

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



CARDS – NLD 6

## Games and Gaming

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are two of the main purposes of playing games? (to challenge the brain and to engage in social interaction)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Why is the word *modern* used to describe board games that are up to 100 years old? (These games are considered to be modern because games have been around for such a long time.)
3. Why were many game pieces originally made from bone? (These probably came from animals, and they were readily available.)
4. Why was it important to have the skill of planning ahead during a battle? (This strategy could help prevent people from being attacked or killed, and to successfully attack enemy forces. By planning ahead, people could avoid dangerous situations.)
5. What does the author say about the development of games and the reasons they have been played over the years? (The ways we play games have changed, but the prime purpose of having fun remains the same.)
6. How suitable would an arcade game be to play at home? (It would not be very suitable. Arcade games take up a lot of space, they can be loud, and they rely on coins to be activated.)

### Response

7. What is your favourite board game? Why? What skills do you learn from playing it? (various responses)

## Social Media: News or Not?

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are three examples of social media? (Facebook, Wikipedia, Twitter, Tumblr, YouTube, Second Life, etc.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on p. 2 means that events on social media sites are shared as they occur? (*real-time*)
3. In some countries, why do people want to remain anonymous in their reporting? (If they present information that the government does not agree with, they can be punished.)
4. If anyone can post information on a social media site, how accurate would the information be? (It could be completely accurate, but it could also be just a personal opinion, or bias, not based on fact.)
5. What is the author's opinion on using social media sites? (The author believes that social media sites are fun to use and can be beneficial, but also alerts readers to the disadvantages.)
6. Look at the three devices pictured on p. 3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each with regard to accessing social media sites? (various responses)

### Response

7. What social media sites do people in your family use? For what purposes? (various responses)

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## Save Our Library!

### Literal Comprehension

1. Why does Selena like to visit the school library? (to do online research)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which expression on page 3 tells you that the bookmark was designed to look very bright and stand out clearly? (*eye-catching*)
3. What is meant by *we'll lose our library forever*? (This means the library will be closed down and never opened again.)
4. Why did David want the idea to be very simple? (He wanted people to think about the school library, and be able to do something to help solve the problem. If the solution was simple, lots of people would be able to help out.)
5. Why do you think producing bookmarks was an effective way to save the library? (The idea was simple; the children and principal worked together to distribute the bookmarks; community members may not otherwise have known about the problem; other suitable responses.)
6. On page 3, why are there four small illustrations on the bottom left of the page? (These illustrations represent the words *designed*, *produced*, *printed* and *cut* from the text.)

### Response

7. If you were responsible for organising a fundraising campaign to save your school library, what would you do? (various responses)

## In Character: Stereotypes in Drama

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are some of the archetypal characters that appear in drama? (tricksters, villains, heroes and fools)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 2 tells the reader that the behaviour of a trickster is not always reliable? (*unpredictable*)
3. How does Captain Jack Sparrow defeat his enemies? (He uses intelligence and quick thinking to beat his enemies.)
4. What is one reason that a writer would make the hero in a story a nice person? Are there other reasons? (A reader is more likely to care about a hero who is a nice person. The author may be trying to convey a message to the reader about the best way to behave.)
5. Of the four archetypal characters mentioned in the text, which two do you consider to be opposites? (The villain is usually evil, and the hero is usually good, so these can be considered opposites.)
6. How can a character's physical appearance show which archetype they represent? (Writers or directors often use stereotypical physical traits to tell the audience more about a character. For instance, villains often wear dark colours and frown a lot.)

### Response

7. Who is your favourite villain from a book, movie or play? Why? (various responses)

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## Lights, Costumes, Music, Action!

### Literal Comprehension

1. What things can affect our reaction to a film, TV show, music clip or play? (costumes, colours, lighting and sound)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Why were some films called *silent*, when there was live music played during the film? (These movies have no recorded dialogue or sound – the music is an ‘extra’ and not part of the film.)
3. How can clothing give a clue as to the character’s social status? (Ragged clothes would indicate a low social ranking, whereas a well-designed suit would indicate greater wealth and status.)
4. Why is it important to match the colours in the film with the scene being played out? (Different colours create different feelings, and for viewers to connect with the scene, it is essential that their mood and the scene are in harmony.)
5. Which of the four elements of costume, lighting, sound and music do you think is more important in a movie, play or TV show? (They are equally important.)
6. Apart from having no sound, what else is missing from the picture of the silent movie on page 3? (There is no colour – these movies were created before the development of coloured television.)

### Response

7. Can you think of a movie, TV show or play where the rules for music have been broken? What effect did this create? Do you think the director wanted this reaction? (various responses)

## Visual Arts in Focus

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are three common forms of visual art? (painting, drawing and sculpture)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What do Māori artists do in *keeping alive* the art of weaving? (They continue to practise weaving as a skill and pass it on from generation to generation so the techniques are not lost.)
3. What is meant by *Art is limited only by the artist’s imagination*? (This means there are no boundaries for art in terms of topic or materials; it can have unlimited subject matter and use any kind of material.)
4. Why do many indigenous artists use traditional materials and styles in their artwork? (These techniques and materials have been passed on as important parts of their cultures.)
5. How would you summarise the development of visual art over time? (Artists are very dependent on the environment around them for inspiration, whether they have produced artworks in the past or are representing the present. As artists’ environments have changed over time, their choices of topic and style have changed too.)
6. In the painting *Golden Summer, Eaglemont 1889* by Arthur Streeton, what would you describe as the *true colours of Australia*? (clear blue sky; green trees; yellow/brown fields; white sheep; blue hills; white fluffy clouds)

### Response

7. Of the paintings and sculptures in this card, which style do you prefer? Why? (various responses)

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## How to Make Real Money

### Literal Comprehension

1. What is the meaning of *bartering*? (trading or exchanging one product for another)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 2 tells the reader that it is a challenging task to create designs that cannot be copied? (*complicated*)
3. Why do counterfeiters often use just one serial number on lots of notes? (The copying process they use does not easily allow them to change the serial number on the banknote.)
4. Why do you think designers of banknotes include many different security features on each note? (The more security features that are included, the more difficult it is for counterfeiters to copy the notes.)
5. Why do some people attempt to make counterfeit money? (If they don't get caught, they can spend the counterfeit money without having to earn it.)
6. How are banknotes for various countries different to each other? (They are different colours, different sizes, have different designs and emblems, and different denominations.)

### Response

7. Which security feature on the Australian \$50 note do you think is most effective? Why? (various responses)

## From Jazz to Hip Hop

### Literal Comprehension

1. Who was the white singer who introduced white audiences to rock'n'roll music? (Elvis Presley)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What is the meaning of the term *dance moves*? (dance steps or a combination of steps and other body movements)
3. What is meant by *News, music and opinion every day with your sandwiches*? (This reinforces the information that this is a lunchtime radio program, and this is a time when many students would be eating sandwiches for lunch.)
4. Why might slaves have sung songs that were full of emotion and lament? (They were often poorly treated and separated from their family, so they often felt sad.)
5. Why do you think a narrator was used in this text? (The narrator was able to provide information that linked the performances of the students into a cohesive presentation.)
6. What is the difference between a marching band and a regular band? (A marching band usually plays in the streets, marching along as they play their instruments; a regular band mostly plays on a stage or platform.)

### Response

7. Which of the styles of music mentioned in this text do you like best? Who is your favourite musical artist? (various responses)

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## Peter Lalor: Hero or Villain?

### Literal Comprehension

1. With which event in Australian history do we associate Peter Lalor? (the Eureka Stockade)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 1 tells the reader that there was anxiety or conflict between the police and the miners? (*tensions*)
3. At the Eureka Stockade, did the miners or the military win? (The miners were defeated, so the military was victorious.)
4. Why did the miners oppose the tax implemented by the government? (They didn't find very much gold, so the tax was an expense they didn't feel they should have to pay.)
5. How did Peter Lalor feel about the events that occurred at the Eureka Stockade? (He was regretful that his men had to be prepared to fight, and disappointed that the real troublemakers weren't punished.)
6. What methods did the miners use to find gold at Ballarat? (Some used a cradle and others used a pan.)

### Response

7. Do you think Peter Lalor was a hero or a villain? Why? (various responses)

## Birthday Boys

### Literal Comprehension

1. Where does Quang live? (in an apartment in Da Nang, Vietnam)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word tells you that Quang's family does not find it easy to live on a limited amount of money? (*managed*)
3. How is Quang's pay calculated? (He gets paid for each pair of shoes he makes.)
4. Why does Quang promise to work even faster next week? (He knows that if he can make more shoes he will receive more money to help his family.)
5. Which family in the text do you think has a higher standard of living? (Justin's family seem to enjoy a higher standard of living. They still pass down clothing, but they have access to technology; they appear to have plenty of food to eat and are able to buy an expensive pair of shoes for a special occasion.)
6. What interest do Quang and Justin share? (They both play soccer.)

### Response

7. If you were Quang, how would you feel about going to work? (various responses)

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



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## Life on the Goldfields

### Literal Comprehension

1. What two jobs had Pa done on the goldfields? (He had panned for gold and he had opened a shop.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. If the men walking to the goldfields looked *tired*, how would they have appeared? (They would have been walking slowly, shoulders slumped, dragging their feet and probably had their heads down.)
3. Why would it have been wonderful to see Pa again? (Pa had been away at the goldfields for almost a year, and they hadn't seen him in that time.)
4. Why would the Aborigines have moved away when there were no plants and animals in the area? (The Aborigines relied on plants for some of their food, and hunted animals for food and clothing. When plants and animals were no longer available, the Aborigines would have moved to another area.)
5. Do you think the people on the goldfields had an enjoyable life? (Generally, yes. Life wasn't always easy, but conditions improved as time went on.)
6. In the illustration on page 4, how is knucklebones being played? What game do we play that is similar? (Knucklebones is played by gathering, tossing and catching small animal bones, sometimes with two hands and then with one. Today this game is often called *Jacks*.)

### Response

7. What would you have liked most and least about life on the goldfields? What aspect of your life today would you miss the most? (various responses)

## Animal Welfare Debate

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are your responsibilities if you are a pet owner? (to feed, exercise and provide shelter for the pet)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What are *hot topics*? (These are topics that are almost certain to spark heated debate among members of the community, because people have very definite opinions about the issue.)
3. Some animals can be taught many skills and tricks. In which ways are humans smarter than animals? (Humans can 'reason' and work things out given certain information; whereas animals learn more by repetition and rely heavily on their natural instinct.)
4. How can we ensure that animals survive to be enjoyed by the next generation? (We need to care for them and not destroy their habitats. This way, they will continue to exist for the next generation to enjoy.)
5. Which two points do the interviewees agree on? (They both agree that humans are at the top of the food chain and that we control all the resources.)
6. Which of the photographs on pages 2 and 3 do you feel most convincingly supports one side of the debate? (Animal lovers probably appreciate the cuteness of the photographs on p. 2 – however this is a personal opinion.)

### Response

7. Which side of this debate do you support? Do you agree with the arguments presented in this text? (various responses)

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## Investigating Australia and Asia

### Literal Comprehension

1. What do we call the part of Asia that is closest to Australia? Why? (South-East Asia – because it is in the south-eastern corner of the continent of Asia.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 1 tells you that the trade relationship between Australia and South-East Asia is significant? (*important*)
3. What conditions do rubber trees need to grow? (Rubber trees need a hot, wet climate.)
4. Why is it difficult for people who live in South- East Asia to grow enough food for themselves? (The area is densely populated and a large amount of the land area is not suitable for growing crops.)
5. Why do you think Australia's links to South-East Asia are even stronger than to other parts of Asia? (The close proximity of the two areas makes travel and transport easier and less expensive.)
6. Approximately how many kilometres is it from the top of Australia to Hong Kong? (approximately 4000 kilometres)

### Response

7. If you could visit a South-East Asian country, where would you like to go? Why? (various responses)

## Labour Day

### Literal Comprehension

1. In the 1800s, what did many workers object to? (unfair working conditions, such as long hours for low wages, and no age limits for workers)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Why do workers like to have *paid annual leave*? (This term refers to workers being paid while they are on yearly holidays from work.)
3. Why would the four trade unionists who were executed have become known as the Haymarket *Martyrs*? (They were killed supporting a cause they strongly believed in.)
4. What is the difference between the 40-hour, five-day week introduced in 1948, and the eight-hour day approved in the 1920s? (A 40-hour week is a maximum of eight hours per day, for five days, but an eight-hour day could mean workers worked eight hours on six or seven days each week.)
5. Why didn't all countries adopt the eight-hour day at the same time, do you think? (Some countries probably wanted to wait and see if further problems were caused by its introduction, and what effects the change had on workers.)
6. What is the likely reason the picture of the bomb explosion is an artist's impression instead of a photograph? (It is unlikely that a photographer would have been 'on the spot' at that exact time. It would also have been impossible to capture something as brief as an explosion with the technology available at the time.)

### Response

7. What do you think is a suitable age for people to begin paid work? (various responses)

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## What Is a Rainforest?

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are the two main types of rainforests? (tropical rainforests and temperate rainforests)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What does the word *contrast* on page 3 tell you about tropical and temperate rainforests? (It means that the two types of rainforests are not the same – they are contrasting.)
3. Why do tropical rainforests occur near the equator? (The tropics are located near the equator and this area of the world has very high rainfall and high temperatures.)
4. Why would there be a high level of biodiversity in a tropical rainforest? (Because the various layers support different plant and animal species and the high rainfall means that a lot of plants grow.)
5. How does removing trees from a rainforest affect the balance of the ecosystem? (It destroys the habitat of many plants and animals and takes many, many years to restore the balance, even if new trees are planted.)
6. What design feature has been used repeatedly throughout this text? (A leaf shape has been used for captions and headings.)

### Response

7. What do you think needs to be done to prevent the destruction of the world's rainforests? (various responses)

## Population Boom: End Population Growth Now!

### Literal Comprehension

1. What does the STOP Alliance believe is the world's greatest problem? (overpopulation)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Why could wars break out over *scarce resources*? (If resources are scarce, there aren't enough for everyone, so some countries might fight to try to get enough food for their people.)
3. How many children should each family have to establish *zero population growth*? (Two – one to replace the mother and one to replace the father.)
4. How does overpopulation contribute to climate change? (Greater amounts of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere, and this increases global temperatures.)
5. Why is overpopulation a problem in some parts of the world, but not in others? (The total population is not spread evenly throughout the entire world.)
6. Approximately when did the world's population start to increase at an alarming rate? When was the next rapid increase? (After the 1930s; after 1960.)

### Response

7. How do you think people will react when they read this letter? (various responses)



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## Welcome to the Desert

### Literal Comprehension

1. What are the four main types of desert? (subtropical deserts, cool coastal deserts, cold winter deserts and polar deserts)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What makes desert environments *unique*? (Deserts are located in different parts of the world, have different flora and fauna and different landforms, so there are many possible combinations of characteristics.)
3. Has all modern technology had a negative effect on desert landscapes? (No – dams and irrigation are examples of positive intervention.)
4. What makes some desert areas very dry? (The desert loses a lot of water from evaporation as well as receiving very little precipitation.)
5. What is the author's main purpose in writing this text? (To provide accurate information about a special type of landscape, which is often presented as barren and unforgiving.)
6. Approximately how many square kilometres does the Sahara Desert occupy? (The Sahara is approximately 4000 km x 2000 km; this is equal to 8,000,000 square km in area.)

### Response

7. What do you think would be the most difficult aspect of living in a harsh desert environment? (various responses)

## Who's in Charge? The Westminster System

### Literal Comprehension

1. How many levels of government are there in Australia and what are they? (three: local, state and federal)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 2 tells you that the Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary can all make different decisions? (*independent*)
3. Why do bills have to pass a majority vote to become law? (A majority vote means that more than half of the voters must agree with the proposed law.)
4. What issues might the federal government talk to foreign governments about? (Discussions could include imports and exports, foreign aid, war or peace talks.)
5. Why do you think Australia's government is modelled on that of the British democratic system? (The first settlers came to Australia with the First Fleet, and these people were under British rule, so it is natural for our government to have developed along the same lines as Britain's government.)
6. Why is the wedding cake an appropriate representation of Australia's government? (It indicates that each layer, or government, becomes smaller, with fewer members, as it progresses from local government, to state and then federal, and finally the Prime Minister.)

### Response

7. Do you think Australia should become a republic or remain a constitutional monarchy? Why? (various responses)

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



CARDS – NLD 6

## Using a Lever to Lift Heavy Weights

### Literal Comprehension

1. What was the purpose of this experiment? (to find out if levers can be used to lift heavy weights)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 4 tells you that the *Is It Possible?* team wasn't sure what would happen when a person stood further away from the fulcrum? (*wondered*)
3. Why did Nick and Brad slide the bag of sand along the lever? (They didn't know at which point the weight of the sand would lift Dani off the ground.)
4. Why did the team need to add more sand to the bag when Nick stood on the lever in the same place as Dani? (because Nick weighs more than Dani)
5. What was the conclusion of the experiment? (The team found that a person can be lifted, using a lever, by a weight that is one third as heavy as the person, placed three times further away from the fulcrum than the person is standing.)
6. In this experiment, why would it be important for the fulcrum to be triangular? (so the lever can tilt up and down on either side of the fulcrum)

### Response

7. If you were to conduct another experiment about using levers, what would you do? (various responses)

## The Sun, the Moon and Earth

### Literal Comprehension

1. What makes up our solar system? (the Sun and the objects that orbit it)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word in the text on page 2 means *specific, precise or exact?* (*particular*)
3. What causes day and night on Earth? (Day and night are caused by Earth rotating on its axis as it revolves around the Sun.)
4. What causes the seasons to occur? (Seasons occur because the Earth is tilted on its axis, so the Southern and Northern Hemispheres do not receive the same amount of sunlight at the same time of year.)
5. Why is it important for us to understand what causes day and night, the seasons and the tides? (By having knowledge of why these things occur on Earth, we can understand how and why conditions are different on other planets.)
6. If Earth had no tilt as it revolved around the Sun, how would this affect the seasons? (There wouldn't be any seasons, as the Sun would shine equally on both hemispheres all through the year.)

### Response

7. How would our lives on Earth be different if we had very long days, as on Venus? (various responses)

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



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## On the Hunt

### Literal Comprehension

1. Where in the city did the adult birds make their nest? (on a ledge on the 33rd floor of a building)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Why does the author describe the park as a *solitary* green patch? (This was the only green patch in the city as all the other land was occupied by buildings.)
3. Why was there a column of hot air rising from the city below? (The air was warmed by the people and vehicles in the city, and it rose vertically between the tall buildings.)
4. What happened when the falcons returned to their usual nesting place in the forest? (They found that the land had been completely cleared, and the tree they usually nested in was gone.)
5. Do you believe the falcon is a vicious bird? (This attack is certainly vicious, but on this occasion the purpose of the attack was to provide a meal for the hungry family. Generally these birds will only attack if hunting, threatened or trapped.)
6. How safe were the chicks on the ledge of the tall building? (They were safe because they were being protected by the father bird, which stays with them while the mother bird goes to get food for them.)

### Response

7. If you had watched this event taking place, what feelings would you have experienced as the falcon attacked the pigeon? (various responses)

## Growing Pains: The City versus the Country

### Literal Comprehension

1. Why is it easier to take an animal to a vet if you live in the city? (Vets in the city are usually only a short distance away, whereas people on farms may have to travel longer distances.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word on page 4 tells you that plants flourish when grown in their natural environment? (*thrive*)
3. Why is city air contaminated with smoke and fumes? (Factories produce a lot of smoke and motor vehicles give off fumes in the city.)
4. Why don't people like eating food that has been grown in soil that has had chemicals added to it? (Some of the chemicals can be ingested and they may have side effects for humans; this can lead to sickness and general ill health.)
5. Which side of the debate does the author agree with in this text? (The author agrees that a natural habitat in a rural environment is better for growing plants and raising animals.)
6. What is the location of the photograph at the top of page 3? How does this environment help the plants to stay healthy? (This photograph was taken in a park in the city, where gardeners tend the plants by fertilising, weeding, pruning and watering them.)

### Response

7. What is your opinion regarding this topic? (various responses)

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## The World of Matter

### Literal Comprehension

1. What is all matter made of? (All matter is made up of atoms.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What does the term *building blocks*, on page 1, mean in this text? (It means that atoms can be put together in different combinations to make up all the things in the universe.)
3. Why do the atoms of hydrogen and oxygen need to bond together to make water? (If they didn't bond, they would remain as separate elements.)
4. What occurs when energy is added to or removed from matter? (The matter can be changed from its original state.)
5. Why are physical changes reversible, while chemical changes are not? (A physical change does not alter the composition of matter, just how its atoms are behaving. In a chemical change, the atoms have bonded together to make a different composition.)
6. Look at the steps in the procedure text. Which of these steps are represented by the photographs on page 3? (top picture is step 2; bottom picture is step 4)

### Response

7. What are some naturally occurring changes to matter that you can see in the environment? (ice occurring on lakes; copper pipes tarnishing; plus various other responses)

## Humans Have Warmed Earth

### Literal Comprehension

1. What evidence is there that climate change exists? (Earth's changing temperature, weather patterns and landscapes; shifting plant and animal life)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What is a word that could replace *result*, on page 1, without changing the meaning of the sentence? (*consequence*)
3. How does the following statement, from page 1, support the author's opinion that global warming is a big problem: *The evidence is everywhere*? (It says that the evidence is not an isolated case, but can be seen in all parts of the world.)
4. What prevents trees from growing at very high altitudes? (Temperatures are too cold above the 'tree line'.)
5. What does the author want people to do about global warming? (He wants us to slow down the process so the situation doesn't worsen.)
6. The red fact boxes stand out on the pages of this text. What is their purpose? (These boxes contain astounding facts that support the idea of global warming. They provide statistical information that will make it difficult to refute the arguments put forward by the author.)

### Response

7. What is something that you could do, personally, to lessen the impact of global warming? (various responses)

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



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## The Large Hadron Collider

### Literal Comprehension

1. Which two effects are created by adding energy to the protons? (First they increase in speed, then they increase in mass.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. What is the meaning of the word *birth* as it is used on page 3? (beginning, start, formation, origin)
3. What is meant by the following sentence, on page 2? "*The Big Bang*" is a theory that scientists believe explains how the world was first formed. (This suggests that we really don't know how the universe formed, but that scientists believe it was formed when a massive explosion occurred.)
4. What do people who oppose the existence of the Large Hadron Collider fear may happen? (They have concerns that dangerous matter could be created, and scientists won't know the extent or implications of this material, which may prove to be extremely harmful.)
5. What is the purpose of the Large Hadron Collider? (Scientists are hoping to learn about how the universe was formed.)
6. If the average man is 1.8 metres tall, what is the approximate diameter of the magnet on page 1? (13.5 m [1.8 x 7.5])

### Response

7. How do you think the scientists would have felt when they discovered the new particle after the first forced collision? (various responses)

## Electrical Energy

### Literal Comprehension

1. What causes thunder? (the increase in temperature and rapid expansion of air surrounding lightning)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word could replace *returned* in *returned to normal* on page 2, without changing the meaning of the sentence? (*restored*)
3. How do the electrons in products made of rubber behave? (They cling more firmly to their protons and neutrons, so they do not allow electricity to flow through.)
4. What would happen if a battery contained only one metal? (There would be no flow of electricity because each terminal would release the same number of electrons.)
5. Why are solar and wind power preferred methods of producing electrical energy? (neither of these sources creates pollution; they are less expensive; they are renewable resources)
6. In the photograph on page 2, why is the girl's hair standing up? (Electrons from her hair have been rubbed onto the balloon, and the balloon is now negatively charged. Her hair is positively charged, so the balloon is attracted to her hair.)

### Response

7. What are some things you could do around your home or school to reduce the amount of electrical energy that is used? (various responses)

# NELSON LITERACY DIRECTIONS



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## Fighting Killer Bugs

### Literal Comprehension

1. In ancient times, why did people believe they got sick? (They thought sickness was a punishment from the gods.)

### Inferential Comprehension

2. Which word tells you how the powder from the crusts of smallpox got into a person's system to help develop immunity? What does this word mean? (*inhale* – it means to breathe in the fine particles of the smallpox powder)
3. What are the *crusts of smallpox* that were inhaled? (These are the crispy pieces of scab that form on a smallpox sore.)
4. In the 1790s, why did Edward Jenner inject the boy with smallpox after he had rubbed cowpox into his arm? (He wanted to see if the cowpox had resulted in immunity from smallpox.)
5. Do you think it is fair to describe Alexander Fleming's experiment as *failed*? (Possibly not – this experiment, although it probably provided a different outcome to what he intended, proved to be one of the most important breakthroughs in medical history.)
6. In the illustration on page 2, what is the significance of the cow that can be seen standing near the doorway? (Cowpox is a disease affecting cows – this cow could be the one from which the pus was taken to inject into humans to develop immunity from smallpox.)

### Response

7. Do you think all babies should be vaccinated against childhood illnesses? Why? (various responses)