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5 ROCK POOLS

Have you ever wanted to be an explorer? Would you like to study fascinating creatures in their natural habitat? Next time you have a chance to go to the beach, look at the tiny oceans that exist in rock pools.

Rock pools are formed when the sea fills spaces between rocks and forms small pools. These become home for some very adaptable sea creatures. They have to suit life underwater, when the tide is in, and survive for a while on dry rocks, when the tide is out.

Limpets, barnacles, mussels, starfish and crabs can all live in rock pools.

Limpets and barnacles are tiny shellfish that cling to rocks. All you can see of them are their shells, so they sometimes look like part of the rocks themselves. They move over the surface of the rocks eating the tiny plants on them. They move so slowly, though, that you'll never notice!

Mussels are also shellfish. They have smooth, dark shells – but sometimes barnacles cling to them, too! Mussels open their shells very slightly so the sea can wash in the tiny creatures they eat.

Starfish have soft bodies covered in tiny, hard spines. They look like stars because of the way their legs are spread out. Most starfish have five or six legs, but some kinds have up to 40!

Crabs scuttle sideways to get around. They have thick shells that cover their soft bodies, eight legs and two pincers. They use their pincers to crack open shellfish to eat. Sometimes they catch small fish, too. You may even see a hermit crab in a rock pool. These crabs find and move into different shells as they grow.

Despite their protective shells, creatures in rock pools are in danger from gulls and other sea birds. Gulls are predators in this environment. They can swoop down quickly on crabs and smash their shells against rocks. Their strong beaks can peck at shellfish to reach the soft creatures inside.

Creatures that live in the rock pools are also hurt by people. If you do go to explore, remember to leave them safe and happy in their pools.



FILL IN THE GAP



Read the sentences and choose the correct word to fill in the gap. Look back at paragraph 2 in *Rock pools* to find the correct answer.

Rock pools are _____ when the sea fills spaces between rocks and forms small pools.

These become home for some very _____ sea creatures.

They have to suit life _____, when the tide is in, and survive for a while on dry rocks, when the _____ is out.

Look back at paragraphs 6 and 7 in *Rock pools* to find the correct answer.

_____ have soft bodies covered in tiny, hard spines.

They look like _____ because of the way their legs are spread out.

Most starfish have five or six _____, but some kinds have up to 40!

_____ scuttle sideways to get around.

They have thick _____ that cover their soft bodies, eight legs and two pincers.

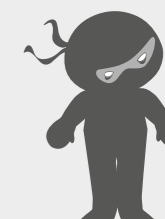
Look back at paragraph 8 in *Rock pools* to find the correct answer.

Despite their protective shells, creatures in rock pools are in danger from _____ and other sea birds.

They can _____ down quickly on crabs and smash their shells against rocks.

Their strong _____ can peck at shellfish to reach the soft _____ inside.

MATCHING



Draw a line with a ruler to match the information. One has already been done for you.

shellfish	smooth shells
crabs	five or six legs
mussels	limpets
starfish	scuttle

Draw a line with a ruler to match the information.

under	habitat
natural	sea creatures
dry	rocks
adaptable	water

Draw a line with a ruler to match the information.

rock pool predator	limpets and barnacles
crabs	starfish
tiny shellfish	gull
soft bodies	pincers



Label the information with the correct rock pool inhabitant.

Smooth, dark shells	
Tiny, hard spines	
Catches small fish	
Can smash shells	
Look like rocks	
Can be hurt by people	

Label the information with the correct rock pool inhabitant.

Scuttles sideways	
Spreads out its legs	
Cracks open shellfish	
Moves slowly	
Opens their shells slightly	
Eats tiny plants	

Draw the statement in the boxes. Add your own labels to your drawing.

rock pool	gulls
crab	starfish



Read the sentences. Put a tick in the correct box to show which sentences are *true* and which are *false*.

Starfish, limpets and crabs are all examples of rock pool inhabitants. True False

Rock pools are like tiny oceans. True False

Rock pools are formed when the sea fills spaces between rocks. True False

Rock pool creatures are not very adaptable. True False

Rock pool creatures can't survive when the tide is out. True False

Shellfish may have smooth, dark shells. True False

Mussels sometimes cling to barnacles. True False

Mussels only open very slightly. True False

Tiny creatures are washed into the mouths of limpets. True False

Crabs move so slowly that you may not notice. True False

Gulls eat tiny plants. True False

Gulls are rock pool predators. True False

Gulls smash crabs against rocks. True False

Some creatures may be hurt by people. True False

Rock pool creatures are safe and happy in their pools. True False

MULTIPLE CHOICE



Circle the correct answer to the following questions.

Which of the following is a rock pool predator?

limpets	crabs	mussels	gulls
---------	-------	---------	-------

Which of the following clings to rocks?

limpets	crabs	mussels	gulls
---------	-------	---------	-------

How many legs does a starfish usually have?

five to six	six to seven	40	six
-------------	--------------	----	-----

Which of these can open its shell very slightly?

limpets	crabs	mussels	gulls
---------	-------	---------	-------

Which of the following is covered in hard spines?

crabs	gulls	limpets	starfish
-------	-------	---------	----------

Which of the following eats tiny plants?

barnacles	starfish	mussels	gulls
-----------	----------	---------	-------

Which of the following does not live underwater in rock pools?

barnacles	starfish	mussels	gulls
-----------	----------	---------	-------

Which of the following moves sideways?

crabs	gulls	limpets	starfish
-------	-------	---------	----------

123 SEQUENCING



Look at the sentence below. Write the numbers 1 to 4 to show the order the words occur in the sentence.

Next time you have a chance to go to the beach, look at the tiny oceans that exist in rock pools.

exist	oceans	chance	beach

Look at paragraphs 1 and 2 in *Rock pools*. Number the statements from 1 to 5 to show the order they occur in the text.

They have to suit life underwater, when the tide is in, and survive for a while on dry rocks, when the tide is out.

Would you like to study fascinating creatures in their natural habitat?

Next time you have a chance to go to the beach, look at the tiny oceans that exist in rock pools.

These become home for some very adaptable sea creatures.

Rock pools are formed when the sea fills spaces between rocks and forms small pools.

Look at *Rock pools*. Number the statements from 1 to 5 to show the order they occur in the text. Look at the first line of each paragraph to help you.

Mussels are also shellfish.

Limpets and barnacles are tiny shellfish that cling to rocks.

Crabs scuttle sideways to get around.

Creatures that live in the rock pools are also hurt by people.

Have you ever wanted to be an explorer?

 **FIND AND COPY**


These questions are about *Rock pools*.

Look at paragraph 1. Find and copy a word that refers to the natural place that rock pool creatures live.

Look at the paragraph beginning 'Limpets and barnacles...'. Find and copy a word that suggests that the plants limpets eat are very small.

Look at the paragraph beginning 'Mussels are also shellfish'. Find and copy a word that suggests that mussels only open their shells a little bit.

Look at the paragraph beginning 'Despite their protective shells...'. Find and copy a word that suggests that gulls move quickly and smoothly.

 **UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT**


Read the paragraphs below and then follow the instructions.

Have you ever wanted to be an explorer? Would you like to study fascinating creatures in their natural habitat? Next time you have a chance to go to the beach, look at the tiny oceans that exist in rock pools.

Rock pools are formed when the sea fills spaces between rocks and forms small pools. These become home for some very adaptable sea creatures. They have to suit life underwater, when the tide is in, and survive for a while on dry rocks, when the tide is out.

Underline or highlight a word that means someone who looks at and thinks about something new.

Underline or highlight a word that means to look at something to learn more about it.

Underline or highlight a word that means to be present in the world.

Underline or highlight a word that means something can change easily.

Underline or highlight a word that means below the surface of a body of water.

FIND AND COPY

renewable
small
flowing
difficult

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT

natural
environment
heat
non-renewable
renewable

5. ROCK POOLS

FILL IN THE GAP

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. formed | 8. Crabs |
| 2. adaptable | 9. shells |
| 3. underwater | 10. gulls |
| 4. tide | 11. swoop |
| 5. Starfish | 12. beaks |
| 6. stars | 13. creatures |
| 7. legs | |

MATCHING

shellfish	limpets
crabs	scuttle
mussels	smooth shells
starfish	five or six legs
under	water
natural	habitat
dry	rocks
adaptable	sea creatures
rock pool predator	gull
crabs	pincers
tiny shellfish	limpets and barnacles
soft bodies	starfish

LABEL

mussels
starfish
crabs
gulls
limpets and barnacles
creatures (in rock pools)
crabs
starfish
crabs
limpets and barnacles
mussels
limpets and barnacles

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. False |
| 2. True | 10. False |
| 3. True | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. False | 13. True |
| 6. True | 14. True |
| 7. False | 15. False |
| 8. True | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

gulls
limpets
five to six
mussels
starfish
barnacles
gulls
crabs

SEQUENCING

- 4, 3, 1, 2
5, 1, 2, 4, 3
3, 2, 4, 5, 1

FIND AND COPY

habitat
tiny
slightly
swoop

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT

explorer
study
exist
adaptable
underwater

6. BRIDGES: HOW THEY ARE BUILT

FILL IN THE GAP

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Golden Gate | 7. cables |
| 2. famous | 8. obstacles |
| 3. 1,149 metres | 9. 6,000 |
| 4. China | 10. marshland |
| 5. unusual | 11. creatures |
| 6. above | |

MATCHING

bascule	cantilevers
arch	upward curve
beam	simple horizontal beam
suspension	use cables
Middlesbrough	River Tees
Newport	River Usk
Tower Bridge	River Thames
China	Danyang–Kunshan Grand Bridge
Danyang–Kunshan Grand Bridge	164,800 metres
Sydney Harbour Bridge	1,149 metres
Golden Gate Bridge	1,600 metres
Tower Bridge	244 metres

LABEL

Golden Gate Bridge
Danyang–Kunshan Grand Bridge
Tower Bridge
Sydney Harbour Bridge
Golden Gate Bridge
transporter bridges
beam bridge
suspension bridge
arch bridge
transporter bridge
bascul bridge

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. True |
| 2. False | 10. False |
| 3. True | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. True | 13. True |
| 6. True | 14. True |
| 7. False | 15. False |
| 8. True | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

America
China
a simple horizontal beam
cables
Newport
London
Sydney Harbour Grand Bridge
Tower Bridge

SEQUENCING

- 2, 1, 4, 3
3, 1, 4, 5, 2
2, 4, 1, 5, 3

FIND AND COPY

beautiful
unusual
strong
impressive

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT

everywhere
obstacle
over
placed
simplest

7. POMPEII

FILL IN THE GAP

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Pompeii | 9. 1748 |
| 2. morning | 10. metres |
| 3. cloud | 11. frozen |
| 4. coast | 12. protective |
| 5. fetch | 13. encrusted |
| 6. indoors | 14. decayed |
| 7. 1,500 years | 15. plaster |
| 8. paintings | |

MATCHING

lost city unearthed	1748
Vesuvius erupted	79 CE
metres dug to streets	five
paintings seen	1592
city covered	in volcanic ash
bodies	encrusted in ash
people explore	buildings where people lived
knew Vesuvius was a volcano	nobody
filled the sky	burning-hot gas and rocks
rain mixed with	ash
covered the city	magma
people ran to	the coast

LABEL

archaeologists
Vesuvius
volcano
gas and rocks
magma
rocks
Roman times
ash
1748
24 August
the bodies decayed
the Roman Empire

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 9. True |
| 2. False | 10. True |
| 3. True | 11. False |
| 4. False | 12. True |
| 5. True | 13. True |
| 6. False | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. True |
| 8. False | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

24 August
1592
1748
rocks
magma
rain
Roman times

SEQUENCING

- 4, 2, 3, 1
4, 2, 5, 3, 1
3, 5, 2, 1, 4

FIND AND COPY

ordinary
relief
unearth
encrusted

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT

disaster
decayed
protective
plaster
shell

8. THE HISTORY OF RECORDED MUSIC

FILL IN THE GAP

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Evidence | 8. portable |
| 2. invented | 9. technology |
| 3. sound waves | 10. 1983 |
| 4. magnets | 11. replaced |
| 5. companies | 12. disappeared |
| 6. cassette | 13. 1999 |
| 7. collect | |

MATCHING

1877	phonograph created
1857	phonograph created
1887	gramophone released
1963	cassette tapes available
portable MP3	1999
compact discs	1983
cassette tapes	1963
music recorded since	1800s
compact	disc
Édouard-Léon Scott de Martinville	phonograph
portable	cassette players
Emile Berliner	gramophone

LABEL

1800s
1983
1920s
1887
1999
1857
cassettes
CDs
phonograph
gramophone and its discs
gramophone

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. False | 9. True |
| 2. True | 10. False |
| 3. False | 11. True |
| 4. True | 12. True |
| 5. False | 13. True |
| 6. False | 14. True |
| 7. True | 15. True |
| 8. True | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1887
1983
Emile Berliner
1999
phonographs
phonographs
music files
cassettes

SEQUENCING

- 3, 4, 1, 2
3, 1, 4, 2, 5
1, 3, 5, 4, 2

FIND AND COPY

foil
continued
solved
increased

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT

replaced
forever
heavy
increased
cylinder

9. BIRDS OF PREY

FILL IN THE GAP

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. eyesight | 6. learn |
| 2. flexible | 7. direction |
| 3. bodies | 8. trained |
| 4. competitive | 9. birds |
| 5. dawn | 10. 200 |

MATCHING

birds of prey	fierce and agile
swift	reactions
extraordinary	eyesight
nocturnal	animals
golden	eagle
owls	flexible necks
peregrine	falcons
broad wings	buzzards
rotate heads 270°	owls
pounce on their prey	buzzards
wingspan of over 2.5 metres	eagles
speeds of up to 200 miles per hour	falcons