Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

Electricity is usually made by spinning a generator in power stations. It is sent to your house along huge wires stretched across tall metal pylons.

Coal, Gas and Oil Power Stations

Some power stations run on coal, gas or oil. The fuel is used to create flames to produce heat. This is used to boil water to make steam. The steam is sent into a turbine (a sort of motor), which spins very quickly. This is connected to the generator, which makes electricity.

Hydro Electricity

Water running down a mountain can be used to make a turbine spin to make electricity.

Other Ways of Making Electricity

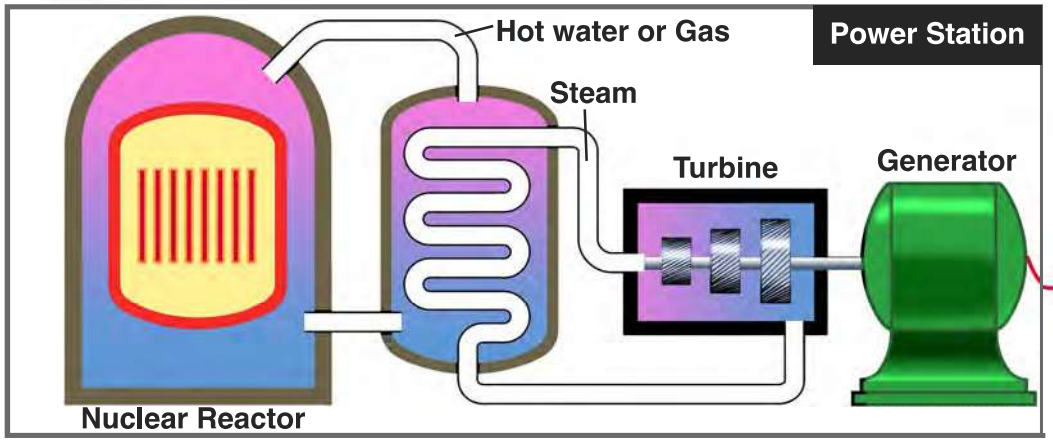
Solar panels can be used to collect energy from the sun to make a small amount of electricity. A battery uses a chemical reaction to make a small amount of electricity.

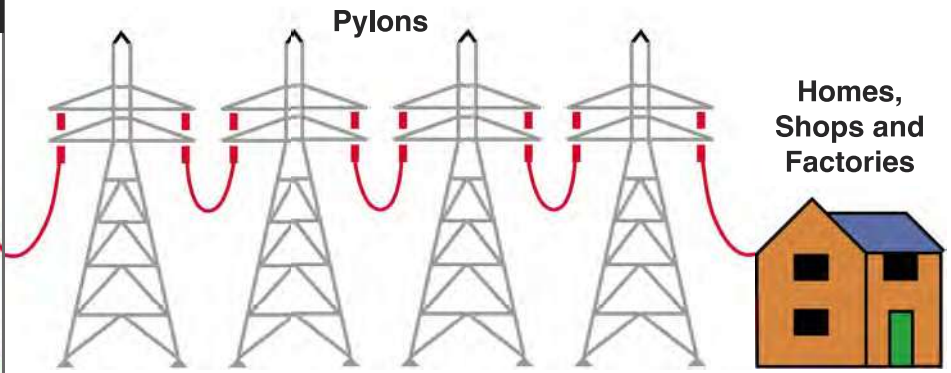
Nuclear Energy

Splitting atoms (tiny particles) in a material called Uranium produces large amounts of heat. This heat is used to make steam to power a turbine to make electricity.

Windmills

When the wind blows the blades on a windmill they spin round. If the axle is connected to a generator, electricity can be made.





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Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Electricity is usually made in a

1 **train** **bus** **power** **airport**

station. It travels along wires held up by

2 **pythons.** **pyramids.** **pyjamas.** **pylons.**

Coal, gas and oil are used to heat water to make steam. The steam is used to turn a

3 **wheel** **spinner** **pulley** **turbine**

which is connected to a generator. Water running down a mountain can be used to make a turbine

4 **spin.** **stop.** **start.** **settle.**

Generators are sometimes turned by a

5 **kite.** **windmill.** **handle.** **cloud.**

Energy from the sun can be collected by

6 **windmills.** **solar panels.** **waterfalls.**

Section B

1 How is electricity usually made?

2 Which fuels are used to heat water to make steam?

3 What is the steam used for?

4 What is a turbine?

5 How can water be used to make electricity?

6 What do you think happens to windmills when there is no wind?

7 Why is this a problem?

8 Do you think electricity is important? Give a reason for your answer.

Section C

Imagine the power is cut off from your house. Write about the things you could not do and how you would feel about it.

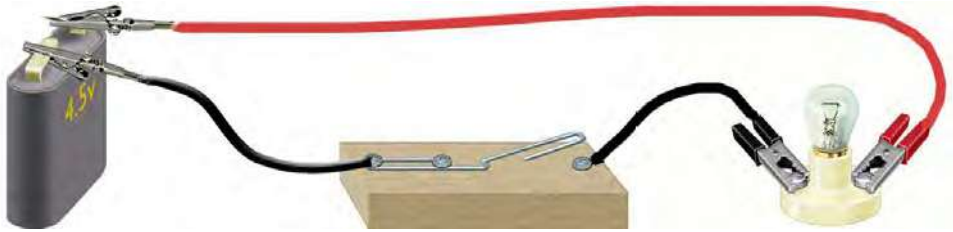
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How to Make a Simple Circuit

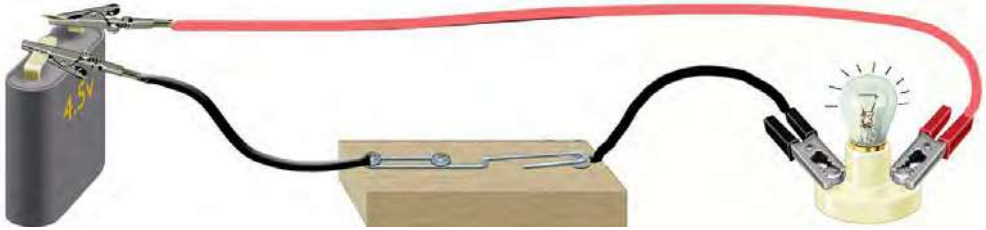
If a battery is connected to a bulb using two wires to make a circuit, the bulb lights up. If we add a switch the bulb can be turned on and off.



A switch makes a gap in the circuit. When the gap is open, the electric current cannot flow round the circuit. The electricity cannot jump across the gap.

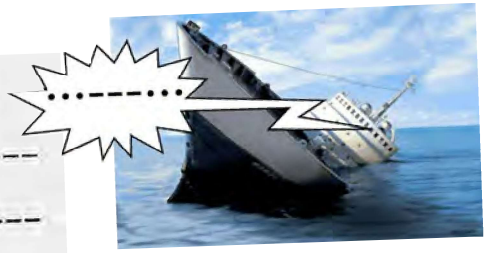


When the gap is closed the electricity flows and the light comes on.

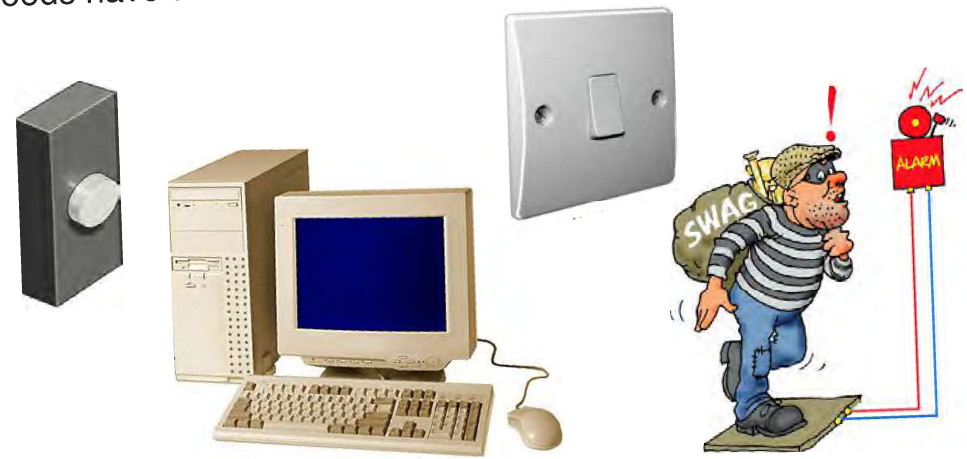


Switches can be used for many jobs such as controlling lights, radios and TV sets. In an emergency, they can be used to get help using Morse Code.

A·–	B–···	C–·–·	D–··	E·
F··–·	G––·	H····	I··	J·–––
K–·–	L·–··	M––	N–·	O–––
P·––·	Q––·–	R·–·	S···	T–
U··–	V···–	W·––	X–··–	Y–·––
Z––··				



Switches come in different shapes and sizes. A wall switch can be used for putting on the light inside a house. A push switch can be used to ring a door bell. Secret pressure pad switches can be used to detect burglars walking across a carpet. Most electrical goods have a switch to turn them on or off.



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How to Make a Simple Circuit

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

To make a simple circuit you need two wires, a bulb and a

1 **switch.** **buzzer.** **motor.** **battery.**

If you have a gap in a circuit the

2 **light** **electricity** **sound** **water**

will not flow. If you have no gaps the

3 **light** **electricity** **sound** **water**

will come on. Switches can be used for controlling lights, radios and

4 **TVs.** **ADs.** **BCs.** **BBCs.**

In an emergency, switches can be used to get help using

5 **Inspector Code.** **Morse Code.** **Secret Code.**

A push switch can be used

6 **to ring a door bell.** **detect burglars.**
put on the light. **as a secret pressure pad.**

Section B

1 Fill in the table:

Morse Code	
F =	
	·· —
W =	

2 How do you make a simple circuit?

3 What does a switch do?

4 When can electricity not flow round a circuit?

5 What can switches be used for?

6 Why do you think switches come in different shapes and sizes?

7 Why do you think most electrical items have a switch?

8 Why would you want to detect a burglar walking across a carpet?

Section C

Write a short story in which a burglar is caught by a burglar alarm.

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Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – crowned 1485



Henry Tudor was the first Tudor monarch. He was a strong king who restored peace after the Wars of the Roses, a terrible civil war. He reduced the power of the barons and helped merchants to trade peacefully. He became very wealthy by collecting taxes.

Arthur – died 1502

Henry VIII – crowned 1509



Henry VIII was the second Tudor monarch.
He was clever, rich and liked to have his own way in all things. He built a navy and made England more important in Europe. He quarrelled with the Pope and closed the monasteries, making himself head of the Church. English churches now had to follow Protestant styles of worship.

Margaret – died 1541

Edward VI – crowned 1547



Edward VI was a delicate boy of nine when he became king. He died when he was only sixteen years old. A Regency Council helped him rule the country as he was so young. Church services were now held in English instead of Latin.

Mary – crowned 1553

Mary did everything in her power to make England a Roman Catholic country again. She married Philip, King of Spain, a catholic. She did terrible things to the Protestants. She died after being Queen for only five years.



Elizabeth I – crowned 1558

Elizabeth was a clever woman who encouraged the Protestants. She ruled her people well and encouraged voyages of discovery and trade. She avoided war with Spain when Francis Drake defeated the Spanish Armada. She died in 1603.



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Tudor Kings and Queens

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Henry VII was crowned in 1485. He had

1 **one** **two** **three** **four**

children. His son, Henry

2 **VII** **VIII** **IV** **V**

became king in 1509. He had

3 **one** **two** **three** **four**

children. His son, Edward VI, was only

4 **seven** **eight** **nine** **ten**

when he became king. The next Tudor ruler was his sister

5 **Victoria.** **Elizabeth.** **Anne.** **Mary.**

She died after being queen for five years. The last Tudor queen was

6 **Elizabeth I.** **Elizabeth II.** **Elizabeth III.** **Elizabeth IV.**

Section B

1 Complete the table below:

Arthur died in the year:	
Margaret died in the year:	
Mary died in the year:	
Elizabeth died in the year:	

2 How did Henry VII become wealthy?

3 Which of the following suggests Henry VIII liked to have his own way? Give a reason for your answer.

He was clever and rich. **He quarrelled with the Pope.**

4 Why did Edward VI need help to run the country?

5 Which sentence in the information text suggests Mary did not like the Protestants?

6 What do you understand by the phrase ‘voyages of discovery’?

Section C

Imagine you are the King or Queen of England. Write a list of new rules you would like to introduce.

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The Six Wives of Henry VIII



1st Wife – Catherine of Aragon

Henry was devoted to Catherine for 18 years. Catherine had a daughter called Mary, but because she did not give Henry a son and heir, he divorced her. The Pope, who was head of the Catholic Church, did not agree with divorce, so he cut Henry off.

Born 1485
Divorced 1533



2nd Wife – Anne Boleyn

Henry made himself head of the Church of England so he could marry the ambitious Anne Boleyn. She had a daughter called Elizabeth. Henry soon tired of Anne when she also failed to give him a son. Henry had Anne executed on a false charge.

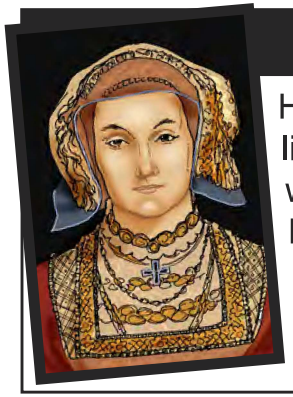
Born c1502
Beheaded 1536



3rd Wife – Jane Seymour

Jane was quiet and gentle, a complete contrast to Anne. She soon gave birth to Henry's first son Prince Edward. Sadly she died twelve days later. Henry was too grief stricken to attend Jane's funeral as she was the 'love of his life'.

Born c1509
Died 1537



4th Wife – Anne of Cleves

Henry married Anne of Cleves to strengthen links with Germany. He fell for her portrait but when he met her he said she 'looked like a horse'. Henry divorced her after only six months and she lived out her days in comfort as 'the king's sister'.

Born 1515
Divorced 1540



5th Wife – Catherine Howard

Catherine was only nineteen when she married the fifty year old King. Henry adored her because she was full of fun. However, when Henry found out she had boyfriends her own age he arranged for her to be executed.

Born 1521
Beheaded 1542



6th Wife – Catherine Parr

Catherine had already been widowed twice when she married Henry. She was a mature, educated woman who was both wife and nurse to Henry in his last years. She soothed and humoured him and was a good step-mother to his three children.

Born 1512
Died 1548

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The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Henry VIII had six wives. His first wife did not give him a

1 **daughter** **puppy** **son** **present**

so he divorced her. Henry had his second wife

2 **Catherine** **Jane** **Anne Boleyn** **Anne of Cleves**

beheaded when she did not have a son. Jane

3 **died** **was divorced** **ran away** **was beheaded**

after giving Henry a son. Henry described Anne of Cleves as looking like a

4 **cat** **dog** **donkey** **horse**

so he divorced her. Catherine Howard was

5 **divorced** **executed** **sent away** **jailed**

for having boyfriends her own age.

6 **Catherine of Aragon** **Catherine Parr** **Catherine Howard**

looked after Henry VIII when he was old.

Section B

1 What happened to Henry's wives? Ring the best description.

Catherine of Aragon	divorced	beheaded	died
Anne Boleyn	divorced	beheaded	died
Jane Seymour	divorced	beheaded	died
Anne of Cleves	divorced	beheaded	died
Catherine Howard	divorced	beheaded	died
Catherine Parr	divorced	beheaded	died

2 Why did the Pope stop speaking to Henry VIII?

3 Why did Henry make himself head of the Church of England?

4 Why do you think Henry did not go to Jane's funeral?

5 Why do you think Catherine Parr was described as a 'mature, educated woman'?

6 Why do you think it was so important for Henry to have a son?

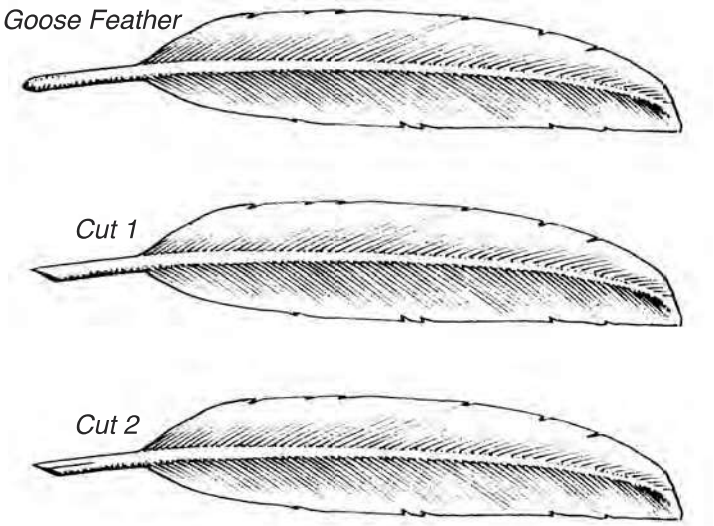
Section C

Imagine you are Catherine Parr. Write a letter to a close friend telling what you have found out about your new husband, Henry VIII and how you feel about the things he has done.

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A Tudor Writing Lesson

Not many people could write in Tudor times. If they wanted a letter writing they would pay a special handwriter called a Scribe to write the letter for them.



How to Make a Feather Pen

First gather some large wing feathers (gull, duck or geese are best). Then with a sharp knife cut a diagonal slice across the end of the feather (*WARNING - ask an adult to help you with this*). Finally, slit about 3cms up the feather. Use it by dipping the pen into some ink and writing. It would be best to have some blotting paper handy to soak up any splashes.
The Tudors scattered fine sand over their finished writing to absorb the excess ink.

Task:

On the right are alphabets in lower case and capital letters for you to copy. Perhaps you might like to copy the letters in pencil first, then in black felt tip pen. Later your teacher may allow you to use a Tudor feather pen and black ink.

abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHI
JKLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ

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A Tudor Writing Lesson

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

To make a feather pen you need to collect large

1 **sticks.** **straws.** **feathers.** **biros.**

These are best collected from a duck,

2 **robin** **blackbird** **pigeon** **goose**

or gull. Next, use a sharp

3 **nail** **blade** **razor** **knife**

to slice across the end of the feather. Finally, slit about

4 **3mm** **3m** **3cm** **3 inches**

up the feather. To write you need to

5 **drop** **dip** **sink** **place**

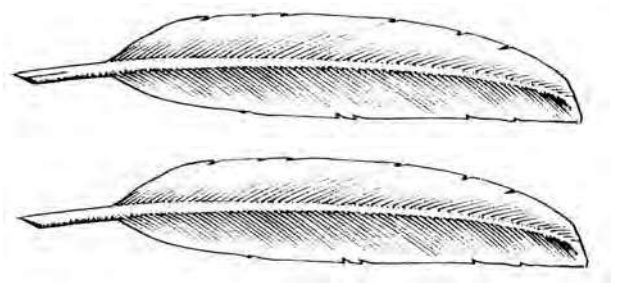
the point in some ink and then write as normal.

6 **Blotting** **Batting** **Swatting** **Tissue**

paper can be used to soak up splashes.

Section B

1 Circle the correct words:



Cut 1 **Cut 2**

Cut 1 **Cut 2**

2 What is a ‘scribe’?

3 What is blotting paper used for?

4 Why do you think gull, duck or goose feathers make good feather pens?

5 Why do you think the instructions suggest you copy the letters in pencil first?

6 ‘Not many people could write in Tudor times.’ What do you think is the reason for this?

Section C

Write a set of instructions for something you have made recently at home or at school. Try them out on a friend to see if your instructions tell them exactly what they need to do.

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The Bank Robbery

Kapil needed some new trainers and Mum had promised to buy him a new cricket bat as well but he would have to be patient because they had to call at the bank on the way to the shops. Kapil's parents had a shop and made trips to the bank several times a week. Kapil helped to count all the money and sort the different coins into bags. He asked if he could carry the money in his rucksack and when Mum said he could, he discovered that it was very heavy.

"This is going to take such a long time," said Kapil as they waited in the queue, "I hate coming to the bank, it's so boring."

"Not long now," said Mum, "we're next."

Suddenly two masked men burst through the door, "Out of the way!" one of them shouted, "This is a robbery."

They pushed people aside and ran right up to the counter, thrusting a sack towards the cashier, "Empty all the money into the sack!" shouted one man while the other pulled a gun out of his pocket and waved it at the other customers, most of whom dived to the floor.

Mum pushed Kapil into a corner and stood in front of him just as his rucksack fell to the floor. Other people were scrambling to get out of the way. One lady made a run for the door but she was stopped by a third man who was standing guard; he shoved her back against the wall.

In less than a minute, the robbers fled from the bank but the man with the gun tripped over Kapil's rucksack and fell heavily to the floor. The gun flew out of his hand and landed at Kapil's feet. Mum



kicked it away and several people leapt onto the robber and held him down until the police arrived.

"Well!" said Mum an hour later, after they'd given their statements to the police, "you couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring. Wait till we tell Dad!"

Kapil picked up his rucksack, it was still very heavy, "And they didn't even get our money!" he said.

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The Bank Robbery

Section A

Choose the best word or group of words to fit the passage and put a ring around your choice.

Mum and Kapil had to call at the

1 **fish mongers** **butchers** **bank** **green grocers**

on their way to buy trainers. Kapil carried the

2 **new trainers** **money** **shopping** **purse**

in his rucksack. They were in the bank when

3 **two men** **two women** **three men** **three women**

burst through the door. "This is a

4 **robin!"** **robber!"** **robbing!"** **robbery!"**

they shouted. Mum stood in front of

5 **one robber.** **Kapil.** **one lady.** **other people.**

One robber tripped over Kapil's

6 **feet** **shoes** **leg** **rucksack**

and he was caught. "You couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring," said Mum.

Section B

1 Where did Mum and Kapil have to call on the way to the shops?

2 Why did Kapil's parents often call at the bank?

3 What did Kapil find surprisingly heavy?

4 Why did Kapil hate going to the bank?

5 Why do you think Mum pushed Kapil into the corner?

6 How do you think Kapil felt when this happened?

7 How do you think Mum felt when the gun 'landed at Kapil's feet'?

8 Why did Mum say 'you couldn't say that trip to the bank was boring'?

Section C

Write a description of the two men who got away, for the police to use in their enquires.

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