

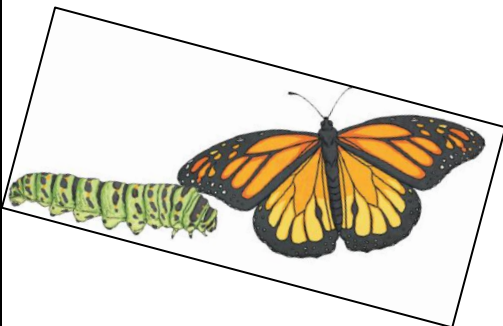
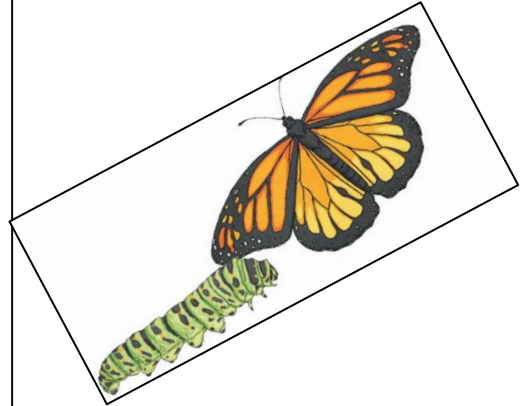
Reading

Task 1

'Help, I'm Stuck'

The week started well but it was all about to change. I had been shedding my skin regularly whenever it became too tight for me – after all, I had been eating a lot of tasty cabbage leaves since I emerged from my egg and I am now nearly one-hundred times bigger than I was!

One day everything felt different. I knew it was time to pupate, by forming a strong, hard chrysalis to complete my transformation into a beautiful, graceful butterfly. Everything went well and I had been relaxing in a safe place under a large leaf. However, today trouble struck! My chrysalis began to split and I knew it was time to emerge but I was stuck. I panicked as I tried to free myself from my pupa prison...



1. Find and copy one word in the text that means the same as 'become visible'.

2. Explain what is meant by 'pupate'.

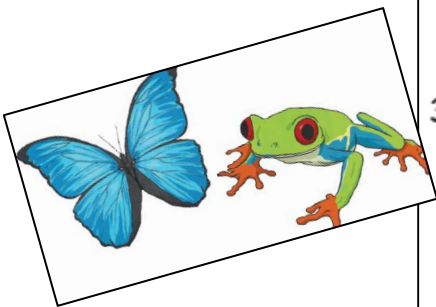
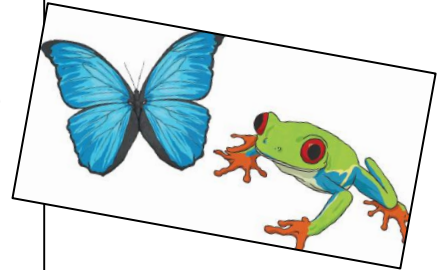
3. How does the character's persona change through the story?

4. Will the butterfly manage to get out of the chrysalis?

Metamorphosis

Metamorphosis is a process by which animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour. Some animals undergo complete metamorphosis, in which they completely transform. Other animals experience incomplete metamorphosis, where they go through several different stages, with each stage getting bigger than the last.

Complete metamorphosis has four distinct stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult (for example a frog or butterfly) and the animal looks very different at each stage. Incomplete metamorphosis has three distinct stages: egg, nymph, and adult (for example a dragonfly or grasshopper) and the young animal (nymph) looks like a smaller version of the adult.



1. Find and copy two words in the text that mean the same as 'change'.

2. Name two animals from the text that go through complete metamorphosis.

3. Describe two ways in which complete and incomplete metamorphosis are different.

4. Explain why the word 'abrupt' has been used to describe metamorphosis.

Task 2 - Sir David Attenborough - Naturalist and Presenter

As the world's most famous naturalist, Sir David Attenborough has brought amazing wildlife to television screens for over 50 years. From series such as Life on Earth to Frozen Planet, his documentaries have inspired generations to learn more about the natural world.

Early Years

Born in 1926, David Frederick Attenborough into a well-off family with two brothers, John and Richard. During World War II, his parents took in two Jewish girls who had fled the Nazis and they were treated like family. His brother Richard went on to great success as an actor and film-maker, starring in Hollywood blockbuster films such as Jurassic Park.

David became fascinated by natural history in his early childhood. In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.

University and Early Career

After school, David studied natural sciences at Cambridge, but was reluctant to become an academic, disliking the idea of being stuck in labs and lecture theatres all his life. On finishing his studies, David joined the Royal Navy hoping to see the world, but didn't get very far; he was posted to North Wales and Scotland.

Family

In 1950 Attenborough married Jane Elizabeth Ebsworth Oriel; she died in 1997. The couple had two children, Robert and Susan. Robert is a senior lecturer in bio anthropology for the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Joining the BBC

David joined the BBC in 1952. His boss at the BBC initially told Attenborough he shouldn't actually work in front of the cameras as his "teeth were too big" but he had always wanted to present wildlife documentaries and after several years he started to make a name for himself, making the successful Zoo Quest series. By 1965 he was elevated to the post of Controller of BBC2, where he oversaw the introduction of colour TV to Britain, and only a few years later was made Director of Programmes for BBC1 and BBC2.

Wild World

David returned to his first love of making natural history documentaries in 1973. Several successful years of making wildlife programmes peaked with his series Life on Earth in the late nineteen seventies, at the time the most ambitious series the BBC had ever produced.

The Working Process

David begins any series with a general outline of the questions he wants to ask and answer, followed by a dialogue over many months with the prospective programme's researchers and producers. Once a massive file of notes has been accumulated, only then does David begin his travels.

What is David like to work with?

David writes all his own scripts and has won literary prizes for his books. The great presenter is no Prima Donna, always travelling economy class with his film crew, only accepting offers for airline

upgrades if it extends to his crew as well. A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. I keep having to tell them, it was the cameraman, not me".

Quite apart from the extensive travel to often dangerous regions, David is willing take risks for his shows. He let himself be attacked by military ants in Africa, abseiled down a rainforest tree his late 60s and is the oldest person to set foot on the North Pole! In fact, the plucky presenter has only two aversions: rats, and anywhere (like dark caves) where there might be rats.

A National Treasure

David Attenborough was named as the most trusted celebrity in Britain in a 2006. He has also been named among the 100 Greatest Britons alongside Winston Churchill, Princess Diana and Charles Darwin. At the age of 88, he is still producing natural history and films and has no intention of stopping. He said,, "I just wish the world was twice as big and half of it was still unexplored"

* *bio anthropology* *the study of how humans evolved*

1. When was David Attenborough born? [1]

2. How many siblings did he have? [1]

3. What did his brother Richard do when he grew up that made him famous? [2]

4. What kind of family did David grow up in? [2]

5. In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.

a) What does this tell us about David as a boy? [1]

b) Why is the word museum in inverted commas? [1]

6. What did David Study at University? [1]

7. Explain why David did not want to work in a university [1]

His boss at the BBC initially told Attenborough he shouldn't actually work in front of the cameras as his "teeth were too big" but after several years he started to make a name for himself, making the successful Zoo Quest series.

8)

a) Why are the words "teeth were too big" in inverted commas? [1]

b) Find and copy one phrase that tells us that Attenborough was becoming famous. [1]

c) Why do you think that David Attenborough ignored his boss? Use evidence from the text about his personality? [3]

9) Why was David's career in the Navy disappointing to him?

[2]

10) Why should the word bioanthropy be written in bold letters?

[1]

11) What does the text tell you about televisions before 1965. Why was this important to Attenborough's career?

[2]

12) What else does David do, other than presenting, to contribute to his TV programmes?

[2]

13)

The great presenter is no prima donna, always travelling economy class with his film crew, only accepting offers for airline upgrades if it extends to his crew as well. A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. I keep having to tell them, it was the cameraman, not me".

Why does the author include this information about David Attenborough?

[2]

14) What is David afraid of?

[2]

15) How do we know that David is courageous?

[3]

16) Using information from the text explain what you would like and dislike about being a TV naturalist. Give reasons for your choices.

[4]

Like	Dislike

17) Why do you think the author tells us about the other people included in the 100 Greatest Britons list? [2]

18) What two sentences tell us that David still wishes to carry on exploring, travelling and making his programmes? [2]

19) Use lines to join the boxes to show the purpose of the text. [2]

Born in 1926, David Frederick Attenborough into a well-off family with two brothers, John and Richard.

To tell us about David's personality.

A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. ".

To tell us about how David goes about his working life.

Once a massive file of notes has been accumulated, only then does David begin his travels.

To tell us about David's background.

20) Write numbers 1-5 to put these in chronological order.

[1]

David is named as one of the top 100 Great Britons.	
David set up his own "museum"	
David joined the BBC.	
David made his Life on Earth series	
David got married to Elizabeth.	

21) Explain the meaning in the context of the text of the words in red

[10]

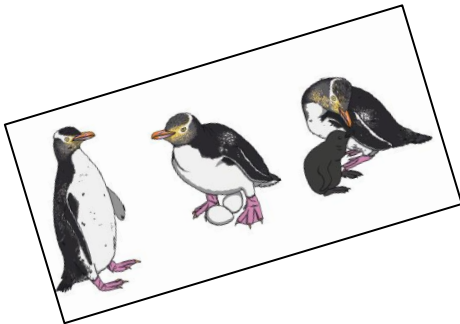
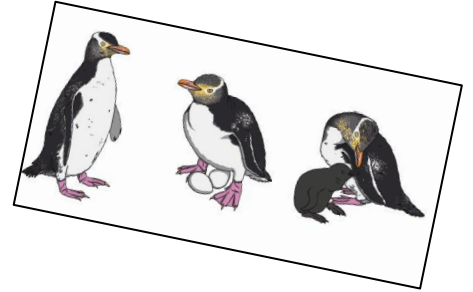
word	meaning
generations	
blockbuster	
reluctant	
initially	
elevated	
peaked	
dialogue	
Prima Donna	
plucky	
aversions	

Task 3

Life Cycle of a Penguin

Two greenish-white eggs are laid and are incubated by both parents for about 43 days. When the eggs hatch, the parents guard the chicks, day and night, for forty to fifty days. One parent will stay with the chicks while the other collects food.

After the chick moults and loses their soft, brown down, they develop waterproof plumage and are ready to fledge (leave the nest). The juvenile penguins head out to sea cautiously to collect their own food: not all return. When they are adults and ready to breed, most penguins return to the safe place where they were born – their built-in satellite navigation systems get them there!



1. Which word means the same as young?

2. How long do the parent penguins guard the chicks?

3. Why do you think the penguins return to the place they were born when they are ready to breed?

4. Why does the author use the word 'cautiously' to describe how the juveniles head out to sea?

Life Cycle of a Flower

In the beginning all you need,
Is a simple, unsuspecting seed.

Giving the plant the ideal condition,
To germinate must be your mission.

Within no time, you will see a shoot,
Followed by a searching root.

The root will anchor to the ground,
The sprout reaches and light is found.

The plant grows taller; grows a stem,
Growing thicker and thicker, again and again.

Leaves appear as if overnight,
Spreading out to catch the light.

Once fully grown, a flower is spotted,
With seeds inside and petals dotted.

Flowers - pink, blue and red,
Now have seeds they need to spread.

Blown by the wind; carried by a bird,
Caught on fur; this is how they are dispersed.

No matter how, no matter when,
The cycle will now start again.



1. Which phrase tells the reader that the life cycle is continuous?

2. List all of the ways that seeds are dispersed?

3. Summarise the main points of this text in 20 words or less.

4. How does the word 'searching' help you to understand the job of the root?

Task 4 - Weeds Get Everywhere!

How come weeds get everywhere in our gardens? One minute your lawn can be lovely and green and the next minute it's covered - and I mean covered - in dandelions! Well, it's all to do with the clever way that plants reproduce and spread their seeds far and wide to keep their species alive.

Making the Seeds

So, how do the plants make so many seeds?

Most plants are made up of some female and male plant parts. Bees and other insects are attracted to the flowers because of their lovely smells and colours. While they are at the flower, they help move pollen around to fertilise the plant. Sometimes even the wind can help with moving the pollen around to the right places.

Once the plant is fertilised, the seeds can grow. When this happens in a dandelion, the yellow flower turns into what we call a dandelion 'clock'. If you look closely at a dandelion clock (also called a 'seed head'), it is full of dark coloured seeds with light, feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas.



Fact File

- A weed is only a plant that someone does not want in their garden. They can be very pretty!
- Nettles are used for making tea and medicines, so they are actually very useful.
- The world's largest weed is giant hogweed. It can grow up to 3.65m in height and have leaves that measure 91cm long.
- Some people think that if you hold a buttercup under your chin and the yellow reflects on your skin it means that you like butter.

Spreading the Seeds

So, how do the seeds get everywhere?

This is the clever bit...

As we said before, dandelions make lots and lots of seeds. They all have feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas. This makes the seeds brilliant at floating and flying through the air. So, all they need is the wind to carry them near and far. Before you know it, there are hundreds of seeds all over your lawn, which are all ready to germinate and make yet more dandelions. Other flowers and plants also have other clever ways of spreading their seeds, including putting them inside tasty fruit so that animals eat them. Eventually, the seeds come out of the other end in their poo and start to germinate.

1. Name the world's largest weed.

2. Name something mentioned in this text, other than bees and other insects, that can move pollen around in the flower.

3. What is another name for a dandelion 'clock'?

4. What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?

5. What makes dandelion seeds good at floating in the air?

6. Name another way mentioned in this text, apart from the wind, that seeds can be spread around to germinate in other places.

7. How tall can the largest weed grow?

8. What does 'germinate' mean in the final paragraph?

9. In paragraph one, the author has written the contracted word *it's*. Write the full words without the apostrophe.

10. In the first paragraph, what does the word 'reproduce' mean?

Task 5 - Mountain Animals

Lynx

Lynx are members of the cat family. There are four different species of lynx; the Eurasian lynx, the Spanish lynx, the Canadian lynx and the bob cat. Lynx can be found in Europe, Asia and North America. Lynx usually live in forested areas and, apart from the bob cat, they tend to live in very cold climates.

Their diet includes small animals such as squirrels, rabbits and mice. Lynx are nocturnal and hunt at night. Larger species of lynx can also eat bigger animals such as deer. They are not fast runners, so they ambush their prey by hiding in thick vegetation before taking the unsuspecting animal by surprise by pouncing on it and delivering a fatal bite.

Lynx have a light brown coat with black spots or marks. They are well known for their very short tails and tufts of black fur above each ear. It is thought that these tufts of fur enhance their hearing and allow the lynx to hear and locate their prey easily.

Species of lynx that live in cold habitats have thick fur to help keep them warm and large padded paws which stop them from sinking into the snow.



1) How many species of lynx are there?

three

four

five

2) On which continent can lynx not be found in the wild?

Europe

Africa

North America

3) What time of day do lynx hunt?

morning

afternoon

night

4) Underline the word in the text that describes a surprise attack.

5) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

6) How are the black tufts of hair above each ear believed to help the lynx?

7) Write one way that some species of lynx are adapted to live in cold habitats.

Mountain Goats

Mountain goats are found in North America. They live in mountainous areas on steep, rocky terrain. They have white fur, long pointed horns and long hair under their chins which looks like a beard.

Their thick coat has two layers of fur to protect them from the cold in the winter. Underneath, they have a soft, woolly fur which keeps them warm. On top of the woolly layer is a second layer called guard hair, made up from long, thick hairs which protect the goat from rain, wind and snow. During the spring, the mountain goat sheds the heavy outer layer of fur, so it can stay cool in the warmer weather.

Mountain goat are excellent climbers. They have strong, muscular legs to help them climb and jump. Rubbery pads underneath their feet allow them to grip onto steep, rocky surfaces.

Mountain goats' horns grow throughout their lives. A new ring forms on the horns each year, which can tell us how old a mountain goat is. They use their horns to defend themselves from predators and other goats.



1) Which continent do mountain goats live?

Africa

North America

Asia

2) In winter, how many layers of fur do mountain goats have?

two

three

four

3) What is the outer layer of fur called?

wooly hair

outer hair

guard hair

4) Underline the word in the text that describes the process by which mountain goats lose their thick coat in the spring.

5) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

6) Write one reason why mountain goats are excellent climbers.

7) How do mountain goats defend themselves from with their horns?

Brown Bears

Brown bears live in a range of habitats such as mountains, valleys, forests and meadows. They can be found in North America, Europe and Asia. They are one of the largest species of bear and can be identified by their large, humped muscular shoulders.

Brown bears are omnivores, which means that they eat both plants and meat. Their diet ranges from grass, leaves, nuts, seeds and fruit to insects and meat. Brown bears that live near to the coast or rivers also hunt fish, in particular salmon.

During the winter, brown bears will usually hibernate. They eat as much food as they can during the summer to build up their body fat to prepare themselves for their long winter sleep. As the weather starts to turn cold they build a den to spend the winter in. During hibernation their heart rate slows down to save energy.

Baby brown bears are called cubs and are usually born in pairs. The cubs stay with their mother for the first two and a half years of their lives, whilst she teaches them how to find and hunt for food as well as other survival skills.



Answers - NO PEAKING BEFORE YOU'VE HAD A GO!

Task 1

1. Find and copy one word in the text that means the same as 'become visible'.

Accept: emerge.

2. Explain what is meant by 'pupate'.

Accept a description that mentions the formation of a chrysalis before transforming.

3. How does the character's persona change through the story?

Accept reference to changing from being relaxed and calm at the start, to panicked and scared at the end.

4. Will the butterfly manage to get out of the chrysalis?

Accept any prediction that assumes the butterfly will emerge after a struggle or will not manage to release itself from its prison.

1. Find and copy two words in the text that mean the same as 'change'.

Accept: transform and metamorphosis.

2. Name two animals from the text that go through complete metamorphosis.

Accept: frog and butterfly.

3. Describe two ways in which complete and incomplete metamorphosis are different.

Accept reference to amount of stages and how the young animal looks.

4. Explain why the word 'abrupt' has been used to describe metamorphosis.

Accept any reference to metamorphosis being sudden or unexpected.

Task 2

1. When was David Attenborough born? [1]

1926

2. How many siblings did he have? [1]

2 [brothers]

3. What did his brother Richard do when he grew up that made him famous? [2]

Actor [1] Film maker [1]

4. What kind of family did David grow up in? [2]

Well off [1]

Caring/Principled/Brave any reference to looking after the refugees [1]

5. In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.

c) What does this tell us about David as a boy? [1]

He was interested in wildlife/collecting things

d) Why is the word museum in inverted commas? [1]

Because it was not actually a museum/ he called it museum but it was not – just a boy's collection in his own home.

6. What did David Study at University? [1]

natural sciences/science

7. Explain why David did not want to work in a university [1]

His boss at the BBC initially told Attenborough he shouldn't actually work in front of the cameras as his "teeth were too big" but after several years he started to make a name for himself, making the successful Zoo Quest series.

He didn't want to spend his time in lecture theatres [1] or

He didn't want to spend his time in labs [1] or

He wanted to get out and travel/see the world/study animals in wild [1]

8)

d) Why are the words "teeth were too big" in inverted commas? [1]

Because it is what someone actually said/quotation

e) Find and copy one phrase that tells us that Attenborough was becoming famous. [1]

Started to make a name for himself

f) Why do you think that David Attenborough ignored his boss. Use evidence from the text about his personality? [3]

He had always wanted to make wildlife documentaries. He had always been determined – even as a young boy. He is committed to documentary making. He believes in treating people fairly. [up to 3]

9) Why was David's career in the Navy disappointing to him?[2]

He had wanted to travel the world[1]

He had only been sent to North Wales and Scotland/ Had not travelled very far [1]

10) Why is the word **bioanthropy** written in bold letters? [1]

because it is explained at the bottom of the page/in the glossary.

11) What does the text tell you about televisions before 1965. Why was this important to Attenborough's career? [2]

Before 1965 TV was only in black and white/not in colour. [1]

Wildlife documentaries are better in colour or it led him to be controller of programmes. [1]

12) What else does David do, other than presenting, to contribute to his TV programmes? [2]

Writes scripts/discusses programmes with researchers and or producers/ makes notes [up to 2 marks]

13)

The great presenter is no prima donna, always travelling economy class with his film crew, only accepting offers for airline upgrades if it extends to his crew as well. A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. I keep having to tell them, it was the cameraman, not me".

Why does the author include this information about David

Attenborough? [2]

To tell us what kind of person he is /that he treats people well// kindly is unassuming/humble/not full of himself/ he is one of the team not just the boss/ team player [upto 2 marks]

14) What is David afraid of? [2]

Rats [1]

Places where rats might be like caves – do not accept caves on its own[1]

15) How do we know that David is courageous? [3]

He abseils (in rainforests) [1]

Visited the North Pole (at aged 60) [1]

Allowed himself to be attacked by ants [1]

Visits dangerous places does dangerous things [1 – if not accompanied by examples]

16) Using information from the text explain what you would like and dislike about being a TV naturalist. Give reasons for your choices. [4]

Like	Dislike
Any plausible choice from the text eg. travelling/working with animals/writing books [1] if accompanied by a reason eg because I like to visit new places/ find animals interesting etc [2]	Any plausible choice from the text eg. Being away from home/doing dangerous things [1] if accompanied by a reason eg because I would miss my family/would be scared etc [2]

17) Why do you think the author tells us about the other people included in the 100 Greatest Britons list? [2]

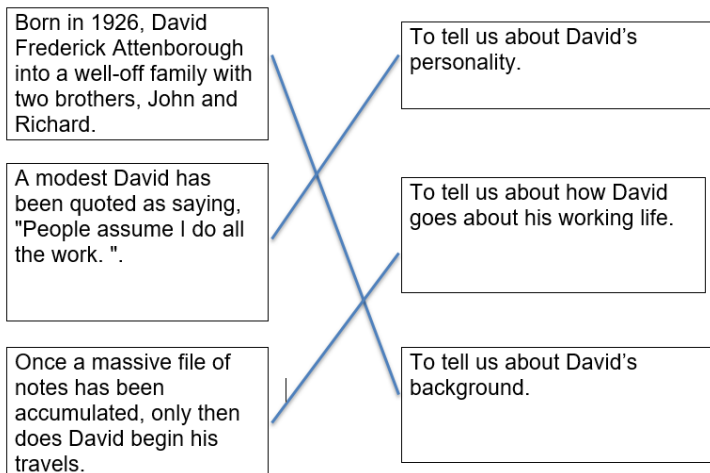
Because they are very famous people who have done great things/everyone would have heard of [1] and so the reader can compare Attenborough to people they know/these people [1]

18) What two sentences tell us that David still wishes to carry on exploring, travelling and making his programmes? [2]

At the age of 88, he is still producing natural history and films and has no intention of stopping.

He says, "I just wish the world was twice as big and half of it was still unexplored"

19) Use lines to join the boxes to show the purpose of the text. [2]



20) Write numbers 1-5 to put these in chronological order. [1]

David is named as one of the top 100 Great Britons.	5
David set up his own "museum"	1
David joined the BBC.	3
David made his Life on Earth series	4
David got married to Elizabeth.	2

21) Explain the meaning in the context of the text of the words in red **[10]**

word	meaning
generations	Peoples children and their children etc.
blockbuster	A film that has been very successful
reluctant	Did not want to do something
initially	At first
elevated	promoted
peaked	Made it to the top/ made the best
dialogue	A conversation between two people
Prima Donna	Someone who shows off/demanding person.
plucky	brave
aversions	Fears/ things people are scared of.

Task 3

1. Which word means the same as young?

Accept: juvenile.

2. How long do the parent penguins guard the chicks?

Accept: day and night for forty to fifty days.

3. Why do you think the penguins return to the place they were born when they are ready to breed?

Accept any reasonable explanation describing the need to return to a safe place where they will find the same species.

4. Why does the author use the word 'cautiously' to describe how the juveniles head out to sea?

Accept any explanation linking the need to be careful with the fact that 'not all return' meaning the sea must be dangerous. Also accept that they are young so may not have much experience at sea.

1. Which phrase tells the reader that the life cycle is continuous?

Accept: 'No matter (how or when)', 'now start again' or the use of repetition with 'again and again'.

2. List all of the ways that seeds are dispersed?

Blown by the wind, carried by a bird or caught on fur – all three required

3. Summarise the main points of this text in 20 words or less.

Accept any reasonable summary which includes the main stages of the flower life cycle and is 20 words or less in length.

4. How does the word 'searching' help you to understand the job of the root?

Accept any description that describes how the root must find water and / or a strong place to hold the flower in place.

Task 4

1. What is the name the world's largest weed?

Giant hogweed

2. Name something mentioned in this text, other than bees and other insects, that can move pollen around in the flower.

Wind

3. What is another name for a dandelion 'clock'?

Seed head

4. What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?

Making tea or medicine

5. What makes dandelion seeds good at floating in the air?

Accept any reference to them being; light, feathery, like an umbrella.

6. Name another way mentioned in this text, apart from the wind, that seeds can be spread around to germinate in other places.

Animal poo

7. How tall can the largest weed grow?

3.65m / 3.65 metres.

8. What does 'germinate' mean in the final paragraph?

Start to grow from a seed

9. In paragraph one, the author has written the contracted word it's. Write the full words without the apostrophe.

It is

10. In the first paragraph, what does the word 'reproduce' mean?

To make more of / make another one / produce offspring.

Task 5

1) How many species of lynx are there?

three

four

five

2) On which continent can lynx not be found in the wild?

Europe

North America

Africa

3) What time of day do lynx hunt?

morning

afternoon

night

4) Underline the word in the text that describes a surprise attack.

5) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

Lynx's appearance / what lynx look like

6) How are the black tufts of hair above each ear believed to help the lynx?

It is thought that the black tufts improve their hearing / they help the lynx to hear their prey

7) Write one way that some species of lynx are adapted to live in cold habitats.

They have a thick coat to help keep them warm / they have large padded paws to help them to walk on snow without sinking in

1) Which continent do mountain goats live?

Africa

North America

Asia

2) In winter, how many layers of fur do mountain goats have?

two

three

four

3) What is the outer layer of fur called?

wooly hair

outer hair

guard hair

4) Underline the word in the text that describes the process by which mountain goats lose their thick coat in the spring.

5) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

Climbing / why goats are excellent climbers

6) Write one reason why mountain goats are excellent climbers.

They have strong muscular legs which help them climb and jump /
They have rubbery pads underneath their feet which help them
grip

7) Who do mountain goats defend themselves from with their horns?

Predators / other goats

1) Brown bears are one of the _____ species of bear.

smallest

largest

slowest

2) Brown bears can be identified by their large, humped muscular

shoulders

legs

nose

3) Which species of fish do brown bears like to hunt?

tuna

salmon

cod

4) Underline the word in the text that describes the long winter sleep that some animals have in cold climates.

5) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

Hibernation

6) Write one way that brown bears prepare for hibernation.

They eat as much food as they can during the summer (to build up their body fat) / they build a den

7) Write one thing that a mother brown bear teaches her cubs.

How to find food / how to hunt for food / survival skills