Topic: Animals

Your Name and Form
Task 1: Name the farm animals!

Put the jumbled up letters into the correct order to make the names of farm animals.
Match the animal to its correct spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o c w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i k c c e h n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s h e r o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>u k d c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s m e u o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t a g o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 2: Finding out new information
Choose three farm animals and find out two pieces of information about each animal. You could say what it looks like, what it eats or where it lives.

Animal: _______________________________

Fact 1: _____________________________________________

Fact 2: _____________________________________________

Animal: _______________________________

Fact 1: _____________________________________________

Fact 2: _____________________________________________

Animal: _______________________________

Fact 1: _____________________________________________

Fact 2: _____________________________________________
Task 3: Animal fact file
Create a detailed fact file about one animal that you are really interested in.
Once, as a lion lay sleeping in his den, a naughty little mouse ran up his tail, and onto his back and up his mane and danced and jumped on his head... so that the lion woke up.

The lion grabbed the mouse and, holding him in his large claws, roared in anger. 'How dare you wake me up! Don't you know that I am King of the Beasts? Anyone who spoils my rest deserves to die! I shall kill you and eat you!'

The scared mouse, shaking and fearful, begged the lion to let him go. 'Please don't eat me! I did not mean to wake you, it was a mistake. I was only playing. Please let me go - and I promise I will be your friend forever. Who knows but one day I could save your life?'

The lion looked at the tiny mouse and laughed. 'You save my life? What an absurd idea!' he said. 'But you have made me laugh, and put me into a good mood again, so I shall let you go.' And the lion opened his claws and let the mouse go free.
'Oh thank you, your majesty,' said the mouse, and ran away as fast as he could.

A few days later the lion was caught in a hunter's net. Struggle as he might, he could not break free and became even more tangled in the net of ropes. He let out a roar of anger that shook the forest. Every animal heard it, including the tiny mouse.

My friend the lion is in trouble,' cried the mouse. He ran as fast as he could in the direction of the lion's roar, and soon found the lion trapped in the hunter's net. 'Hold still,' squeaked the mouse. 'I'll have you out of there in a flash!' And without any delay, the mouse began nibbling through the ropes with his sharp little teeth. Very soon the lion was free.

'I did not believe that you could be of use to me, little mouse, but today you saved my life,' said the lion. 'It was my turn to help you,' replied the mouse. Even the weak and small may be of help to those much bigger than themselves.
Question time

Who are the two characters in the story?

Which animal was sleeping?

What did the cheeky mouse do?

How did the lion feel when he woke up?

What was the mouse feeling?

How was the lion going to kill the mouse?

What did the mouse call the lion?

What did the mouse think he might do one day for the lion?

What did the lion do when he heard what the mouse had to say?

What lesson can we learn from this story?

Did you enjoy the story? Give a reason for your answer.
Task 5 - Friendship fables storyboard

Read the story of the mouse and the lion.

Draw the **main** events of the story using words and pictures.

Remember to include the six main parts of the story!

Here is an example of what we are looking for:

![Example Image]

Try your best and have fun.
Can you crack the code to reveal the names of the farm animals below? Find the letters in black and use the blue letters above them to spell the words correctly!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s u w o f n m i g q b z k d j a t r v p h e x y l c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. wigwbfd  
2. ohwb  
3. misp  
4. rsuugp  
5. kjhvf  
6. ojdbfl  
7. agm  
8. viffa  
9. ijrvf  
10. wix
Task 7 - Animal A-Z
Can you think of an animal beginning with every letter of the alphabet?

A

____________________

B

____________________

C

____________________

D

____________________

E

____________________

F

____________________

G

____________________

H

____________________

I

____________________

J

____________________

K

____________________

L

____________________

M

____________________

N

____________________

O

____________________

P

____________________

Q

____________________

R

____________________

S

____________________

T

____________________

U

____________________

V

____________________

W

____________________

X

____________________

Y

____________________

Z

____________________
Task 8: Animal poetry
Choose one animal from your animal A-Z.

Create a poem about your animal. Remember - poems don't have to rhyme!
Task 9 - Looking and thinking
Write down the names of any animals that you can see. Use books or the internet to find the correct spellings if you get stuck!

________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
Task 10: Question time
Think of 5 questions that you could ask about this picture.

Who?
___________________________________________

What?
___________________________________________

Where?
___________________________________________

When?
___________________________________________

Why?
___________________________________________
Task 11 - Diary of Dido the dog

Can you write a few sentences for each picture to describe a day in the life of Dido the dog? Remember to use time words to show the order of his day e.g. first, then, next, after.

[Image of bowl of dog food]

[Image of park]

[Image of bone]

[Image of dog shampoo]

[Image of dog house]
Task 2 - Zookeeper for the day

Write a story about what might happen if you were a zookeeper for the day.

Think about where your story would take place, characters that would be there and the plot (what would happen in your story).
Task 12 - Zookeeper for the day

_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________
_____________________________________________

[Checkmark]
Task 13 – Using a leaflet

Attenborough Nature Centre
Barton Lane, Attenborough,
Nottingham, NG9 6DY
Tel: 0115 958 8242
www.attenboroughnaturecentre.co.uk

How to find us.
We are just off the A6005
between Beeston and Long
Eaton behind Chillwell Retail
Park on Barton Lane.
Our postcode is NG9 6DY.

Rainy Days at Attenborough
There’s always something to see and do at
Attenborough, even in wet weather!
- Jumping in puddles!
- Indoor Nature Discovery Area with interactive
wildlife games and activities
- Get really close to nature through the digital
microscope display
- Watch wildlife from the panoramic windows
in the café
- Look out for our regular kid’s clubs and
family events

Image Credits:
Brown Angus © Sean Browne
Kingfishers © John Farrel
Clifton Pond © Richard Rogers
Walkers on Path © Jack Perks
Banded Demoiselle © Sean Browne

Opening Times.
Open all year round, 7 days a week.

Summer:
April to October
Monday - Friday - 9am - 5pm
Saturday, Sunday &
Bank Holidays - 9am - 6pm

Winter:
November to March
Monday - Friday - 9am - 4pm
Saturday & Sunday - 9am - 6pm
Closed Christmas Day

Opening times are subject to change.
Please check the website for current info or call the centre.
Answer these questions using the leaflet.

Which road is the Nature Centre off?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A6005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name 2 things you can do on a rainy day at Attenborough.

1. ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________

What are the opening times Monday to Friday from November to March?

___________________________________________

What colour bus goes to Attenborough?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 14 - Storyboard

"The three little kittens, they lost their mittens,"

The three little kittens, they lost their mittens,
And they began to cry,
"Oh, mother dear, we sadly fear,
That we have lost our mittens."
"What! Lost your mittens, you naughty kittens!
Then you shall have no pie."
"Meow, meow, meow."
"Then you shall have no pie."

The three little kittens, they found their mittens,
And they began to cry,
"Oh, mother dear, see here, see here,
For we have found our mittens."
"Put on your mittens, you silly kittens,
And you shall have some pie."
"Purr, purr, purr,
Oh, let us have some pie."

The three little kittens put on their mittens,
And soon ate up the pie,
"Oh, mother dear, we greatly fear,
That we have soiled our mittens."
"What, soiled your mittens, you naughty kittens!"
Then they began to sigh,
"Meow, meow, meow,"
Then they began to sigh.

The three little kittens, they washed their mittens,
And hung them out to dry,
"Oh, mother dear, do you not hear,
That we have washed our mittens?"
"What, washed your mittens, then you're good kittens,
But I smell a rat close by."
"Meow, meow, meow,
We smell a rat close by."
Storyboard

Read the poem about the kitten.

Pick the main points in the story.

Draw a picture and write a short sentence about it.
Imagine you are telling someone how to look after an animal of your choice, include:

- Food they eat
- Where they sleep
- Games they like to play
- Things they may not like
Topic: Roald Dahl

Your Name and Form

__________________________________________
Roald Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Wales. His parents were from Norway. He had an older sister called Astrid, but in 1920, she died when she was only 7 years old. Roald’s father was so sad that he fell ill from pneumonia. A few weeks later, he also died.

His mother was a great story teller and had a fabulous memory. Roald remembered many tales she told about trolls and other mythical Norwegian characters.

Although Roald had a happy home life, he had an unhappy time at his school in Wales, and was often ‘caned’ for bad behaviour. His mother sent him to boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. He was just nine years old when he arrived at St. Peters School and met the all-powerful Matron who “disliked small boys very much indeed” and the cane-wielding Headmaster.

At the age of 13, Roald attended Repton Public School in Derbyshire. He was happier here. He was brilliant at sports and was very good at boxing. The boys at the school were sometimes asked to be chocolate testers for a famous chocolate company and this experience later inspired the book ‘Charlie and the Chocolate Factory’.

Over the next few years, Roald Dahl worked in Africa for an oil company and then enlisted in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War.

In 1940, Roald Dahl was posted to Libya where he flew a Gloster Gladiator plane. He crashed in the Western Desert in North Africa, and suffered such severe injuries to his head and back that he had to stay in hospital in Egypt for six months. He returned to the RAF but, after a while, he began suffering terrible headaches from his accident. This meant he had to leave because he could not fly planes anymore.
In 1942, Roald was posted to Washington in the USA to work as an assistant air attaché. He met the author C.S. Forester, who suggested that Roald should write about his experiences flying planes in the desert. Roald started writing articles for newspapers.

He met and married actress Patricia Neal. They lived in Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, England. He wrote many of his famous stories there. Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal had five children; Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. However, Olivia tragically died at the age of 7 from an illness.

Roald Dahl started telling his amazing stories to his children at bedtime. He realised how much his own children enjoyed his stories and decided to write them down for all children to enjoy. ‘James and the Giant Peach’ was his first published children’s book.

Roald Dahl had a great talent for seeing the world through children’s eyes. He said, “If you want to remember what it’s like to live in a child’s world, you’ve got to get down on your hands and knees and live like that for a week. You’ll find you have to look up at all these giants around you who are always telling you what to do and what not to do.”

He had a passion for encouraging children to read. He believed that children should be “comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn’t be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage.”
Questions About Roald Dahl

1. How old was Roald’s sister when she died?

2. What made Roald’s mother a good storyteller?

3. Do you think Roald would have liked the Headmaster? Explain your reasons.

4. What sport was he good at?

5. What do you think the boys thought about being chocolate testers?

6. Explain why he had to leave the RAF.

7. How did Roald start writing children’s stories?

8. What word did Roald Dahl use to describe how children saw adults around them?

9. Why did Roald Dahl think learning to read was a good thing?
Who was Roald Dahl?
Roald Dahl was__________________________

Roald Dahl's life:
Ideas to write about: Roald’s father and sister, family, school, the RAF, writing.
Task 18

Design a Dahl-ian Drink!

Look at this colourful Oompa Loompa Cocktail drink carton. Why do you think someone might buy this drink? How are Roald Dahl’s ideas used to make this drink appealing?

Design your own drink carton, box or bottle advertising a new, exciting drink based on James and the Giant Peach.

Things to think about...

• Include characters from the story. What makes them interesting?

• Include Dahl-ian vocabulary, e.g. armadillo’s toes and snozzwanger!

• Make it colourful, eye-catching, delicious (or disgusting) and fun!
‘Willy Wonka...has himself invented more than two hundred new kinds of chocolate bars, each with a different centre, each far sweeter and creamier and more delicious...’

(Chapter 2)

Imagine you are Willy Wonka and you are working on your next invention.
Use the boxes below to design your bar!

Name:

Description:

Ingredients:

Snappy Slogan:

Target Market:

Cost/Promotion:
Task 20

Design a Chocolate Factory

This is a photograph of part of the Cadbury chocolate factory in Birmingham.
Can you imagine all the wonderful things going on inside?!
THINK, PAIR, SHARE

Ideas from the story to help you:
...a high wall surrounding it, and smoke belching from its chimneys.’ (Ch.1)
Wonka’s chocolate factory is...fifty times as big as any other! (Ch. 2)
...small dark shadows moving about behind the frosted glass windows.
(Ch. 4)
...the great iron gates of the factory.’ (Ch. 13)
Whisk the 4 eggs and 225g of sugar together in a bowl until light and fluffy. Carefully fold in the 225g of flour and 225g of butter. Pour the mixture carefully into the paper cases. Bake the cakes for 15-20 minutes, or until golden-brown on top and a skewer inserted into one of the cakes comes out clean.

Set aside to cool for 10 minutes on a wire rack before removing from the tin.

To make the buttercream, beat the 110g of butter in a large bowl until soft. Add half of the 170g of icing sugar and beat until smooth. Add the remaining icing sugar, 55g of cocoa powder and the 2 tablespoons of milk and beat until creamy.

Once the cakes are cool, spread the buttercream icing on top of the cakes.

Decorate the cakes with the chocolate buttons.

Using the recipe make a list of all of the ingredients that you will need.

1. ______________________ 5. _____________________
2. ______________________ 6. _____________________
3. ______________________ 7. _____________________
4. ______________________ 8. _____________________
Task 22 challenge:

Whisk the 4 eggs and 225g of sugar together in a bowl until light and fluffy. Carefully fold in the 225g of flour and 225g of butter. Pour the mixture carefully into the paper cases. Bake the cakes for 15-20 minutes, or until golden-brown on top and a skewer inserted into one of the cakes comes out clean.

Set aside to cool for 10 minutes on a wire rack before removing from the tin.

To make the buttercream, beat the 110g of butter in a large bowl until soft. Add half of the 170g of icing sugar and beat until smooth. Add the remaining icing sugar, 55g of cocoa powder and the 2 tablespoons of milk and beat until creamy.

Once the cakes are cool, spread the buttercream icing on top of the cakes.

Decorate the cakes with the chocolate buttons.

Can you split this recipe into 8 steps?

Use the storyboard template to either draw or write out the recipe.
| Task Challenge: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
“We know your name from Mrs Fletcher,’ said the man. He wore a crisp white collarless shirt with the sleeves well rolled up and his baggy grey trousers were held up with a piece of string. His wife was in a flowery cotton dress with a lilac-coloured apron over it. Their skin was as wrinkled and brown as an old football and on their heads were perched steel air-raid helmets. Both carried gas-mask boxes over their shoulders.”

1. How did the man know this person’s name?

2. What was the man wearing?

3. What colour was the apron that his wife was wearing?

4. What does the writer say their skin is like?

5. Are they rich or poor? Explain your answer
Writing a description:

Can you write your own descriptive scene?  
Your descriptive scene can be about any topic.

Create at least 4 questions that you could ask your friend about your work - Use Who, What, Where, When and Why to help.

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________