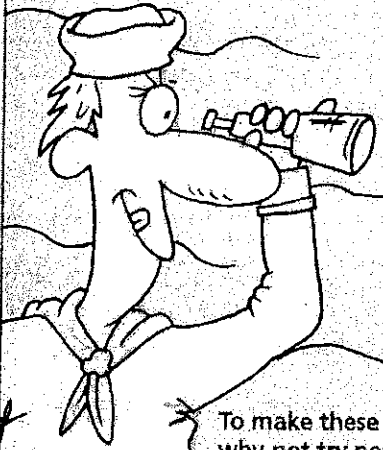
*A sailor went to sea, sea, sea,
To see what he could see, see, see.
But all that he could see, see, see,
Was the bottom of the
deep blue sea, sea, sea.*

How to perform: Stand up and face your partner.
On the word 'sailor', slap your thighs with both your hands.
On the word 'went' clap both your hands together.
On the first 'sea' clap your right hand with your partner's right hand.
On the second 'sea' clap your left hand with your partner's left hand.
On the third 'sea' clap both your partner's hands with yours.
Repeat these actions for each new line.



*I'm Popeye the sailor man.
I live in a caravan.
I opened the door,
Fell flat on the floor.
I'm Popeye the sailor man.*

How to perform: Stand up and face your teacher.
As you say the name 'Popeye', point to your chest with your right thumb.
On the word 'man', hold up both your arms and show your muscles. Clench your fists.
On the word 'live', point to your chest with your left thumb.
On the word 'caravan', place both hands on your hips like a sailor.
During the third line, pretend you are opening the caravan door.
On the word 'flat', clap both your hands together loudly – but only once!
For the last line, repeat your actions for line 1.



To make these poems harder to perform,
why not try performing them while skipping?

All at Sea

1. How many poems are we going to look at today?
2. What type of poems are they?
3. What else do they both have in common?
4. How is this linked to the title of the page?
5. In which poem is the sailor named?
6. Where does Popeye live?
7. Is this poem meant to be serious or funny?
8. How does it make you laugh?
9. Which poem is set at sea and which is set at land?
10. On which line in poem 2 do you pretend to open a door?
11. How many times do you clap on the word flat?
12. What could the sailor at sea, see?
13. What could you do if you wanted to make these poems harder to perform?
14. What do we call words like 'see' and 'sea' that sound the same but are spelt differently?
15. Do you think that 'performing' these poems will help you to remember them?
16. Which poem did you enjoy the most? Why?



*Fee Fi Fo Fum,
I smell the blood of an Englishman.
Be he alive or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread!*

The air shook as the giant's words boomed in Jack's ears, the giant's heavy footsteps getting louder and louder and louder.

Jack leapt onto the first branch of the beanstalk and began to climb down as fast as he could. Now Jack, being an adventurous boy, had climbed many trees before, looking for birds' eggs, but this was like no ordinary tree.

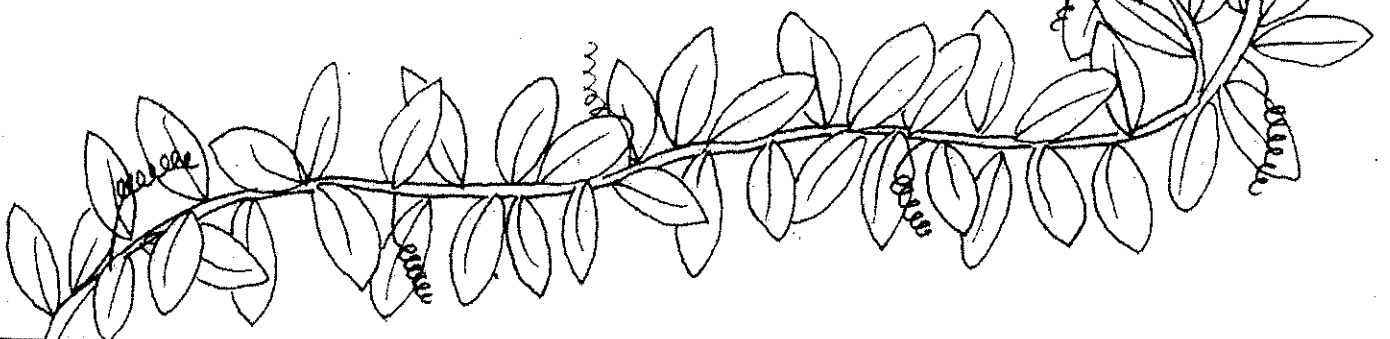
This way and that way he would place his feet and his hands, but the branches would squirm and wriggle and wrap themselves around Jack's body. It was like climbing a ladder made out of snakes and Jack knew he had to think fast.

Grabbing hold of one of the leaves with both hands, he closed his eyes, held his breath and with all his might jumped!

As gentle as a feather, Jack landed in the dusty yard of his mother's farm. And there, out of the corner of his eye, he spotted an axe.

**FEE FI FO FUM,
I SMELL THE BLOOD OF AN ENGLISHMAN.
BE HE ALIVE OR BE HE DEAD,
I'LL GRIND HIS BONES
TO MAKE MY BREAD!**

And without delay Jack picked up the axe and began to swing ...



Fee Fi Fo Fum

1. What fairy tale is this from?
2. Are fairy tales usually read by children or adults?
3. Who are the two characters in this part of the story?
4. Which is the hero and which is the villain?
5. Where is Jack from?
6. Does Jack live in the city or the countryside?
7. What does the giant want to do with Jack?
8. Do you think the giant has big feet? What tells you this?
9. Do you think the beanstalk is magical and alive? How do you know?
10. Is Jack scared when he jumps from the beanstalk? How do you know?
11. Do you think Jack is clever and quick-thinking? Why?
12. Did Jack hurt himself when he landed?
13. Which word tells you how loud the giant was when he said 'Fee Fi Fo Fum'?
14. What animal is the beanstalk likened to?

Recycle, Recycle

Making Whitby a cleaner, greener place to live!

Can you help us reach our target of recycling **35%** of our town's waste?

We are sure you can. Last month we recycled **27%** so we haven't got too far to go.

Weekly collections of Black Boxes from outside your home.

Please use plastic bags to separate different types of rubbish.



Paper



Glass



Tins



Clothing



Plastic



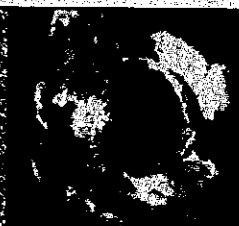
Batteries should be left beside the Black Box in a carefully sealed bag.

Green Waste Services – Weekly collections on Saturday.
Unless you are disabled, please leave your green wheelie bin
at the end of your path or driveway.

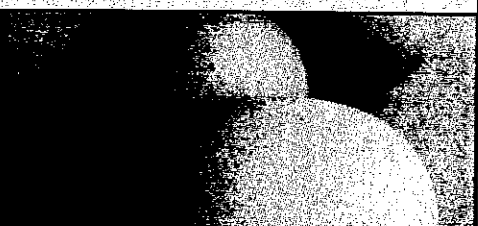
All green waste should be placed in your green wheelie bin and **NOT** in plastic bags.



**Weeds and Grass
Cuttings**



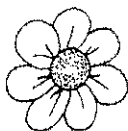
**Vegetables
and Fruit
Peel**



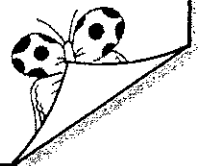
Egg Shells

To order a Black Box call **01947 820227**.

If you need any more information about recycling in Whitby, you can email us at
'recycling@whitby.gov.uk' or check out our website at 'www.whitby.gov.uk'.





*Remember, every little helps.
Thank you, Whitby Council*



Recycle, Recycle

1. What does it mean to recycle?
2. What sorts of things can you recycle?
3. What type of text is this?
4. Is Whitby Council asking us or telling us to recycle more?
5. Are the people of Whitby recycling at the moment?
6. How many different plastic bags might you need to put in your rubbish?
7. Why do you think the council wants you to separate your rubbish?
8. Do all rubbish items go in the black box?
9. Will the council help disabled people put their rubbish out?
10. Why do you think some disabled people might need help with this?
11. Why do you think the word 'Recycle' is used twice in the title?
12. What two words in the first line show recycling is important?
13. Why do you think the council says 'thank you' at the end of the leaflet?
14. Do you agree or disagree that every little helps when it comes to recycling?

TORNADO



Stay locked in your cellars

With TREMBLING knees
Splinters of houses and matchsticks of trees
A twister by name, whose path we don't know

With strength she does blow

Swishing

Twisting

Knocking everything flat

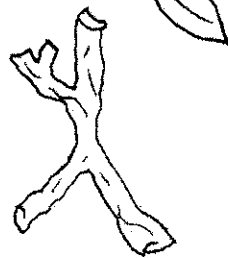
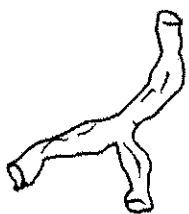
A swirling wind

A witch's hat

A funnel

Cone

A



Tornado

1. What is a tornado?
2. Where do you need to begin reading this poem? How do you know?
3. Which word in the poem is upside down? Why?
4. Draw three things the poet likens a tornado to at the start of the poem.
5. Why do you think he chooses these three things?
6. Is a tornado strong enough to knock down a house?
7. What else shows us that a tornado is strong?
8. Are the people hiding underground when the tornado comes?
9. Is the door to the cellar open or closed?
10. What is another name for a tornado?
11. Which words in the poem look like they are moving?
12. Are the people in the cellar scared?
13. How do you know how they feel?
14. Why do you think the poet chose this shape for the poem?

Hopscotch! Mail

UK+Ireland

Web
Search

Calendar

 **Inbox (93)** **Drafts** **Sent** **Spam (12)** **Trash****To:** "Beth" <beth@talktalk.net>**CC:****Subject:** A birthday surprise

Hi Beth,

I'm having a party at my place at the weekend. Sanjay's eight on Saturday so we thought we could all get together. We're hoping to start at 1pm so try and get here for then. I can't wait to see the look on his face when he walks through the door (ha ha!).

I've ordered a cake from Browns. He loves Manchester United so you can guess what's on it.

We want to play musical chairs and pass the parcel but my CD player is broken. I left it in the back garden when it rained on Tuesday. Have you got one we can borrow?

The weather report says it's going to be fantastic on Saturday, so we can all play on the bouncy castle. It's huge so we can all have a go. Bring a hat and some sun cream.

If you want to bring some extra party food you can, but you don't need to, there's plenty. If you do, can you make sure it doesn't contain egg? You remember what happened to me last time!

Dad is taking Woof to my uncle Alan's for the day. When he gets over-excited he does nothing but bark - Woof that is, not my dad.

Hope you can make it.

See you soon,

Love Syrut

Send**Reply****Forward****Spam****Move**

Birthday Surprise

1. What type of text is this?
2. Who sent it?
3. Who did she send it to?
4. What day is the party on?
5. Is the party in the morning, afternoon or evening?
6. What type of party is it?
7. Is the party a surprise for Sanjay?
8. How many candles will be on the cake?
9. What picture do you think should be on the cake? Why?
10. Brown's is the name of what kind of shop?
11. Will there be music at the party?
12. Is the weather going to be hot on Saturday?
13. Which word tells you the bouncy castle is very big?
14. Do you think the party will be fun or boring?

The Greedy Wolf

It was a fine day and not a cloud was in the sky.

A wolf lay hidden behind a log and, moving only his eyes, watched closely as two shepherds walked down the lane and hid their dinners in the cool, dark hollow of an old oak tree.

'Why should I go hunting for sheep, when I can have my dinner right here?' the wolf thought. But he dared not lick his lips, as the shepherds were not yet sitting in their fields.

Before long the shepherds' talking and laughter got quieter and quieter until finally the wolf could no longer hear them.

'How foolish they are to leave such a picnic for me!' smiled the wolf and off he plodded towards the oak tree.

Taking a deep breath he squееееееееeed through the narrow hole and at once began to eat.

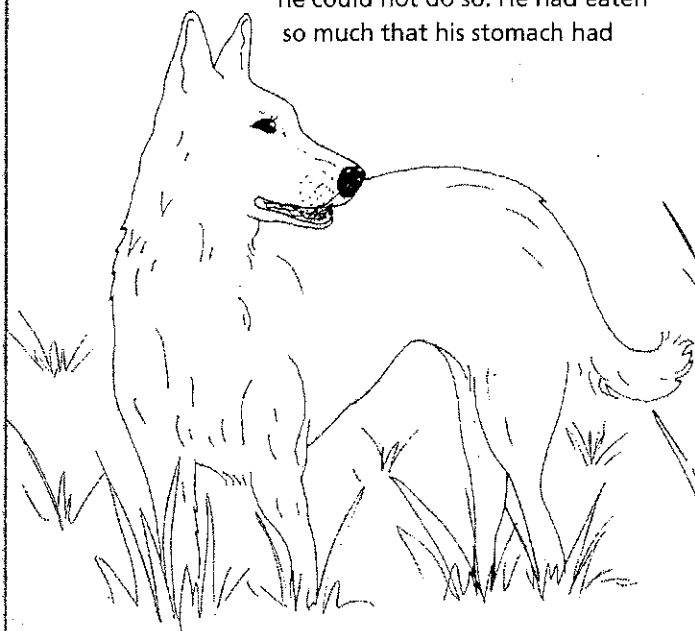
First he ate the cheese salad sandwich, two chicken drumsticks and the bunch of grapes belonging to the first shepherd. Next he gobbled down the second shepherd's three pizza slices, pork pie and large piece of chocolate cake.

When he had finished, the wolf tried to squeeze out of the hole again. But to his horror he found he could not do so. He had eaten so much that his stomach had

become round and plump and, no matter how hard he tried, he could not escape.

'Now who's the fool?' cried the wolf.

And as he looked out from inside the tree, a small and gloomy rain cloud began to pass by the sun. The wolf sighed, and as he did so the raindrops began to fall.



The Greedy Wolf

1. Do you think the character of the wolf will be positive or negative? Which word makes you think this?
2. Can you think of any other stories that have a wolf in them? Is that wolf a positive or negative character?
3. Do you think the two shepherds were friends? Why?
4. What do you think each shepherd might be having for their dinner?
5. Why do you think the shepherds put their dinner inside a tree?
6. Why do you think the wolf would only move his eyes and wouldn't lick his lips when the shepherds were close by?
7. What does the word 'plodded' tell you about how the wolf moved?
8. What does the way the wolf moved tell you about how much time he thought he had?
9. Who do you think the wolf is talking to when he says 'Now who is the fool?'
10. The wolf 'squeeeezed' into the hollow of the tree. Do you think he found it easy or difficult? Why?

Secret Treasure

The door opened.

Creeeeeeeeeeeeak!

Sam brushed away the cobwebs and stood in the doorway, staring at the shadows in front of him.

There were no windows and the candles on the walls and table were not lit.

Spiders crawled for cover as Sam swished his torch this way and that, looking for his treasure.

The grandfather clock did not tick-tock and all Sam could hear was the scurrying of *something* across the stone floor and the twit-to-woo of *something else* from the forest behind him.

Suddenly, he stopped!

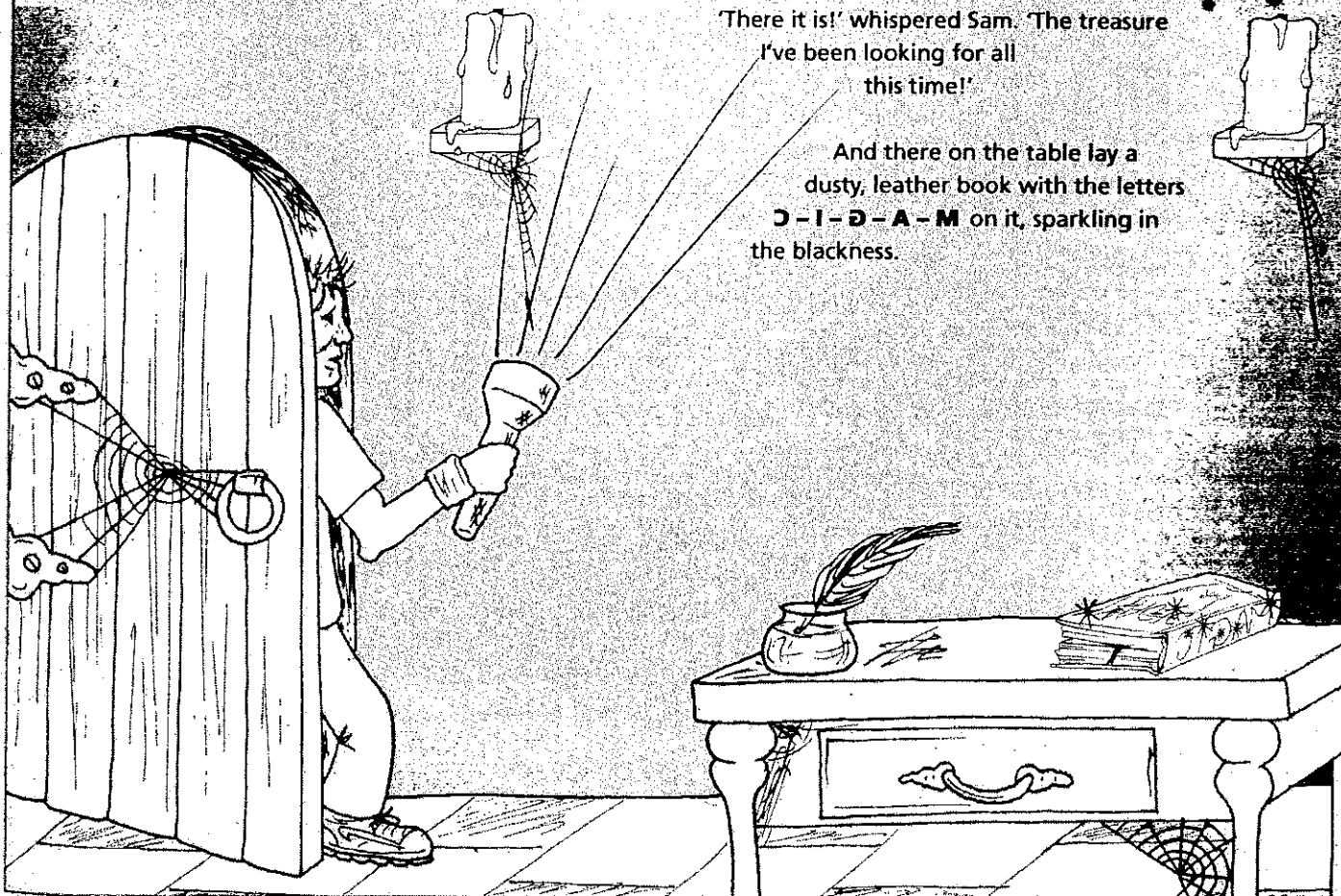
There, standing in the middle of the room, stood an old wooden desk. A dirty, yellow feather sat in an empty inkpot and a large painting of Old



Wizard Will looked down from above.
Did his eyes really just move?

'There it is!' whispered Sam. 'The treasure I've been looking for all this time!'

And there on the table lay a dusty, leather book with the letters **D-I-D-A-M** on it, sparkling in the blackness.



The Secret Treasure

1. Who is the only character we see in this part of the story?
2. Where is he?
3. What is Sam looking for?
4. Do you think the room belongs to Sam or Old Wizard Will?
5. Did the door open quickly or slowly?
6. Did it make a noise?
7. Is the room light or dark?
8. What does Sam need to carry?
9. Why do you think the room is so dark?
10. How often do you think the room is used?
11. What tells us how often the room is used?
12. Do you think the painting in the room is magic? Why?
13. What type of book do you think Sam finds? Why?
14. What word describes how Sam moves his torch around the room?
15. What words are written in italics? Why does the author do this?
16. What do you think the treasure is in the title of this story?



$2+2=4$

Mr Chalk: JENKINS!!!

$1+12=13$

Neil: *[Turning his head quickly]* Sorry Sir. I thought...

Mr Chalk: Don't think. Listen!

$8-4=4$

Neil: Yes, Mr Chalk.

$3 \times 3 = 9$

Mr Chalk: Was there something more interesting out there than in here? *[Neil shakes his head]* No, I didn't think so. Now pay attention or you'll go straight to Mr Grimm's office. Do I make myself clear? *[Neil nods his head]*

$20+3=23$

[Turning his back to the class Mr Chalk carries on writing on the blackboard]

$16-7=9$

Neil: *[Whispering in Carl's ear]* Watching the caretaker empty the bins was more interesting. And I don't like numbers anyway!

$5 \times 2 = 10$

Carl: Shhhhhh! You'll get us both into trouble.

$18-5=13$

Mr Chalk: Now who's talking? *[Pointing his finger]* Dempsy, is that you? I might have known. Each of you is as bad as the other. Mr Grimm's office...NOW!

$1+12=13$

Carl: But...but...

$8-4=4$

Mr Chalk: *[Opening the door]* Not one more word.

$3 \times 3 = 9$

Neil: Sorry, Carl.

$1+12=13$

Carl: You will be!

$8-4=4$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

$18-5=13$

$3+3=6$

$20+3=23$

$8-4=4$

$1+3=4$

$13+2=15$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$1+12=13$

$10-4=6$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$4+5=9$

$3-3=0$

$5+6=11$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$12+1=13$

$6-4=2$

$8+5=13$

Lessons in Life

1. What type of text is this?
2. How many characters are in this play? Who are they?
3. Where do you think this play is set?
4. Do you think this school is modern or old-fashioned?
5. Do you think Mr Chalk is a kind teacher?
6. What lesson do you think Mr Chalk is teaching?
7. Where was Neil looking during his maths lesson?
8. Are the bins outside full of rubbish?
9. Do you think Neil and Carl sit next to each other or on different tables?
10. Which two words are shouted in the play?
11. How do you know those words are shouted?
12. What does this tell us about Mr Chalk's personality?
13. What does Carl first say to Neil?
14. What does he want Neil to do?
15. What lesson do you think Carl and Neil will learn at Mr Grimm's office?

As Dead as a Dodo

If you tried looking for a dodo today, you would be looking for a very long time. You wouldn't find one in a zoo, nor would you find one in the wild. In fact, the only place you might find a dodo is in a museum. That is because it is *extinct*.

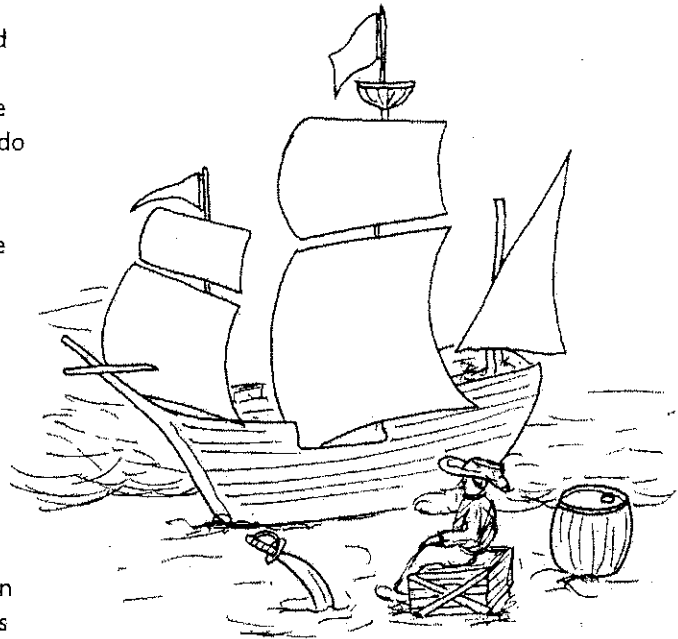
When a creature becomes extinct it means there are no more left alive on the Earth – and never will be.

So why did the dodo die out and what can we learn from the dodo's tragic story?

The dodo was an odd-looking bird. With its strangely-shaped head, short stubby wings and ugly hooked beak you would think it had no friends. But you would be wrong. Before man came along, this loving bird had no real enemies and lived happily with all the other animals on the island of Mauritius.

However, when Portuguese sailors landed on the island in 1507 the peaceful life of the dodo changed forever. 170 years later, not a single dodo was left alive.

Dodos were very friendly birds and would waddle up to new visitors to see what was happening. Little did they know that the sailors wanted them

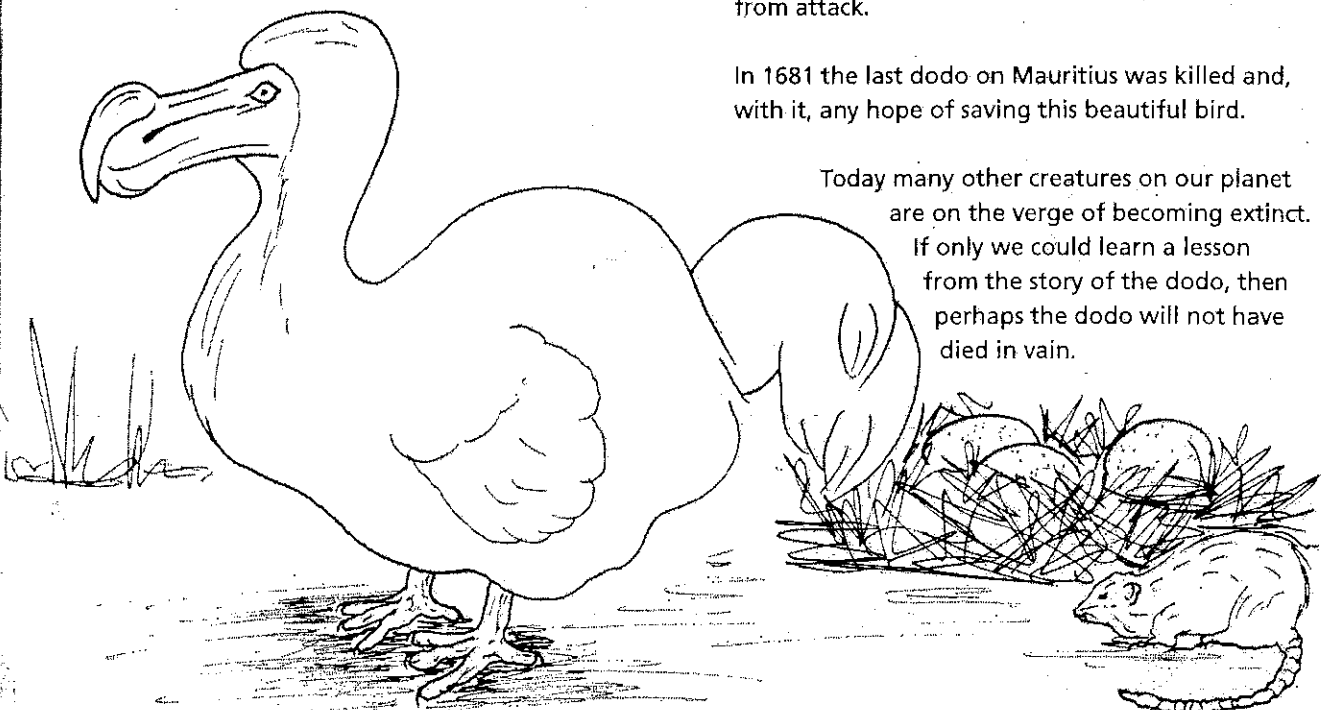


on their dinner table. As big as turkeys, they tasted great! The sailors even began to call them 'doudo' which meant 'stupid' in their language.

Along with the sailors came dogs, pigs and rats. These scared the dodos from their nests and probably ate their eggs too. These poor flightless birds couldn't do much to protect their young from attack.

In 1681 the last dodo on Mauritius was killed and, with it, any hope of saving this beautiful bird.

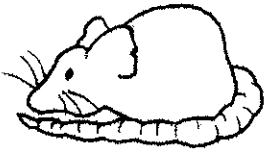
Today many other creatures on our planet are on the verge of becoming extinct. If only we could learn a lesson from the story of the dodo, then perhaps the dodo will not have died in vain.



As Dead As A Dodo

1. What creature is this text about?
2. Was a dodo a bird or fish?
3. Where did it live?
4. In what year did the last dodo die?
5. If you were to see a dodo today, what are you likely to see?
6. Why do you think a dodo couldn't fly?
7. Why do you think sailors brought dogs, pigs and rats to the island?
8. Do you think a dead dodo fed a lot of people?
9. Why do you think the dodo became extinct?
10. What does extinct mean?
11. Do you think the phrase 'as dead as a dodo' is positive or negative?
12. What do you think it means?
13. How do you feel after reading the story of the dodo?
14. What do you think the 'lesson' of the dodo's story is?

鼠



GUNG HAI FAT CHOY!

猪



牛



The most important holiday in China is the Chinese New Year, which is celebrated every year between January 20th and February 21st.

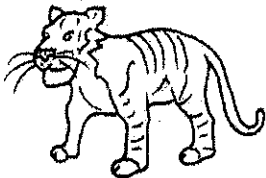
Each year a different animal represents the next twelve months.

Family and friends eat together and some of the food has a special meaning: fish is eaten to bring long life and good fortune and oranges are eaten to bring wealth.

狗

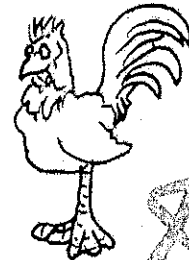


虎



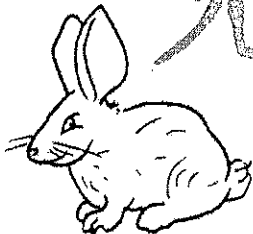
Legend has it that the Gods overheard twelve animals arguing as to who was the best. They decided to settle this by holding a race across the Yangtze River. The first to finish would head the New Year and the others would follow according to their finishing place. First to finish was the rat, followed by the ox, the tiger, the hare, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the ram, the monkey, the rooster and the dog. Last but not least came the pig.

Chinese people are often very superstitious and do lots of things to bring themselves and their families good luck. They decorate their homes with red flowers because they believe red is a lucky colour. Red paper decorations are hung up and dinner tables are dressed with a red tablecloth. Red candles are lit and children are given red envelopes filled with money as presents.



鸡

兔



Like Christmas, Eid and Hannukah it is an official holiday and celebrations can last up to fifteen days.

From large cities to small villages, people hold street parties where long dragons and lions (other symbols of the Chinese New Year) dance under the splash of colour from sparkling fireworks and to the beat of Chinese drums.



猴

龙

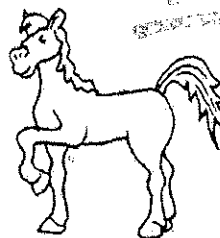


Chinese families celebrate this special time in many different ways.

蛇



马



羊



Gunghay Fat Choy

1. How many animals ran the race in the legend of Chinese New Year?
2. What colour do Chinese people think is lucky?
3. What special food do Chinese people eat to bring them long life?
4. What special food do Chinese people eat to bring them money?
5. When do you think Chinese people who live in Britain would celebrate New Year?
6. Do you think Chinese children would look forward to this festival? Why?
7. Is the Chinese New Year a colourful time?
8. Is it a noisy time?
9. Why do you think the writer compares this celebration to Christmas, Eid and Hannukah?
10. How old do you think the story of the Chinese New Year is?
11. Where do you think the Yangtze River is?
12. Which of the animals do you think Chinese people regard as clever?
13. Which of the animals do you think Chinese people regard as lazy?
14. Which word shows the story is very old?
15. What do you think Gung Hay Fat Choy means?
16. Why do you think the author chose to write the Chinese words rather than the English?