

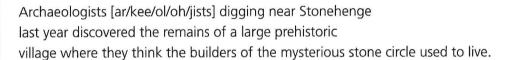
This text is adapted from the original text on the National Geographic website (http://kids.nationalgeographic.com) by James Owen.

## Discovered:Stonehenge Village

#### What is Stonehenge?

Stonehenge is a circle of giant stones, in the south of England. It was built around 5,000 years ago but even today, no one can be sure why, or what exactly it was used for.

The people who built Stonehenge in southern England thousands of years ago had wild parties, eating barbecued pigs and smashing up pottery. This is according to recent work by archaeologists – history experts who investigate how human beings lived in the past.



The village was shown to be about 4,600 years old, the same age as Stonehenge and as old as the pyramids in Egypt. The village is less than two miles from Stonehenge.

Remains found at the site included jewellery, stone arrowheads, tools made of deer antlers, and huge amounts of animal bones and broken pottery. These finds suggest Stone Age people went to the village at special times of the year 'to feast and party', says Mike Parker Pearson from Sheffield University.

An ancient road which led from the village to a river called the Avon was also unearthed. Here, the experts think, people came after their parties to throw dead relatives in the water so the bodies would be washed downstream to Stonehenge.

The experts believe Stonehenge was like a cemetery where ancient Britons buried the dead and remembered their ancestors (past relatives). Next to the village there was a giant wooden version of the famous stone circle. Archaeologists say this timber circle, which was only temporary because it eventually rotted away, was a symbol of life. Stonehenge, on the other hand, was a permanent symbol of the afterlife.

Parker Pearson says the recent discoveries made around the newly found village show that Stonehenge didn't stand alone but was part of a much bigger religious site.

People still come to worship and celebrate at Stonehenge today. They meet there when the sun sets on the shortest day of winter and when it rises on the longest day of summer. But the days of barbecuing whole pigs there and throwing family members into the river are a thing of the past.

This text is from Damian Drooth Supersleuth: Dog Snatchers by Barbara Mitchelhill.

# Damian Drooth Supersleuth

I expect you know my name. Damian Drooth Supersleuth and Ace Detective. People come from miles around to ask for my help. But let me tell you about a crime I solved only last week. It wasn't easy. It took all my brain power and cunning to crack this one.

It was Saturday morning and my friends and I were in the shed. I was explaining how to spot criminal disguises such as wigs and dark glasses.

"My gwandad's got a wig," said Lavender. "Coth he hathn't got any hair."

"Your grandad could be telling porky pies," I said. "He's probably got loads of hair. I bet he's really a criminal who doesn't want to be spotted by the police. That's why he wears a wig."

Lavender started crying. I wasn't surprised. It's hard to learn the truth, especially when you're only six.

I carried on in spite of the noise. But before I got to the really interesting bit about wearing hats and old clothes, there was a knock on the shed door. Everyone – even Lavender – went quiet and I went to see who it was.

When I opened the door, I found an old lady standing there. She was small with white curly hair.

"Excuse me," she said. "Are you Damian Drooth?"

"Who's asking?" I said, not wanting to give anything away.

"I'm Mrs Popperwell," she said.

I was suspicious. I'd never heard that name before ... Popperwell ... It was probably false – and her hair looked like a wig to me. I would have to be on my guard.

"Why are you looking for Damian Drooth?" I asked.

She took a tissue from her handbag. "Because Blossom has gone missing," she said, wiping away tears (which might have been false).

"Missing?" I said.

"For two hours."

"That's not so long."

"My Blossom never goes out," she sobbed. "Not without me."

"That's strange," I said. "Most girls like to play with their friends."

"She's not a girl. She's a dog and I'm ever so worried."

"So why didn't you go to the police?"

"Because I've heard that Damian Drooth is a brilliant detective," she said. "Only last week I was told that he'd solved a crime at his own school. They say he's better than the police. Much better!"

This was clearly somebody who appreciated me. I took off my baseball cap and my shades to reveal my face.

"I am Damian Drooth," I said.

Her eyes opened wide in surprise. I could tell she was dead impressed.



Name:	C	ilass:	Date:	
	Discovered: S	tonehenge	Village	
1	Look at the box called: What is What do you learn about Stone	-	<b>two</b> things.	
	1			
	2			AF2
2	Archaeologists have discovered they found? Tick <b>two</b> .	a village near Stoneher	nge. <b>What else</b> have	
	a large prehistoric animal a mysterious stone circle a road leading to a river a circle of wooden pieces an ancient cemetery			AF2
3	What do archaeologists know a  Stonehenge village	bout the village? <b>Fill in</b>	the missing information.	
	Age	About 4,600 years		
	Distance from Stonehenge			
	Who lived there			AF2
4	At the site of the village, archeones and broken pottery.  What have they concluded from using the whole text to help yo	n these two remains? Ex		AF3
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5	Why did people in the past want their relatives' bodies to end up at Stonehenge?	AF3
6	Think about Stonehenge and the huge timber circle next to the village.  They are made of different materials. What else is different about them?	AF3
7	Mike Parker Pearson says that Stonehenge didn't stand alone  What does he mean by this? Tick the <b>best</b> answer.  There are other stone circles standing right next to Stonehenge.  Archaeologists have made new discoveries about Stonehenge.  The area around Stonehenge is important, not just the stone circle.  People no longer throw family members into the river.	AF3
8	What do you learn from the text about Stonehenge <b>now</b> ?	AF2
9	Where would you expect to find this text about Stonehenge Village? Tick the <b>best</b> answer.  in a story book in an atlas in a newspaper in a dictionary	AF7 1 mark

Name:	С	lass:	Date:	ESTATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
	Damian Droot	h Supers	leuth	
1	How would Damian Drooth des a fantastic criminal leader a brilliant master of disguise an expert solver of mysteries a super student at school		one.	AF3
2	In the text, the group of friends information below. One has been		d visitor. <b>Fill in</b> the missing	
	Where the friends were			
	Which day of the week it w	as Saturday		AF2
	Who the visitor was			1 mark
3	What did Damian do that upset can, using the text to help you.	Lavender? Explain y	our answer as fully as you	AF3
4	a) Why was Mrs Popperwell cry			AF2
	b) Why was she so keen to find	AF3		
				/ 6

5	Damian says several things that show he does not trust Mrs Popperwell at first. Which of the following show this? Tick <b>two</b> .	
	somebody who appreciated me  It was probably false  Her eyes opened wide in surprise  She took a tissue from her handbag  I would have to be on my guard	AF3
6	Why did Damian decide to reveal his face to Mrs Popperwell in the end?  Tick one.  because he wanted to surprise her because she sounded very upset because he had solved the crime because she said good things about him	AF3
7	I've heard that Damian Drooth is a brilliant detective.  In what ways is Damian Drooth a brilliant detective? Explain your answer as fully as you can, using the text to help you.	AF3

#### Summer test 1: Part A – Discovered: Stonehenge Village

	Part A: Discovered:	Stonehenge Village	AF	Mark	Extra information
1	Award 1 mark for any two of the information box:  It is a circle of giant stones.  It is in the south of England.  It was built around 5,000 years  No one is sure why it was built,	s ago.	2	1	
2	a road leading to a river a circle of wooden pieces		2	1	Award 1 mark for both answers (and no others) ticked.
3	Distance from Stonehenge (less Who lived there the	out 4,600 years ss than) 2 miles e people who built Stonehenge/ e stone circle	2	1	Award 1 mark for both pieces of information correct.
4	Award 2 marks for answers that co and 1 mark for answers covering of They went there to have parties They ate barbecued pig/animals They smashed up pottery.  Also award 2 marks for answers the development/support.	one point: ·s/to feast/at special times of year. ·s.	3	2	NB: For answers that simply copy the sentence they went to the village at special times of year to feast and party, award only 1 mark: these answers only cover one point in the mark scheme and do not refer specifically to either remain mentioned in the question (animal bones/pottery).
5	Award 1 mark for references to St where people buried the dead or bancestors/past relatives.		3	1	
6	Award 1 mark for reference to any between Stonehenge and the time specifically to both circles, but mu comparison rather than simply lift  The timber circle rotted away/v is permanent.  The timber circle was a symbol symbol of the afterlife.	ber circle. Answers may not refer ust make an explicit or implicit ting a fact from the text: was temporary but the stone circle	3	1	
7	The area around Stonehenge is im not just the stone circle. $\checkmark$	portant,	3	1	
	rises on the longest day.		2	1	
9	in a newspaper 🗸		7	1	

#### Summer test 1: Part B – Damian Drooth Supersleuth

	Part B: Damian L	Prooth Supersleuth	AF	Mark	Extra information
1	an expert solver of mysteries		3	1	
2	Where the friends were	in the shed	2	1	Award 1 mark for both pieces of information correct.
	Which day of the week it was	Saturday			
	Who the visitor was	an old lady/a small lady/a lady with white/curly hair/Mrs Popperwell			
3	wanted to escape the police).	render's Grandad not having any he was a liar/criminal/in disguise/	3	2	<ul> <li>Example 2-mark answers:</li> <li>He said her Grandad was telling lies but he really didn't have any hair.</li> <li>He said her Grandad wore a wig because he was a criminal but it wasn't true.</li> <li>He said her Grandad probably had lots of hair but really he had a wig because he didn't have any.</li> </ul>
	Award 1 mark for answers that re Damian said, without making the	fer to either the truth or to what explicit or implicit comparison.			Example 1-mark answers:  He called her Grandad a liar.  He said her Grandad had loads of hair.
4	<ul> <li>a) Award 1 mark for references t</li> <li>Mrs Popperwell's dog had gon</li> <li>Mrs Popperwell couldn't find/i</li> <li>Mrs Popperwell was worried a</li> </ul>	e missing. nad lost her dog/Blossom.	2	1	Do not award marks for: She had lost her friend.
	<ul> <li>b) Award 1 mark for reference to wanting to find Damian:</li> <li>So he could help her find Blos</li> <li>She had heard he was a brillia</li> <li>She heard he was better than</li> </ul>	som/her dog. nt detective/could solve crimes.	3	1	
5	It was probably false I would have to be on my guard	✓ ✓	3	1	Award 1 mark for the both answers (and no others) ticked.
6	because she said good things abo	ut him 🗸	3	1	
7	Award marks for answers which is a good detective. Answers must be points may be covered:  He solved a crime last week./H  People come from miles around Mrs Popperwell asked for his bear to be People say he is better than the He knows about criminal disgraph ward 2 marks for answers which one point with development/sup the has solved a real crime and about disguises.  He solved a crime at school a	the text-based, and the following the solved a crime at his school. In the school of the police. The police of the points above, or port, e.g.:  If the was teaching his friends	3	2	



This text is from *The Usborne Book of Myths and Legends* by Anna Milbourne, Heather Amery and Gillian Doherty.

#### **Brave Hendrick**

As Hendrick was hurrying home from school one afternoon, he decided to take a short cut. He ran along the top of one of the great **dykes** that protected Holland's low-lying farmland from the sea. Hendrick loved the peaceful sound of the waves lapping against the dykes. It made him feel safe.

But tonight he heard an unfamiliar sound too – the gentle trickle of water.

He stopped and listened for a moment.

"That doesn't sound right," thought Hendrick.



dyke –
a long wall or
embankment
built to hold
back water and
prevent flooding

"I'd better have a look." He scrambled down the dyke and ran along it until he found where the noise was coming from. There was a small hole in the dyke and water was spurting through it.

Hendrick knew how serious a leak in a dyke could be. His grandfather had helped to build the dykes and his father still worked on them, mending any holes or cracks. "We must watch the dykes," his father had often told him. "If the sea broke through, it would drown all the animals, flood our houses and ruin our farms."

Even a tiny hole like this could spell disaster. Soon, the tide would come in and the force of the waves would make the hole bigger and bigger until the waves crashed right through. "Help!" he shouted, as loudly as he could.

There was no answer.

Hendrick rummaged in his pockets for a handkerchief or something to stuff into the hole, but his pockets were empty. Suddenly, Hendrick looked at his hands. "Perfect!" he thought, and he pushed his finger into the hole. Instantly, the water stopped trickling through. He had fixed the leak, for the moment at least. Hendrick was filled with relief. Leaning against the dyke, he shouted again. "Help! Help!"

Nobody came. Hendrick kept on shouting until he was hoarse, but the only answer was the sound of the waves crashing against the dyke. The nearest houses were much too far away for anyone to hear. He was all alone.

As the wind howled around him, he shivered. The water was freezing cold too and he could no longer feel his finger. "It must be blue by now," he thought miserably.

It was growing dark and Hendrick began to feel scared. He didn't know how long he had been crouching there, but it felt like an eternity...



This poem is by Roger Stevens.

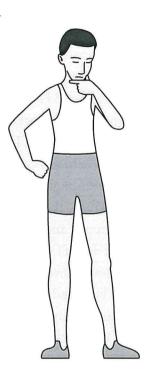
### **Sprint**

The air is hot. The sky is blue. Expect
No favours from the sun. You stand alone.
Survey the stadium, the crowd. Inspect
The track. A moment's doubt. Can it be done?

And then the training – days, months, years – kicks in And you are focused on the prize. You know With certainty what you must do. Begin With deep breaths. Stretch. Relax. It's time to go.

A billion eyes are watching. You can't hide. There's silence. You can hear your beating heart. You crouch. Into the starting blocks you slide. You wait. Time stops. You hope there's no false start.

Marks. Get set. Kick. Ten seconds and you're done. You are the bullet in the starter's gun.



Name:		Class:	Date:	
	<b>Brave Hend</b>	rick		
1	peaceful sound of the w			
	It is loud.  It is quick.  It is calm.  It is cold.			AF5
2	Why did Hendrick go dow	n the dyke instead of sta	aying on the top?	AF2
3	Look at the second paragr  Find and copy a word the dyke.			AF2
4	Hendrick knew how serion What could happen if the can, using the text to help	re was a leak? Explain yo		
		<i>y</i> - •••		AF2 2 marks
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5	Suddenly, Hendrick looked at his hands. "Perfect!" he thought.  Why did Hendrick think his hands were perfect?	AF3
6	Which of these words does the writer use to describe the <b>movement of the water</b> ? Tick <b>two</b> .  hurrying	AF2
7	Look at these sentences from the text.  There was no answer.  Nobody came.  The only answer was the sound of the waves.  He was all alone.  What is the effect of including these sentences?	AF5
8	At the end of the text Hendrick felt scared and miserable. Why did he feel this way? Explain and support your answer fully, using the text to help you.	AF3

Name:		Class:	Date:	
	Sprint			
	What is a <i>sprint</i> ? Tick <b>one</b> .			
	a beating heart  a short, fast race			
	a busy stadium a starter's gun			AF3
2	Look at the first verse.  Expect no favours from the	e sun.		
	What does this sentence sugg	gest about the effect of th	ne sun on the runner?	AF3
3	Look at the second verse. Ho	w is the runner feeling?		AF3
4	And then the training – da	ys, months, years – kic	ks in	
	Why has the poet included th	ne phrase <i>days, months, y</i>	ears here?	AF5
5	Which of the following <b>best</b> Tick <b>one</b> .	describes the <b>crowd</b> just	before the race starts?	
	They are breathing deeply a	and relaxing.		
	They are quietly watching			
	They are cheering madly w They are hoping there is no			AF3
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6	You wait. Time stops.  Why does time seem to stop for the runner?	1 mark	AF3
7	Look at the last line of the poem:  You are the bullet in the starter's gun.  What does this suggest to you about the runner?	1 mark	AF3
8	Think about the whole poem. What is it <b>mainly</b> about? Tick the <b>best</b> answer.  the years of training before a race the runner's feelings during a race the moments leading up to a race the reactions of the crowd at a race	1 mark	AF6
9	Number each sentence to show in what order things happen in the poem. The first one has been done for you.  The runner gets into the starting blocks.  The runner looks all around at the track and stadium.  The runner hears the starter's gun and sets off.  The runner takes deep breaths and tries to relax.	1 mark	AF4
10	The poet uses lots of very short sentences. What effect does this create?  Explain your answer as fully as you can, using the poem to help you.	1 mark	AF5

#### Summer test 2: Part A – Brave Hendrick

	Part A: Brave Hendrick	AF	Mark	Extra information
1	It is calm.	5	1	
2	Award 1 mark for any of the following points:  He heard a trickle of water./He heard an unfamiliar sound.  To see where the noise was coming from  He was worried about the sound/trickle.  He thought there might be a hole/leak.	2	1	Do not award marks for: He was taking a short cut./ He was coming home from school.
3	(He) scrambled (down)	2	1	
4	Award 1 mark for each of the following points, to a maximum of 2 marks:  The sea could break through/the waves would crash through.  The land/homes would flood/would not be protected from the sea.  Animals would drown.  Farms would be ruined.	2	2	
5	Award 1 mark for answers that refer to Hendrick using his hands/finger to fill the hole in the dyke/fix the leak/stop the water coming through.	3	1	
6	spurting crashing ✓	2	1	Award 1 mark for both answers (and no others) ticked.
7	Award 1 mark for answers that refer to any of the following points which comment on the effect of the sentences (answer may make explicit or implicit reference to authorial intent):  They show how alone Hendrick was/must have felt.  They emphasise that nobody came/was around/could help him.  They show that however many times he called, no one came.	5	1	
8	<ul> <li>Award 2 marks for answers that give text-based reasons for Hendrick's feelings at the end of the extract. Answers may cover two of the points below or one point with development/support:</li> <li>There was no one to help him./No one could hear him.</li> <li>He was very cold./He couldn't feel his finger./The wind was howling around him./He was shivering.</li> <li>It was getting dark.</li> <li>He felt as though he had been there for a long time.</li> <li>Award 1 mark for answers that cover one of the above points with little/no development.</li> </ul>	3	2	

### Summer test 2: Part B – Sprint

	Part B: Sprint	AF	Mark	Extra information
1	a short, fast race	3	1	
2	Award 1 mark for answers that make an appropriate statement about the meaning of the sentence, e.g.:  The sun is not helping/cannot help the runner.  The sun is making the runner too/very hot.	3	1	NB References to heat must state/imply that the heat is extreme or that it is not good for the runner, e.g. too hot.
3	Award 1 mark for reference to the following feelings/attitude:  • The runner is focused.  • The runner feels certain/sure/confident.  • The runner is relaxed/not nervous.	3	1	
4	Award 1 mark for reference to the effect/impact of this phrase, with some kind of emphasis stated or implied:  To show how much training the runner has done.  To show how long the runner has trained for.  To show it has been hard work.	5	1	
5	They are quietly watching and waiting.	3	1	
6	<ul> <li>Award 1 mark for answers that give a relevant, text-related reason for why time might seem to stop for the runner, e.g.:</li> <li>Reference to wanting to get going/the anticipation of the race, e.g. The wait feels like forever.</li> <li>Reference to heightened emotions, e.g. very nervous/ready to go.</li> <li>Reference to how focused the runner is, e.g. They are thinking about how the race is going to go./They are preparing themselves.</li> <li>Reference to the fact that the race is just about to start, e.g. They are ready in the starting blocks.</li> </ul>	3	1	
7	Award 1 mark for reference to any of the following:  The speed of the runner  Being out of the starting blocks quickly/shooting out of the blocks  The runner might win the race (reference to speed is implicit here)	3	1	Do not award marks for answers that repeat the line from the poem. To be awarded a mark, the reference to speed must be explicit, e.g.: The runner is as fast as a bullet.
8	the moments leading up to a race	6	1	
9	<ul> <li>The runner gets into the starting blocks.</li> <li>The runner looks all around at the track and stadium.</li> <li>The runner hears the starter's gun and sets off.</li> <li>The runner takes deep breaths and tries to relax.</li> </ul>	4	1	Award 1 mark for all sentences correctly numbered.
10	Award marks for answers that give an appropriate explanation/ description of the effect of the short sentences. Points might include:  • A sense of waiting nervously for something to happen.  • It is like the runner's beating heart as they wait to begin.  • It is like the race that is also short and over very quickly.	5	1	