

As you are reading through the text, underline the key words which show you what, why and how something is being done. They may prove useful to you later for re-creating events.



### Create a Sticky Note

A good way to summarise is to see what you can fit onto one note. This forces you to focus on only the key points.



### Give Yourself a Fact Limit

If you need more than five bullet points, then you are not being selective enough about what is important.

## Identifying and Summarising The Main Ideas of a Text

### Character Limit

Summarise the key points into a status update. Will people be interested or is your message too long to read?

Ask yourself questions about the text, starting with each of these question words. These will get you thinking about the key points being made.



Retell the story in your own words to a friend in ten seconds. Whatever you leave out mustn't be important.



If you had to leave someone a quick voicemail re-creating the paragraph you'd read, what would you say before time ran out?



Your text here 1

This is a 2-pair sentence. It begins with 2 pairs of adjectives.

You could use these to describe characters or settings.

Nervous and anxious, terrified and panic-stricken, Ratty and Mole strode arm-in-arm through the eerie, moonlit woods.

This is a 3-ing sentence. You begin the sentence with 3 words which end in -ing. You could also have a go at a 3-ed sentence.

Whistling, cracking, pattering, the Wild Wood was full of petrifying sounds.

Twisted, crooked, gnarled, the overhanging tree branches resembled witch's fingers.



### Writing Resource 3

Mr Badger's  
Home




The River  
Bank



Mr Toad's  
motor car journey





**Exclamation mark sentences**

These sentences begin with an exclamation mark and express a strong feeling or emotion. The rest of the sentence is usually about what caused the strong feeling.

Exclamation mark sentences are often used when we are excited, surprised, angry or sad.



**Question sentences**

These sentences begin with a question word and ask a question. The rest of the sentence is usually about the answer to the question.

Question words include: who, what, where, when, how, why, how many, how much, how often, how long, how far, how big, how small, how old, how young, how fast, how slow, how much, how many, how often, how long, how far, how big, how small, how old, how young, how fast, how slow.



**Imperative sentences**

These sentences begin with a verb and tell someone to do something. The rest of the sentence is usually about the person being told to do something.

Imperative sentences are often used when we are giving instructions or making a request.



**Compound sentences**

These sentences begin with a conjunction and connect two clauses. The rest of the sentence is usually about the second clause.

Conjunctions include: and, but, or, so, because, although, even though, unless, as long as, as soon as, while, when, where, how, why, how many, how much, how often, how long, how far, how big, how small, how old, how young, how fast, how slow.



**Complex sentences**

These sentences begin with a relative clause and contain a main clause. The rest of the sentence is usually about the main clause.

Relative clauses include: who, what, where, when, how, why, how many, how much, how often, how long, how far, how big, how small, how old, how young, how fast, how slow.



**Exclamatory sentences**

These sentences begin with an exclamation mark and express a strong feeling or emotion. The rest of the sentence is usually about what caused the strong feeling.

Exclamatory sentences are often used when we are excited, surprised, angry or sad.



## Sentence Keys

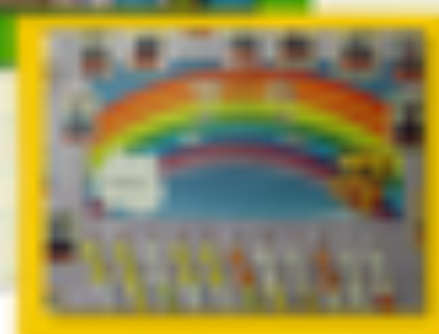






Writing Resource 4

What are they?



Sentences have one (or more) meanings. They have a regular pattern: subject, verb and object.

The use of the sentence keys can be explained: structure of the sentence has kept it still (same in form).

Once that structure, the use of the image of writing words has changed and so will.

When you observe a person that is writing you see a sentence written that is of their first sentence. However, they are given the key to write it. See keying.

## OUR SENTENCE KEYS



Using a sentence key to write.

The key is used to write.



Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.



Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.



Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.



Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.













Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.

Using a sentence key to write.



## Depictions of Jesus Christ

<b>Art work</b>										
<b>How did it make you feel?</b>										
<b>What aspect of Jesus do you think it is representing?</b>										
<b>Why do you think each depiction of Jesus is so different?</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>									

# Design & Technology

## Block 4 - Lesson 3

### Living things & their habitats

LI: To investigate and practise woodwork skills.





# Woodworking Tools

Can you match the tools to their names and definitions?

Tape measure



A tool with a heavy metal head mounted at right angles at the end of a handle, used for jobs such as breaking things and driving in nails.

Saw



A short, slender, sharp-pointed metal pin with a raised helical thread running round it and a slotted head, used to join things together by being rotated so that it pierces wood or other material and is held tightly in place.

Ladder



A tool or machine with a rotating cutting tip or reciprocating hammer or chisel, used for making holes.

Hammer



A hand tool for cutting wood or other hard materials, typically with a long, thin serrated blade and operated using a backwards and forwards movement.

Nails



A small metal spike with a broadened flat head, driven into wood to join things together or to serve as a hook.

Screws



A length of tape or thin flexible metal, marked at graded intervals for measuring.

Drill



A tool for making circular holes, consisting of a metal cylinder with a toothed edge.

Hole Saw



A piece of equipment consisting of a series of bars or steps between two upright lengths of wood, metal, or rope, used for climbing up or down something.

# Woodworking

This week (if you can) you are going to practise using some of the tools and equipment which you will need to complete your bird box.

If you don't have these tools available at home, don't worry...just read through the Health and Safety Tips and perhaps you can find something similar to practise following the safety rules.

## Health and Safety Tips

Firstly, you must have an adult with you while you are using all of these tools!

Saw – Never run your fingers or hand along the teeth of the saw. Make sure you are wearing safety goggles. Put the saw in the hand you write with. Hold the wood carefully with your other hand (if you can't do this, ask your adult to hold it for you). Do slow, long strokes with your saw. Put pressure on the forward stroke, not on the backward stroke.

Hammer and nails - Make sure you are wearing safety goggles. Ask your adult to hold the nail in place. Gently tap on the head of the nail with the hammer, if the nail doesn't go in, try tapping a bit harder.