Year 6 SATs

Reading Revision & Practice Booklet: Summarising Sheba

Name: _____

Who is Summarising Sheba?

Summarising Sheba is the clever canine who helps with reading content domain **2c**:

> **Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.**

This means that she is there to help you to **sum up** what you've read.

She helps you to do this by reading the text, **picking out the key points** that are really important and giving a quick rundown of the text's main ideas.

What sort of questions might Summarising Sheba ask?

Summarising Sheba will always ask questions which relate to the main meaning of a text. She has been known to ask questions like these:

- What is the **main theme**, argument or message of this paragraph?

- Can you **describe** what happened in this chapter?

- Write a new **blurb** for this story using 20 words or less.

- Can you **describe what happened** in three short sentences?

- How would you **sum up**...?

- What is the **most important message** in this book?

Alan Turing

Alan Turing was a British mathematician and a scientist. During the Second World War, he worked as a code-breaker, cracking German code. His work was pivotal in helping win the war.

Alan Turing was born on 23rd June 1912. When Alan was 13, he went to a boarding school called Sherborne School. While at the school, Alan's close friend Christopher Morcom died of a disease called tuberculosis. Alan's grief inspired him to dedicate himself to scientific discoveries. He later studied mathematics at King's College, Cambridge.

In 1936, Alan created the idea of a special machine that could follow simple codes. He called this the 'Universal Machine'. These type of machines are now known as 'Universal Turing Machines' and arguably form the basis of today's computers.

During the Second World War, Bletchley Park was the home of the Government Code and Cipher School (GC&CS). Alan started work at Bletchley Park and within weeks he had devised a way of cracking German military code. He invented something called a 'bombe' which tried out a variety of different solutions for breaking a code before finding the correct one. Some military experts think that Turing's work brought the Allies' victory two years earlier than it would have been otherwise and that this saved around two million lives.

Let's have a go at answering a Summarising Sheba question, step by step:

1. Read through the text.

2. Find and underline the main points of the text.

3. Look at each option and see if it fits with the main points.

4. Check the number of answers you need to give and clearly mark the answer in the way you are asked to.

Now have a go at answering some questions on your own using the top tips.

1

Which of the following would be the most suitable summary of the whole text? Tick **one**.

- [ ] how the Second World War was won
- [ ] Bletchley Park
- [ ] the life of Alan Turing

Number the statements 1 – 5 to show the order in which the events appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

☐	Alan's friend died.
☐	Alan invented a Universal Machine.
1	Alan Turing was born on 23rd June 1912.
☐	Alan worked at Bletchley Park.
☐	Alan studied mathematics at King's College, Cambridge.

2

Using information from the text, tick **one** box in each row to show whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Alan's friend died from whooping cough.		
Alan went to boarding school.		
Bletchley Park was the home of MI5.		
Alan invented a way of cracking German code.		

3

Summarise the passage in **three** short sentences.

_____

_____

_____

4

Write a new title for the passage based on the text.

_____

_____

5

Message

A splash of paint on a rough cave wall;
The story of a people told the only way they knew.
Imprints on wet clay, symbols and pictures;
Important messages that need to be shared.

An epiphany! Shapes called letters
Scratched in black ink on smooth parchment.
Down in mighty Egypt, hieroglyphs
Tell the story of an awesome Empire.

Moveable type books for all,
From China via Gutenberg the printing press comes.
Dot dot dot, dash dash dash –
The telegraph – messages around the world.

A quiet voice heard through a device;
Numbers dialled to reach whoever we want.
World Wide Web –
Our words become electronic mail.

But...
Don't forget the best way of all;
A smile, a touch, face-to-face.

Summarise this poem in two sentences.

_____

_____

_____

1

Number the following 1 – 5 to show the order in which they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

☐	The printing press
☐	Emails
☐	Hieroglyphs
☐	Telegraph
1	Cave paintings

2

The title of this poem is 'Message'. Write down a new title for the poem.

_____

_____

3

(a) What do you think is the message or the moral of this poem?

_____

_____

_____

(b) Do you agree with this message? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

4

The Observer

He was there again. Tall, lean, wearing a black fedora. Dark grey trench coat with an upturned collar to obscure his face.
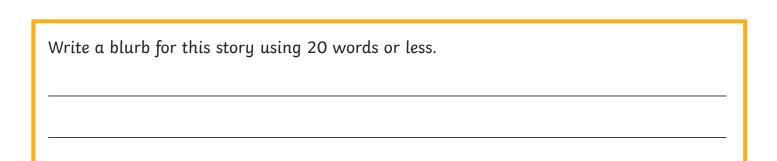
Amrit hurriedly drew the curtains. The peculiar man had been positioned on the street corner every evening for the past week. Amrit had alerted her mother's security team after the third day. Each time a guard approached the enigmatic man, he would seem to vanish.

Being the daughter of the Prime Minister, Amrit had seen some unusual sights since her mother had been elected. But this mysterious man was something different. Amrit had an eerie feeling that he was there for her. Unable to resist the urge, Amrit lifted up the heavy curtain and glanced out once more.

Still there. Slowly turning his body to face Amrit, the figure raised a thin pale hand. He beckoned to her. As if being pulled on a string, Amrit felt an invisible force drawing her towards the unknown.

Leaving the warmth of her house, Amrit gently closed the door and rapidly crossed the road to the figure in black.

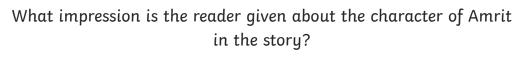'At last,' came a rasping voice from underneath the fedora. 'Come Amrit, we have work to do.'

Write a blurb for this story using 20 words or less.

_____

_____

_____

1

Number the following 1 – 5 to show the order in which the events appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

- [ ] The figure talks to Amrit.
- [ ] Amrit told the security team about the figure.
- [1] Amrit first saw the figure.
- [ ] The figure beckoned to Amrit.
- [ ] Amrit drew the curtains.

2

Using information from the story, tick **one** box in each row to show whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Amrit's dad is the Prime Minister.		
Amrit had seen the figure every day for a week.		
Amrit told security about the figure on the second day.		
The figure was wearing a black trench coat.		

3

The title of this story is 'The Observer'. Based on what you have read, write a new title for this story.

_____

_____

4

How would you summarise the tone (the feeling) of this story?

_____

_____

_____

5

Twinkl

twinkl
Quality Standard
Approved

Extended Response Challenge

What impression is the reader given about the character of Amrit in the story?

Explain **two** features of her character using evidence from the text to support your answer. [3 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Answers

Alan Turing

1. Which of the following would be the most suitable summary of the whole text? Tick **one**.

   ☐ how the Second World War was won

   ☐ Bletchley Park

   ☑ **the life of Alan Turing**

2. Number the statements 1 – 5 to show the order in which the events appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

   2 Alan's friend died.

   4 Alan invented a Universal Machine.

   1 Alan Turing was born on 23rd June 1912.

   5 Alan worked at Bletchley Park.

   3 Alan studied mathematics at King's College, Cambridge.

3. Using information from the text, tick **one** box in each row to show whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Alan's friend died from whooping cough.		✓
Alan went to boarding school.	✓	
Bletchley Park was the home of MI5.		✓
Alan invented a way of cracking German code.	✓	

4. Summarise the passage in **three** short sentences.
   Pupils' own responses such as: Alan Turing was a gifted scientist. He invented a machine which is arguably the basis of modern computers. He was able to crack German military code which helped end the Second World War.

5. Write a new title for the passage based on the text.
   Pupils' own responses such as: Codebreaker or Cracking the code.

Message

1. Summarise this poem in **two** sentences.
   Pupils' own responses, such as: This poem is about the different ways people have communicated with each other. It goes from prehistory and cave paintings right up to modern day email.

2. Number the following 1 – 5 to show the order in which they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

3	The printing press
5	Emails
2	Hieroglyphs
4	Telegraph
1	Cave paintings

3. The title of this poem is 'Message'. Write down a new title for the poem.
   Pupils' own responses, such as: Communication, History, Talk.

4. (a) What do you think is the message or the moral of this poem?
   The message in the poem is that although the different forms of communication are good, talking face-to-face with someone is the best method of communication.

   (b) Do you agree with this message? Explain your answer.
   Pupils' own responses are acceptable providing they justify their answers.

The Observer

1. Write a blurb for this story using 20 words or less.
   Pupils' own responses of 20 words or less should mention that Amrit is the Prime Minister's daughter and that she sees a mysterious figure outside her house who eventually beckons to her.

2. Number the following 1 – 5 to show the order in which the events appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

5	The figure talks to Amrit.
2	Amrit told the security team about the figure.
1	Amrit first saw the figure.
4	The figure beckoned to Amrit.
3	Amrit drew the curtains.

3. Using information from the story, tick **one** box in each row to show whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Amrit's dad is the Prime Minister.		✓
Amrit had seen the figure every day for a week.	✓	
Amrit told security about the figure on the second day.		✓
The figure was wearing a black trench coat.		✓

4. The title of this story is 'The Observer'. Based on what you have read, write a new title for this story.
   Pupils' own responses that refer to any part of the story.

5. How would you summarise the tone (the feeling) of this story?
   Pupils' own responses, such as: The tone of this story is mysterious; The tone of this story is spooky.

Extended Response Challenge

Acceptable points:

AP1. Amrit is an important person as her mother is the Prime Minister.

AP2. Amrit is sensible; she warns her mother's security detail about the figure.

AP3. Amrit is intuitive; she has a feeling the figure is there for her.

AP4. Amrit gives in to temptation and she cannot resist going to see the figure.

AP5. Amrit is brave; she goes to the figure even though it might be dangerous.

Award 3 marks for **two** acceptable points, at least **one** with evidence, e.g.

- Amrit's mum is the Prime Minister. She has good intuition as she has 'an eerie feeling' that the figure is there for her. [AP1 and AP3 + evidence]

- Amrit is sensible; she 'alerted her mother's security team' about the figure. She is brave because she goes to meet the figure even though she might be in danger. [AP2 + evidence and AP5].

Award 2 marks for either **two** acceptable points, or **one** acceptable point with evidence, e.g.

- Amrit gives in to temptation as she 'unable to resist the urge' to see the man. [AP4 + evidence]

- Amrit is 'the daughter of the Prime Minister'. [AP1 + evidence]