

## **English Comprehension ANSWERS: Lucy Looks into a Wardrobe**

### **Understanding the text**

1. Lucy went into the wardrobe because they were playing hide and seek.
2. She felt snow next.
3. Lucy found herself in a wood.
4. The light that she saw was a lamp-post.
5. The strange person was unusual because 'from the waist upwards he was like a man but his legs were shaped like goat's.... and instead of feet he had goat's hooves.

### **Looking at language**

- 6a. Discovers means finds.
- 6b. Stooping means bending.
- 6c. Exclaimed means said loudly and quickly because of surprise.
- 6d. Inquisitive means curious and wanting to know.
- 6e. Glimpse means a brief look.
- 6f. Glossy means very shiny.
- 7a. Hard, smooth: the wooden floor of the wardrobe.
- 7b. Powdery and extremely cold: the snow.
- 7c. Hard and rough and even prickly: branches of trees.
- 7d. Dark: tree trunks.

### **Exploring the story**

8. The two settings in the extract are the wardrobe and the wood.
9. Accept answers that suggest Lucy is really puzzled by what is happening but she really wants to find out about it. She is excited because it is so strange.
10. Accept answers that suggest Lucy thought she could get back because she had left the wardrobe door open.
11. Accept answers that suggest she was curious and maybe a little startled but not afraid.
12. Adult to mark personal answers. Making sure children use P.E.E. to answer the text.
- Point – make your point
  - Explain – explain what you mean
  - Evidence – use evidence from the text to support your answer
13. Accept answers that suggest she is brave and curious, but not easily frightened.

### **Taking it further**

13. Adult to mark personal answers. Making sure children use P.E.E. to answer the text.
- Point – make your point
  - Explain – explain what you mean
  - Evidence – use evidence from the text to support your answer

## **English Comprehension ANSWERS: One Moment in Summer**

### **Understanding the text**

- 1a. The poet and her friends are queuing for ice cream/licking their ice cream.
- 1b. The cars are clogging the road/humming/shining/shimmering/stinking/crawling
- 1c. The people in the cars are sweating/gasping/boiling.
2. The cars smell of 'oil and warm seats'.
3. The three flavours of ice cream the poet and her friends buy are butterscotch and almond, chocolate and vanilla.
4. They eat the ice cream buy licking them slowly.
5. The colours of the swallows are blue, black and white.

### **Looking at language**

6. Accept answers that suggest the swallows nest is under the eaves of the houses. As they fly out, it looks as if the house is dropping them.
7. The two examples of alliteration could be:
  - Long line
  - Cars clogging
  - Shine and shimmer
  - Cars crawl

8a. Swoop means move quickly and suddenly downwards

8b. Clogging means blocking.

8c. Plastered means stuck down.

8d. Gasping means breathing quickly through lack of air.

8e. Flit means moves quickly from one place to another.

8f. Dart means make a sudden quick movement.

### **Exploring words that create images**

9a. The simile used to describe the long line of cars is 'like a line of electric fires'.

9b. The simile used to describe the people in the cars is 'like frogs under ice'.

10. The 'cold' words are ice cream, ice, cold and cool.

11. The 'hot' words are hot, electric fires, warm, sweat, red- faced and boil.

12. The poet has used so many 'hot' words to reflect the intensity of the heat people are experiencing.

13. Accept answers that suggest it is a good title as it describes a very short period of time in the heat of a summer's day.

### **Taking it further**

14. Adult to mark personal answers. Making sure children use P.E.E. to answer the text.

- Point – make your point
- Explain – explain what you mean
- Evidence – use evidence from the text to support your answer