

# A Country Walk



## Introduction

In this text you will be reading about going on a country walk. The first page tells you about maps, then there is a map of the country walk that you will be following.

Find this map, and point to the Car Park where the walk starts. Then follow the arrows with your finger all the way round. Make sure that you look at the box in the corner of the page, which has pictures or symbols in it.

## Practice questions

A On the map, where does the walk start?

Tick **one**.

at the farm

at the Car Park

at the castle

at the Old Mill Pond

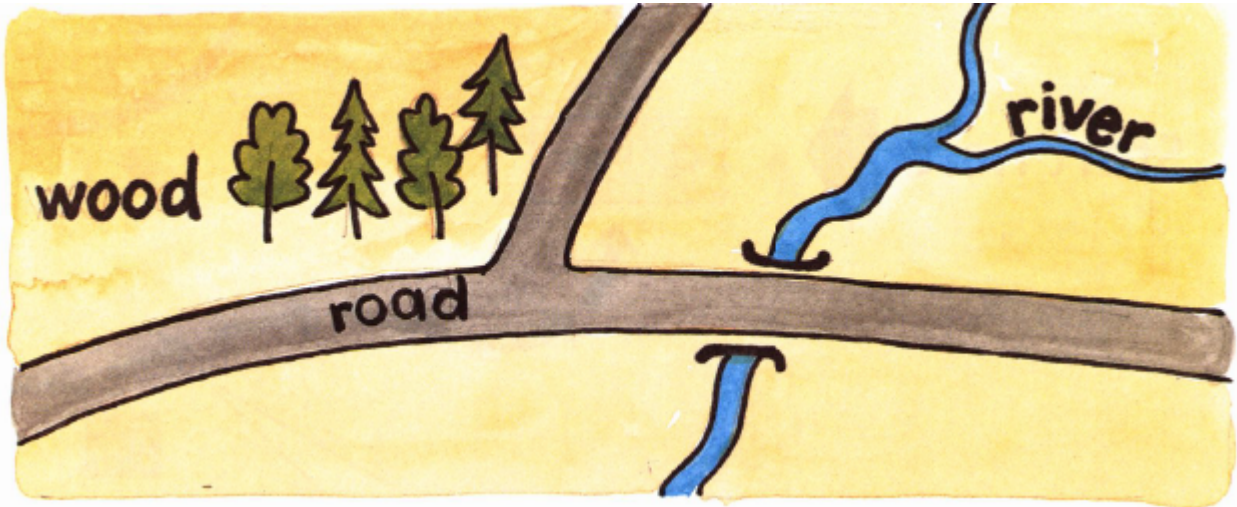
B Where is the box with the pictures or symbols in it?

---

# Maps

A map is a picture of the land drawn from above.

Some maps have pictures or symbols drawn on them. These show where things such as woods, rivers or roads are.



1 A map is like a picture of the land drawn from

Tick **one**.

below.

in front.

above.

the side.

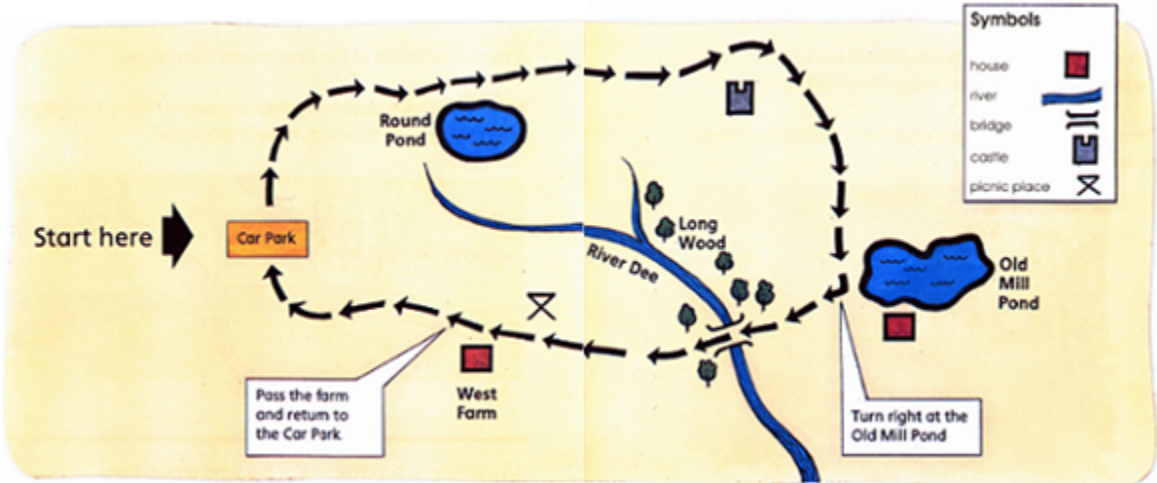
2 Which **three** things does it say that the symbols on maps can show?

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

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

# Country walk



3 Where do you go next after Round Pond?

Tick **one**.

to the castle

to the Car Park

to the River Dee

to West Farm

4 Where does the map say you turn right?

---

5 What is the name of the river on the map?

---

6 Where is the picnic place?

Tick **one**.

near Round Pond

in the Car Park

by West Farm

near the Old Mill Pond



## About the walk

The walk takes about 2 hours. It is not too hilly, but there can be mud. It is best to wear strong shoes or boots.

There is a picnic place near West Farm. The farm also sells cold drinks.



7 Why is it best to wear strong shoes or boots?

---

8 What can you buy at West Farm?

Tick **one**.

flowers

butter

drinks

eggs

## What to look for

If you follow the walk there is plenty to see. In Long Wood you might see rabbits or birds.

In spring, there are bluebells and other wild flowers by the castle. In winter, there are holly berries. Along the River Dee you can watch people fishing.



9 *If you follow the walk there is plenty to see.*

What does the word *plenty* mean?

---

10 What grows by the castle **in winter**?

Tick **one**.

bluebells

nuts

wild flowers

holly berries

## The castle

Newton Castle is 600 years old. Not much of the castle is left. You can tell where the kitchens were because you can still see where the great fires were lit.

There are steps going up inside the thick stone walls.



## The old mill

There used to be a mill next to the Old Mill Pond. People carried corn there to be made into flour.

The mill once had a large water wheel.





11 In the castle, where were the great fires lit?

Tick **one**.

in the kitchens

on the steps

in the bedrooms

by the Old Mill Pond

12 Where did the mill use to be?

---

## The Country Code

When you go for a walk in the country, try to follow these rules.  
They are part of the Country Code.

1. **Keep to the paths.**
2. **Close the gates behind you.**
3. **Do not break branches or pull up flowers.**
4. **Do not drop litter.**



13 What are these rules for the countryside called?

---

14 What should you shut behind you on a walk?

---

15 You should not drop

Tick **one**.

flowers.

litter.

gates.

berries.

# The Guest

*by Arnold Lobel*



Owl was at home.

"How good it feels to be sitting by this fire," said Owl.

"It is so cold and snowy outside."

Owl was eating buttered toast and hot pea soup for supper.

## Practice questions

A Where was owl?

Tick **one**.

in the garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	at home	<input type="checkbox"/>
at school	<input type="checkbox"/>	in a tree	<input type="checkbox"/>

B What was the weather like outside?

---

Owl heard a loud sound at the front door.

“Who is out there, banging and pounding at my door on a night like this?”  
he said.

Owl opened the door. No one was there. Only the snow and the wind.





1 Why did Owl go to the front door?

---

2 What was at the door?

Tick **one**.

the rain and the mist

the snow and the wind

the fog

the sun

Owl sat near the fire again. There was another loud noise at the door.

“Who can it be,” said Owl, “knocking and thumping at my door on a night like this?”

Owl opened the door.



3 Where did Owl sit?

---

4 When Owl says *a night like this*, he means that the night was...

---

No one was there. Only the snow and the cold.

"The poor old winter is knocking at my door," said Owl.

"Perhaps it wants to sit by the fire. Well, I will be kind and let the winter come in."



Owl opened his door very wide.

"Come in, Winter," said Owl.

"Come in and warm yourself for a while."

5 Why did Owl say the *poor old winter*?

Tick **one**.

Winter was ill.

Winter had no money.

Owl felt sorry for Winter.

Owl felt angry with Winter.

Winter came into the house. It came in very fast. A cold wind pushed Owl against the wall. Winter ran around the room. It blew out the fire in the fire-place. The snow whirled up the stairs and whooshed down the hallway.

“Winter!” cried Owl. “You are my guest. This is no way to behave!”



6 What happened to the fire?

---

7 How did Owl feel when he said, “*this is no way to behave*”?

Tick **one**.

happy

tired

angry

hungry

But Winter did not listen. It made the curtains flap and shiver. It turned the pea soup into hard, green ice. Winter went into all the rooms of Owl’s house. Soon everything was covered with snow.

“You must go, Winter!” shouted Owl. “Go away, right now!”



8 **Find and copy two** words that tell you that the curtains moved around.

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

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

9 How did Owl speak to Winter?

Tick **one**.

kindly

crossly

quietly

softly



The wind blew round and round. Then Winter rushed out and slammed the front door.

“Goodbye,” called Owl, “and do not come back!”

Owl made a new fire in the fire-place. The room became warm again. The snow melted away. The hard, green ice turned back into soft pea soup.

Owl sat down in his chair and quietly finished his supper.



10 *Then Winter rushed out and slammed the front door.*

What does *rushed* mean in this sentence?

---

11 Who slammed the front door?

---

12 At the end, the room was...

Tick **one**.

cold and damp.

warm and quiet.

noisy and windy.

icy and snowy.

13 Who was the guest in this story?

---





14 Do you think Owl would let Winter in again?

Yes  No

Why do you think this?

---

---

## Grace Darling

It was just before dawn on a wild September morning in 1838. All night a gale had been blowing. A few miles off the coast of Northumberland the rocky Farne Islands were battered by huge waves.



*The Lighthouse*



*The lighthouse keeper's daughter, Grace Darling*

Grace Darling had been up for some time. Her father, the keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, had kept watch for most of the night. Now that he had gone to bed Grace was on watch. Somebody always had to be near the great light in case it went out.



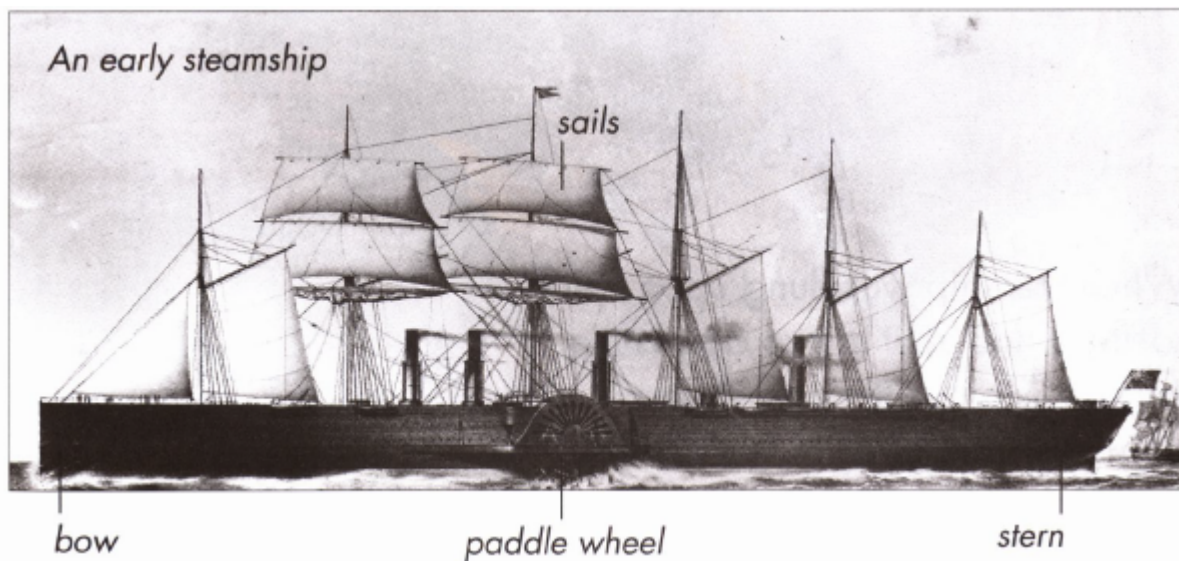
Grace peered out in the grey light across the wildly-tossed sea. Suddenly she saw a strange shape on the rocks a mile away. It was a wrecked ship!

She ran to tell her father.



*Lighthouse keeper, William Darling*

The ship Grace had seen was called the *Forfarshire*. It carried about 60 people.



The *Forfarshire* was one of the earliest steamships. It had a huge paddle wheel on each side and sails for emergencies, because steamships were not very reliable. On this voyage, the boilers had sprung a leak so the engines were useless.

That night the sea was very rough. The captain of the *Forfarshire* had tried to reach shelter but the boat had been driven onto the sharp rocks of the island.

When the ship was flung upon the rocks, it had split in two across the middle. Most of the passengers and crew had been in the stern of the ship and were swept away.



The ship's bow was stuck on the rocks and 12 people clung to the wreck. They were praying for daylight and for the tide to fall. Three of those who waited died.

William Darling, Grace's father, realised that he would have to try to rescue the survivors before they were washed away. He knew he could not row the rescue boat alone.

Grace persuaded him to let her row with him and help him, even though the sea was very dangerous. She removed her petticoats to make rowing easier. Grace was very slim and could only manage one oar. Her father took two.

The journey was terrible and they had to row for nearly a mile without stopping. The journey back would be much more difficult against the tide and gales, and would be impossible for the two of them alone. They just had to hope the survivors would help them row.

When the Darlings reached the island they found nine survivors. They looked terrified. Their clothes were soaked. The wreck of the *Forfarshire* could still be seen.

It was breaking up on the rocks. The mast hung broken, and the sails were being torn to ribbons in the howling gale.



William Darling leapt onto the rocks. Grace was left alone in the boat trying to keep it steady. They took five survivors on board – a woman called Sarah Dawson who was cradling her two dead babies, and four men.



The journey back was much easier with the others to help with the rowing, but they still had to battle with the cold, raging seas and against the tide.



Grace and her mother looked after the survivors in the lighthouse, while her father and two of the other *Forfarshire's* crew went back to rescue those left on the rocks.

The rescue of nine people by Grace Darling and her father was reported in many newspapers.

Grace and her father were given many awards for their bravery. One of these was a silver medal from the National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. This later became the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI).



*The RNLI Silver Medal*

## Grace Darling

(page 1)

- 1 Why did someone have to stay on watch all night in the lighthouse?

---

(page 2)

- 2 What did Grace see on the rocks in the distance?

---

(page 2)

- 3 Why did steamships sometimes need sails?

Tick **one**.

Because they needed to go faster.

Because their engines sometimes broke down.

Because the seas were rough.

Because there were strong gales.

(page 4)

- 4 Why did Grace go with her father to rescue the survivors?

Tick **one**.

To help her father row.

She wanted to go to the island.

It was her turn to be on watch.

She was lonely.



- 5 Which words in the story tell you that the survivors clinging to the wreck were wet?

Tick **one**.

'The mast hung broken.'

'The sails were being torn to ribbons.'

'Their clothes were soaked.'

'They looked terrified.'

- 6 Why do you think that Grace and her father could not rescue all the survivors at once?

---

---

- 7 **Find and copy one** word from the top of page 5 that means *very frightened*

---

- 8 Who helped Grace and her father row back from the wreck?

---

9 What made the journey back difficult?

Tick **one**.

The oars were broken.

It was against the tide.

The sea was calm.

It was a longer journey.

10 Draw lines to show what happened at the end of the story.

One has been done for you.

Grace and her mother

was given as a reward for bravery.

William and 2 of the survivors

was reported in many newspapers.

The rescue

looked after the survivors in the lighthouse.

A silver medal

went back to rescue more people.

5

## Lifeboats

Lifeboats are strong boats specially built for rescuing people at sea. When they are not in use they are kept at various lifeboat stations all round our coast.

There are two main types of lifeboats.

## In-shore lifeboats

These lifeboats rescue people in difficulties close to the shore – for example a swimmer in trouble or someone cut off by the tide. In-shore lifeboats are inflatable boats with outboard engines. They are used instead of the larger boats when help is needed quickly.



*This Atlantic 75 lifeboat is an in-shore lifeboat. It is the fastest lifeboat and has a speed of 34 knots.*

## All-weather lifeboats

All-weather lifeboats are used for rescuing people further from shore. They are larger, stronger boats, able to work in deep water and extremely rough weather conditions.



*This Severn Class lifeboat is an all-weather lifeboat. It is the largest lifeboat at 17 metres long.*

## How are lifeboats launched?

Lifeboats are launched in different ways.

Some boats are in the water and so can set off immediately.



Some are launched from the beach, on a trailer.



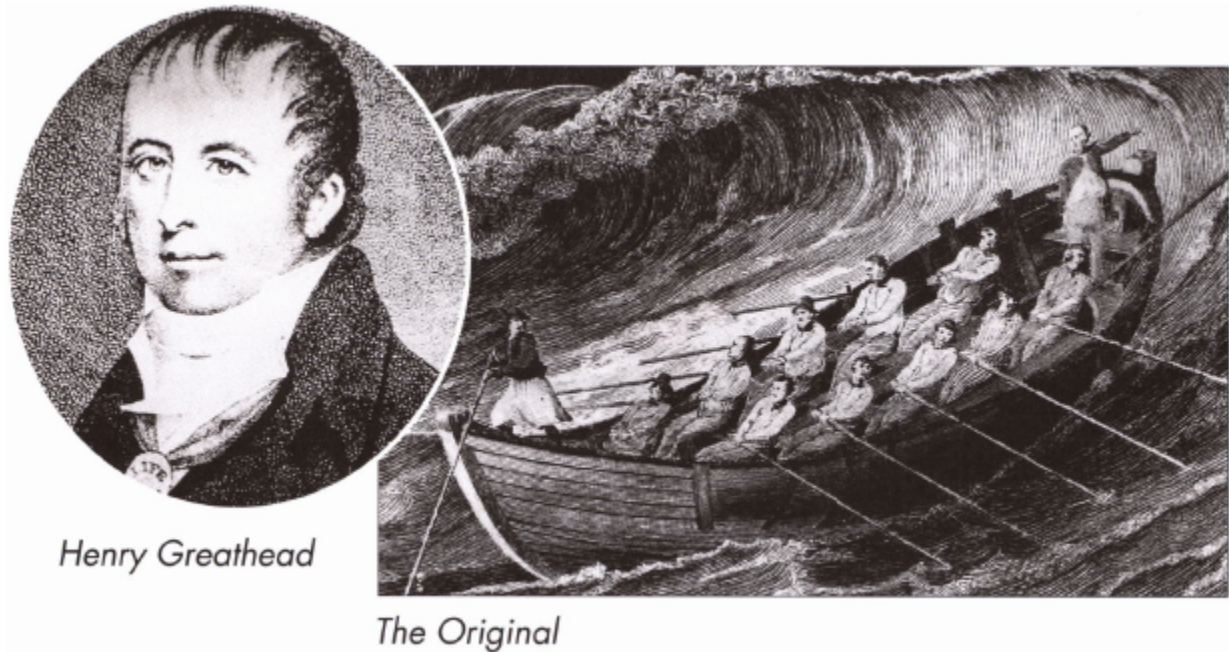
Others run down a special ramp called a slipway.





## Who invented the lifeboat?

The first real lifeboat was built in 1790. It was called the *Original* and was built by a man called Henry Greathead.



Lifeboats have to sail in very rough seas so it is important that they are as unsinkable as possible.

Henry Greathead used cork to fill the boat's bow and stern and help keep it afloat. The *Original* was powered by oars and could be rowed in either direction. It had a crew of 12 men and saved hundreds of lives during the 40 years it was in service.

Nowadays instead of cork, lifeboats are made with lots of watertight air spaces in them. The air in the spaces helps to keep the boat afloat even when there is water flooding the deck.

Lifeboats are self-righting, which means that if they turn over they roll back upright again.

## The Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)

In 1824 an organisation was set up to run all lifeboat stations and build new ones. This became known as the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI).

Their symbol is a flag showing the red cross of St George.



There are now over 200 lifeboat stations around the coast. Lifeboats of Britain are paid for by money that people give to the RNLI.

This lifeboat is called the *Blue Peter 7*. It was paid for by money given by Blue Peter viewers in 1994.



The crews of the lifeboats are unpaid volunteers. They could be teachers, fishermen, shopkeepers, nurses or builders. They all have other jobs but are willing to spend a lot of their spare time being trained.

They risk their lives at sea to save others. Rescuing people by lifeboat is still very dangerous and there have been terrible disasters.

## Clothes for the crew

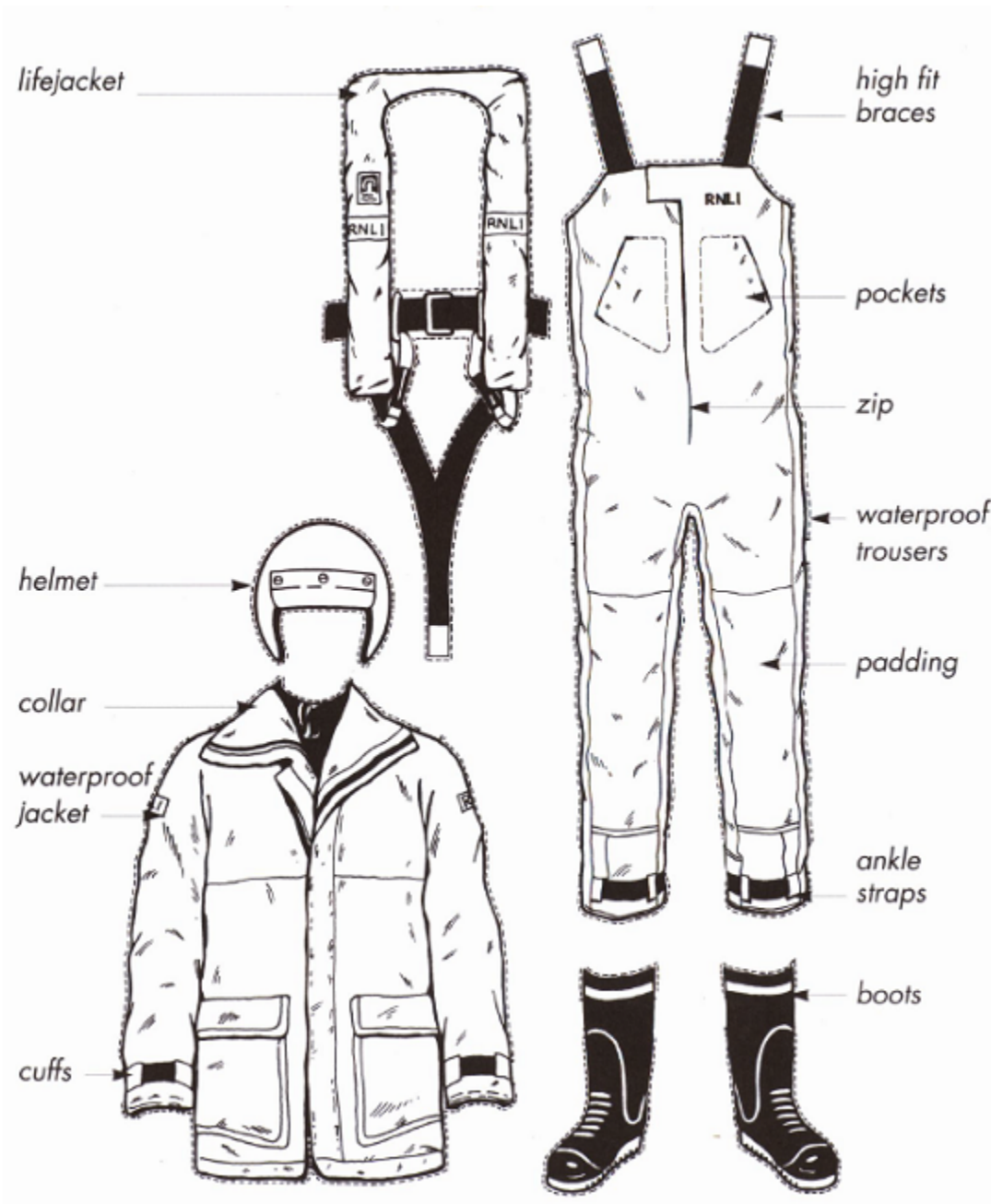
In 1854 a cork lifejacket was invented which gave lifeboat crew weather protection as well as keeping them afloat.



*This is a modern lifejacket*



Lifeboat crews need comfortable, waterproof clothing. Their jackets and trousers are specially designed to keep out the wet and wind.



6

## Lifeboats

(page 1)

1 Where are the lifeboats kept when not in use?

---

2 Where do in-shore lifeboats rescue people who are in difficulties?

Tick **one**.

close to the shore

a long way  
off-shore

in the middle of the  
ocean

in the town

3 Write down **two** ways in which lifeboats can be launched.

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

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

4 How was the *Original* powered?

Tick **one**.

by steam

by rail

by oars

by engine

5 What helped the *Original* to keep afloat?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 What helps lifeboats keep afloat now?

Tick **one**.

They are filled with cork.

They go faster.

They have watertight air spaces.

They have smaller crews.

7 How are lifeboats paid for?

---

---

8 Which one of these words means people who work without being paid?

Tick **one**.

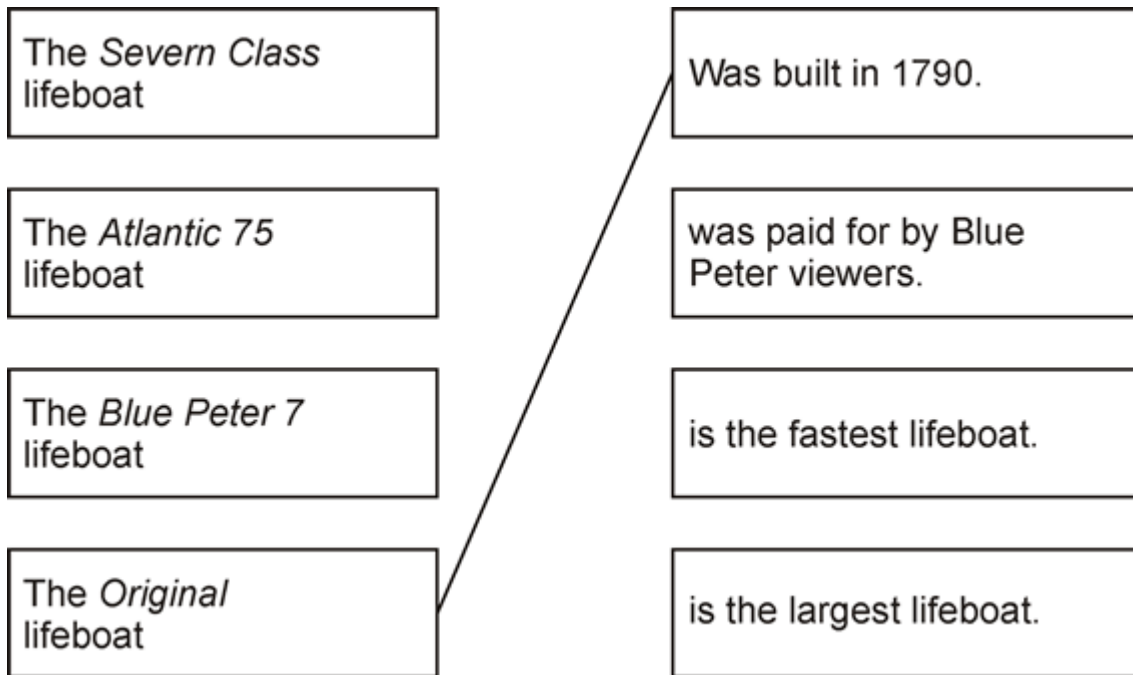
unsinkable

volunteers

upright

organisation

9 Draw lines to show which lifeboat is which.



(page 5)

10 A lifejacket was invented in 1854. What was it made from?

\_\_\_\_\_

(page 6)

11 The crew of the *Original* lifeboat did not wear any special clothes to carry out their rescue.

Write down **three** of the clothes worn by modern lifeboat crews that the *Original* lifeboat crew would have found useful.

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

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Mark schemes

1

### A Country Walk

A	At the Car Park	Practice
B	In the corner of the page.	Practice
1	Above.	1
2	Wood(s) • river(s) • road(s) • house • river/bridge • castle • picnic place. <i>Three of these words must be correct to achieve 1 mark.</i>	1
3	To the castle.	1
4	At the Old Mill Pond.	1
5	The River Dee.	1
6	By West Farm.	1
7	Because there can be mud/because the walk is 2 hours long • in case you slip in a puddle • because soft shoes tear • to stop your feet getting sore. <i>Any answers that refer to conditions underfoot or that it is a long walk are acceptable.</i> <b>Unacceptable: Because you are walking. Because it's the country.</b>	1
8	Drinks.	1
9	A lot.	1
10	Holly berries.	1
11	In the kitchens.	1

- 12 *Answers should refer to the mill being next to the Old Mill Pond.  
(The answer must have a preposition; the question asks for locational information.)*
- Acceptable:**     **Next to the Old Mill Pond.**  
                          **Next to the old pond.**
- Unacceptable:**   **Next to the old mill.**  
                          **Old Mill Pond. (on its own)**  
                          **Old pond. (on its own)**
- 1
- 13   The Country Code.
- Unacceptable:**   **Code signs.**  
                          **The Code/Code. (*not precise enough*)**
- 1
- 14   The gates.
- 1
- 15   Litter.
- 1

**2**     ***The Guest***

- A     At home.
- Practice
- B     Cold/snowy/bad/winter/wintry/freezing.
- Practice
- 1     Because he heard a sound/ *or* a loud sound at the door/ *or* a banging/  
      *or* a pounding (*but not* banging, pounding, *etc on their own*).  
      Because he thought someone was there. To see who was there.
- Unacceptable:**   **To open the door.**  
                          **Because of the wind. (not precise enough)**  
                          **To let it in. (not precise enough)**
- 1
- 2     The snow and the wind.
- 1
- 3     Near the fire (again).
- Unacceptable:**   **On a chair.**  
                          **Fire. (not precise enough)**
- 1



- 4 *Answers should clearly refer to the weather being severe.  
They should complete the sentence grammatically.*  
**Acceptable:** Snowy/windy/very cold/strange/scary/stormy.  
**Unacceptable:** Winter/cool/wind/knocking and thumping.  
Bad. (without saying in what way)  
Cold. (without indicating very cold) 1
- 5 Owl felt sorry for Winter. 1
- 6 *Answer should indicate that the fire was not just blown, but blown out.*  
**Acceptable:** Winter blew it out/it went out/it blew out.  
**Unacceptable:** It was gone. It blew the fire. 1
- 7 Angry. 1
- 8 Flap. Shiver.  
*(Both words need to be correct for one mark.)* 1
- 9 Crossly. 1
- 10 Moved quickly. 1
- 11 Winter. 1
- 12 Warm and quiet. 1
- 13 Winter/The Winter/the winter.  
**Unacceptable:** The snow • the wind • the cold. (Answer needs to show  
understanding that Winter is a character in the story.) 1

- 14 *No mark for ticking the box. Answers should be judged on the correctness of the reasoning in response to the second part of the question.*

*Accept any results of Winter's visit, eg because it ruined/messed up the house/blew the fire out/turned everything to ice/made the house wet. Because Winter would behave badly again/because he would rush around/make Owl's house cold and snowy again/because it was not quiet and warm;*

*or Owl's feelings of discontent, eg because Owl didn't like Winter/because Winter was horrid/because Owl had had enough/didn't like it.*

*or what Owl said in the story, ie 'Do not come back!'*

**Unacceptable:** **Because he was banging at the door.**  
**Not good/bad/cold. (not precise enough)**

1

4

#### **Grace Darling**

- 1 *Answers should refer to keeping the light alight • showing ships the way; or watching for • preventing shipwrecks.*

**Acceptable:** **To be near the great light in case it went out.**  
**To show ships the way in the dark.**  
**To watch for shipwrecks.**  
**To keep the ships safe.**  
**In case any boat or ship crashed on the rocks.**

**Unacceptable:** **References to the stormy weather, eg**  
**Because a gale was blowing.**  
**In case someone drowned.**  
**So they could see if there were any ships or boats.**  
**(insufficiently precise answers)**

1

- 2 *Answers should include the word 'ship' or 'boat', although 'A strange shape' or 'The Forfarshire' are acceptable.*

**Acceptable:** **A wrecked ship.**  
**A ship.**  
**A boat.**  
**A ship with people in it.**

**Unacceptable:** **People clinging to the rocks.**  
**Dead people.**

1

- 3 *Because their engines sometimes broke down.*

1

- 4 *To help her father row.*

1

- 5 *Their clothes were soaked.*

1

6 *Answers should refer to the fact that there was not enough room in the rescue boat or that the boat would be put in danger if all the survivors were rescued at once.*

**Acceptable:** There was not room in the boat for all the survivors.  
There were too many people.  
The boat was too small.  
The boat might roll over/get wrecked too.

**Unacceptable:** They could not find some of the survivors.  
Most of the passengers and crew had been swept away.  
Because of the storm/weather.  
Because there were not enough people to row.  
(because this refers to a lack of strength rather than a lack of room)  
Because they were clinging to the wreck.  
(because this refers to location)  
Because they would all have been killed.  
(not precise enough)

1

7 Terrified.

1

8 *Answers should refer to the survivors/the others.*

**Acceptable:** The nine survivors (or any number of them).  
Sarah Dawson and the four men.  
Five people.  
The passengers/people on the ship.  
The people who nearly drowned.

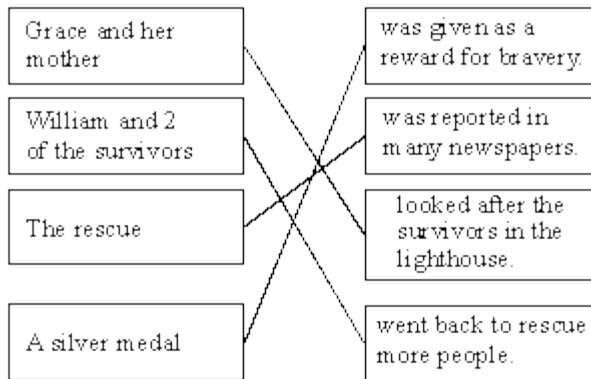
**Unacceptable:** One of the people on the boat.  
Sarah Dawson.  
A survivor.

1

9 *It was against the tide.*

1

10 *(All matchings should be correct for 1 mark)*



1

**Lifeboats**

- 1 *Answers should refer to lifeboat stations or the coast.*  
**Acceptable:** At lifeboat stations.  
 Round our coast.  
**Unacceptable:** In the harbour.  
 In sheds/huts. (not precise enough)  
 Lifeboats float in the water tied to a strong rope. 1
- 2 Close to the shore. 1
- 3 *Answers should refer to two of the three ways that lifeboats are launched.*  
**Acceptable:** From the beach, on a trailer.  
 On/by a trailer.  
 Down a special ramp called a slipway.  
 Already in the water ready to take off.  
 Can set off immediately.  
 From a ramp.  
**Unacceptable:** Beach • on the beach • by the beach.  
 In the water.  
 By pushing it in the water.  
 Immediately.  
 (not precise enough answers)  
 (1 mark for each correct answer -maximum 2 marks) 1 or 2
- 4 By oars. 1
- 5 *Answers should refer to 'The Original' not to a modern lifeboat .*  
**Acceptable:** It was filled with cork.  
 Cork.  
**Unacceptable:** Air/spaces.  
 The bow/stern.  
 The sails/oars/crew/speed. 1
- 6 They have watertight air spaces. 1

7 Answers should refer to money **given to** the RNLI.

**Acceptable:** By people that paid the RNLI.  
Because people knock on doors and ask for money.  
'RNLI getting money.'  
Some money given by Blue Peter viewers.

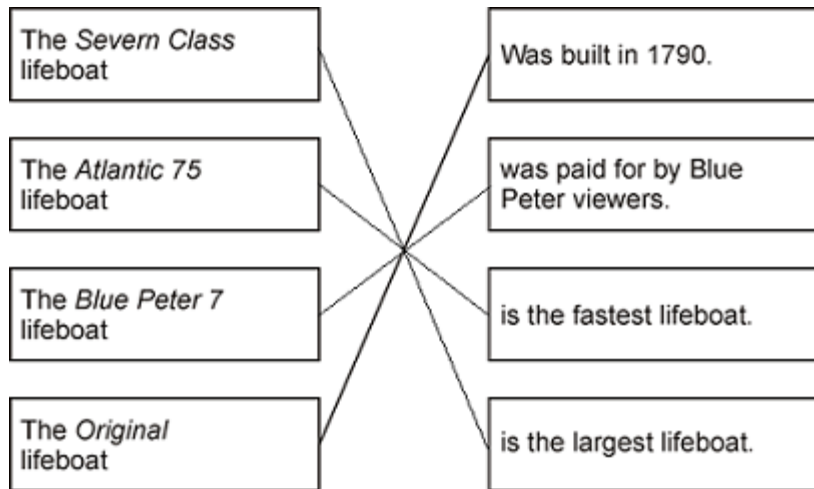
**Unacceptable:** Give money.  
Money. (not precise enough)  
Money from the RNLI.

1

8 Volunteers.

1

9 (All matchings should be correct for 1 mark)



1

10 Cork.

**Unacceptable:** Waterproof material/clothing.  
Plastic.  
Leather.  
Rubber.

1



11 *Answers should refer to 3 of the clothes worn by modern lifeboat crew.*

**Acceptable:**      **Lifejacket.**  
                         **(Waterproof) Trousers.**  
                         **(Waterproof) Jacket.**  
                         **Boots.**  
                         **Helmet.**  
                         **Special trousers/jacket/dungarees.**  
                         **Rescue hat.**

**Unacceptable:** **Other smaller clothing details such as padding,**  
**high fit braces, zip, collar, cuffs, ankle straps.**  
**Woolly/warm clothes.**  
**A coat • a hat. (not precise enough)**  
**2 correct answers = 1 mark**  
**3 correct answers = 2 marks**

1 or 2