

Reading resource 1 - A newspaper report about house plants.

**SPECIAL REPORT** by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS)

# HOORAY FOR HOUSEPLANTS

HOUSEPLANTS come in all shapes and sizes, many with stunning foliage and others with beautiful blooms in every colour. Apart from regular watering, most require little attention. Here, the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) explains how you can tap into the benefits of plants in your home and school.

## WHAT ARE HOUSEPLANTS?

A houseplant is a plant ideal for growing inside rather than outside. They are often used to warmer and drier conditions than the UK climate and are grown for decorative purposes. Many, such as cacti, have unusual structures or long-lasting flowers like orchids.

But houseplants are also increasingly popular because of their mental health and wellbeing benefits. Studies by the RHS have shown that some varieties can help capture pollution emitted during cooking and from products like paints and air fresheners. Some can reduce air dryness, which can be bad for skin and a variety of breathing problems, and help reduce stress levels. There's even research that shows they can help you to concentrate and retain information – making them the perfect accompaniment for homework and during exam time!

## WHERE SHOULD YOU KEEP THEM?

With a wide range of houseplants to choose from, you can be spoilt for choice. But the trick is to think about where you want your plant to live and then choose a variety perfect for the light condition, temperature and humidity levels. For example, orchids, with their tropical origin, love warm and humid conditions and will thrive in most bathrooms. But stick them in a shaded area of the house and it's unlikely they'll bloom as frequently.

## HOW DO YOU TAKE CARE OF THEM?

Once you've found a home for your houseplant, the key things to remember are watering, feeding, repotting and pruning. Often plants will include a label that will offer advice but you can also ask your local garden centre or visit the RHS website, which has growing advice for thousands of plants.

**Watering:** How often you water a houseplant is determined by a range of factors that include room temperature, humidity and size of the plant compared with its pot – those more tightly packed will dry out quicker. This may fluctuate throughout the year with the weather and use of central heating. The best advice is to stick your finger in the soil and check whether under the dry top soil the compost is damp. If not, water thoroughly, until the top 2.5cm (1in) of soil becomes moist again. It's important to avoid overwatering, which can lead the plant to rot and is possibly worse than under-watering. Some plants will also require rain, rather than tap water, which contains dissolved salts that can prove toxic to species like carnivorous plants.

**Feeding:** Regular liquid feeds between March and September can encourage strong growth and brilliant blooms. Read the label to find out how much you should apply and when.



Cacti make great house plants

**TOP TIP!**

Spider plants (Latin name: *Chlorophytum*) are ideal for bright spaces. Hanging baby plants often sprout on the main plant and can be cut off and planted in their own pot (below, left)



*Codariocalyx motorius*, called the dancing plant, can be seen moving its leaves to capture the best sunlight angle!

**FUN FACT**



**TOP TIP!**

A radiator plant (Latin name: *Peperomia caperata*) is ideal for a shady space. Once your plant is established you could grow your own. Cut a leaf with some stem and push the stem into a pot of compost. A new plant will grow from the stem.

**Repotting:** Once you've had your plant for a couple of years, it's likely it will have outgrown its original pot and will need repotting to help maintain healthy growth. Choose a clean pot, one or two sizes larger than the original, and use a suitable compost. For example, some will need an ericaceous compost that is acidic. The best time to repot is usually spring, as the plant gears up for growing season.

**Pruning:** Most plants won't need any pruning, but trailing plants like ivy can benefit from having some shoots pinched out so that extra effort goes into the others, creating a stronger plant. Flowering varieties should also be cut back when blooming finishes, to encourage new buds and growth.

For more information about houseplants and how to look after them, visit [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk). The RHS Campaign for School Gardening website also includes a host of activities and information cards to get you gardening in the home and garden. <https://schoolgardening.rhs.org.uk/home>

# Features of a Newspaper Report Checklist

How many of the following features can you spot in the newspaper report?

Features	✓ / X
The name of the newspaper	
A headline that uses a pun, rhyme or alliteration	
A subtitle which gives a bit more information about what the report is about	
The reporter's name	
An introductory paragraph containing the 5 Ws (what, where, when, who, why)	
Information about the main events presented in chronological order	
Pictures with captions	
Written in the third person and in the past tense	
Direct and reported speech	
Formal language	
Rhetorical Questions	
A conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next	



Improving Your Reading Skills with...

# Summarising Sheba

twinkl



twinkl  
Quality Standard  
Approved

## What Does Summarising Sheba Do?

Summarising Sheba helps you to:

Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.

This means that she is there to help you to **sum up** what you've read.

She helps you to do this by reading the text, **picking out the key points** that are really important and giving a quick run down of the text's main ideas. Imagine that you've read a book and have to text your friend about the plot – which key messages would you tell them and which would you leave out?





## What Might Summarising Sheba Ask?

Summarising Sheba might ask questions like these:

- What is the main theme, argument or message of this paragraph?
  - Can you describe what happened in this chapter?
  - Write a new blurb for this story using 20 words or less.
  - Can you describe what happened in three short sentences?
    - How would you sum up...?
- What is the most important message in this book?

## Summing Up Summarising Sheba

Prove your understanding of what Summarising Sheba does by answering the following questions:

- What does Summarising Sheba help you to do?
- What sort of question might Summarising Sheba ask?
- What do you think Summarising Sheba would give as her top tip?





## Bees Trick Plants to Make Nectar, Study Says



### Do bees hibernate?

- In the spring, queen bumblebees come out of hibernation and start colonies.
- After this time, all the bees die out leaving only a new queen. The queen digs a 10cm deep hole into soil and hibernates for the autumn and winter.

Bumblebees are a familiar sight across the country in spring and summer. Their large fuzzy bodies and **distinctive** sound make them one of the most easily recognisable insects in these warmer months.

Bumblebees only eat pollen and drink nectar. This means that, when there is a lack of flowers around, they go hungry and thirsty.

However, it appears that bumblebees have developed a way to force some plants to speed up their flowering times.

Scientists from Switzerland observed the **novel** behaviour of bees biting holes in plants. When the bees didn't appear to be using the leafy mouthfuls for anything, they wondered what the bees were up to.

To the scientists' amazement, the nibbling of the leaves seemed to make some plants produce flowers up to 30 days earlier than they would naturally.

The researchers suggested that this was a tactic the bees had developed in order to create a ready supply of pollen and nectar when there wasn't enough around already.

Interestingly, the scientists are not entirely sure why this works. It's known that when a plant is under threat due to disease or **drought**, it may try to produce flowers early to help it survive.

The researchers think that maybe the plants

Photo: Bumblebees only eat pollen and nectar.

react to the bees' damage in a similar way. The answer may not be that simple though. The scientists themselves used sharp tools to try to **mimic** the holes that the bees had made in mustard leaves and tomato plants.

The scientists found this very confusing. Their man-made damage didn't speed up flowering as much as the bees' damage did.

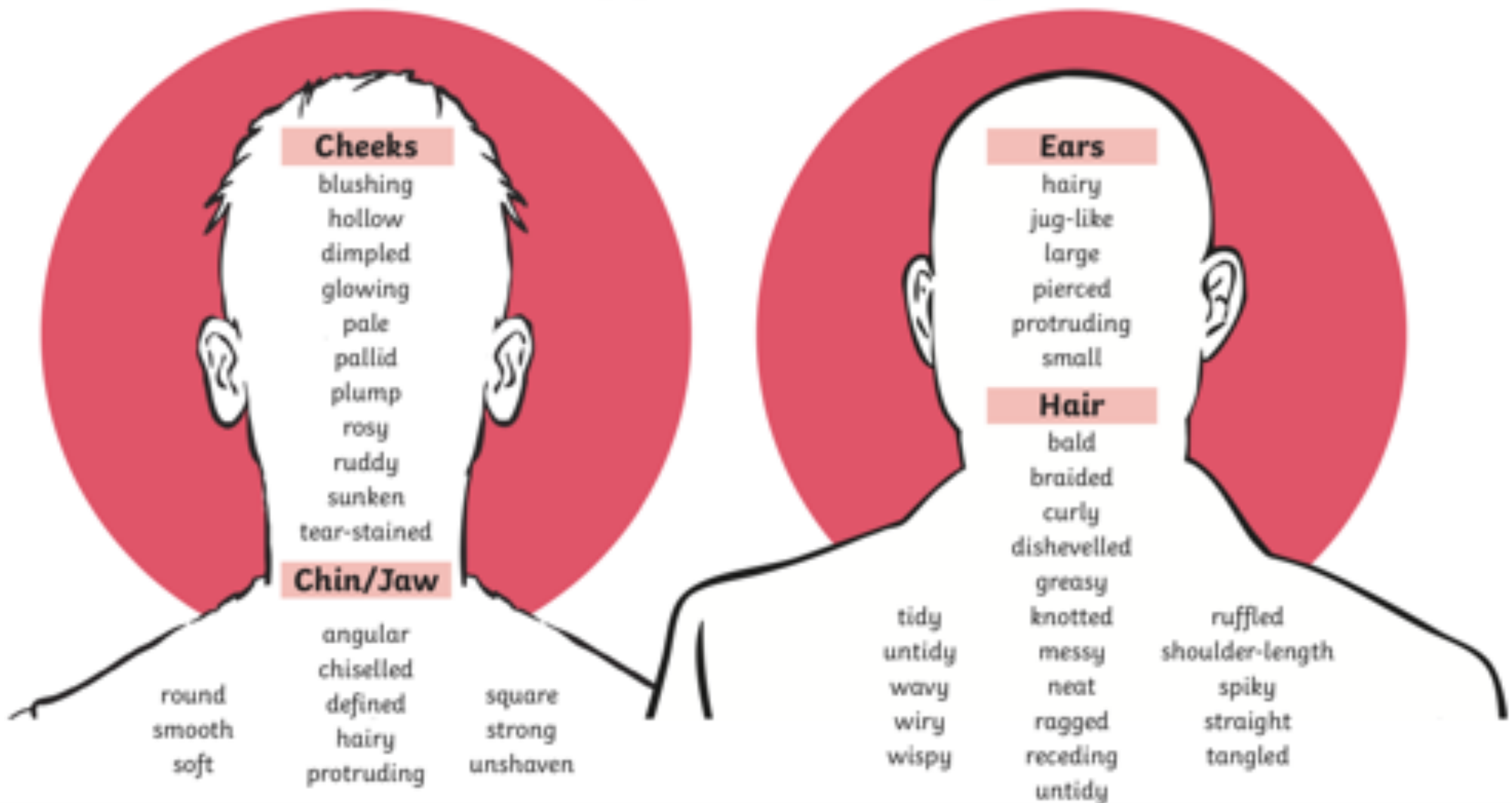
They now think that there may be something special in the bees' saliva which encourages the plants to flower unusually early.

The next time you're chewing on a leafy salad, have a closer look and see if a bee has been there before you!

### Glossary

<b>distinctive</b>	A feature which makes something stand out and easy to recognise.
<b>novel</b>	An interesting or new way.
<b>drought</b>	A long period of low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
<b>mimic</b>	Replicate, imitate or copy.

# Physical Appearance Adjectives



# Physical Appearance Adjectives



## Eyes

beady	gentle
bloodshot	green
blue	grey
bright	little
brown	luminous
bulging	shining
clear	stony
dark	sunken
dead	thin
frightened	wide

## Nose

neat	bent	runny
oversized	crooked	sharp
piggy	elegant	squashed
pointed	freckled	twisted
prominent	frostbitten	upturned
regal	hooked	wrinkled
	impish	

## Mouth

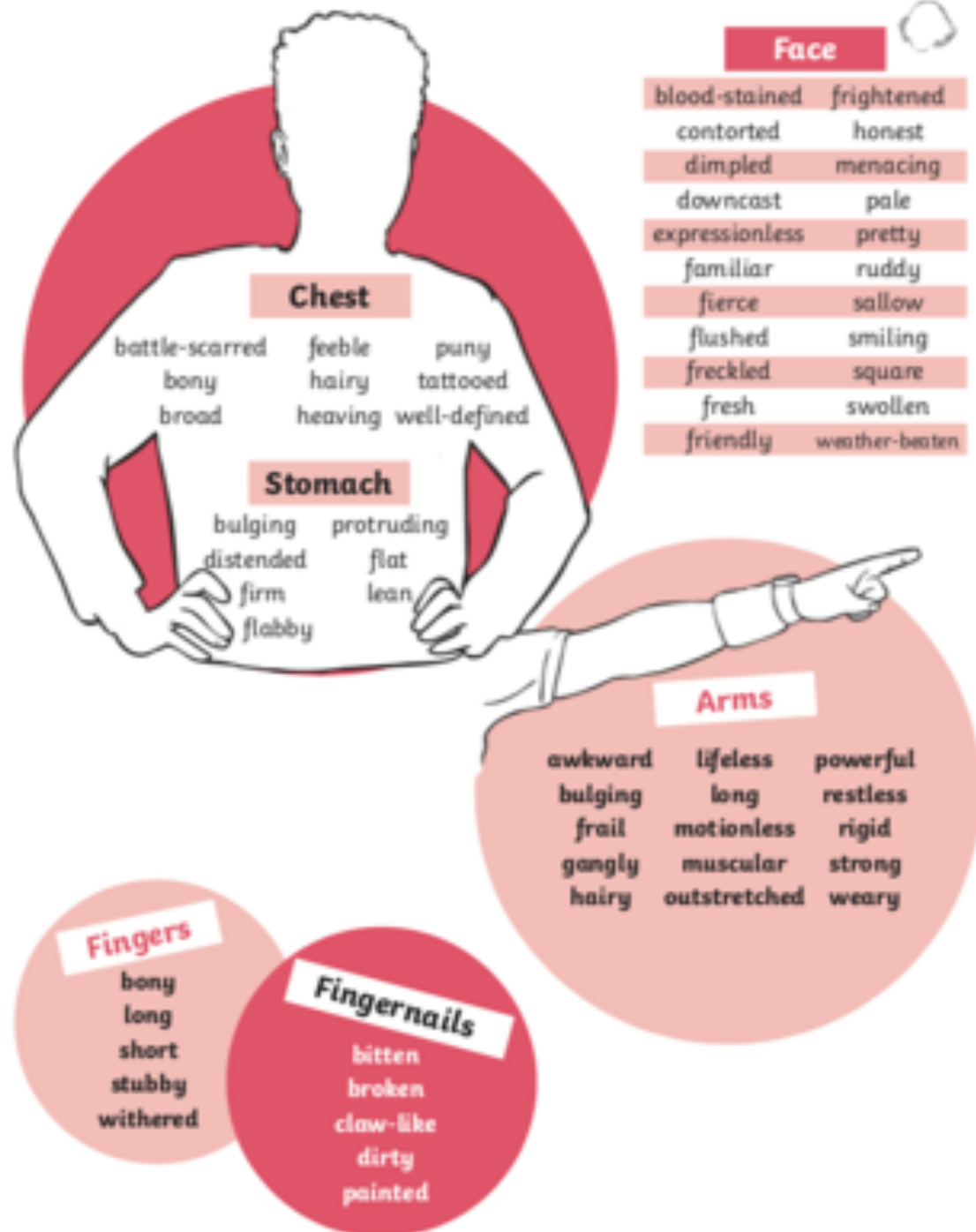
cavernous	smiling
delicate	sulking
downturned	thin
frothing	toothless
gaping	wide
puckered	wrinkled
slobbering	yawning

## Teeth

black	protruding
buck	razor-like
chattering	sharp
clenched	shining
crooked	ugly
dagger-like	
dazzling	
ferocious	
gleaming	
gnashing	



# Physical Appearance Adjectives



# Physical Appearance Adjectives

## Overall Appearance

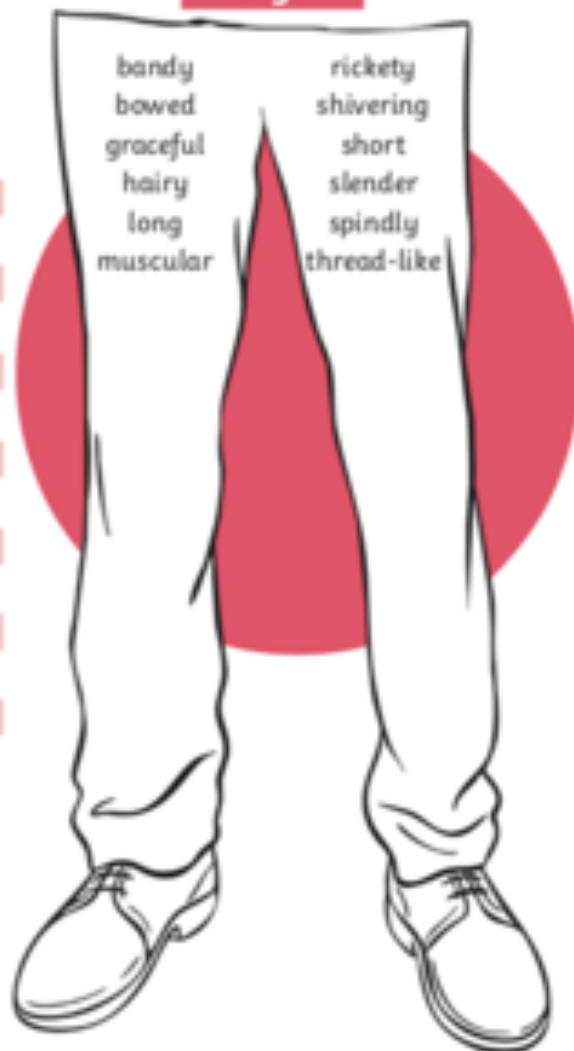


athletic	hideous	skeletal
beautiful	lanky	slender
blotchy	lifeless	slight
brawny	lithe	statuesque
bronzed	muscular	stocky
burly	overweight	strapping
frail	pallid	trim
fragile	pasty	voluptuous
gangly	plump	weak
gaunt	puny	willowy
gawky	rangy	wiry
haggard	scarred	wrinkled
herculean	scrawny	

## Feet

bare	grubby	stinky
big	sandaled	stubby
cold	slipped	swollen
dainty	small	unsightly
flat	sore	weary

## Legs



bandy  
bowed  
graceful  
hairy  
long  
muscular

rickety  
shivering  
short  
slender  
spindly  
thread-like

## Build/Figure

athletic	gangly	lithe	skinny	statuesque
burly	gaunt	muscular	slender	stocky
chubby	heavysset	petite	slight	strapping
compact	lanky	scrawny	solid	thin
				willowy



## Appearance

Eye colour: \_\_\_\_\_  
Hair Colour: \_\_\_\_\_  
Skin Colour: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fat or thin? \_\_\_\_\_  
Tall or short? \_\_\_\_\_  
Anything else? \_\_\_\_\_

## Likes and Dislikes

Likes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dislikes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Family

## Job

Draw your character here.

## Your Character's Family

- Does your character have a family?
- Who is in your character's family?
- Is it a big or small family?

Write down some thoughts about your character's family.



## Your Character's Job

- Does your character have a job?
- What job is it?
- Do they like their job?

Write down some details about your character's job.



## Mrs. Pratchett- Boy Roald Dahl

- Her name was Mrs. Pratchett. She was a small skinny old hag with a moustache on her upper lip and a mouth as sour as a green gooseberry. She never smiled. She never welcomed us when we went in. By far the most loathsome thing about Mrs. Pratchett was the filth that clung about her. Her apron was grey and greasy. Her blouse had bits of breakfast all over it, toast crumbs and tea stains and splotches of dried egg yolk. It was her hands, however, that disturbed us most. They were disgusting. They were black with dirt and grime. They looked as though they had been putting lumps of coal on the fire all day long. The mere sight of her grimy right hand with its black fingernails digging an ounce of Chocolate Fudge out of the jar would have caused a starving tramp to go running from the shop.

## Ben Gunn (Treasure Island)

Surprisingly, Ben Gunn has scarred skin which had been burnt black from the scorching, magnificent, sweltering sun. His porcelain complexion was hidden by grainy dirt making him seem wild and feral. His beaming, shuttered, dull eyes rested on his tired face like two dead souls. Eerily, his onyx, platinum, chrome eyes sparkled as coldly as chips of ice. Ben Gunn had a rigid nose as crooked as the branches of a contorted tree. His narrow lips were cracked and chapped and had become black during the three years he had been marooned on the island. The dirt clung to them like bats to a cave. Like an animal, his flowing, gossamer, wild hair gleamed like polished metal in the light. The steel-grey, snowy fibres resembled the peaks of a mountain in winter. The aftermath of three years without a proper diet had left Ben Gunn thin, slender and emaciated. His weak frame was nothing more than skin and bones.

Punctuation Power!	
<b>A</b>	Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
<b>.</b>	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
<b>!</b>	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
<b>?</b>	Question marks for questions.
<b>'</b>	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
<b>,</b>	Commas to separate items on a list.
<b>""</b>	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

Can you squeeze in some co-ordinating conjunctions?	
<b>F</b>	for
<b>A</b>	and
<b>N</b>	nor
<b>B</b>	but
<b>O</b>	or
<b>Y</b>	yet
<b>S</b>	so

Know your Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones
there/their/they're
our/are
two/too/to
your/you're
here/hear

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs		
next	soon	then
therefore		

# Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Super Spellings... I need to know most of these:					
accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Don't forget to organise your writing into **paragraphs**. Each one needs a few sentences linked to the same theme.

### Super Spellings... I need to know most of these:

accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

### Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones

there/their/they're	our/are
two/too/to	here/hear
your/you're	accept/except
whether/weather	

## Writing Mat Greater Depth Year 3

### Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences

#### Subordinating Conjunctions

when	before	because
after	while	

#### Prepositions

in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	

#### Adverbs

next	soon	then
therefore		

### Does it All Agree?

Check through your work for:

was/were	is/are
----------	--------

Is your writing in the correct tense?

### Mix Up Your Sentences!

Use some longer complex sentences and some short, snappy ones!

Place the model in a cool, dry place until the paint is completely dry.

His heart skipped a beat.

### Punctuation Power!

- A** Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
- .** A full stop at the end of a sentence.
- !** Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
- ?** Question marks for questions.
- '** Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
- ,** Commas to separate items on a list.
- Inverted commas to show direct speech.

You need to be organising your writing into **paragraphs** as much as possible. Just make sure each one is about the same theme.

First use your Times Tables to answer the questions then use the short bus-stop method.

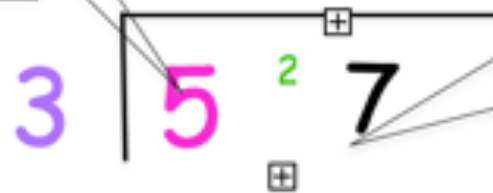
$$57 \div 3 = 19$$

How many times does 3 go into 5?

It goes into 5 once and has a remainder of 2.

How many times does 3 go into 27?

It goes into 27 nine times and has no remainder.



Challenging	More challenging	Superstar material
$12 \div 3 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$66 \div 6 =$
$44 \div 4 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$84 \div 4 =$
$34 \div 2 =$	$65 \div 5 =$	$48 \div 6 =$
$28 \div 2 =$	$48 \div 2 =$	$98 \div 7 =$
$33 \div 3 =$	$36 \div 6 =$	$87 \div 3 =$
$55 \div 5 =$	$54 \div 3 =$	$96 \div 4 =$

Maths resource 2 - A division sheet using the bus stop method without remainders.

$$2 \overline{)18}$$

$$4 \overline{)24}$$

$$4 \overline{)32}$$

$$3 \overline{)27}$$

$$4 \overline{)36}$$

$$2 \overline{)14}$$

$$3 \overline{)21}$$

$$4 \overline{)28}$$

$$4 \overline{)20}$$

$$3 \overline{)24}$$

$$2 \overline{)12}$$

$$4 \overline{)16}$$

$$3 \overline{)18}$$

$$5 \overline{)45}$$

$$5 \overline{)35}$$

$$2 \overline{)16}$$

$$6 \overline{)48}$$

$$7 \overline{)63}$$

$$6 \overline{)42}$$

$$6 \overline{)54}$$

$$7 \overline{)49}$$

$$5 \overline{)30}$$

$$5 \overline{)40}$$

$$7 \overline{)56}$$

Maths resource 3 - A division sheet using the bus stop method with remainders.

# Divide

$$2 \overline{) 45}$$

$$2 \overline{) 67}$$

$$2 \overline{) 89}$$

$$2 \overline{) 23}$$

$$2 \overline{) 25}$$

$$2 \overline{) 27}$$

$$2 \overline{) 29}$$

$$2 \overline{) 47}$$

$$2 \overline{) 49}$$



# Division

With remainder: 51

Extension: Maths resource 5 - A sheet of division questions with remainders.

1)  $6 \overline{) 659}$

2)  $4 \overline{) 942}$

3)  $9 \overline{) 836}$

4)  $5 \overline{) 243}$

5)  $2 \overline{) 567}$

6)  $7 \overline{) 489}$

7)  $3 \overline{) 158}$

8)  $8 \overline{) 639}$

9)  $4 \overline{) 351}$

10)  $9 \overline{) 680}$

11)  $2 \overline{) 745}$

12)  $6 \overline{) 934}$

# Division

With remainder: 51

Extension: Maths resource 5 -  
Answers

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) \quad \begin{array}{r} 109 \text{ r } 5 \\ 6 \overline{) 659} \end{array} \quad 2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 235 \text{ r } 2 \\ 4 \overline{) 942} \end{array} \quad 3) \quad \begin{array}{r} 92 \text{ r } 8 \\ 9 \overline{) 836} \end{array} \quad 4) \quad \begin{array}{r} 48 \text{ r } 3 \\ 5 \overline{) 243} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5) \quad \begin{array}{r} 283 \text{ r } 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 567} \end{array} \quad 6) \quad \begin{array}{r} 69 \text{ r } 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 489} \end{array} \quad 7) \quad \begin{array}{r} 52 \text{ r } 2 \\ 3 \overline{) 158} \end{array} \quad 8) \quad \begin{array}{r} 79 \text{ r } 7 \\ 8 \overline{) 639} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 9) \quad \begin{array}{r} 87 \text{ r } 3 \\ 4 \overline{) 351} \end{array} \quad 10) \quad \begin{array}{r} 75 \text{ r } 5 \\ 9 \overline{) 680} \end{array} \quad 11) \quad \begin{array}{r} 372 \text{ r } 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 745} \end{array} \quad 12) \quad \begin{array}{r} 155 \text{ r } 4 \\ 6 \overline{) 934} \end{array} \end{array}$$

Maths resource 6 - A sheet with division word problems to complete.

**Remember to use bus stop method.**

The children of Dove Primary School have their sports day today. They are all really excited!

The teachers want to put them into teams. There are **79** children in the school.

Use short division to work out the answers to these problems.

1. How many teams will there be if they are sorted into teams of 3 children? \_\_\_\_\_

Will there be any children left who are not in a team of 3? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What if they are sorted into teams of 4 children? \_\_\_\_\_

Will there be any children left who are not in a team of 4? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What if they are sorted into teams of 6 children? \_\_\_\_\_

Will there be any children left who are not in a team of 6? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What if they are sorted into teams of 8 children? \_\_\_\_\_

Will there be any children left who are not in a team of 8? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How many teams will there be if they are sorted into teams of 9 children? \_\_\_\_\_

Will there be any children left who are not in a team of 9? \_\_\_\_\_

6. The teachers buy each child an ice cream to have after the races. The ice creams come in packs of 5. How many packs will they need to buy? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Each child needs a medal for taking part. Medals come in packs of 12. How many packs does Dove Primary School need? \_\_\_\_\_

8. If each bottle of squash makes 20 cups of orange juice and the school buys 3 bottles, will there be enough for all of the children to have a drink? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Can you make up some of your own word problems about your school sports day?

$$79 \div 3 = \underline{\mathbf{26\ r\ 1}}$$

$$79 \div 4 = \underline{\mathbf{19\ r\ 3}}$$

$$79 \div 6 = \underline{\mathbf{13\ r\ 1}}$$

$$79 \div 8 = \underline{\mathbf{9\ r\ 7}}$$

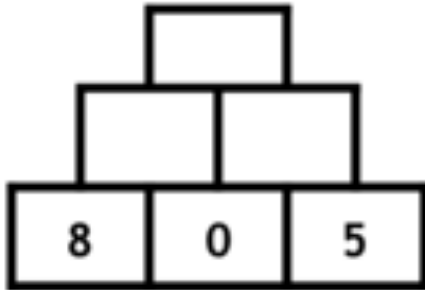
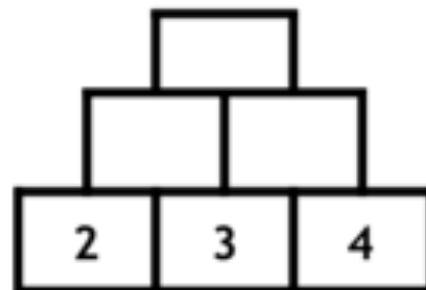
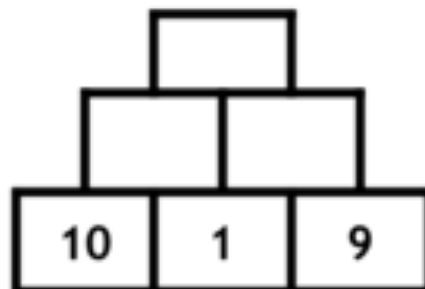
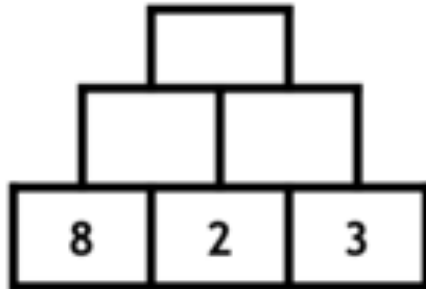
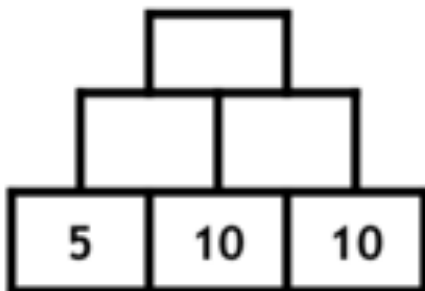
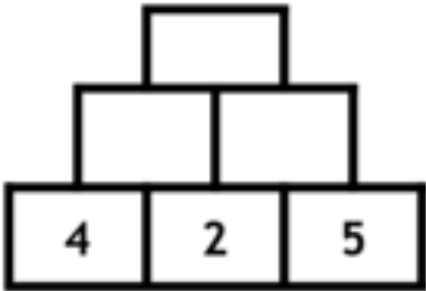
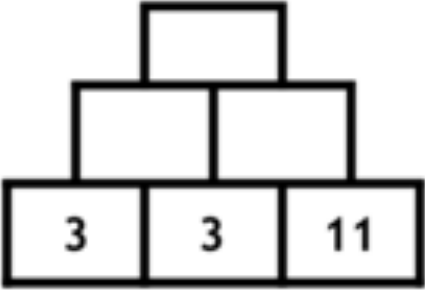
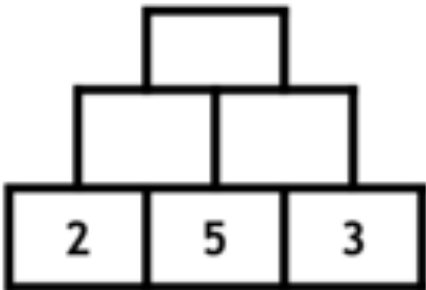
$$79 \div 9 = \underline{\mathbf{8\ r\ 7}}$$

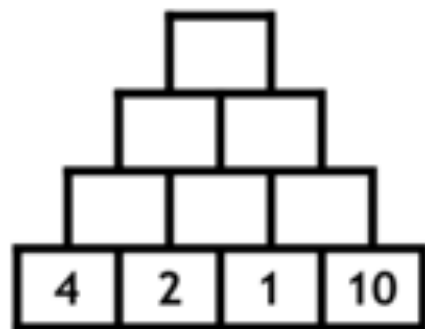
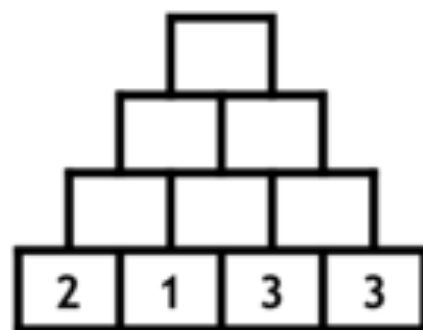
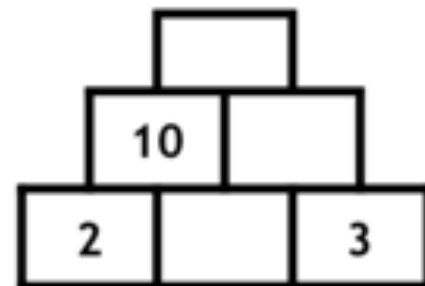
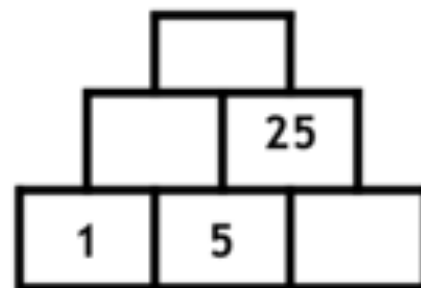
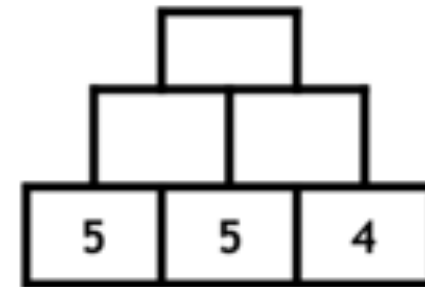
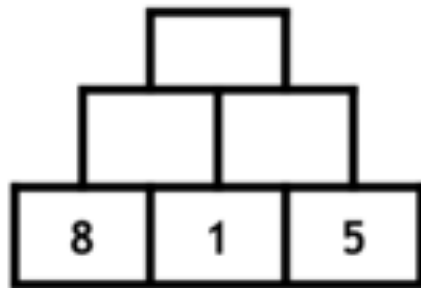
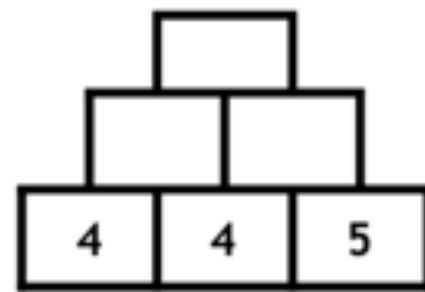
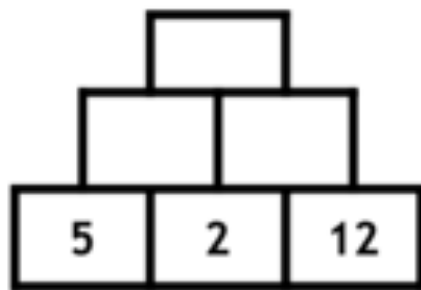
$79 \div 5 = 15\ r\ 4$  so they need to buy 16 packs

$79 \div 12 = 6\ r\ 7$  so they need to buy 7 packs.

No. They need 4 bottles.

Multiple answers possible.





## The Pollination Process

The flower's petals are brightly coloured and its fragrant scent attracts insects. **1**

The insect, in this case a honeybee, arrives on the flower to collect nectar. This nectar is a sweet liquid, which makes perfect food for insects. **2**

After the insect has finished feeding, it grows hungry again and moves to a new flower. **4**

As the insect feeds on the nectar of the new flower, the pollen on its body rubs onto the stigma. **5**

Some of this pollen then travels down the new flower's style and into the ovary. **6**

As the insect gathers the nectar, it rubs against the flower's anthers, which pass pollen onto the body of the insect. **3**



## Physical



Coast

The coast is the place where the land meets the sea.

## Physical



Forest

A forest is a large, wooded area with a thick growth of trees and plants.

## Physical



Mountain

A mountain is a very large, high and steep hill. Famous mountains include Mount Everest, Mount Fuji and Mount Kilimanjaro.

## Physical



Sea

The sea is a body of salt water, which is part of an ocean.

## Human



Port

This is a town or city with a harbour where ships can load and unload people or goods.

## Human



Farm

A farm is an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.

## Human



Shop

A shop is a building in which goods are sold. For example, supermarkets, clothes shops and toy shops.

Big Ben

Angel of the North

Wembley stadium

Lake Windermere

Edinburgh Castle

Forest of Dean

Ben Nevis