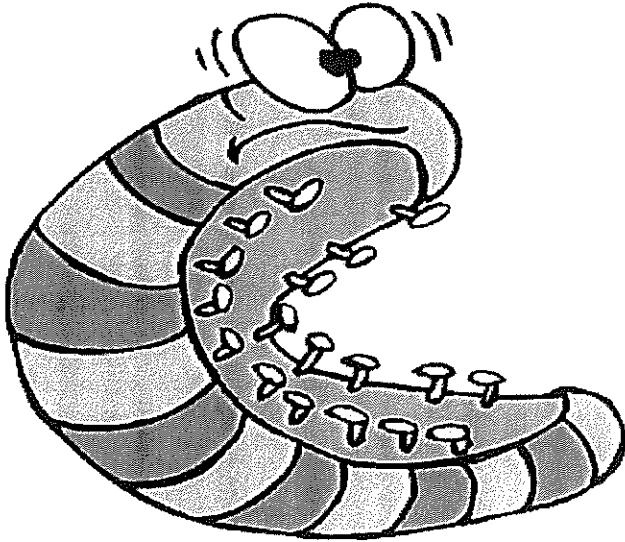


Focus	Date Completed	Parent Initial	Focus	Date Completed	Parent Initial
Roly-Poly Pill Bugs			The Tropical Rainforest		
How to treat a bee sting			How to Train a Dolphin		
From Nomad to Farmer			Save the Flinders Ranges		
Ships Through the Years			Mum's Homework		

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood



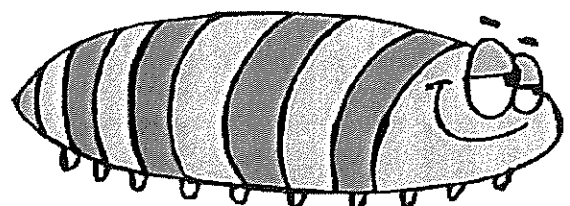
Some people are afraid of bugs such as spiders or beetles. But there is one bug that just about everybody likes—pill bugs. If you ever pick one up, you know why its nickname is “roly-poly.” A pill bug rolls up into a tight little ball to protect itself. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around!

These little gray or brown bugs can be found almost everywhere in the United States except the desert. That is because they need to stay moist. But they can live in dry places like California thanks to lawn sprinklers. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

Did you know that pill bugs have something in common with kangaroos? After her eggs hatch, the mother pill bug carries her young in a pouch under her belly. The little pill bugs stay there until they are big enough to be on their own.

Pill bugs also have something in common with snakes. Just as snakes shed their skin when it gets too small, pill bugs do too. This is called “molting.” A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.

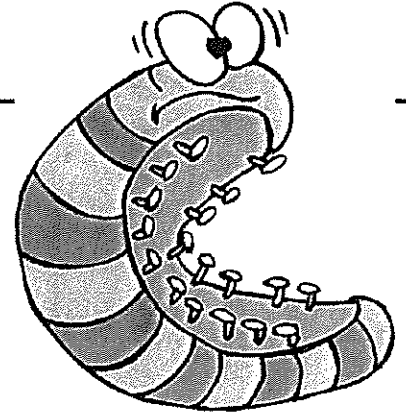
Pill bugs are a little like owls, too. Pill bugs are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. That is when they most like to wander around and look for food. And just like earthworms, pill bugs help break down plants in the soil. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs. They are also interesting ones!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Why are pill bugs nicknamed "roly-poly"?

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2. Where would you be least likely to find a pill bug?

- a. under a large rock near a pond
- b. under a log near a downspout
- c. in a vegetable garden
- d. hiding in the roots of a cactus

3. How is a pill bug like a kangaroo?

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4. What does the word "molting" mean?

- a. active at night
- b. shedding its skin
- c. crawling in a damp place
- d. crawling like a snake

5. How are pill bugs and earthworms alike?

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6. Which statement from the article is an opinion?

- a. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around.
- b. A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.
- c. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs; they are interesting ones.
- d. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

## How to treat a bee sting

This procedure explains how to do something.  
The main purpose is to direct, inform or explain.

If a bee stings someone it is important to:

1. remove the stinger as soon as possible by scraping it with your fingernail (a small sac attached to the stinger can continue to pump venom into the body for 20 minutes)
2. apply a cold compress. This will reduce swelling and the spread of histamines (it is the histamines that cause itching)

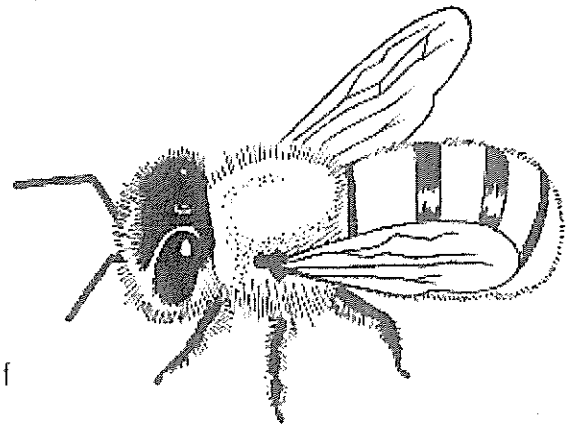
OR

immerse the site of the sting in cold water, if a cold compress is unavailable

3. administer an antihistamine tablet to further reduce the spread of histamines in the body
4. observe the patient carefully for 24 hours after the sting, in case of severe reaction
5. seek immediate medical attention if there is a severe reaction.

Some of the symptoms of a severe reaction are:

- redness spreading outwards from the site
- swelling
- difficulty swallowing
- laboured breathing
- weakness and confusion



A life threatening reaction may lead to the closure of a patient's airway, resulting in a loss of consciousness.

This is treated by administering epinephrine.

People who are likely to react in this way usually carry an Ana-Kit or EpiPen® containing a dose of medication.

### Reading for information

1. True or false? Colour the correct answer.
  - (a) Apply a cold compress before removing the sting.....  true  false
  - (b) Bee stings are not painful.....  true  false
  - (c) A cold compress reduces the swelling ..  true  false
  - (d) Antihistamine tablets are helpful.....  true  false
  - (e) Some bee sting victims have difficulty breathing. ....  true  false

2. Highlight the one you would do first.

(a)	Observe the victim for 24 hours.	OR	Apply a cold compress.
(b)	Remove the stinger.	OR	Take the victim to the doctor.
(c)	Administer an antihistamine tablet.	OR	Try to reduce the swelling.

### Reading for understanding

Use complete sentences to explain your answers to these questions.

1. Why is it important to remove the sting quickly?

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2. Why can bee stings be life threatening?

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3. How could you avoid being stung on the foot?

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4. If you suffer strong reactions to bee stings, what are some precautions you should take?

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5. List some items found in the home that could be used to reduce the swelling.

### Applying your knowledge

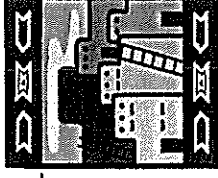
1. What are some ways you could protect yourself from bee stings?

2. List any other insects that should be avoided because they sting or bite.



## From Nomad to Farmer

**Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Science**



Many historians and scientists believe that the earliest people in North America may have traveled here from the continent of Asia many thousands of years ago. At that time, Earth was experiencing an Ice Age. Much of the water that separates the northern parts of Asia and North America would have been frozen at the time. It may have formed an ice bridge that people were able to walk across. Perhaps they were hunters following their food. Perhaps they were adventurous and wanted to explore. We do not know for sure. Their migration to North America, however, may make them the ancestors of the people we call Native Americans.

We do know that the earliest North Americans were nomads. They traveled from place to place instead of settling in one place. Eventually, these nomads began to establish permanent settlements. They had already learned to gather plants growing in the wild. After a time, they began to learn about agriculture. Agriculture is raising plants and animals for human use. With more reliable sources for food, they didn't need to move around so much.

As they began to look for more permanent homes, they paid attention to the resources of specific locations. They wanted to live near water sources, such as streams or rivers. This helped ensure that they could water their crops and take care of the water needs of humans and animals. It's not surprising, then, to discover that most early villages were located very close to water sources.

People moved around less often than before. However, they were still slowly migrating to other areas. Every time a group or tribe moved into a different natural environment they had to adapt to the climate and resources of that area. The clothing they wore, the kind of houses they built and even the kind of food that they ate depended upon the region in which they lived. Over time, four major cultural regions developed in North America: the Eastern Woodlands, the Great Plains, the Pacific Northwest, and the Desert Southwest.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

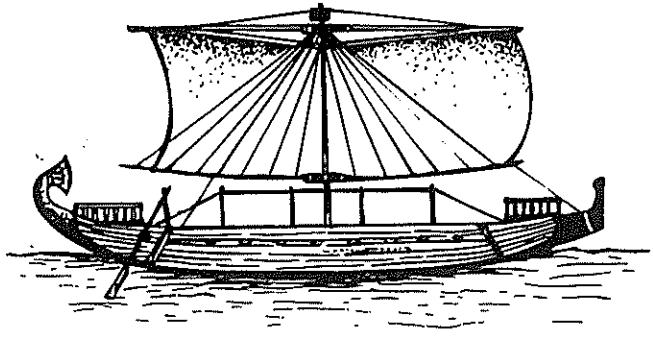
1) The "ice bridge" theory has never been proven, but could be true. Do you think it is a reasonable explanation for how Native American came to North America?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2) What might be a benefit of living life as a nomad?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3) Besides having a fresh water source, how could living by the river meet the tribe's needs?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4) Why did tribes in different areas live in different kinds of houses?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

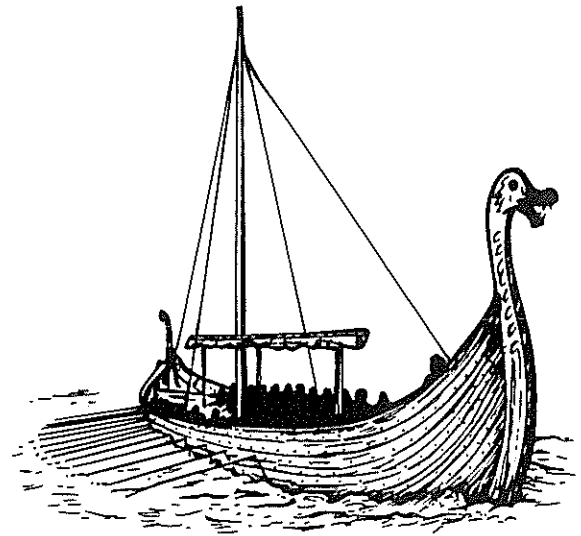
5) In which of the four cultural regions would you choose to build a home? Explain your choice.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



The Egyptians invented sails about 5 000 years ago and used winds to explore the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(1)</sup> seas. Centuries later the Vikings still used sails as well as oars in their longships on \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(2)</sup> voyages to Britain.

About 800 years ago shipbuilders in Europe invented the rudder. Ships could then be steered in \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(3)</sup> directions more accurately. As ships became \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(4)</sup> and wider, explorers like Columbus could carry \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(5)</sup> cargoes from distant lands.

In 1807 American inventor Robert Fulton built the first \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(6)</sup> steamboat. A steam engine turned its paddles. Propellers later replaced \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(7)</sup> paddles and ships no longer depended completely on sails.



In the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(8)</sup> ships called submarines were built. The USS Triton was the first to travel around the world under the sea.

About 200 years ago British shipbuilders built stronger and safer \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(9)</sup> ships because suitable wood was becoming scarce in Britain. Nowadays thousands of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(10)</sup> tourists travel in huge passenger vessels called liners.

different	lucky	dangerous	iron	bigger
wooden	underwater	valuable	successful	open



1.1 What were Viking ships called? \_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Who invented sails? \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 The first iron ships were built in Britain. True  or false  ?

1.4 What name is given to large passenger ships? \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Tick the sentence with which the author would agree.

(a) Wooden ships are safer than iron ships.

(b) The rudder was invented before sails.

(c) The invention of steam engines meant sails were not so important.

2.1 Why did ship builders begin to build iron ships? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.2 What replaced paddles on steamboats? \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 Iron ships were better than wooden ships because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.4 Which country built the nuclear submarine, Triton ? \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 Semantic grid. (Tick off the pairs that match on this grid).

	Paddles	Wind	Oars	Engine	Sails	Funnels
Yacht						
Submarine						
Longship						
Steamer						
Liner						

**F** The Americans called their submarine the USS Triton after the sea god. If you could name a submarine, what would you call it and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Language

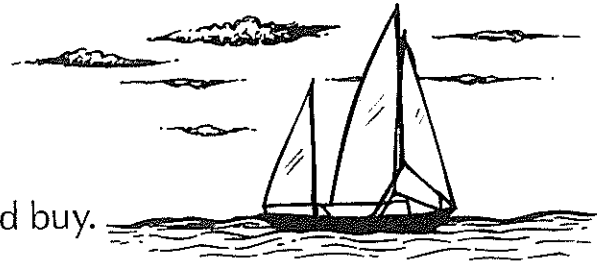
Circle the correct **adjective** to complete these sentences which contain more information about ships.

1. The (last, first, plastic) steamboats had steam engines and sails.
2. The submarine Nautilus was the first nuclear submarine to sail under the ice at the (south, west, north) pole.
3. In Henry VIII's reign a naval expert designed portholes on the sides of ships to fire (rubber, plastic, iron) cannonballs at the enemy.
4. Centuries ago (happy, captured, rich) slaves pulled the oars on slave ships called galleys.
5. Early small boats called coracles were made of animal skins stretched over a (steel, plastic, wooden) frame.

## Report

You have a yacht which you are selling. Write out a report on it for the people who might buy it. Use these guidelines.

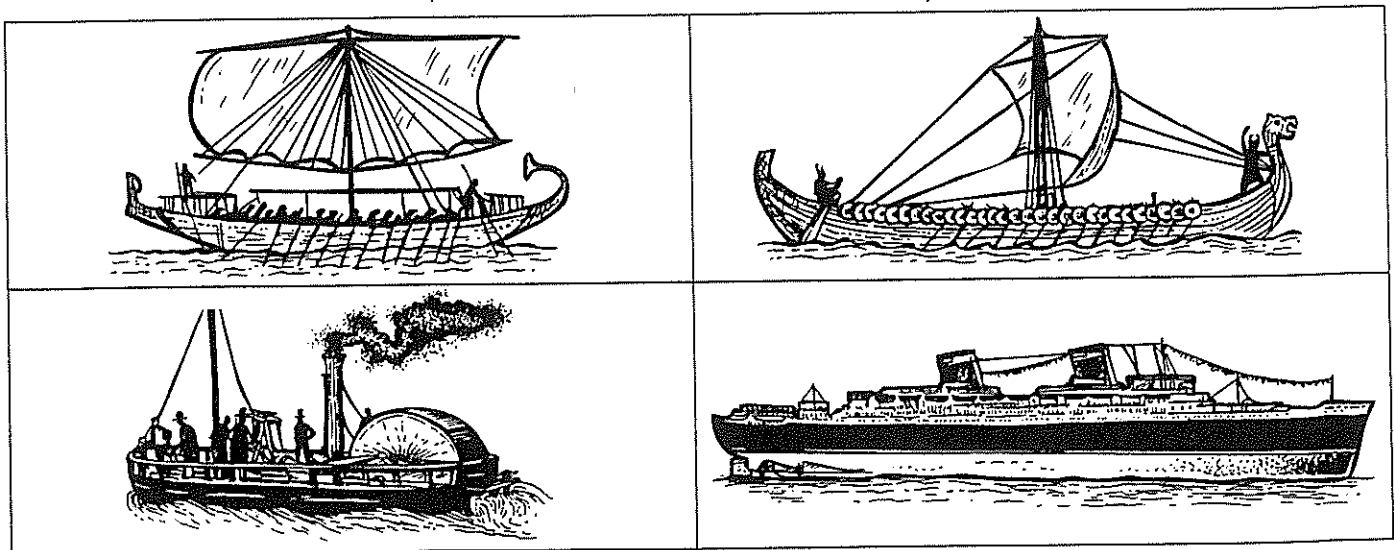
1. Description - details of what it looks like.
2. Where it is kept and why.
3. How it performs at sea.
4. The most important reasons why it is a good buy.
5. The purchase price.
6. When the money has to be paid.



Do a drawing of your yacht in an Art lesson.

## Activity

Name and colour these ships from different ages.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Tropical Rainforest

Rainforest Series, Part 1 - by Mikki Sadil

Tropical rainforests are among the most mysterious of all geographical biomes in the world. A biome is an area with very distinctive plants and animals that have adapted to life in that particular environment.

Rainforests have covered large portions of the Earth for millions of years, and can have trees that are 1,000 years-old or more. They are called *rainforests* because they are among the

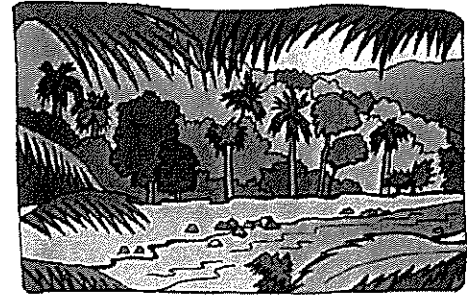
wettest areas on Earth, receiving anywhere from 80 to 100 inches of rain a year. In most rainforests, the temperature ranges from 70 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit all year long, and the air is almost always humid.

Rainforests have four very distinct layers of trees. The first is the emergent layer which has giant trees growing from 100 to 240 feet tall. These trees have umbrella-shaped crowns that grow high above the rest of the forest. They have their own distinct plant and animal life.

The next layer is called the canopy. These trees grow up to 130 feet tall, and they form a tight canopy, or covering, over the rest of the forest which allows very little sunlight to come down. The branches and trunks of these trees are covered with smaller plants and appear to be tied together with hundreds of vines. About 90% of all rainforest animals live way up high in the canopy.

The third layer is the understory, and it's very shady. Only about 15% of the sunlight from the canopy falls, and it tends to be very warm and humid. Trees and leafy plants that require little sun grow here, with the trees growing to about 60 ft. This layer has many smaller trees, shrubs, vines, and plants, but little air movement. There are many animals and insects living in this layer.

The final layer of the rainforest is the forest floor. It is surprisingly dark and less than 2% of the sun's light reaches this area. Because the sun's rays don't shine on the ground, there is very little plant life on the forest floor. It is an area covered with fallen leaves, seeds, dead flowers, and fruits and branches that decompose very quickly. It also has a distinctive variety of animals and plants that live here.



## Rainforest Facts

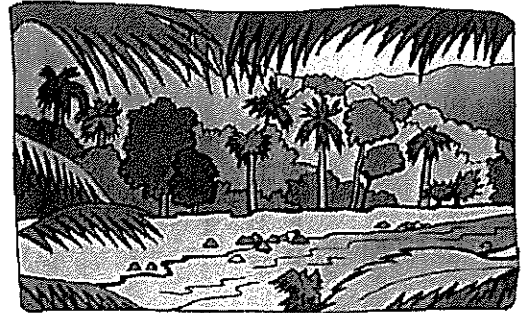
- Rainforests produce about 40% of the world's oxygen.
- About 25% of all medicines come from rainforest plants.
- 1,400 plants in the rainforest are believed to offer cures for cancer.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Tropical Rainforest

by Mikki Sadil



1. In a rainforest, the tallest trees can grow...

- a. almost 200 feet tall
- b. more than 200 yards tall
- c. over 270 feet tall
- d. almost 250 feet tall

2. The forest floor tends to be very dark. Why?

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3. What is a biome?

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4. Most animals that live in the rainforest live in the...

- a. emergent layer
- b. canopy
- c. understory
- d. forest floor

5. Read the following sentence from the article and choose the best definition for the underlined word.

*In most rainforests, the temperature ranges from 70 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit all year long, and the air is almost always humid.*

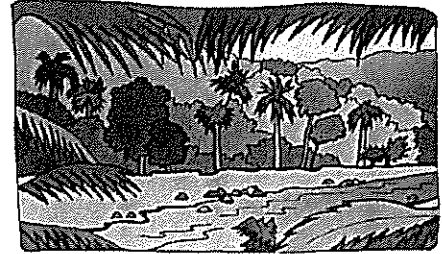
The underlined word means...

- a. difficult to breathe
- b. containing lots of oxygen
- c. warm and comfortable
- d. containing lots of water vapor

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Tropical Rainforest

by Mikki Sadil



Match each vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right.

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

a. difficult to understand

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

b. adjusted to certain conditions

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

c. covering

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. decompose

d. device for keeping rain or sun off of a person

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Fahrenheit

e. decay; rot

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. mysterious

f. huge

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. adapted

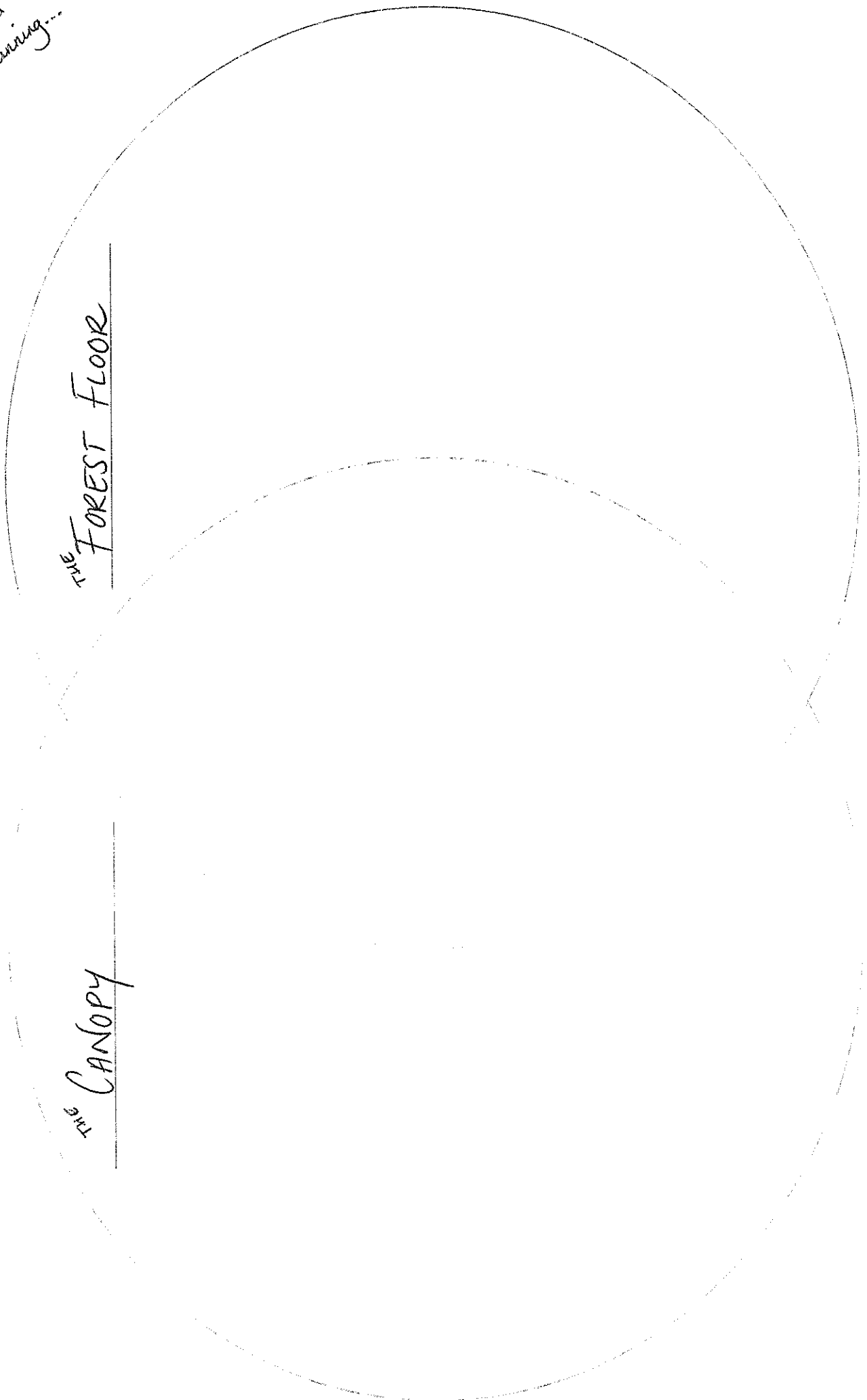
g. scale for measuring temperature commonly used in the USA

Compare and contrast planning...

# THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST

THE CANOPY

THE FOREST FLOOR



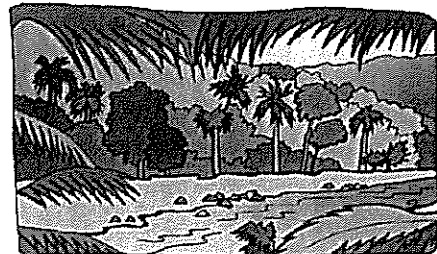
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Tropical Rainforest

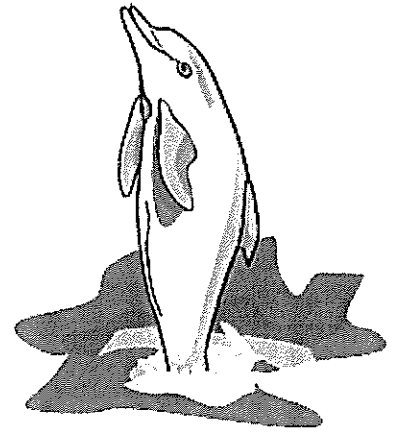
by Mikki Sadil

In the article, "Tropical Rainforest," you learned about the four different layers of the rainforest.

Write a short paragraph that compares and contrasts the rainforest's canopy and the forest floor. Be sure you tell how the canopy and floor are the same, and how they're different.



# How to Train a Dolphin



**DIRECTIONS:** Read the article. Answer the questions.

If you have ever been to an aquarium and seen dolphins perform and interact with their human trainers, you may have wondered how the dolphins are trained. Training an animal is not complicated; it is a process of breaking down a desired behavior into small steps and teaching them one at a time. Trainers use a system of positive reinforcement to let the dolphin know when it has done what they want them to do. Each step is taught by getting the dolphin to follow an object that the trainers call a "target".

Trainers use five tools in working with dolphins: the hand signal, the target, the whistle, the reward, and the neutral response or time out. The hand signal is how the trainer communicates what it is that they want the dolphin to do. The target can be any object, and it lets the dolphin know how and where they are to do the behavior. The trainer blows the whistle when the dolphin does something correctly, and then offers a reward (food, toys, attention, or a super-animated positive response from the trainer). A complete behavior is taught one small step at a time. Each step is mastered before moving on to the next, and when put together, they constitute the finished behavior.

The trainers have to let the dolphin know when they have done something wrong, so they give them a neutral response or a "time out" that lasts at least 5 seconds. This gives the dolphin an opportunity to think about what they did wrong and correct their behavior for the next time. This time out also gives the trainer an opportunity to rethink her approach to ensure she is communicating what she wants to the dolphin and that the dolphin has all the information it needs to succeed the next time.

The first thing that a dolphin learns is to follow the target, and they learn to follow the target because their trainers make it desirable to do so by giving them a reward whenever they do. The trainer will place the target, for example, a small float on the end of a pole, on the dolphin's rostrum, blow the whistle, and then offer a reward. This is repeated multiple times. Then the target is moved a short distance from the dolphin's rostrum, and the trainer waits for the dolphin to associate having touched the target in the past with receiving a reward. When the dolphin makes this mental connection and touches the target on its own, the trainer again blows the whistle, and it is again given a reward.

Once a dolphin has been trained to target, a trainer can teach him to do just about anything. They use their hands and sometimes "target poles" to guide the dolphin into desired movements and directions. Each behavior that the dolphin is taught is associated at the very beginning with a distinct particular hand signal. As the dolphin masters the various behaviors, the trainer can communicate with the hand signal to let the dolphin know what the trainer wants it to do. Using the hand signal also allows different trainers to work with each dolphin, since the behavior is associated with the hand signal, and not the individual trainer. Dolphins can learn complicated behaviors in as little as a couple sessions, or they can require many months of training.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Reading Texts

Circle the correct answer.

True      False      1. The first step in training a dolphin is to get it to follow a "target".

True      False      2. Trainers use four tools when working with dolphins.

True      False      3. Complicated behaviors are taught one step at a time.

True      False      4. The trainer blows the whistle to signal a correct response.

True      False      5. When the dolphin does something wrong, it is given a time out.

True      False      6. A dolphin will only do a behavior for the trainer that taught it to him.

True      False      7. The trainer uses hand signals to tell the dolphin what to do.

8. What is the significance of the hand signal?

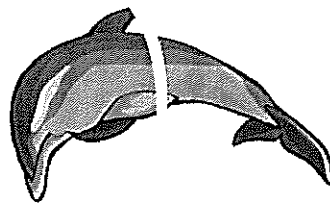
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9. What do you think the dolphin's "rostrum" is? Use a dictionary to help, if you need to.

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## Save the Flinders Ranges

An exposition attempts to persuade an audience by presenting one side of an argument.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Mantatoba Bay University. The purpose of this evening's address is to convince you of the urgent need to rehabilitate the Flinders Ranges.

Decades of destructive practices have contributed to the extinction of many important native species of flora and fauna. With your awareness and support, we will be able to start to reverse this situation.

The Flinders Ranges are spectacular. Geologists have speculated that they may have once been comparable in size to the Himalayas, but have been worn down to their present size over eons. There are many jagged peaks and deep gorges. Claypans and salt lakes can be found in the north; in other areas, permanent underground springs produce surprising lushness. Over the last century the region's biodiversity has been damaged. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Flinders Ranges were alive with nocturnal animals, such as bilbies, bettongs and woylies. These special small mammals have vanished due to the introduction of foxes and cats. In fact, half of the animal species known to have lived in the area before European settlement have disappeared. Changes in vegetation have been brought about by grazing animals like sheep and cattle and by rabbits. Overgrazing is also responsible for the disappearance of vast numbers of plant species. Unsound farming practices and the introduction of feral pests and weeds have caused havoc. Excessive clearing of vital trees has resulted in erosion and salination problems.

Rehabilitation of this beautiful area is vital to the conservation of our precious plants, animals and soils. If we don't accept responsibility now, we will lose the opportunity for future generations. We will have nothing to leave them but problems. Is this the legacy they deserve?

Tonight I am launching 'Restoration Now'. This local program will be monitored and controlled in this state by the Wildlife and Parks Council. I invite and urge you to donate generously to establish this program immediately to preserve this beautiful area for future generations.



**Speaking and Listening:** Read the passage out loud to a family member as if you were the speaker giving the speech.

# Save the Flinders Ranges

## Reading for information

True or false. Highlight the correct answer.

1. The Flinders Ranges were much bigger in the past than at present.  true  false
2. The ranges are covered with lush green vegetation.  true  false
3. Animals were the only cause of all the damage to the vegetation.  true  false
4. Cutting down trees causes erosion and too much salt.  true  false
5. 'Restoration Now' is a nationwide program.  true  false

## Reading for meaning

1. Do you think the speaker is more angry or concerned about the damage to the Flinders Ranges?

\_\_\_\_\_

Explain why you think this. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which problem presented in this exposition do you think is the most serious?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Does this exposition present more **facts** or **opinions**? \_\_\_\_\_

Write:

**one fact**

**one opinion**

### Applying your knowledge

Rabbits and foxes were both introduced into Australia and have become a threat to the environment.

- (a) Use the information from the exposition, your own knowledge and research skills to complete the informational grid. Add two more introduced fauna of your own.

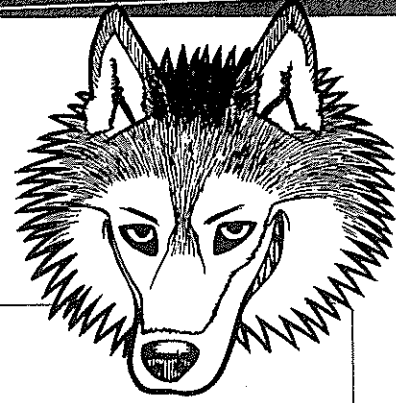
What	Who	When	Where	Why
rabbits				
foxes				

- (b) What measures have been undertaken in an attempt to eradicate these pests?

# Mum's homework

## ANALYSIS

A narrative describes a series of events and circumstances, often involving fictitious characters.



## Mum's homework

'Hey Mum! I need your help with some homework', yelled James.

'OK, James, what is it about?' she sighed, following him as he disappeared into his bedroom.

'We have to compare *Wolf* with *Little Red Riding Hood*. Have you read *Wolf*, Mum?'

'No, James, I haven't. Who is the author?'

'Gillian Cross.'

'When is it due?'

'Tomorrow', replied James

'JAMES! How are you going to get it done? You're playing football this afternoon.'

'I know, I'll do some now, but first I need you to drive me to school to pick up my copy. I left it in my locker.'

Dad, who was listening nearby said, 'I'll take him, then I can put the car through the carwash on the way back'.

They were gone for nearly two hours. The school was only six minutes away and Mum was anxiously watching the clock, saying nothing, preparing herself for a difficult evening. Sunday was her favourite night. She loved to have time to herself before the start of a busy week.

A few minutes later, James and Dad came through the front door. James went straight upstairs to find Mum. 'My book has gone. It's not in my locker. I lent it to someone, but I can't remember who it was.' James was really upset and fighting back tears.

'Don't worry about it now. We'll do what we can tonight after the football.'

'I thought I was doing the right thing by sharing my book with someone else,' James moaned.

'You were, it's my fault not yours. I brought you up to share and be nice to people. But there are always some who take advantage of generosity. Go, enjoy the football and we'll work together tonight. Have you read *Wolf*?'

'Yes, of course.'

'Well, that's a relief. We'll try to 'wing' it', Mum reassured him.

'Thanks, Mum', said James, trying to regain his composure. He and Dad disappeared out the door.

Mum spent the afternoon phoning libraries and bookshops, trying to replace the book. She wondered if she should make James face the consequences of leaving his homework until the last minute or give him her support. It was a difficult situation for Mum, who took a keen interest in her children's schoolwork and was always willing to make suggestions and contribute interesting ideas. But they needed to accept more responsibility. Later that night, unable to find the book, Mum and James huddled over the computer. Dad was never to be found in moments like this. Things seemed to be going along quite well, although James was a little frustrated at times with Mum who hadn't read the book and was trying hard to remain calm.

'No, No, No!' yelled James. The computer had crashed. 'That's all I need,' screamed James. 'This stupid computer does nothing but give trouble.'

Mum, James and his sister, Nicky, spent the next hour and a half trying to get the computer to work. By now James was hysterical. Dad heard the commotion and put his nose in, but the others took no notice because his comments were never very constructive. Even the dog started barking.

'What am I supposed to do now?' James moaned. 'It has to be typed.'

'I'll write a letter, you can ask for an extension', suggested Mum.

'He won't do that, he hates me', cried James. He was really panicking now.

'What period is it due?' asked Mum.

'The sixth', said James, snivelling. He could see Mum thinking. Maybe there was some way out of this mess. Good old Mum to the rescue!

'James, if you promise me you won't leave your homework until the last minute again, I'll take it to the library and type it up for you first thing in the morning. You can meet me at lunchtime. You can hand it in on time and no-one will know.'

As usual, James had managed to twist them around his little finger. Mum had saved the day!

Read the story *Mum's homework* again and answer these questions.

**Title:**

1. What information or clues are given in the title?

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2. How does the title get your attention? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Orientation:**

1. Who are the characters?

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2. What event starts the story?

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3. Where does the story take place?

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4. When does the story occur?

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**Complication:**

What is the main problem confronting the character? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Resolution**

How was the problem solved? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Conclusion**

What happened in the end? \_\_\_\_\_

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Reading for information

True or false? Highlight the correct answer.

- 1. James had not read the book.....  true  false
- 2. The two stories had to be compared. ....  true  false
- 3. James's book was at school.....  true  false
- 4. Dad enjoyed helping James with his homework.....  true  false
- 5. James completed his homework on the computer.....  true  false

Reading for understanding

1. Why do you think Mum was watching the clock?

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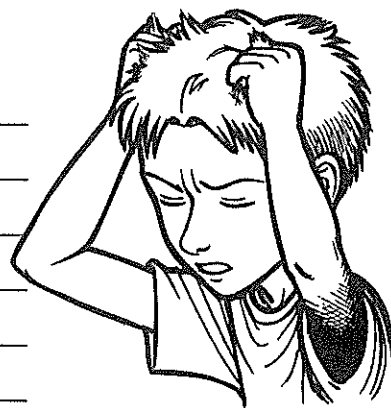
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2. Why do you think Mum was unable to locate the book at the library and bookshops?

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3. Why do you think the dog started barking?

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4. How do you think Dad could have helped the situation?

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5. Why do you think James was frustrated with Mum?

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## Applying your knowledge

1. Why do you think James left it so late to do his homework?

2. Why do you think Mum took an active interest in her children's homework?

3. Do you agree with the statement 'It's the way I have brought you up, to share and be nice to people. Unfortunately there will always be someone willing to take advantage of your generosity'? Explain your thoughts and opinions.

4. What sort of relationship do you think James and Mum had? Give reasons to support your answer.

5. If Mum hadn't helped James with his homework, what do you think the consequences for him may have been?