

**Year 5 Reading Fluency – Week 6 – 8.02.2021 Group 2, 3 & 4:**

Please look through this pack carefully and complete the tasks as thoroughly as possible. You will find other resources to support you included in this reading pack, such as dictionary definitions for identified vocabulary that you should learn and become familiar with. In addition, please log on to the school YouTube channel where there will be video films of each session to support you with your learning. The film clips to accompany these sessions will be titled:



**Year 5 Reading Fluency – Week 6 – 8.02.2021 Group 2, 3 & 4**

**Reading Text – The Unseen Rhino by Phillip Steel**

There are five sessions per week where you will be able to practise reading fluently every day. Please read the text provided repeatedly over the course of the five sessions to improve your understanding of the text.

**Day 1:** Teacher will read text first. Read and annotate the text – definitions of unfamiliar vocabulary.

**Day 2:** Read and annotate the text – definitions of unfamiliar vocabulary (unpick phrases).

**Day 3:** Read text, summarise and then answer 'Getting Started' questions.

**Day 4:** Read text and answer 'Making Headway' questions.

**Day 5:** Read the text and answer 'Aiming High' questions.

**How to use this booklet:**

On the first day of the introduction of a new text, the teacher will read it to you first (watch film clip). As the teacher is reading the text to you, underline unfamiliar words or phrases (the definitions may be searched for during or after each session).

Each day, read the text along with the teacher, and then practise reading the text independently.

Annotate the text – discuss unfamiliar language or phrases to ensure you understand the text before answering the questions.

Answer the questions in the following order:

1. Getting Started
2. Making Headway
3. Aiming High

Please refer to the definition sheet for support where necessary (at the back of the pack).

If there is vocabulary not identified in the pack that you wish to look up the definition for, please use an online dictionary, such as the Collins Dictionary. This is a useful resource, provides clear definitions of unfamiliar language, and gives examples of how words are used correctly within a sentence.

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>

Remember to log on to the school You Tube channel where you will find films of our reading sessions to support you, titled: Year 5 Reading Fluency – Week 6 – 8.02.2021 (Groups 2, 3 & 4)

If you require further support, please email the year 5 team at: [year5@mpjs.org.uk](mailto:year5@mpjs.org.uk)

**LO: To read quickly and accurately, developing my comprehension**

Text: The Unseen Rhino

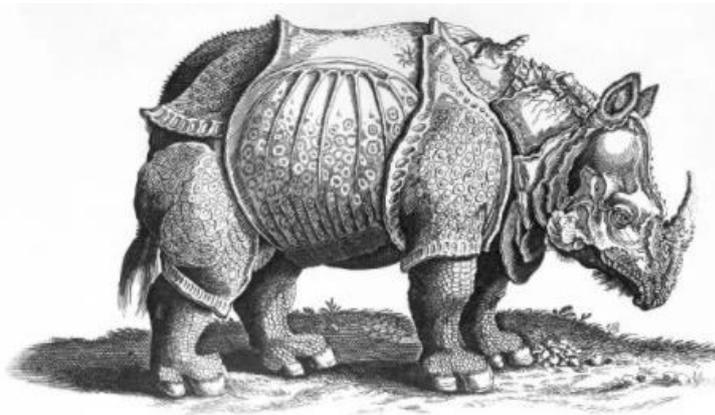
Author: Phillip Steel

## **The Unseen Rhino**

Imagine drawing a picture of a rhinoceros. Lots of people would find that a challenge. Now imagine drawing a rhino if you had never even seen one! Sounds impossible, right? Well, in 1515, a German artist called Albrecht Durer made a pretty accurate print of an Indian rhinoceros. The thing was, he had never seen it.

The rhino in question was a present sent from India to the king of Portugal. It arrived by ship in Lisbon in May 1515. The Portuguese king already had a zoo. He wanted to see one of his elephants fight this new beast, but apparently the elephant ran off.

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We know that Durer was successful enough to travel extensively around Europe. However, he didn't go to Portugal to see the rhino. All he had was a brief description of the animal and a quick sketch by an unknown artist. Even so, he made his woodcut and, amazingly, it was fairly close! It certainly looks like an Asian rhino, which live in India and Indonesia.

However, some of the details were wrong: a rhino doesn't have scales on its legs or armoured plates on its flanks and shoulder. Despite this, people in Europe believed Durer's picture was an accurate representation. Only when other rhinos were brought to Europe 200 years later did people come to see what rhinos really look like.

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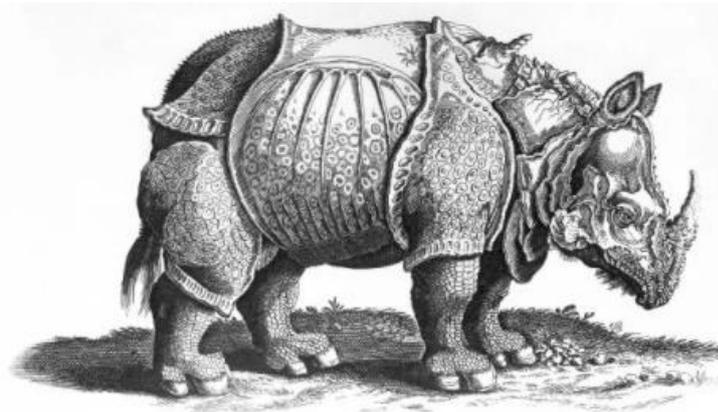
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**Day 1: Annotate the text – pick out unfamiliar words and phrases. Use a dictionary for support or check the list at the back of this pack.**

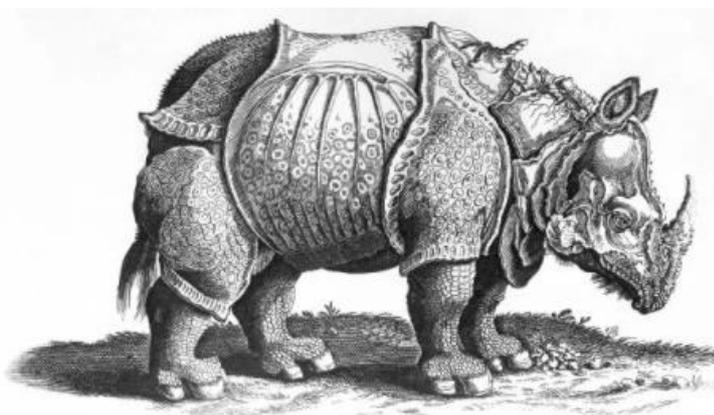


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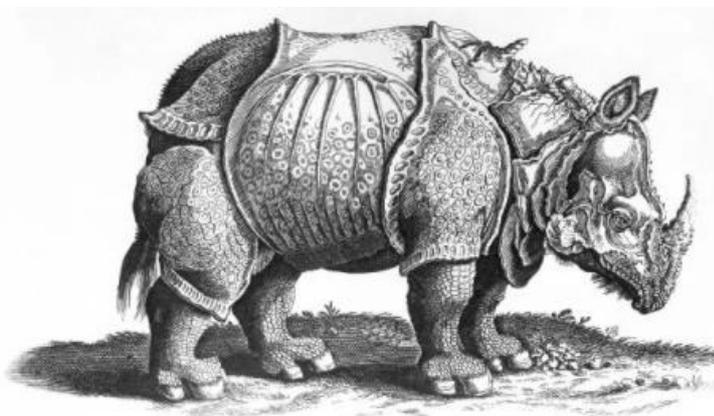
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**Day 2: Annotate the text – pick out unfamiliar words and phrases. Use a dictionary for support or check the list at the back of this pack.**

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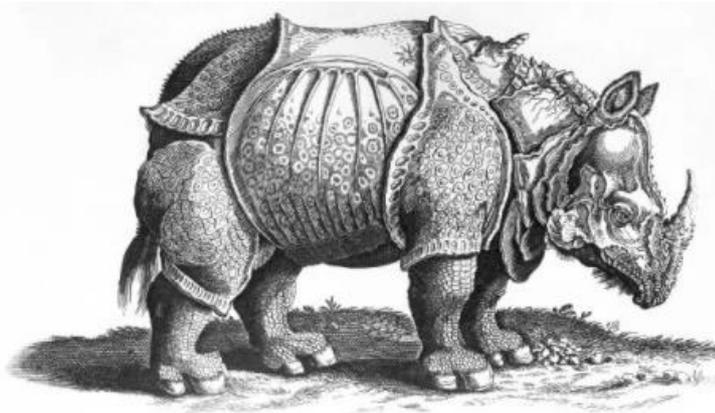


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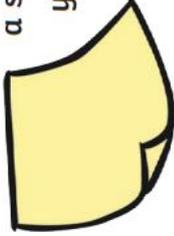
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As you are reading through the text, underline the key words which show you what, why and how something is being done. They may prove useful to you later for recapping events.



### Grab a Sticky Note

A good way to summarise is to see what you can fit onto a sticky note. This forces you to focus on only the key points.



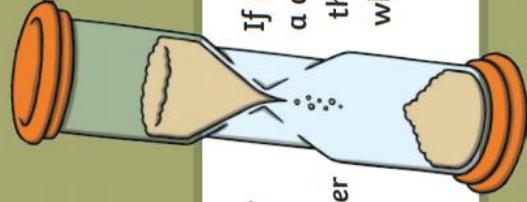
### Give Yourself a Fact Limit

If you need more than five bullet points, then you are not being selective enough about what is important.

# Identifying and Summarising The Main Ideas of a Text

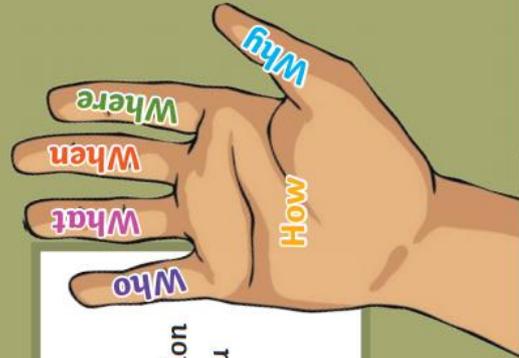
### Character Limit

Summarise the key points into a status update. Will people be interested or is your message too long to read?



If you had to leave someone a quick voicemail recapping the paragraph you'd read, what would you say before time ran out?

Retell the story in your own words to a friend in ten seconds. Whatever you leave out mustn't be important.



Ask yourself questions about the text, starting with each of these question words. These will get you thinking about the key points being made.



Answer the following questions:



Getting started

Content domain: 2b - retrieve and record information/identify key details

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

Only when other rhinos were brought back to Europe	
He decided to make a picture of it.	
The thing was, he had never seen it.	1
However, he didn't go to Portugal to see the rhino.	
He wanted to see one of his elephants fight this new beast	

2. What month did the rhinoceros arrive in Lisbon?

.....

3. What other animal did the Portuguese king have in his zoo?

.....

4. What type of picture was Albrecht Durer famous for making?

Tick one.

paintings

woodcut prints

sketches

engraved prints

5. Where does the Asian rhino live?

.....

.....

Day 4 - LO: To read quickly and accurately, developing my comprehension

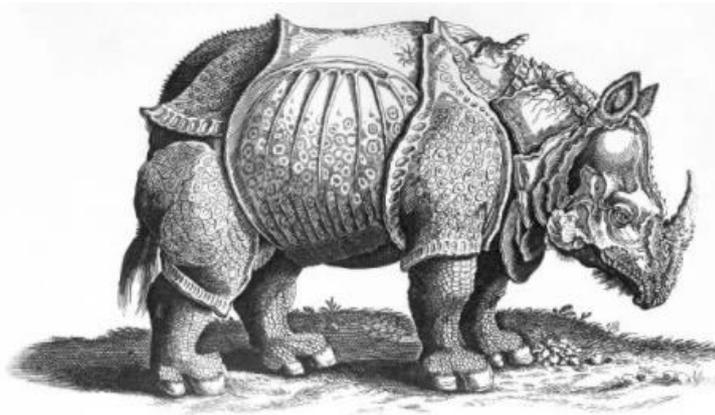
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**Answer the following questions:**

### Making Headway

Content domains: 2a - give/explain the meaning of words in context,  
2b - make inferences/explain and justify with evidence

1. Look at the paragraph beginning: *However, some of the details were wrong...*

Day 5 - LO: To read quickly and accurately, developing my comprehension.

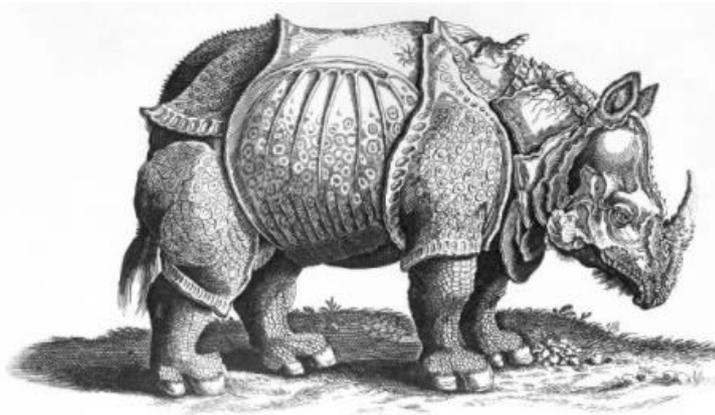
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**Answer the following questions:**

### Aiming High

Content domains: 2a - give/explain the meaning of words in context,  
2b - make inferences/explain and justify with evidence

1. **Find and copy one** word that means the same as unwrinkled.

.....

2. **Find and copy one** word that means the same as brawl.

.....

3. Why do you think so few people in Europe had seen animals like rhinos in the 1500s?  
Use information from the text to help you.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. What details did Durer get wrong in his picture of an Asian rhino?

Tick **two**.

the horn

armoured plates on its  
flanks and shoulders

the scales   
on its legs

its hooves

5. When did people come to know what rhinos really look like?

.....  
.....

Possible difficult vocabulary – The Unseen Rhino

**rhinoceros** – A **rhinoceros** is a large [Asian](#) or African animal with thick [grey](#) skin and a horn, or two horns, on its nose.

**challenge** – A **challenge** is something new and [difficult](#) which [requires](#) great [effort](#) and [determination](#).

**impossible** - Something that is **impossible** cannot be done or cannot [happen](#).

**accurate** - An **accurate** [statement](#) or [account](#) gives a [true](#) or [fair judgment](#) of something.

**arrived** – When a person or [vehicle](#) **arrives** at a place, they come to it at the [end](#) of a journey.

**Lisbon** – the capital and [chief](#) port of [Portugal](#).

**Portuguese** – **Portuguese** [means](#) belonging or relating to Portugal, or its people, language, or [culture](#).

**fight** - If one person **fighters** with another, or **fighters** them, the two people [hit](#) or [kick](#) each other because they [want](#) to [hurt](#) each other. You can also say that two people **fight**.

**beast** – You can [refer](#) to an animal as a **beast**, [especially](#) if it is a large, [dangerous](#), or [unusual](#) one.

**apparently** – You use **apparently** to indicate that the information you are giving is something that you have [heard](#), but you are not certain that it is [true](#).

**arrival** – When a person or [vehicle](#) arrives at a place, you [can refer](#) to their **arrival**.

**trained** – A person who is *trained* in a particular kind of work has learned the skills that you need in order to do it.

**goldsmith** – A **goldsmith** is a person whose [job](#) is making [jewellery](#) and other objects using gold.

**developed** – (of a [skill](#), quality, etc) having [reached](#) a high [level](#) as a result of [practice](#)

**printmaker** – a person who makes prints, esp. an artist [working](#) in one of the [graphic mediums](#).

**interested** – If you are **interested in** something, you [think](#) it is [important](#) and [want](#) to [learn](#) more about it or [spend](#) time doing it.

**smooth** – A **smooth** surface has no roughness, [lumps](#), or holes.

**block** – A **block of** a substance is a large rectangular piece of it.

**unwanted** – If you [say](#) that something or someone is **unwanted**, you mean that you do not want them, or that nobody wants them.

**lines** – general appearance or [outline](#)

**in relief** – [carved](#) or molded so as to [project](#) from a [surface](#)

**create** – To **create** something means to cause it to [happen](#) or [exist](#).

**print** – A **print** is one of a number of copies of a particular picture. It can be either a photograph, something such as a [painting](#), or a picture made by an [artist](#) who puts ink on a prepared surface and [presses](#) it against paper.

**image** – If you have an **image** of something or someone, you have a picture or idea of them in your mind.

**successful** – Something that is **successful** [achieves](#) what it was [intended](#) to achieve. Someone who is **successful** achieves what they intended to achieve.

**travel** – If you **travel**, you go from one place to another, often to a place that is [far away](#).

**Europe** – the continent of Europe except for the British Isles

**Portugal** – country in SW Europe, on the Atlantic

**description** – A **description** of someone or something is an account which [explains](#) what they are or what they [look like](#).

**sketch** – A **sketch** is a drawing that is [done](#) quickly without a [lot](#) of [details](#). [Artists](#) often use sketches as a [preparation](#) for a more detailed painting or drawing.

**unknown** – If something is **unknown** to you, you have no [knowledge](#) of it.

**woodcut** – a **block** of wood cut along the [grain](#) and with a design, [illustration](#), etc, [incised](#) with a [knife](#), from which prints are made.

**Asian rhino** – is a rhinoceros species native to the Indian subcontinent.

**India** – a republic in S Asia

**Indonesia** – a republic in SE Asia

**details** – The **details** of something are its individual [features](#) or elements.

**scales** – a small rigid plate that grows out of an animal's skin to provide protection.

**armoured plates** – a set of hard bony protective plates on an animal.

**flanks** – An animal's **flank** is its side, between the ribs and the hip.

**accurate** – An **accurate** [statement](#) or [account](#) gives a [true](#) or [fair judgment](#) of something.

**original** – You use **original** when [referring](#) to something that [existed](#) at the beginning of a process or activity, or the characteristics that something had when it [began](#) or was made.

If something such as a [document](#), a work of art, or a piece of [writing](#) is an **original**, it is not a copy or a [later version](#).

**unfortunate** – If you [describe](#) someone as **unfortunate**, you [mean](#) that something [unpleasant](#) or unlucky has [happened](#) to them. You [can also](#) describe the unpleasant things that happen to them as **unfortunate**.

**pope** – **The Pope** is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Rome** – the capital of [Italy](#).

**Italy** - a republic in S Europe.

### Phrases to unpick:

'pretty accurate', 'the rhino in question', 'fight this new beast', 'the elephant ran off', 'as a teenager', 'trained as a goldsmith', 'leaving the lines of the drawing itself in relief', 'back to front', 'right way round', 'successful enough to travel extensively', 'brief description', 'it was fairly close', 'some of the details were wrong', 'armoured plates on its flanks and shoulder', 'accurate representation', 'original rhino', 'it met an unfortunate end'.

## Answers: Getting Started

1. 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

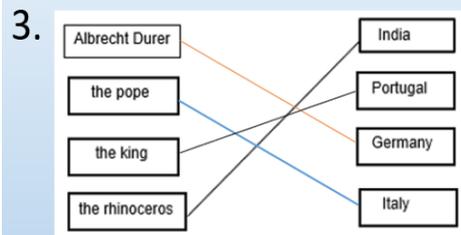
2. May

3. Elephants



## Answers: Making Headway

1. Accurate
2. Indicates the lines are raised higher than the rest of the wood, such as the lines actually stick out because the rest of the wood has been cut away.



## 4. Armoured

5.

	True	False
The Portuguese king wanted his elephant to fight the rhino.	✓	
Albrecht Durer saw a rhino before he drew one.		✓
Durer travelled extensively around Europe.	✓	
The rhinoceros sank with the ship on its way to Italy.	✓	
Albrecht Durer made an accurate print of an Indian rhinoceros in 1615.		✓

## Answers: Aiming High

1. Smooth
2. Fight
3. It was difficult and expensive to travel and risky to transport such animals. For example, Not many people could travel far to see them because it was expensive/took a long time to travel by boat. Also, there weren't many animals to see because it was hard to bring them to Europe as the ships might sink.
4. The scales on its legs and the armoured plates on its flanks and shoulders.
5. He had never actually been to see the real rhino in Portugal. He made his picture from just a description and a quick sketch by a different artist.