## Hazel Class

Friday 24rd April
English – Reading Comprehension
Inference.
Maths – Comparing Time.
Japan

Reading Comprehension -Inference - Using our skills from yesterday on some longer texts.



## Listen to or read this story

Matthew woke up very early that morning. He ran down the stairs as fast as he could with a big smile on his face. There was a sparkly blue and silver banner pinned onto the door of the living room. Bursting with excitement, he pushed the wooden door open. Mum and granny squeezed him tight. Blue balloons were hanging from the ceiling and on the table was a gooey chocolate cake with seven candles. He spotted a huge pile of presents by the fireplace. His eyes went wide with excitement.



### Can you answer these?

- 1. What was the boy's name?
- a) Mason b) Matthew
- 2. Where was the banner pinned to?
- a) the door b) the wall
- 3. Who was waiting for him?
- a) Mummy and Granny b) Mummy and Daddy
- 4. What colour are the balloons?
- a) green b) blue
- 5. What was the cake made from?
- a) chocolate b) fruit

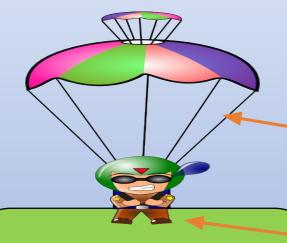
## Now answer these 'how' and 'why' questions

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- 1. Why did Matthew run down the stairs?
- 2. <u>How</u> did Mummy and Granny feel when they saw him?
- 3. Why is there a cake on the table?
- 4. <u>How</u> did his eyes change?

#### **Obvious information**

When reading, some information is written in the text and some information can be found in the pictures.



A man wearing long, brown trousers was floating in the sky.

How is he floating in the sky?

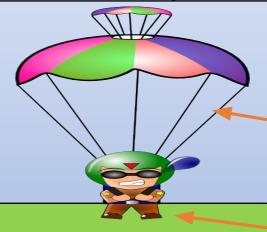
I can find the answer in the picture.

What is the man wearing?

I can find that answer in the text and the picture.

#### **Obvious information**

When we read the text closely we can find and get these answers because it says it in the text or shows us in the picture. This is obvious information.



How is he floating in the sky?

He has a parachute.

A man wearing long, brown trousers was floating in the sky.

What is the man wearing?

He is wearing brown, long trousers.

Some information is in a picture but isn't as obvious. Sometimes we have to make an informed guess, based on what we know. This is called inference.



#### How is the man feeling?

You can usually tell how someone is feeling by looking at their face.

He is not smiling and some water drops are coming off his face like sweat. I could guess that he is scared because he is floating in the sky and has a frown on his face.

This extra detail is trickier to find because you have to look harder for it but we use the clues given to help us. Look at this example.

What month of the year is it?



There is no text so I need to look at the picture carefully.

I see a Christmas tree. Children are decorating the tree. I guess that it is December because Christmas is in December.

Look at this example.



Why is the boy wearing a scarf?

Once again there is no text so I need to look at the picture carefully.

The boy is next to a snowman. I know a snowman is made from snow. It only snows in winter. I guess that the boy is wearing a scarf because it is winter and cold.

#### Try this one on your own.



How is the baby feeling?

Why is the baby crying?

What may happen next?

#### Are your answers similar to these?



How is the baby feeling?

The baby is upset.

Why is the baby crying?

She has lost her dummy.

What may happen next?

Her mummy comes and hugs her.

Sometimes this hidden information is in the text. We have to find the answer by making an informed guess, using clues in the text. This is also called inference.

He swooped down from behind the clouds and destroyed the castle in one fiery breath.

Who destroyed the castle?

I can guess that it was a dragon.

I know this because dragons
can fly and breathe fire.

Although birds can fly, they
cannot breathe fire.

Find the answers by making an informed guess, using clues in the text.

At last, it was the final lap. John was exhausted but he was still in the front and he wanted to stay there. Without warning, he noticed a flash of neon trainers overtaking him.

What is John doing?

I guess he is running a race because you do laps in a race. He is also exhausted which is how you feel near the end of a race.

Now try this one on your own.

At last, it was the final lap. John was exhausted but he was still in the front and he wanted to stay there. Without warning, he noticed a flash of neon trainers overtaking him.

How does John feel at the end of the story?

Compare your answer with mine. Did you come up with something similar?

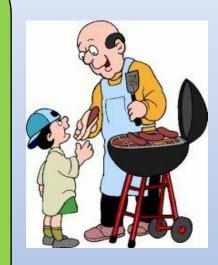
At last, it was the final lap. John was exhausted but he was still in the front and he wanted to stay there. Without warning, he noticed a flash of neon trainers overtaking him.

How does John feel at the end of the story?

He feels disappointed as it said he wanted to stay in front but someone has now overtaken him.

Now read this paragraph and look at the picture. Then try to answer the questions.

The smells drifting through the air were making my tummy rumble. Grandad knew exactly what I was thinking and prepared a scrumptious treat for me. "Don't forget about me," came a voice from across the garden.



What time of year is it?

How was the boy feeling?

Why is Grandad wearing an apron?

Who might be talking at the end of the story?

## **TIME FOR A BREAK**

#### **Comparing Time**

Which is longer: one hour, one minute or one second?

If I finish a race first, am I faster or slower than everyone else?

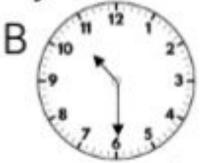
Can you think of a comparison where you use faster and slower in the same sentence?
e.g. A rabbit is faster than a tortoise but slower than a cheetah.

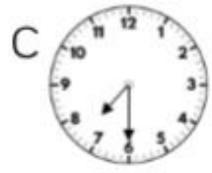
Teddy, Mo and Whitney are running a race. Here are their times.				
Teddy - 52 seco	00	Mo -	00	Whitney -
52 seco	nds	58 seconds		48 seconds
Use faster or slower to complete each sentence.				
Teddy is	_than Mo.			
Teddy is	_than Whitn	ey.		
Whitney is	than Mo.			
Can you write any more sentences to describe the race using the				
words slower and faster?				

Three planes are flying to Paris in the morning.

Here are the times they arrive.







Use earlier and later to complete the sentences.

Plane A is \_\_\_\_\_ than Plane B.

Plane B is \_\_\_\_\_ than Plane C.

Plane C is \_\_\_\_\_ than Plane A.

< - is less than e.g 2 < 4 means 2 is less than 4

> - is more than e.g 4 > 2 means 4 is more than 2

Complete the sentences using < , > or =

1 minute 1 hour 30 seconds 3 hours
2 seconds 1 minute

#### Reasoning and Problem Solving

Time how long it takes you to do the following:

- Build a tower of 10 items.
- Run a lap of your garden (if you don't have a garden walk up and down stairs 5 times.)(If you don't have stairs run on the spot for fifty steps)
- Write your name 5 times.

Write three sentences about each activity using the words **slower** and **faster**.

Five friends are going to a party. Use the clues to work out when each friend arrived. Amir arrived later than Jack and Eva. Rosie arrived later than Amir but earlier than Ron. Eva arrived the earliest. 2<sup>nd</sup> 3rd 5th

Answer on the next slide

Five friends are going to a party.
Use the clues to work out when each friend arrived.

Amir arrived later than Jack and Eva. Rosie arrived later than Amir but earlier than Ron.

Eva arrived the earliest.

1st

2<sup>nd</sup>

3rd

4<sup>th</sup>

5<sup>th</sup>

1st - Eva

2<sup>nd</sup>- Jack

3<sup>rd</sup>- Amir

4th- Rosie

5th-Ron

# TIME FOR A BREAK KEEP YOUR CLOCK FOR TOMORROW