

## HOT/SPICY COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What was going to be the highlight of the camping trip? (1)

Being with all my family

2. Why wasn't it a campsite they were used to? (1)

...just an area to camp - no toilets, nothing!

3. Find and copy the word that shows the campers were cold at night. (1)

huddled

4. Sequence the following events in the order they happened in the story. Put the number in the boxes on the right. The first one has been done for you. (1)

Dad organised a camping trip.	1
Everyone was spooked by a noise.	3
They lost some money.	5
Everyone sat round the fire	2
A silhouette appeared.	4

5. Using paragraphs 3,4 and 5, explain how the storyteller creates a feeling that the listeners should be afraid? (3)

A sound being described as low & throaty - sounds deep and scary. Reverberated is like an echo, which is associated with scary places and emptiness.

The hairs stood up on the back of their necks - show don't tell sentence shows fear.

Silence - can be very scary and again suggests emptiness.

A loud roar being described with superlatives - which was the loudest, meanest, scariest.

6. What effect does the repetition of the phrase 'none of us' and the use of 'whoever or whatever' have on the reader? Explain your thoughts. (3)

There is an emphasis on the fact that no-one knew what to do. It makes us wonder how they are going to get out of the situation.

Whoever & whatever suggests that nobody knew what was making the sound, which lets your imagination run wild. You can imagine far more terrible things in the dark. It makes us nervous.

7. What clues does the storyteller give you that it was a tiger in the story? (3)

Roar - tigers roar

Glowing amber eyes - could the amber suggest the reflection of its fur?

If the branches break, it could be because the creature is jumping on/off them. Tigers can climb trees.

Athletic silhouette - cats are athletic and powerful

Leaping - cats leap all the time

8. Why are some words written in brackets? How do they help the reader?

They act as stage directions to help bring the story to life.

The story is designed to be told aloud and therefore needs a performance element like a playscript.

## MILD COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where did everyone meet? (1)

At the campsite

2. Why wasn't it a campsite they were used to? (1)

...just an area to camp - no toilets, nothing!

3. Find and copy the word that shows the campers were cold at night. (1)

huddled

4. Sequence the following events in the order they happened in the story. Put the number in the boxes on the right. The first one has been done for you. (1)

Dad organised a camping trip.	1
Everyone was spooked by a noise.	3
They lost some money.	5
Everyone sat round the fire	2
A silhouette appeared.	4

5. Using paragraphs 3,4 and 5, explain how you feel when:  
they hear a low throaty rumble (1)

A sound being described as low & throaty - sounds deep and scary. Reverberated is like an echo, which is associated with scary places and emptiness.

the hairs stood up on the back of the storyteller's neck. (1)

The hairs stood up on the back of their necks - show don't tell sentence shows fear.

there was silence. (1)

Silence can be very scary and again suggests emptiness.

A loud roar being described with superlatives - which was the loudest, meanest, scariest.



6. Why does repeating the words 'none of us' make us feel afraid for the characters? (1)

There is an emphasis on the fact that no-one knew what to do. It makes us wonder how they are going to get out of the situation.

7. Why do the words 'whoever or whatever' make us feel afraid for the characters? (1)

Whoever & whatever suggests that nobody knew what was making the sound, which lets your imagination run wild. You can imagine far more terrible things in the dark. It makes us nervous.

8. What clues does the storyteller give you that it was a tiger in the story? (3)

Roar - tigers roar

Glowing amber eyes - could the amber suggest the reflection of its fur?

If the branches break, it could be because the creature is jumping on/off them. Tigers can climb trees.

Athletic silhouette - cats are athletic and powerful

Leaping - cats leap all the time

9. Why are some words written in brackets? How do they help the reader?

They act as stage directions to help bring the story to life. The story is designed to be told aloud and therefore needs a performance element like a playscript.