



BRITISH LEARNING CENTRE

YEAR 3

Reading Comprehension

Workbook

Read stories, poems, plays and fact texts from around Asia and practise the key reading skills for Year 3.

Name:

English | Learn it · Practise · Challenge · Check

How to use this workbook

1

Learn it

Read the explanation, key words and worked example.

2

Practise

Answer the questions on Sheet A.

3

Challenge

Try the harder questions on Sheet B.

4

Check

Check with the answers at the back and tick the tracker.

My progress tracker

#	Unit · I can...	Tried	Nearly	Got it!
1	Fiction and non-fiction I can tell the difference between fiction and non-fiction texts.			
2	Finding information I can find and copy information from a text.			
3	Word meanings I can work out what words mean using the words around them.			
4	Events in order I can put the main events of a text in order and summarise them.			
5	Reading between the lines I can use clues in the text to work out how characters feel.			
6	What happens next? I can predict what might happen next using clues from the text.			
7	How texts are organised I can explain how headings, paragraphs and order help the reader.			
8	Words that paint pictures I can explain how the writer's word choices create a picture or feeling.			
9	Myths and legends I can identify features of myths and legends and explain what they teach.			
10	Texts that persuade I can find the words and features writers use to persuade readers.			
11	Comparing texts I can compare two texts and say how they are similar and different.			



CHECK

Start test

Start test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 15

Read each short text. Then answer the question.

- 1 Read: "The frog leapt onto the lily pad and croaked loudly." Is this fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

- 2 Read: "Frogs are amphibians. They lay eggs called frogspawn in water." Is this fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

- 3 Read: "Bella's bike was bright orange with a silver bell." Bella's bike was _____.

- 4 Read: "The market opens at six o'clock every morning. It closes at noon." When does the market close?

- 5 Read: "Sam was famished, so he ate three bowls of rice." What does famished mean?

☐ full ☐ very hungry ☐ tired ☐ angry

- 6 Read: "The old house was silent and gloomy. Dust covered every chair." Find and copy a word that means dark and sad.

- 7 Read: "Nok slammed the door and stamped up the stairs without saying goodnight." How does Nok feel? How do you know?

- 8 Read: "Tom's hands shook as he stepped onto the stage. The hall was full of people." How does Tom feel? Give evidence.

- 9 Read: "The ice cream was melting fast in the hot sun. A drip ran down Mia's hand." Predict what happens next.

-
- 10 Read: "First, Jin brushed his teeth. Next, he put on his uniform. Finally, he ate breakfast." Put in order: (a) ate breakfast (b) brushed teeth (c) put on uniform.
-

- 11 Read: "The waves crashed like thunder on the rocks." This is an example of...

☐ a simile ☐ a question ☐ a heading

- 12 Read: "The wind whispered through the trees." What does whispered tell you about the wind?
-

- 13 Which feature is usually found in a newspaper report?

☐ a headline ☐ a moral ☐ rhyming verses

- 14 Read: "Come to Sunny Cinema! The biggest screen in town! Don't miss out!" Find and copy one phrase that persuades you.
-

- 15 Read: "Text A: Kai lives in a flat in the city. Text B: Aya lives on a farm in the countryside." Give one difference.
-

Fiction and non-fiction

I can... tell the difference between fiction and non-fiction texts.

Fiction is a made-up story with characters and a setting. Non-fiction gives true facts about the real world.

Non-fiction often has headings, facts and numbers. Fiction often has speech and feelings.

Top tip: Ask yourself: could this really be true? Is it teaching me facts or telling me a story?

Worked example

"Tigers can swim well and often cool down in rivers." Is this sentence fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☒ non-fiction

Key words

fiction

non-fiction

character

setting

fact

heading

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Kite Festival FICTION

Every March, the sky above the park turned into a rainbow. It was the kite festival, and this year Niran had made his very own kite. It was shaped like a golden fish, with long silver tails that rippled in the wind.

"It will never fly," said his cousin Ploy, pointing at the heavy tails. "It looks like a fish that has eaten too much rice."

Niran did not answer. He held the string tightly and ran across the dry grass. At first the fish bumped along the ground. Then a warm gust of wind lifted it up, up, up, until it swam high above the trees.

People stopped to stare. A little boy clapped his hands. Even Ploy's mouth fell open.

Suddenly, the string jerked in Niran's hands. A big red kite, shaped like a dragon, had tangled with his fish! The two kites spun round and round like dancers. Niran's heart was thumping. If he pulled too hard, the string would snap.

An old man with a white beard stepped forward. "Let the string go slack," he said calmly. "Then pull gently." Niran did exactly that. Slowly, the dragon and the fish came apart.

At the end of the day, the judges gave out the prizes. The golden fish won "Most Beautiful Kite". Ploy gave Niran a sheepish smile. "Maybe fish can fly after all," she said.

1 Is this text fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

2 Niran's kite was shaped like a golden _____.

3 Ploy thought the kite would fly well.

☐ True ☐ False

4 What was the other kite shaped like?

☐ a bird ☐ a dragon ☐ a snake ☐ a fish

5 Find and copy one piece of speech from the story.

6 How did Niran feel when the kites tangled? Find a phrase that shows this.

7 Give two clues that tell you this text is fiction.

8 Why did Ploy give Niran a "sheepish" smile at the end?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Asian Elephants NON-FICTION

What are Asian elephants?

Asian elephants are the largest land animals in Asia. An adult can weigh up to 5,000 kilograms, which is about the same as three cars. They live in forests and grasslands in countries such as Thailand, India and Sri Lanka.

What do they look like?

Asian elephants have grey, wrinkly skin and small, rounded ears. Their ears are much smaller than the ears of African elephants. Only some male Asian elephants have long tusks.

What do they eat?

Elephants are herbivores, which means they only eat plants. They eat grass, leaves, bark, bamboo and fruit. An adult elephant can spend up to 18 hours a day eating!

The amazing trunk

An elephant's trunk is its nose and top lip joined together. It has thousands of muscles. Elephants use their trunks to breathe, smell, drink, pick up food and greet each other.

Family life

Elephants live in family groups called herds. The oldest female leads the herd. Baby elephants, called calves, stay close to their mothers for many years.

Why do they need our help?

Asian elephants are endangered. Their forests are being cut down to make space for farms and roads. In Thailand, the elephant is a national symbol, and many people work hard to protect it.

1 Is this text fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

2 Write down one heading from the text.

3 An adult Asian elephant can weigh up to _____ kilograms.

4 All Asian elephants have long tusks.

☐ True ☐ False

5 Find and copy the word that means an animal that only eats plants.

6 Who leads an elephant herd?

☐ the biggest male ☐ the oldest female ☐ the youngest calf ☐ a farmer

7 Give two things an elephant uses its trunk for.

8 Why are Asian elephants endangered?

9 How do the headings help the reader?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Finding information

I can... find and copy information from a text.

To retrieve means to find information in the text. Look for a key word from the question, then read the sentences around it.

Top tip: Scan the text for a key word or number. Then read that sentence carefully.

Worked example

The Chao Phraya River flows through Bangkok. Long-tail boats carry people up and down the river every day.

Question: What carries people up and down the river?

Answer: Long-tail boats. (Key word: river → found in the second sentence.)

Key words

retrieve

find

copy

key word

scan

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Mighty Mekong NON-FICTION

The Mekong is one of the longest rivers in Asia. It is about 4,900 kilometres long. It begins high in the mountains of Tibet, where snow melts into small streams. Then it flows south through six countries: China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. At the end of its journey, it pours into the South China Sea.

More than 60 million people live near the Mekong. For many of them, the river is like a busy road. Boats carry rice, fruit, wood and people from town to town. Children in some villages even travel to school by boat.

The river is also full of life. More than 1,000 kinds of fish swim in its brown water. One of them is the Mekong giant catfish. It can grow as long as a car! Rare Irrawaddy dolphins also live in parts of the river in Laos and Cambodia.

Farmers love the Mekong too. Every year, during the rainy season, the river floods the land. When the water goes down, it leaves behind rich mud. This mud helps rice and vegetables grow well.

Today, the Mekong faces problems. Dams and pollution can harm the fish and the people who need them. Scientists and governments are working together to keep this mighty river healthy.

1 The Mekong is about _____ kilometres long.

2 Where does the Mekong begin?

☐ in Vietnam ☐ in the mountains of Tibet ☐ in the South China Sea ☐ in Bangkok

3 How many countries does the Mekong flow through?

4 Fewer than 1,000 kinds of fish live in the Mekong.

☐ True ☐ False

5 Find and copy the name of a fish that can grow as long as a car.

6 Name two things that boats carry on the river.

7 How does the flood help farmers?

8 Give one problem the Mekong faces today.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Grandma's Noodle Stall FICTION

Every evening at five o'clock, Grandma Lin opened her noodle stall on Soi Seven. By six o'clock, a long queue of hungry people stretched past the flower shop.

Mei helped after school. Her job was to wash the bowls and chop the spring onions. She wanted to cook the noodles, but Grandma always said, "Not yet, little one. First you must watch."

One Friday, Grandma twisted her ankle on the wet step. "Oh dear," she groaned, sitting down on a plastic stool. "Who will cook tonight?"

Mei looked at the queue. Then she looked at the huge steaming pot. She took a deep breath. "I will," she said. "I have been watching for two whole years."

Mei dropped a handful of noodles into the boiling water and counted to thirty, just like Grandma. She added the rich brown soup, three slices of pork and a sprinkle of green onions. Her hands shook as she passed the first bowl to Mr Somchai, the postman.

Mr Somchai slurped a mouthful. Then he closed his eyes and smiled. "Delicious," he said. "Just like your grandmother's."

That night, Mei served forty-two bowls. When the last customer had gone, Grandma hugged her tightly. "Tomorrow," she said with a wink, "you can teach me."

1 Grandma Lin opened her stall at _____ o'clock.

2 Which shop did the queue stretch past?

☐ the flower shop ☐ the bakery ☐ the post office ☐ the fruit shop

3 Give two jobs Mei did after school.

4 Why couldn't Grandma cook on Friday?

5 Mei had been watching Grandma for _____ years.

6 How long did Mei cook the noodles for? Find the exact words.

7 Who was the first customer Mei served?

☐ Grandma Lin ☐ Mr Somchai ☐ the flower seller ☐ her teacher

8 That night, Mei served _____ bowls.

9 Find and copy the phrase that shows Mei was nervous when she served the first bowl.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Word meanings

I can... work out what words mean using the words around them.

When you meet a new word, read the whole sentence. The other words give you clues to its meaning.

Try swapping the word for one you know. Does the sentence still make sense?

Top tip: Read the sentence before and after the tricky word.

Worked example

The puppy was ravenous. It gobbled up the whole bowl in seconds and looked for more.

Question: What does ravenous mean?

Answer: Very hungry. The clues are “gobbled up” and “looked for more”.

Key words

vocabulary

meaning

clue

context

similar

Read the poem. Then answer the questions.

Rain in the City POEM

The sky above Bangkok turns grey,
The heavy clouds roll in,
Then suddenly the rain comes down
With a clatter and a din.

It drums upon the tin-roof shops,
It splashes on the street,
It gushes down the gutters
And it tickles children's feet.

The tuk-tuks hurry, beep and splutter,
Umbrellas bloom like flowers,
The street dogs shelter under stalls
To wait out stormy hours.

And then, as quickly as it came,
The rain begins to stop.
The city glistens, fresh and clean,
With one last drip... drop... drop.

- 1 Find and copy a word from verse 1 that means a loud noise.

- 2 In verse 2, what does gushes mean?

☐ flows fast ☐ dries up ☐ stays still ☐ freezes

- 3 Find and copy a word from verse 3 that tells you how the tuk-tuks sound.

- 4 "Umbrellas bloom like flowers." What does this tell you?

☐ Umbrellas are growing in the ground. ☐ Lots of umbrellas open suddenly.
☐ The umbrellas are green. ☐ People are buying flowers.

5 What does shelter mean in verse 3?

6 Find and copy a word from the last verse that means shines because it is wet.

7 Which word in verse 1 tells you the rain started very fast?

8 Write a word the poet could use instead of hurry.

How did I do?

☐ Tried

☐ Nearly

☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Night of the Fireflies FICTION

Kiko had never been to the countryside before. Her grandfather's house stood beside a narrow river, surrounded by tall, whispering reeds. On the first night, the darkness seemed enormous. There were no streetlights and no neon signs, only the chirping of crickets and the soft splash of the river. Kiko pulled her blanket up to her chin.

"Come," said Grandfather, taking her hand. "I want to show you something marvellous."

They crept down to the riverbank. Kiko's feet sank into the soft, squelchy mud. She felt a little apprehensive. What if there were snakes?

Then she saw it. A tiny green light blinked in the reeds. Then another, and another. Soon there were hundreds of them, flickering on and off like stars that had fallen from the sky.

"Fireflies," whispered Grandfather. "They make their own light to talk to each other."

Kiko gasped. The lights drifted slowly over the water, and their reflections shimmered below them. It was the most beautiful thing she had ever seen. She forgot all about the snakes.

One firefly landed on her sleeve. It glowed gently for a moment, then it floated away into the night.

"Can we come back tomorrow?" asked Kiko.

Grandfather chuckled. "We can come back every night."

- 1 Find and copy a word from paragraph 1 that means very big.

- 2 "I want to show you something marvellous." What does marvellous mean?

☐ boring ☐ wonderful ☐ frightening ☐ noisy

- 3 Find and copy a word that tells you the mud was wet and soft.

- 4 Kiko felt apprehensive. This means she felt...

☐ excited ☐ a little worried ☐ sleepy ☐ angry

5 Which clue in the text helped you work out the meaning of apprehensive?

6 Find and copy a word from paragraph 4 that means shining on and off.

7 The lights drifted over the water. What does drifted mean?

☐ moved slowly and gently ☐ crashed ☐ sank ☐ zoomed

8 What does chuckled mean? Write another word with a similar meaning.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Events in order

I can... put the main events of a text in order and summarise them.

Events in a text happen in an order: beginning, middle and end. To summarise, retell only the most important events in a few words.

Top tip: Words like *first*, *then*, *next* and *finally* help you follow the order.

Worked example

First, Tam packed her bag. Then she caught the bus. Finally, she arrived at the beach and jumped into the sea.

Question: Put in order: (a) arrived at the beach (b) packed her bag (c) caught the bus

Answer: b, c, a

Key words

order

sequence

main event

summarise

beginning

ending

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Buffalo and the Little Bird FICTION

Long ago, a big water buffalo lived beside a rice field. He was strong and proud, and he liked to boast. "I am the most important animal in the whole field," he said every morning.

A little bird called a myna lived on the buffalo's back. Every day she pecked the flies and ticks from his skin. "Thank you, friend," the buffalo should have said. But he never did. Instead he grumbled, "Stop tickling me, you tiny pest."

One day, the myna had had enough. "Very well," she said. "I will find another home." And she flew away to a distant tree.

At first, the buffalo was pleased. "Peace and quiet at last!" he said. But by the afternoon, the flies had found him. They buzzed round his ears and bit his back. By the next day, his skin was sore and itchy. He could not eat or sleep.

The buffalo walked all the way to the distant tree. He lowered his great head. "Little bird," he said quietly, "I was wrong. You are small, but you helped me every day. Please come back."

The myna flew down and landed on his back. From that day on, the buffalo said "thank you" every morning, and the two friends lived happily together.

Moral: Even the smallest friend can be the most important.

1 What type of story is this?

☐ a fable ☐ a newspaper report ☐ a poem ☐ instructions

2 What did the myna do for the buffalo every day?

3 Put these events in order (1–5):

- The buffalo asked the myna to come back.
- The myna flew away to a distant tree.
- The buffalo boasted and grumbled.
- The flies bit the buffalo.
- The buffalo said "thank you" every morning.

4 The buffalo was sad as soon as the bird left.

☐ True ☐ False

5 What problem did the buffalo have after the bird left?

6 How did the buffalo change by the end of the story?

7 Which sentence is the best summary of the fable?

☐ A bird lived in a tree. ☐ A proud buffalo learns that his small friend is important.
☐ Flies bite buffaloes in rice fields. ☐ A buffalo walks to a tree.

8 What is the moral of the fable? Write it in your own words.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the instructions. Then answer the questions.

How to Make a Paper Boat INSTRUCTIONS

You will need: one rectangle of paper (A4 is best) and crayons (if you want to decorate it).

What to do:

1. Fold the paper in half from top to bottom. Keep the fold at the top.
2. Fold the paper in half from side to side, then open it again. This makes a line down the middle.
3. Fold the two top corners down to the middle line so they make a triangle, like a roof.
4. Fold the bottom strip up on both sides. Now you have a hat shape.
5. Open the hat from the bottom and press it flat into a square (diamond).
6. Fold the bottom points up on both sides to make a triangle.
7. Open it from the bottom again and press it flat into a smaller diamond.
8. Gently pull the two top points apart. Your boat will pop open!

Top tip: Press each fold firmly with your fingernail. Sharp folds make a strong boat.

Test it: Place your boat on a bowl of water or a puddle. Does it float? Blow gently to make it sail across the water. Try adding a small coin. How many coins can it carry before it sinks?

1 What type of text is this?

☐ a story ☐ instructions ☐ a poem ☐ a letter

2 What do you need to make the boat?

3 Why are the steps numbered?

4 After step 4, the paper looks like a _____.

- 5 Put these steps in order (1–4):
- Pull the two top points apart.
 - Fold the paper in half from top to bottom.
 - Fold the two top corners down.
 - Fold the bottom strip up.

- 6 Find and copy a bossy verb (command) from step 1.

- 7 Why should you press each fold firmly?

- 8 Summarise how to make a paper boat in one sentence.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Reading between the lines

I can... use clues in the text to work out how characters feel.

Writers do not always tell us everything. We infer by using clues about what characters say, do and look like.

Always back up your answer with evidence from the text.

Top tip: Use the word *because*: "I think... because the text says..."

Worked example

Arun stared at the floor. His cheeks went red and he hid the broken vase behind his back.

Question: How does Arun feel? Use evidence.

Answer: I think Arun feels guilty and embarrassed **because** his cheeks went red and he hid the broken vase.

Key words

infer

clue

evidence

feeling

because

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The First Day FICTION

Yuki stood at the classroom door, holding her new pencil case so tightly that her knuckles turned white. Twenty-four faces turned to look at her. She had only arrived in Thailand from Japan three days ago.

"Everyone, this is Yuki," said Miss Parker. "She is joining our class today."

Yuki looked down at her shoes. She wanted to say hello, but the word was stuck somewhere in her throat.

Miss Parker showed her to an empty seat next to a girl with two long plaits. The girl smiled and pushed a packet of crayons towards her. "I'm Dao," she whispered. "You can share mine."

At break time, Yuki sat alone on the bench. She watched the other children play football and nibbled her rice ball slowly. The playground seemed very big and very loud.

Then a ball rolled to her feet. Dao ran over, out of breath. "We need one more player," she said. "Do you want to be on my team?"

Yuki hesitated. Then she stood up and kicked the ball as hard as she could. It flew past the goalkeeper and into the net!

Everyone cheered. Dao gave her a high five.

When the bell rang, Yuki walked back to class next to Dao. She was still holding her pencil case, but this time, her hands were relaxed.

- 1 How does Yuki feel at the start? Give one piece of evidence.

- 2 Why do you think the word "hello" was "stuck somewhere in her throat"?

- 3 What kind of person is Dao?

☐ unkind ☐ friendly ☐ bossy ☐ lazy

4 Find and copy one thing Dao does that shows this.

5 Why did Yuki sit alone at break time?

6 Yuki was good at football.

☐ True ☐ False

7 How has Yuki's feeling changed by the end? How do you know?

8 Why do you think the writer mentions the pencil case at the start and the end?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the play script. Then answer the questions.

The Missing Lunchbox PLAY SCRIPT

A classroom in Pattaya. It is lunchtime. ARJUN is searching under the tables.

ARJUN: It's gone! My lunchbox has completely vanished!

SOFIA: *(looking up from her book)* Are you sure you brought it today?

ARJUN: Of course I'm sure. Mum packed mango sticky rice. My favourite! I put it on the shelf this morning.

MINH: *(walking in slowly and licking his fingers)* Hi, everyone. What's happening?

SOFIA: Arjun's lunchbox is missing. Have you seen it, Minh?

MINH: *(looking at the ceiling)* Lunchbox? What lunchbox? I haven't seen any lunchbox.

SOFIA: Minh, why is there a grain of sticky rice on your chin?

MINH: *(quickly wiping his face)* Er... I had rice for breakfast.

ARJUN: Sticky rice? For breakfast?

MINH: *(sighing and pulling a blue lunchbox from his bag)* All right, all right. I found it on the shelf. It smelled so good. I only meant to try one bite... I'm really sorry, Arjun.

ARJUN: *(opening the empty box and staring inside)* One bite? There isn't a single grain of rice left in here!

SOFIA: *(laughing)* Come on, don't be sad. We can all share my sandwiches. I have egg and cheese.

MINH: And tomorrow I'll bring my mum's famous spring rolls for you, Arjun. Promise.

1 What type of text is this?

☐ a poem ☐ a play script ☐ a report ☐ a letter

2 How do you know which character is speaking?

3 What are the words in brackets and italics for?

4 How does Arjun feel at the start? Give evidence.

5 Give two clues that Minh has eaten the lunch.

6 Why does Minh look at the ceiling when Sofia asks him a question?

7 Minh only ate one bite of the lunch.

☐ True ☐ False

8 What does Sofia's offer to share her sandwiches tell you about her?

9 How do you think Arjun feels at the end? Explain why.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

What happens next?

I can... predict what might happen next using clues from the text.

To predict is to make a sensible guess about what will happen next. Use clues from the text and what you know about the characters.

Top tip: A good prediction starts: "I think... will happen because..."

Worked example

Dark clouds filled the sky. Lek looked at the washing on the line and then heard a loud rumble.

Question: What do you predict will happen next?

Answer: I think it will rain and Lek will run to bring the washing in, **because** there are dark clouds and a rumble of thunder.

Key words

predict

clue

evidence

likely

because

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Secret Path FICTION

The family had been staying on Koh Chang for three days. Every morning, Tao and his sister Anna walked along the beach to the edge of the jungle, where a wooden sign said: *PATH CLOSED. DO NOT ENTER.*

"I wonder what's up there," said Tao, peering into the green shadows.

"Dad said we must never go past the sign," said Anna firmly.

But on the fourth morning, Tao noticed something new. Half-hidden under the ferns was a narrow path of stepping stones. Beside it, carved into a rock, was an arrow pointing up the hill.

"Just a few steps," Tao begged. "We can still see the beach from here."

Anna sighed and followed him. The stones led them upwards between giant trees. Monkeys chattered in the branches above them. After ten minutes, they could no longer see the sea.

Suddenly, they heard a roaring sound, like a hundred taps turned on at once. Tao pushed through a curtain of leaves and stopped. In front of them was a sparkling waterfall, pouring into a clear blue pool.

"Wow," breathed Anna.

Behind the falling water, Tao could see a dark opening in the rock. Something inside it glinted in the sunlight.

At that moment, far away, they heard their father calling their names. His voice sounded worried.

1 What did the sign at the edge of the jungle say?

2 Who wanted to explore the path?

☐ Anna ☐ Tao ☐ Dad ☐ the monkeys

3 Find and copy the simile the writer uses to describe the sound of the waterfall.

4 Why do you think the path was closed?

5 What do you think is glinting behind the waterfall? Give a reason.

6 Predict what Tao and Anna will do when they hear their father. Explain why.

7 Do you think they will come back to the waterfall another day? Use evidence to explain.

8 Which word best describes Tao?

☐ curious ☐ lazy ☐ careful ☐ shy

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Footprints in the Sand FICTION

Mr Tanaka ran the little ice-cream hut on Sunset Beach. Every evening, he locked the hut with a big brass padlock and walked home.

But every morning that week, something strange had happened. The padlock was still locked, yet one tub of coconut ice cream was always missing.

"It's a mystery," said Mr Tanaka, scratching his head.

His granddaughter Priya loved mysteries. She walked slowly round the hut, looking at the ground. The sand was covered in footprints from yesterday's visitors. But at the back of the hut she found something different: a line of small, round prints with four toes each, and a long thin line dragging between them.

"These aren't human footprints," Priya said.

Next, she looked at the hut itself. Near the roof there was a gap between two planks of wood. It was not very big, about the size of a mango. Around the gap, the wood was scratched.

"Grandpa," said Priya, "I think I know how the thief gets in. And I have a plan to catch it."

That evening, Priya placed a small bowl of coconut ice cream on the sand behind the hut. Then she and Mr Tanaka hid behind a palm tree, and waited.

The sun went down. The waves whispered on the shore. Then, just as the moon came out, there was a soft scratching sound from the roof...

1 What went missing from the hut each morning?

2 Why was this a mystery?

3 Describe the prints Priya found at the back of the hut.

4 What do you think made the long thin line between the prints?

5 Why is the gap near the roof an important clue?

6 Which of these is most likely to be the thief?

- ☐ a large dog ☐ a small animal such as a monkey, rat or lizard ☐ a fisherman
☐ an elephant

7 Why did Priya put a bowl of ice cream behind the hut?

8 Predict what happens next. Use clues from the text.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

How texts are organised

I can... explain how headings, paragraphs and order help the reader.

Writers organise texts to help readers. A newspaper report has a headline and answers who, what, where, when and why.

A biography tells a person's life in time order, often using dates.

Top tip: Look at the first paragraph of a report. It usually tells you the main facts.

Worked example

LOCAL CAT RESCUED FROM TREE — *A cat called Mali was rescued by firefighters in Rayong on Monday.*

Question: What is the headline for?

Answer: To tell the reader what the report is about in a few words and make them want to read it.

Key words

headline

heading

paragraph

order

caption

introduction

Read the newspaper report. Then answer the questions.

Pupils Clean Up the Beach NEWSPAPER REPORT

PUPILS CLEAN UP THE BEACH

By our reporter, Sara Wong

Last Saturday, forty pupils from Palm Tree International School collected more than 200 kilograms of rubbish from Jomtien Beach in Pattaya.

The children, aged seven to eleven, arrived at eight o'clock in the morning. Wearing gloves and carrying large sacks, they worked in teams for three hours. They found plastic bottles, bags, flip-flops and even an old bicycle wheel. Some pupils also found fishing nets tangled round the rocks. Volunteers from a local diving club helped the children to carry the heaviest sacks to a waiting truck.

The clean-up was the idea of Year 3 pupil Ben Okafor. "We learned that plastic can hurt turtles and fish," he explained. "I wanted to do something to help."

Head teacher Mrs Kanya Suwan said she was very proud. "Our pupils have shown that even young people can make a big difference," she said.

All the rubbish was sorted into plastic, glass and metal. Most of the plastic will be recycled into new things, such as park benches.

The school now plans to hold a beach clean-up every term. Local families are welcome to join the next one in January. Anyone who would like to help should contact the school office.

1 What is the headline of this report?

- ☐ By our reporter, Sara Wong ☐ PUPILS CLEAN UP THE BEACH ☐ Jomtien Beach
☐ Palm Tree International School

2 The first paragraph gives the main facts. Who? What? Where? When?

3 The children worked for _____ hours.

4 Whose idea was the clean-up?

5 Why did the reporter include what Ben said? (Hint: look at the quotation marks.)

6 The report tells us what will happen in the future.

☐ True ☐ False

7 Which paragraph tells us what will happen next? Copy its first four words.

8 Why is the report split into short paragraphs?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Ratchanok Intanon: Badminton Star BIOGRAPHY

Early life

Ratchanok Intanon was born on 5 February 1995 in Yasothon, a province in north-east Thailand. When she was a small child, her family moved to Bangkok to work in a sweet factory.

Finding badminton

The factory owner had badminton courts next to the factory. Ratchanok's parents did not want her to play near the hot, dangerous machines, so they took her to the courts. She began to play when she was about six years old. She practised for hours every day, before and after school, and she soon beat players who were much older than her.

A young champion

Ratchanok was very talented. In 2009, when she was only fourteen, she won the World Junior Championships. She then won the same competition in 2010 and 2011.

World champion

In 2013, at the age of eighteen, Ratchanok became the Badminton World Champion. She was the first Thai player ever to win the title and the youngest women's singles world champion in history.

Why is she famous?

Ratchanok is known for her quick feet and clever shots. She has played for Thailand at the Olympic Games. Many children in Thailand have started playing badminton because of her.

Did you know?

Her nickname is "May".

1 What type of text is this?

☐ a fable ☐ a biography ☐ instructions ☐ a poem

2 In what order are the events in this text told?

3 Ratchanok was born on _____ in _____.

4 Why did her parents take her to the badminton courts?

5 Which heading would you look under to find out when she became world champion?

6 Ratchanok won the World Junior Championships three times.

☐ True ☐ False

7 How old was she when she became world champion?

8 What is the "Did you know?" section for?

9 Why do you think the writer used dates in this text?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Words that paint pictures

I can... explain how the writer's word choices create a picture or feeling.

Writers choose words carefully. Strong verbs, adjectives, similes ("as fast as...", "like a...") and sound words help us picture a scene and feel something.

Top tip: Ask: what picture does this word put in my head? How does it make me feel?

Worked example

The boat raced across the water like an arrow.

Question: Why did the writer choose "raced" and "like an arrow"?

Answer: They show the boat was moving very fast and straight. The simile helps us picture its speed.

Key words

simile

adjective

verb

sound word

effect

Read the poem. Then answer the questions.

The Dragon Boat Race POEM

*The drums began to boom and beat,
The crowd rose up on dancing feet,
Ten paddles sliced the river wide,
The dragon boats leapt side by side.*

*Our dragon had a golden head,
Its scales were painted green and red,
It roared along the silver stream
As fierce as fire, as fast as steam.*

*The yellow boat crept up, then passed,
Our arms were aching, breath came fast,
"Pull harder!" shouted Captain Lee,
"Pull for the school! Pull hard for me!"*

*We dug our paddles deep and strong,
We sang the drummer's thunder song,
Then, by a nose, our dragon won —
And splashed us laughing in the sun!*

1 What type of poem is this?

☐ a poem that tells a story ☐ a list poem about animals ☐ a poem with no rhyme

2 Find and copy two sound words from verse 1.

3 "Ten paddles sliced the river wide." What does sliced tell you about how the paddles moved?

4 Find and copy a simile from verse 2.

5 "The yellow boat crept up." Why is crept a good word here?

6 How do the rowers feel in verse 3? Find evidence.

7 Why do you think the poet used exclamation marks in verse 3?

8 How does the last line make you feel? Why?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Storm FICTION

All afternoon, the air in the fishing village was hot and heavy, like a thick blanket. Not a leaf moved. Even the chickens stopped clucking and hid under the houses.

Then, far out at sea, the sky turned the colour of a bruise. Purple clouds piled up like mountains. The fishermen hurried to pull their boats onto the sand.

"Inside, Nam!" called Mother. "Quickly!"

Nam ran up the wooden steps just as the first fat raindrops smacked onto the roof. Within seconds, the rain was hammering down. The wind howled round the house like a hungry wolf. The palm trees bent and bowed, their leaves thrashing wildly.

CRACK! Lightning split the sky in two. For one second, the whole beach was as bright as day. Then the thunder crashed so loudly that the windows rattled.

Nam curled up next to his little sister, Lan. She was trembling. "It's all right," he whispered, although his own heart was racing. "It will pass soon."

And it did. After an hour, the wind grew tired and the rain softened to a gentle patter. Nam opened the door. The air smelled fresh and new. A rainbow stretched across the sea, and the chickens came out, shaking their feathers.

- 1 Find and copy a simile that describes the air in the afternoon.

- 2 What does this simile tell you about how the air felt?

- 3 "The sky turned the colour of a bruise." What picture does this give you?

- 4 Find and copy two powerful verbs from paragraph 4 that show the storm was strong.

5 "The wind howled round the house like a hungry wolf." This makes the wind sound...

☐ gentle and kind ☐ wild and frightening ☐ quiet and sleepy

6 Why do you think the writer wrote CRACK! in capital letters?

7 How does the mood change in the last paragraph? Find two words that show this.

8 "The wind grew tired." Why is this a good way to describe the end of the storm?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Myths and legends

I can... identify features of myths and legends and explain what they teach.

Myths and legends are very old stories passed down over many years. Many myths explain something in nature, such as why the moon has marks. They often have magical creatures or gods.

Top tip: Look for the part of the story that explains how or why something began.

Worked example

Long ago, the sun and the moon were brother and sister. They quarrelled, so now they take turns in the sky: one by day, one by night.

Question: What does this myth explain?

Answer: Why the sun shines in the day and the moon shines at night.

Key words

myth

legend

explain

magic

lesson

character

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Rabbit in the Moon LEGEND

Long, long ago, a rabbit, a monkey and an otter lived together at the edge of a forest. They were good friends, and they tried to be kind to everyone they met.

One evening, an old man with a walking stick came slowly down the path. His clothes were torn and his face was thin. "Please," he said weakly, "I have not eaten for three days. Can you spare some food?"

The three friends hurried off. The monkey climbed a tree and came back with sweet bananas. The otter dived into the river and came back with a shiny fish. But the rabbit could only find grass, and people cannot eat grass.

The rabbit felt ashamed. Then he had an idea. "Please light a fire," he told the old man. "I have nothing to give you, so I will give you myself."

Before anyone could stop him, the rabbit leapt towards the flames. But the fire did not burn him. It felt as cool as snow.

The old man stood up tall, and his torn clothes turned to silver light. He was not a poor man at all. He was the Spirit of the Moon.

"Little rabbit," he said gently, "your heart is the kindest I have ever seen. Everyone should remember it."

He lifted the rabbit high into the sky and painted his picture on the moon. And if you look at the full moon tonight, you may still see the shape of a rabbit there.

1 Where did the three friends live?

☐ on the moon ☐ at the edge of a forest ☐ in a city ☐ on a boat

2 What did the monkey and the otter bring for the old man?

3 Why did the rabbit feel ashamed?

4 What does the rabbit's choice tell you about him?

5 Find and copy one magical event in the story.

6 Who was the old man really?

☐ a farmer ☐ the rabbit's grandfather ☐ the Spirit of the Moon ☐ a king

7 What does this legend explain?

8 Give two features that show this is a legend.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Two Naga Brothers MYTH

Before there were any rivers in the land, there were two great serpents called nagas. They were brothers, and they lived together in a deep lake in the mountains. Their scales shone like jewels, and they could change the shape of the land with their mighty bodies.

One year, the lake grew too small for them. "Let us each dig a river to the sea," said the older brother. "Whoever reaches the sea first will be king of all the waters."

The younger brother agreed at once. He was quick and clever. He wanted to win.

The older brother set off slowly. He wriggled carefully round every hill and mountain. His river curved and twisted, and he stopped often to make deep pools for fish. His path became long and winding.

The younger brother raced straight ahead. He pushed through hills and smashed through rocks without stopping. His river was straight and fast. But he was so busy rushing that he forgot to make any homes for the fish.

In the end, the younger brother reached the sea first. But when he looked back, he saw his river was empty and lonely. His brother's river was full of fish and birds, and people had come to live along its banks.

The younger brother bowed his head. "You are the true king," he said. "You made a river full of life."

And that, the old people say, is why the great river of the Mekong twists and turns, and why its waters are full of fish to this day.

- 1 The story says the nagas lived in a lake in the mountains.

☐ True ☐ False

- 2 Find and copy a simile that describes the nagas.

- 3 What was the competition between the brothers?

4 Give two differences between the way the brothers dug their rivers.

5 Which word best describes the younger brother at the start?

☐ patient ☐ impatient ☐ lazy ☐ sad

6 Who won the race? Who became the true king? Explain why.

7 What does this myth explain?

8 What lesson could this story teach us?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Texts that persuade

I can... find the words and features writers use to persuade readers.

A persuasive text tries to make the reader do or believe something. Writers use exciting adjectives, questions to the reader, exclamation marks and reasons.

Top tip: Ask: what does the writer want me to do? Which words are trying to convince me?

Worked example

Are you bored at home? Come to Happy Hippo Zoo – the most amazing day out in town!

Question: Find two ways the writer persuades you.

Answer: A question to the reader ("Are you bored at home?") and an exaggerated phrase ("the most amazing day out").

Key words

persuade

advert

opinion

question

exaggerate

Read the advert. Then answer the questions.

Jungle Splash Water Park ADVERT

ARE YOU READY FOR THE WETTEST, WILDEST DAY OF YOUR LIFE?

Come to **Jungle Splash Water Park** – the most exciting water park in Asia!

Zoom down the Crocodile Twister, our brand-new giant slide. It is 30 metres high and super-speedy! Do you dare to try it?

Float gently along the Lazy Lagoon on a comfy rubber ring. Watch the colourful parrots in the trees as you drift by. It is the perfect way to cool down on a hot day.

Little ones will love Monkey Island, with shallow pools, water cannons and friendly splash buckets. Lifeguards watch every pool, so parents can relax.

Hungry? Our Treehouse Café serves delicious noodles, pizza and ice-cold fruit shakes. Enjoy your lunch high up in the trees with amazing views over the whole park!

At 4 p.m. every day, join our fantastic Jungle Foam Party and dance in a mountain of bubbles.

What our visitors say:

"The best day ever! We want to come back tomorrow!" – The Kim family, Seoul

SPECIAL OFFER: Children under 4 go FREE! Bring this advert for 20% off a family ticket.

Open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., even in the rainy season. Don't miss out – book today!

- 1 What does the advert want you to do?

- 2 Find and copy a question from the advert that speaks directly to the reader.

- 3 Find and copy two exciting adjectives used to describe the park.

- 4 Why does the advert say that lifeguards watch every pool?

- ☐ to persuade parents it is safe ☐ to explain how to swim
☐ to warn children to stay away

5 Children under 4 must pay full price.

☐ True ☐ False

6 Why does the advert include what the Kim family said?

7 "The most exciting water park in Asia!" Is this a fact or an opinion? Explain.

8 Why does the advert end with "Don't miss out – book today!"?

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the letter. Then answer the questions.

Please Give Us a School Garden LETTER

Dear Mr Harris,

I am writing to ask if our school could have a vegetable garden. There is an empty space behind the sports hall that nobody uses. It gets plenty of sunshine and is close to a water tap. I think it would be perfect.

Firstly, a garden would help us learn. In science, we are studying plants. Instead of only reading about seeds and roots, we could watch them grow with our own eyes.

Secondly, a garden would help us eat healthy food. We could grow morning glory, chillies, basil and tomatoes. The canteen could use them in our lunches. Surely fresh vegetables are better than food that has travelled for miles?

Thirdly, gardening is good exercise. Digging, carrying water and pulling weeds keep us active in the fresh air.

Some people might say a garden costs too much money. However, my class has a plan. We will hold a cake sale to buy seeds and tools, and many parents have offered to help.

Please could you visit our class on Friday so we can show you our plan? I really hope you will say yes. It would make our school an even better place to learn.

Yours sincerely,

Hana Park (Year 3)

1 Who is the letter to? Who wrote it?

2 What does Hana want?

3 Write down the three reasons Hana gives.

4 Find and copy the three words Hana uses to start her reasons.

5 Hana asks a question in paragraph 3. Copy it. Why does she ask it?

6 What problem does Hana think some people will mention? How does she answer it?

7 Why is the letter written in a polite way?

☐ Because she wants the reader to say yes. ☐ Because she is angry.

☐ Because it is a story.

8 Do you think Mr Harris will agree? Explain using the letter.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Comparing texts

I **can...** compare two texts and say how they are similar and different.

When we compare, we look for what is the same (similar) and what is different. Use words like *both*, *but* and *however*.

Top tip: Draw a quick table with two columns to note ideas from each text.

Worked example

Text A: Mali's cat is small and loves to sleep. Text B: Ken's dog is big and loves to run.

Question: Give one similarity and one difference.

Answer: **Both** children have a pet. Mali's cat is small, **but** Ken's dog is big.

Key words

compare

similar

different

both

however

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Two Postcards LETTER

Postcard 1

Dear Grandma,

Greetings from Tokyo! It is very cold here and it snowed yesterday. I wore my thick coat, a hat and two pairs of socks. Today we went to a huge fish market. The fish were laid out on ice, and people were shouting prices. Some of the fish were bigger than me! Then we ate hot ramen noodles in a tiny shop. The city is so busy – trains come every two minutes! In the evening, the streets glowed with bright signs. Tomorrow we are going up a tall tower to see Mount Fuji, if the sky is clear.

Love from Leo

Postcard 2

Dear Grandpa,

Hello from Damnoen Saduak! It is boiling hot here, so I am wearing shorts and a sun hat. This morning we visited the floating market. Women in wide hats sold fruit from small wooden boats. I bought a sweet, fresh coconut and drank the cool juice with a straw. Then we ate pad thai that a lady cooked on her boat! Everything moves slowly here, just like the river. In the afternoon, we sat in the shade and watched the boats go by. Tomorrow we are going to feed elephants.

Love from Isha

- 1 Who wrote each postcard, and to whom?

- 2 Give one way the two places are different.

- 3 Give one way the two postcards are similar.

4 Leo ate _____ and Isha ate _____.

5 Which child wore a sun hat?

☐ Leo ☐ Isha ☐ both ☐ neither

6 Compare what was sold at each market.

7 Find and copy a phrase from each postcard that shows how fast or slow life is there.

8 Which holiday would you prefer? Give a reason from the text.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!

Read the poem. Then answer the questions.

Day and Night POEM

Day

*The sun climbs up with a golden grin,
The market stalls let the morning in,
The traffic hums, the street cats yawn,
The world wakes up to a noisy dawn.*

*Children laugh on their way to school,
The swimming pool is blue and cool,
The busy city buzzes like a hive,
The daytime is bright and loud and alive!*

Night

*The moon slips out on silver feet,
A hush falls softly on the street,
The shutters close, the lamps glow low,
The geckos call, "Tok-kay!" below.*

*The children sleep, the stars peep through,
The sky is deep and velvet blue,
The tired city closes its eyes,
And dreams beneath the quiet skies.*

- 1 What is the first poem about? What is the second poem about?

- 2 Find and copy a word from each poem that describes a colour.

- 3 How are the sounds different in the two poems?

4 Find and copy a simile from "Day".

5 In both poems, the city is described as if it were...

☐ a person or living thing ☐ a machine ☐ a river

6 Find one example from each poem that makes the city seem like a person.

7 Give one way the two poems are similar in how they are written.

8 Which poem do you prefer? Explain why using a line from the poem.

How did I do? ☐ Tried ☐ Nearly ☐ Got it!



CHECK

End test

End test

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 15

Read each short text. Then answer the question.

- 1 Read: "Owls hunt at night. They have excellent hearing." Is this fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

- 2 Read: "'Help!' squeaked the little mouse, as the cat crept closer." Is this fiction or non-fiction?

☐ fiction ☐ non-fiction

- 3 Read: "The temple has 300 steps. At the top there is a golden bell." What is at the top of the temple?

- 4 Read: "Pim's swimming lesson is on Tuesday at four o'clock." Pim's lesson is on _____.

- 5 Read: "The path was treacherous, with slippery rocks and steep drops." What does treacherous mean?

☐ dangerous ☐ pretty ☐ short ☐ flat

- 6 Read: "The baby elephant was tiny, but it trotted bravely after its mother." Find and copy a word that means very small.

- 7 Read: "Ling grinned and jumped up and down when she opened the letter." How does Ling feel? Give evidence.

- 8 Read: "Dan looked at the empty plate and then at the dog, who was licking its lips." What has happened? How do you know?

- 9 Read: "Ploy saw the bus pulling away. She grabbed her bag and started to run." Predict what happens next.

- 10 Read: "The seed was planted. Then it was watered. After a week, a shoot appeared." Put in order: (a) a shoot appeared (b) watered (c) planted.

- 11 Read: "The fireworks fizzed, popped and banged across the sky." Find and copy two sound words.

- 12 Read: "The tiger's eyes glowed like lanterns in the dark." What does the simile show?

☐ The eyes were bright. ☐ The tiger was asleep. ☐ It was daytime.

- 13 Which feature is usually found in instructions?

☐ numbered steps ☐ a headline ☐ speech marks

- 14 Read: "Dear Mrs Lee, please let us have a longer break. Firstly, we need exercise." What does the writer want?

- 15 Read: "Poem A is about the hot sun. Poem B is about cold rain." Give one similarity and one difference.

**Start test**

1 fiction 2 non-fiction 3 bright orange (with a silver bell) 4 At noon. 5 very hungry 6 gloomy 7 Angry/upset – she slammed the door and stamped up the stairs. 8 Nervous – his hands shook. 9 e.g. The ice cream drips/falls, so Mia licks it quickly. 10 b, c, a 11 a simile 12 It was soft, gentle and quiet. 13 a headline 14 "The biggest screen in town!" or "Don't miss out!" 15 Kai lives in a city flat but Aya lives on a farm in the countryside.

Unit 1 · Sheet A — Fiction and non-fiction

1 fiction 2 fish 3 False 4 a dragon 5 Any one, e.g. "It will never fly." / "Let the string go slack." / "Maybe fish can fly after all." 6 He was worried / nervous – "Niran's heart was thumping." 7 It has characters (Niran, Ploy), speech, feelings and a made-up story with a problem and an ending. 8 She felt a bit embarrassed because she had said the kite would never fly, but it won a prize.

Unit 1 · Sheet B — Fiction and non-fiction

1 non-fiction 2 Any heading, e.g. "What do they eat?" 3 5,000 4 False 5 herbivores 6 the oldest female 7 Any two: breathe, smell, drink, pick up food, greet each other. 8 Their forests are being cut down to make space for farms and roads. 9 They tell you what each part is about, so you can find information quickly.

Unit 2 · Sheet A — Finding information

1 4,900 2 in the mountains of Tibet 3 Six 4 False 5 the Mekong giant catfish 6 Any two: rice, fruit, wood, people. 7 It leaves rich mud behind which helps rice and vegetables grow. 8 Dams or pollution.

Unit 2 · Sheet B — Finding information

1 five 2 the flower shop 3 She washed the bowls and chopped the spring onions. 4 She twisted her ankle on the wet step. 5 two 6 "counted to thirty" 7 Mr Somchai 8 forty-two (42) 9 "Her hands shook"

Unit 3 · Sheet A — Word meanings

1 din (or clatter) 2 flows fast 3 beep or splutter 4 Lots of umbrellas open suddenly. 5 To hide somewhere to stay safe or dry. 6 glistens 7 suddenly 8 Answers will vary, e.g. rush, speed, race, dash.

Unit 3 · Sheet B — Word meanings

1 enormous 2 wonderful 3 squelchy 4 a little worried 5 "What if there were snakes?" 6 flickering (or blinked) 7 moved slowly and gently 8 Laughed quietly, e.g. giggled / laughed.

Unit 4 · Sheet A — Events in order

1 a fable 2 She pecked the flies and ticks from his skin. 3 4, 2, 1, 3, 5 4 False 5 Flies buzzed round him and bit him; his skin was sore and itchy and he could not eat or sleep. 6 At first he was proud and rude; at the end he was kind and grateful and said "thank you". 7 A proud buffalo learns that his small friend is important. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. Small people can help you a lot, so be kind and say thank you.

Unit 4 · Sheet B — Events in order

1 instructions 2 A rectangle of paper (A4) and crayons if you want to decorate it. 3 So you do them in the right order. 4 hat 5 4, 1, 2, 3 6 Fold (or Keep) 7 Sharp folds make a strong boat. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. Fold a sheet of paper into a hat, then a diamond, and pull it open into a boat.

Unit 5 · Sheet A — Reading between the lines

1 Nervous/scared – she holds her pencil case so tightly her knuckles turn white / she looks down at her shoes. 2 She was too shy or nervous to speak (and English is new to her). 3 friendly 4 e.g. She smiled and pushed the crayons towards her / she asked Yuki to join her team. 5 She didn't know anyone yet and felt shy/lonely. 6 True 7 She feels happy and relaxed; her hands are relaxed and she walks next to Dao. 8 To show the change: at the start she grips it tightly (nervous), at the end her hands are relaxed (calm/happy).

Unit 5 · Sheet B — Reading between the lines

1 a play script 2 Their name is written before the words they say. 3 They are stage directions – they tell actors what to do / how to act. 4 Upset/worried – "It's gone! My lunchbox has completely vanished!" 5 He is licking his fingers; he has sticky rice on his chin (he also looks at the ceiling and wipes his face quickly). 6 He doesn't want to look at her because he is not telling the truth / feels guilty. 7 False 8 She is kind and generous / a good friend. 9 Answers will vary, e.g. happier, because Minh said sorry and promised spring rolls, and Sofia will share her food.

Unit 6 · Sheet A — What happens next?

1 PATH CLOSED. DO NOT ENTER. 2 Tao 3 "like a hundred taps turned on at once" 4 It might be dangerous – steep, slippery, easy to get lost, or wild animals. 5 Answers will vary, e.g. treasure/a lost object/a gold statue, because it shines in the sunlight. 6 They will probably go back / call out to him, because he sounds worried and they know they broke the rule. 7 Answers will vary, e.g. Yes, because Tao is curious and wants to know what is glinting – perhaps with Dad this time. 8 curious

Unit 6 · Sheet B — What happens next?

1 A tub of coconut ice cream. 2 The padlock was still locked, so no one could have opened the door. 3 Small, round prints with four toes each and a long thin line between them. 4 A tail dragging on the sand. 5 A small animal could climb in through it; the scratches show something used it. 6 A small animal such as a monkey, rat or lizard. 7 To tempt the thief to come out so they could see it. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. A small animal (with a tail) climbs down from the roof to eat the ice cream and Priya sees it – because of the scratching sound from the roof.

Unit 7 · Sheet A — How texts are organised

1 PUPILS CLEAN UP THE BEACH 2 Who: forty pupils from Palm Tree International School. What: collected over 200 kg of rubbish. Where: Jomtien Beach, Pattaya. When: last Saturday. 3 three 4 Ben Okafor, a Year 3 pupil. 5 To explain why the clean-up happened, in his own words, and make the report more interesting and real. 6 True 7 "The school now plans" 8 Each paragraph gives a new piece of information, so it is easier to read and find facts.

Unit 7 · Sheet B — How texts are organised

1 a biography 2 Time order (from her birth to now), with a heading for each part. 3 5 February 1995; Yasothorn 4 They did not want her to play near the hot, dangerous machines in the factory. 5 World champion 6 True 7 Eighteen 8 To give the reader an extra interesting fact. 9 To show when things happened and put events in time order.

Unit 8 · Sheet A — Words that paint pictures

1 a poem that tells a story 2 boom, beat 3 They cut through the water sharply, quickly and cleanly. 4 "as fierce as fire" or "as fast as steam" 5 It shows the yellow boat came up quietly/slowly and surprised them. 6 Tired and under pressure – "arms were aching, breath came fast". 7 To show the captain is shouting loudly and it is exciting/urgent. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. happy/joyful, because they won and are laughing in the sun.

Unit 8 · Sheet B — Words that paint pictures

1 "like a thick blanket" 2 It was hot, heavy and hard to breathe – uncomfortable. 3 A dark purple, black and blue sky – it looks angry/painful, as if something bad will happen. 4 Any two: smacked, hammering, howled, bent, bowed, thrashing. 5 wild and frightening 6 To show it was a very sudden, loud sound and make it dramatic. 7 It becomes calm and peaceful – e.g. "gentle patter", "fresh and new", "rainbow". 8 It makes the wind sound like a person who has run out of energy, so it slows down and stops.

Unit 9 · Sheet A — Myths and legends

1 at the edge of a forest 2 The monkey brought bananas; the otter brought a fish. 3 He could only find grass, which people cannot eat, so he had no food to give. 4 He was very kind, generous and unselfish. 5 e.g. The fire felt as cool as snow / his clothes turned to silver light. 6 the Spirit of the Moon 7 Why you can see the shape of a rabbit on the full moon. 8 e.g. It happened long ago; it has magic; it explains something in nature; it teaches a lesson about kindness.

Unit 9 · Sheet B — Myths and legends

1 True 2 "Their scales shone like jewels" 3 To dig a river to the sea; the first to arrive would be king of all the waters. 4 The older brother went slowly, curving round hills and making pools; the younger brother raced straight through hills and rocks without making homes for fish. 5 impatient 6 The younger brother reached the sea first, but the older brother became the true king because his river was full of life. 7 Why the Mekong River twists and turns and is full of fish. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. Doing something carefully is better than rushing; winning is not the most important thing.

Unit 10 · Sheet A — Texts that persuade

1 Visit / book tickets for Jungle Splash Water Park. 2 e.g. "Are you ready for the wettest, wildest day of your life?" / "Do you dare to try it?" / "Hungry?" 3 Any two: wettest, wildest, most exciting, giant, super-speedy, delicious, ice-cold, colourful. 4 to persuade parents it is safe 5 False 6 To show real visitors loved it, so readers will believe it is good. 7 An opinion – it cannot be proved; different people might disagree. 8 To make readers act quickly and feel they might lose the chance.

Unit 10 · Sheet B — Texts that persuade

1 To Mr Harris (the head teacher); written by Hana Park in Year 3. 2 A vegetable garden at school (in the empty space behind the sports hall). 3 It would help us learn (science); it would help us eat healthy food; gardening is good exercise. 4 Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly 5 "Surely fresh vegetables are better than food that has travelled for miles?" – to make the reader agree with her. 6 That a garden costs too much money; her class will hold a cake sale and parents will help. 7 Because she wants the reader to say yes. 8 Answers will vary, e.g. Yes, because she gives good reasons and has a plan to pay for it.

Unit 11 · Sheet A — Comparing texts

1 Leo wrote to Grandma; Isha wrote to Grandpa. 2 e.g. Tokyo is cold and snowy but Damnoen Saduak is hot / Tokyo is busy but the floating market is slow. 3 e.g. Both children visited a market / both ate noodles / both say what they will do tomorrow / both are written to a grandparent. 4 ramen noodles; pad thai 5 Isha 6 Leo's market sold fish (on ice); Isha's market sold fruit (and food cooked on boats). 7 Leo: "trains come every two minutes"; Isha: "Everything moves slowly here". 8 Answers will vary, with a reason from the postcards.

Unit 11 · Sheet B — Comparing texts

1 The first is about daytime in the city; the second is about nighttime in the city. 2 Day: golden (or blue); Night: silver (or blue). 3 Day is noisy and loud (hums, laugh, buzzes); night is quiet (hush, glow low, quiet skies). 4 "buzzes like a hive" 5 a person or living thing 6 Day: "the world wakes up" (or the sun has a "golden grin"); Night: "The tired city closes its eyes / And dreams". 7 e.g. Both rhyme in pairs of lines / both have two verses / both describe the same city / both use personification. 8 Answers will vary, with a quoted line.

End test

1 non-fiction **2** fiction **3** A golden bell. **4** Tuesday (at four o'clock) **5** dangerous **6** tiny **7** Happy/excited – she grinned and jumped up and down. **8** The dog ate the food – the plate is empty and the dog is licking its lips. **9** e.g. She runs after the bus and waves so the driver stops, or she misses it. **10** c, b, a **11** Any two: fizzed, popped, banged. **12** The eyes were bright. **13** numbered steps **14** A longer break. **15** Both are about the weather; Poem A is hot and sunny but Poem B is cold and rainy.