

## Comprehension Questions

Learning Objective: Respond to questions about the text.

Ex. 1 Read Chapters 47- 48 of *The Wild Robot* then answer these questions.



1 How did Roz and Brightbill get back to the Nest when Roz was missing a foot?

2 What three problems did Mr. Beaver have to solve to make Roz a new foot?

3 What was Roz's new foot made of?

4 What did Chitchat say he saw happened to the lizard?

5 Who were the Fuzzy Bandits?

6 How did the raccoons help fix Roz's foot?

7 Who hammered Roz's new foot into her leg?

8 How did Mr. Beaver make indestructible glue?



## Spelling: Plurals

**Learning Objective: Form the plural of irregular nouns.**



They made quite a grand procession, all walking together like that. And the procession became even grander as deer and raccoons and birds and all kinds of other animals joined in.

Chapter 47 page 145



You probably already know that adding 's' or 'es' is a common way to make a noun plural.

Just to recap those rules:

### Making Regular Nouns Plural:

- **Most Nouns:** Add 's' to the singular form.
  - Example: cat → cats
- **Nouns Ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch:** Add 'es' to the singular form.
  - Example: box → boxes
- **Nouns Ending in a consonant and y:** Change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es.'
  - Example: city → cities
- **Nouns ending in -f or -fe:** Change the 'f' or the 'fe' to 'ves'.
  - Example: loaf → loaves
  - Example: knife → knives

Have a closer look at the plural nouns in this extract : raccoons, birds, animals and deer. This extract includes examples of both regular plurals (processions, raccoons, birds) and an irregular plural (deer):

"raccoons" is the plural of "raccoon", "birds" is the plural of "bird" and "animals" is the plural of "animal". These are examples of regular plurals.

### Making Irregular Nouns Plural:

The noun "deer" remains "deer", even when it is plural! "Deer" is an example of an irregular plural. Some nouns have irregular plural forms that do not follow any rules. Other examples are "men", the plural of "man", and "mice", the plural of "mouse".

**Ex. 2** Copy the passage in your best handwriting.

## Spelling: Plurals

**Learning Objective:** Form the plural of regular and irregular nouns.

**Remember:**

- Usually, add **s** to a noun to form the plural.
- Add **es** to nouns ending in **s**, **sh**, **ch**, **x**, or **z**.
- If a noun **ends in a consonant and y**, change the **y** to **ies**.
- If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, change the **f** or **fe** to **ves**.
- Some words don't follow any rules to form their plurals- these are called irregular plurals.

**Ex. 3** Change the underlined noun to a plural noun.

- 1) You can often see fox in the street at night. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) River flow to the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) I love reading new story. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) I need to get some glass. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Turkey are larger than chicken. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The bristle in these toothbrush are hard! \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The lady smiled at my baby sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) It is important to brush your tooth before going to bed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) I hate washing the dish. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Sam watched the line of bus as he waited. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) My brother loves visiting different city. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) My dad is always losing his key. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) The mouse scampered over my foot! \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) The baby are so noisy. \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary: Collective Nouns

**Learning Objective:** Recall some collective nouns used for groups of animals.



The goslings thought he was amazing. Each morning a gaggle of them would wait on the water for Brightbill to lead them into the sky.

Chapter 49 page 155



What would wait on the water for Brightbill?

A gaggle. What is a gaggle?!

A gaggle is a **collective noun**. This is a word that represents a group of people, animals, or things.

Different groups have specific collective nouns. For instance, a group of geese is called a gaggle, while a group of owls is called a parliament.

Collective nouns often have imaginative qualities so they add a layer of creativity to language. The phrase "a gaggle of geese" is an example of a collective noun used to describe a group of geese. When Peter Brown uses the word "gaggle" in his story, it conjures up images of disorderly and noisy geese helping us to picture the scene better.

Here are some other examples of collective nouns:

- A herd of cattle.
- A flock of birds.
- A swarm of bees.
- A pack of wolves.
- A school of fish.
- A parliament of owls.
- A murder of crows.
- A pride of lions.

**Ex. 1** Pick three of your favourite collective nouns and make sentences with them. Draw a picture to go with your sentences.

## Writing Activity: Diary Entry

**Learning Objective:** Write a diary entry from the perspective of a fictional character, focusing on character voice, emotions, and experiences.

Read Chapter 50 of *The Wild Robot*. In this chapter, Brightbill, who we know to be extremely curious, turns off Roz, as both Roz and Brightbill wanted to see what would happen. When Roz powers down, Brightbill becomes frightened and quickly turns her back on.

**Ex. 1** Write a diary entry as if you are Brightbill.

As you write from Brightbill's point of view, have a think about how Brightbill might have felt before, during, and after turning off Roz. What kind of emotions did he feel? Curiosity, fear, regret?

Here's a checklist you can use as you write to help you really convey Brightbill's perspective:

### **Content and structure:**

- Does the diary entry include detailed descriptions of events, thoughts, and emotions?
- Are the experiences or events recounted in chronological order or organised logically?
- Are paragraphs used to separate different thoughts or events?
- Does the entry have a clear beginning, middle, and end?

### **Language and Style:**

- Does the writing feel authentic and genuine?
- Does the diary entry convey the writer's emotions effectively?
- Does the writing show understanding of Brightbill's perspective?
- Does the writing use descriptive language and varying sentence structures?
- Does the entry use appropriate vocabulary for the intended audience and context?
- Are grammar, punctuation, and spelling accurate?
- Is the voice consistent throughout the diary entry?

# Writers Craft: Description

**Learning Objective:** Identify descriptions used to show autumn changes.

**Ex. 1** Read Chapters 51-52 of "The Wild Robot" then write down how each of the following changed in autumn:

The days:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The air:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The tree leaves:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The tree nuts:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The smell of flowers:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The blossoms:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The rich scents and colours:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Furry animals:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Feathery animals:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Scaly animals:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Migratory birds:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write your own description of something that changes in autumn:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_