

Q1.

Guide Dogs

What guide dogs do

Guide dogs help people who are blind or visually impaired move around safely, and often transform their lives. They are usually allowed anywhere that the public can go, even where other dogs aren't allowed. In order to help their owner, guide dogs must know how to:

- keep a steady pace
- stop at all kerbs
- recognise and avoid obstacles
- stop at the bottom and top of stairs
- lie quietly when their owner is sitting down
- help their owner to board public transport
- obey spoken commands
- ignore distractions such as other animals and people.

Guide dogs and their owners

Guide dogs must also know not to obey any command that would put their owner in danger. This is called selective disobedience and is perhaps the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to obey their owner and when they should *disobey* to keep their owner safe.

Selective disobedience is extremely important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must work very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the kerb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing. Dogs cannot recognise the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe to cross the road. The owner listens to the flow of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command 'forward'. If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits until they pass and then crosses.

The guide dog doesn't know where they are going, so it must follow the owner's instructions. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide dog must help the owner to avoid them. The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who must know how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.

Did you know?

How guide dogs are trained

Not all dogs are suited to the life of a guide dog. Puppies born to be guide dogs have to be intelligent and good-natured; it is important that they aren't nervous of crowds or frightened by sudden noises.

When it is eight weeks old, the puppy sets out on its journey to become a life-changing guide dog. It goes to live with a volunteer 'puppy-walker', who teaches the pup to follow simple commands and to walk on a lead. The puppy-walker also takes it to busy town centres and on different kinds of public transport. The puppy is introduced to the sights, sounds and smells of a world in which it will play such an important part.

When the puppy is about a year old, it returns to the guide dog centre for the next part of its training. It can be hard for puppy-walkers to say goodbye to a puppy, but they have the satisfaction of knowing they have helped to raise a dog who will one day be someone's eyes.

Work and play



Guide dogs work hard and there is no room for fun during the working day. If you see a guide dog, you should leave it alone so that it can concentrate on helping its owner.

At the end of the day, however, a guide dog will play just like an ordinary pet.

"Before I got my guide dog, Benji, I spent most of my time at home. Now I'm out and about almost every day. He has given me confidence: now I can catch a bus into town, meet my friends and go shopping. I can go anywhere I want, without thinking twice."

Guide dog owner Lucy, talking about her guide dog.

- The first guide dogs in the UK were trained in 1931 by Rosamund Bond and Muriel Crooke.
- There are now 4,500 guide dog owners in this country.
- The working life of a guide dog is 6 – 7 years.
- The lifetime cost of a guide dog is £50,000.

Play your part!

If you sponsor a gorgeous little guide dog puppy, you play an important part in its amazing journey. It costs from only £1.00 a week and you get regular 'pupdates' with photos as it grows up and news of all its adventures!



Monday

Q2.

1. Look at the section headed: ***What guide dogs do.***

Find and **copy** the word or group of words that show how much difference a guide dog can make to someone.

1 mark

2. According to the text, which of the following do guide dogs have to learn to do?

Tick **two**.

obey a whistle

stop at all kerbs

obey spoken commands

recognise the colour green

walk very slowly

1 mark

3. Look at the section headed: ***Guide dogs and their owners.***

Why does the text use italics to draw attention to the word *disobey*?

Tick **one**.

because it's a word that people don't know

to show that dogs should do as they are told

it's the opposite of what you would expect

because it's explained in a glossary

1 mark

4. Look at the section headed: ***Guide dogs and their owners.***

Why is it important that guide dogs demonstrate selective disobedience?

1 mark

5. *The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who must know how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.*

What does this comparison tell you about the relationship between the owner and the guide dog?

Tick **one**.

The dog decides where the owner wants to go.

The dog relies on the owner to avoid the obstacles.

The owner and the dog work together as a team.

The owner keeps the dog safe on the journey.

1 mark

6. Look at the paragraph beginning: *When it is eight weeks old...*

Find and **copy** one word that suggests that training a guide dog is a long process.

1 mark

7. What do puppy-walkers train the guide dogs to do?

Give **two** examples.

1. _____

2. _____

1 mark

Tuesday

8. Look at the section headed: ***How guide dogs are trained.***

Find and **copy two** groups of words that suggest guide dogs do a very special job.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

9. Puppy-walkers have mixed feelings when they give the puppy back for the next stage of its training.

Explain why.

2 marks

10. Look at the section headed: ***Work and play.***

How are guide dogs like normal dogs?

1 mark

11. Having a guide dog made Lucy feel more:

Tick **one**.

curious.

thoughtful.

independent.

careful.

12. Look at the section headed: **Play your part!**

This section ...

Tick **one**.

- informs you about how to get 'pupdates'.
- persuades you to sponsor a guide dog.
- explains how the money will be spent.
- describes the pups' adventures.

1 mark

13. Draw lines to match the age of a guide dog to what it does at that age.

one year old	retires from being a guide dog
eight weeks old	goes back to live in the guide dog centre
seven years old	is trained by a puppy-walker

1 mark

14. Tick to show which statements about guide dogs are **true** and which are **false**.

Statement	True	False
Guide dogs need to be very focused and have excellent concentration skills.		
Guide dogs must listen to the flow of traffic.		
Guide dogs are encouraged to have fun during the working day.		
The first guide dogs in the UK were trained in 1931.		
Puppy-walkers get to keep their puppies.		

15. Draw lines to match each section to its main purpose.

Guide dogs and their owners	to list interesting facts
Work and play	to give you a first-hand account
Did you know?	to explain what guide dogs have to learn
Quotation from Lucy	to describe how guide dogs behave off-duty

1 mark

Wednesday

- 1) Its now time to test yourself again on this half terms spelling list. Ask somebody to read them out to you. Remember- the aim is not to get them all correct, but to get more right than you did 6 weeks ago.

leisure
lightning
familiar
foreign
forty
frequently
government
guarantee
harass
hindrance

identity
immediate
immediately
individual
interfere
interrupt
language

- 2) Have a go at playing the game below with a family member.



Instructions:

The aim of the game is to get rid of all of your cards. The first person to do this wins!

1. Deal out the cards equally between the players.
2. The youngest player goes first. Each player must take it in turns to spin the spinner until it lands on one of the word classes.
3. If the player has a word of that word class amongst their cards, they may throw that card onto the pile. Each player may only throw away a maximum of one card per turn. They may not be able to throw a card away at all.
4. Continue to move around in a clockwise direction, with all players taking it in turns to spin the spinner and throw away their cards.
5. When one player has thrown away all their cards, they are the winner!
6. Collect the cards back up, shuffle them, and play again!

on	over	under	yelled
gobbled	slurped	hopped	danced
above	tree	bird	flower
cake	the	a	an
hideous	Beautiful	ominous	glimmering
she	he	them	they
lazily	hungrily	angrily	viciously

Thursday

How to Write a Cinquain Poem

A cinquain is a form of poetry that is very popular because of its simplicity. It was created by American poet Adelaide Crapsey about 100 years ago, and is similar to Japanese poetic forms, such as haiku and tanka.

Cinquains are just five lines long, with only a few words on each line, making them easy to write. The first and last lines have just two syllables, while the middle lines have more, so they end up with a diamond-like shape, similar to the poetic form called the diamante.

Though they are just five lines long, the best cinquains tell a small story. Instead of just having descriptive words, they may also have an action (something happening), a feeling caused by the action, and a conclusion or ending.

Rules:

1. Cinquains are five lines long.
2. They have 2 syllables in the first line, 4 in the second, 6 in the third, 8 in the fourth line, and just 2 in the last line.
3. Cinquains do not need to rhyme, but you can include rhymes if you want to.

If you want to, you can even memorize the syllable count by remembering this five-digit number: 24682.

Let's try and write a cinquain together about ice cream.

First of all, come up with some ideas such as how it tastes.

- It is cold.
- It is yummy.
- It is sweet.
- I like eating it.

Then, using the syllable pattern, try and turn these ideas into a poem. I have done one about ice cream below to show you:

Ice Cream

Ice cream.

Cold and yummy.

I love its sweet richness

as it finds its way into my

tummy.

Now it's your turn!

Friday

How to Write a Tanka Poem

Tanka, which means “short song,” has been an important literary form in Japanese culture for nearly a thousand years. The original Japanese form of tanka had only one line of poetry containing 31 speech sounds—what we would call syllables. However, most tanka poems that are written in English today are broken into five poetic lines with a certain number of syllables in each line.

Rules

- 1) The basic structure of a tanka poem is 5 – 7 – 5 – 7 – 7.
- 2) The poem does not have to rhyme

Here is one example of a tanka poem:

*Crash at two A.M.
I opened my bedroom door
A white cat ran by
Startled by the clanging fall
Of the treat jar's metal lid*

If you read this example, you might notice that there is something special about the third line, “A white cat ran by.” This line is called the pivot, which means a turning point. The pivot divides the tanka into two different sections, which are joined in the middle in order to tell the whole story.

5 syllables in line 1
7 syllables in line 2
5 syllables in line 3
7 syllables in line 4
7 syllables in line 5

Use the syllable structure above to write your own tanka poem.