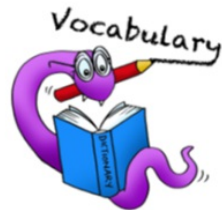


Lesson 2 - Comprehension

WALT: explain information from a text.

V	Vocabulary
I	Interpretation- Prediction Interpretation- Inference
P	Presentation (& performance)
E	Explain- choices
R	Retrieval – Fetch
S	Summarise

Vocabulary



Find and explain the meaning of words in context.

Interpretation



Predict

Predict what might happen from the details given and implied.

Infer

Make and justify inferences using evidence from the text.

Presentation



- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.
- Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform- showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

Explain - choices



- Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole.
- Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language.
- Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text.
- Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.

Retrieve - fetch



Retrieve and record information and identify key details from fiction and non-fiction. |

Summarise



Summarise the main ideas from more than one paragraph.

Today's VIPERS are...

Explain - choices



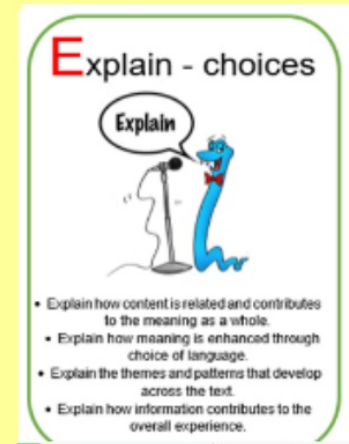
- Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole.
- Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language.
- Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text.
- Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.

Lesson 2

WALT: explain information from a text.

Remember!

In year 5, we always turn our questions round so that we can write the question in the answer.



T example:

3) Why are songbirds very vulnerable when they first hatch? Explain your answer.

Songbirds are very vulnerable when they first hatch because they are born blind and naked and they can't do anything for themselves for several weeks. They rely on their parents entirely, which means they could be easy prey for other predators.

Lesson 2

WALT: explain information from a text.

You do!

6

Baby Birds

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) was formed in 1889. It is the biggest conservation charity in Britain. It protects birds and other wildlife in the UK and around the world. This extract from the RSPB's website is all about the challenges that face baby birds.

Cute, fluffy — and hard as nails!

Baby birds are undeniably cute. With their unkempt, fluffy feathers and insistent, squeaky begging calls, they look very appealing to human eyes as well as to those of their parents.

5 Though things might look idyllic when you see young birds in your garden, their life is far from easy for birds.

If an egg is incubated* to the hatching stage — having avoided being eaten, chilled or ... the chick's first task is to break free of the shell. Inside the egg, the young bird develops a hard tip to the upper part of its beak which helps it emerge — but despite that, hatching is exhausting.

10 Birds have evolved different strategies to maximise the survival of their offspring. While from their eggs in a blind, naked state, and are quite unable to do anything for themselves weeks, other species — primarily ducks, waders and gamebirds — are ready to go from

These ground-dwelling birds need to be able to fend and feed for themselves. Though it for them, all hatch with a covering of down* which keeps them warm and camouflages them among

15 the vegetation where they feed. It's crucial, as newly-hatched chicks are popular prey items for many predators, and time is of the essence — pheasant chicks are able to fly after only 12 days!

I'm a fledgling* — get me out of here

Leaving the nest is a hazardous time for all young birds. As well as learning to fly, birds must also learn how to feed and develop predator awareness — the price for not learning quickly enough is high. [...]

20 Baby birds in your garden?

It can be tempting to try to 'rescue' a baby bird apparently in trouble. Here are some things to remember:

- The adult birds are much more skilled at looking after their offspring than humans will ever be!
- It's very likely that the bird's parents are nearby, waiting for you to go.
- 25 • Try to avoid interference wherever possible. It really is best to

Glossary

to incubate (as a bird) — to sit on eggs to keep them warm until they hatch
down — small, soft feathers fledgling — a baby bird that's ready to fly

Stick this
on your
left hand
page

1

"Cute, fluffy — and hard as nails!" (line 1). What does this line tell you about baby birds?

1 mark

2

"fluffy feathers" (line 2). This is an example of (circle one):

- a. onomatopoeia b. a metaphor c. personification d. alliteration

1 mark

3

Why are songbirds very vulnerable when they first hatch? Explain your answer.

2 marks

What word could the author have used instead of "hazardous" in line 18?

1 mark

Why are lines 17 and 20 written in bold?

1 mark

6

What is the "price" (line 19) of baby birds not developing quickly enough?

1 mark

7

Why do you think the author chose to use bullet points in lines 23-25?

1 mark

Answer.

2 marks

Total
out of 10

Remember!

In year 5, we always turn our questions round so that we can write the question in the answer.

Answers

1. E.g. They aren't just cute — they're also quite tough.
2. d. alliteration
3. E.g. Because they don't have any feathers, so it's hard for them to keep warm. Also, they can't see, so they rely on their parents to do everything for them.
4. E.g. dangerous; risky; perilous
5. E.g. Because they're subheadings, so they need to stand out from the rest of the text.
6. E.g. Not getting enough to eat or being caught by a predator.
7. E.g. To separate the points about what to do if you find a baby bird and to make them stand out, so it's easier for the reader to remember them.
8. Any appropriate answer. E.g. To help protect birds by informing people about what they should do if they find a baby bird in their garden.



Remember that your answers should be in full sentences though!!