

# Reading:

Please complete a reading task each day. These are to last you the whole week.

# Monday 30<sup>th</sup> April

## A Scarecrow's Job

- 6 There he stands alone and still,  
12 In the middle of the field,  
19 With his dungarees and straw for hair,  
23 Forever with eyes peeled.
- 29 Through every season he's always there,  
34 Despite the sun or snow,  
39 Upright on his wooden frame,  
44 As if on tall tiptoe.
- 49 Over in a nearby hedge,  
56 A flock of pigeons wait to dive,  
65 Surely one day the straw man in the field,  
69 Will no longer survive?
- 76 But no, the scarecrow still stands tall,  
80 Making the farmer proud,  
85 Wearing a little knowing grin,  
90 Until the crops are ploughed.



## Quick Questions



1. Where does the scarecrow stand?

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2. Which phrase has the poet used to show that the scarecrow never blinks?

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3. Why does he wear 'a little knowing grin'?

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4. Do you think the pigeons will ever get the crops?

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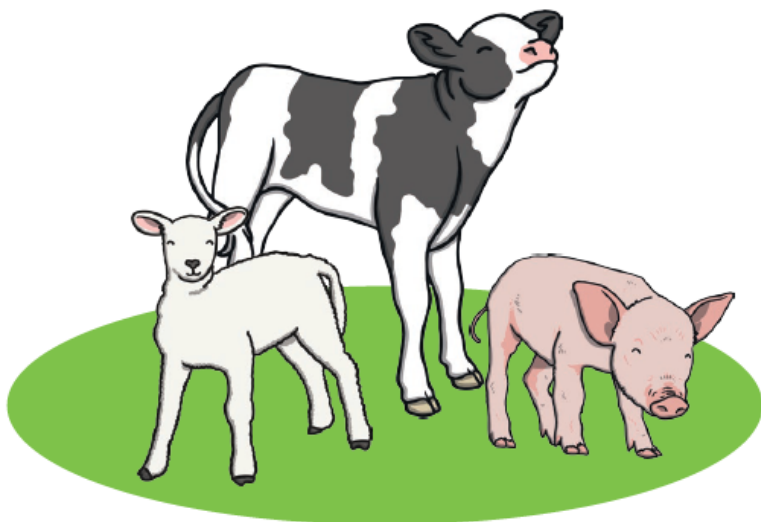
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# Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> April

## Farmyard Babies

- 13 A female pig is called a sow and they can have up to  
23 25 babies in one litter! Their babies are called piglets.  
33 Cows give birth to live young called calves. A calf  
44 feeds off its mother's milk for the first eight to ten  
55 weeks of its life so that it stays healthy and strong.  
66 A lamb is the name of a baby sheep. The mother  
76 sheep is called a ewe. The farmer will normally bring  
88 the ewe into a barn to give birth. They can have up  
99 to four babies at a time but usually they only have  
102 one or two.



## Quick Questions



1. Why do you think the author uses an exclamation mark at the end of the first sentence?

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2. What are baby cows called?

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3. Why do you think that the farmer brings the ewe inside the barn to give birth?

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4. Why do baby cows drink their mother's milk for eight to ten weeks after they are born?

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# Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> May

## The Little Red Hen

10 One day, the Little Red Hen found some grains of  
19 wheat on the ground. “Who will help me plant  
25 these grains of wheat?” she asked.

36 “Not I,” replied the cat, the dog and the horse. They  
48 were all far too lazy and busy to offer their help. So  
58 the Little Red Hen planted the grains all by herself.

68 When the wheat had grown, the Little Red Hen asked  
78 her friends, “Who will help me cut down the crops?”

84 “Not I,” cried her so-called friends.

96 “Then I will do it,” said the Little Red Hen. So the  
107 little red hen cut the wheat all by herself and put  
117 her haul into sacks, ready to take to the miller.



## Quick Questions



1. Where did the Little Red Hen find the wheat grains?

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2. Which adjective has the author used to describe the Little Red Hen's friends when they wouldn't help her?

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3. How do you think the Little Red Hen felt when her friends wouldn't help her?

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4. What do you think happened next?

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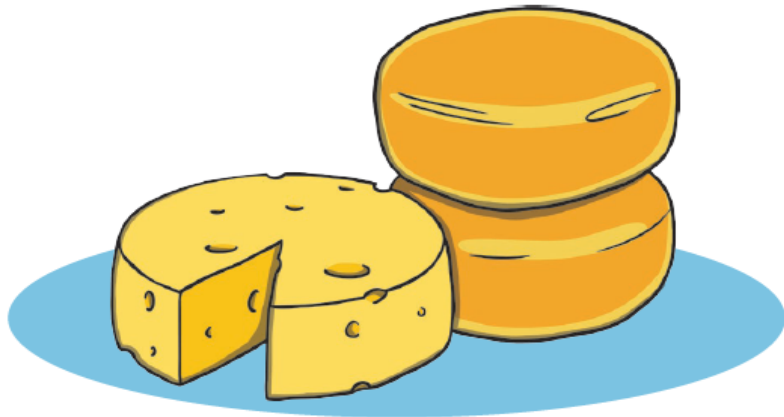
# Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> May

## Turning Milk into Cheese

10 Cheese is made using milk. The milk of goats and  
20 pigs can be made into cheese but most cheeses that  
29 you would buy at your local supermarket are made  
32 from cow's milk.

42 At the cheese factory, the milk is warmed in large  
51 pots before a substance called rennet is added. This  
60 makes the cheese go lumpy and slowly makes it  
62 turn solid.

70 After that, other ingredients are added that change  
82 the colour and taste of the cheese. It is often left to  
92 age before being packaged up to be sold in shops.



## Quick Questions



1. What is added to the cheese to make it go solid?

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2. Which adjective has the author used to describe the pots that the milk is warmed in?

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3. Why are other ingredients added to the cheese?

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4. Why do supermarkets stock so many different kinds of cheese?

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# Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> May

## Your reading task today:

Look at one of the reading comprehension tasks that you have completed this week. Find any words that you're unsure of and find out their meaning.

## Create a glossary that looks like this:

Word	Meaning