

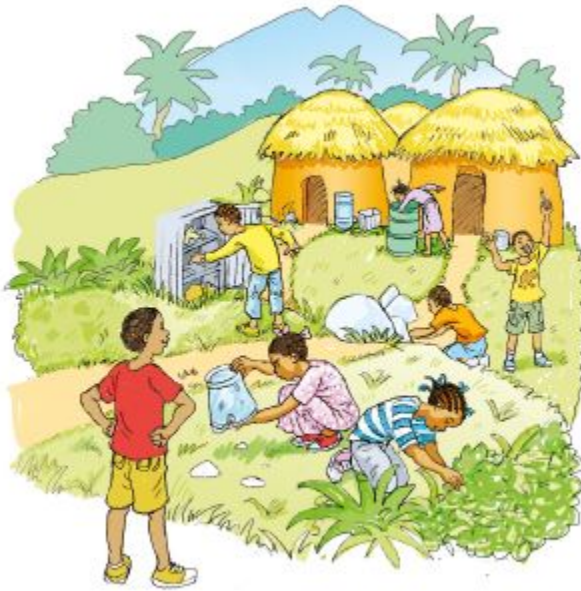
1 Games From Around The World



All around the world, children play all sorts of different games. You don't need expensive games or lots of space to play a great game, just some imagination!

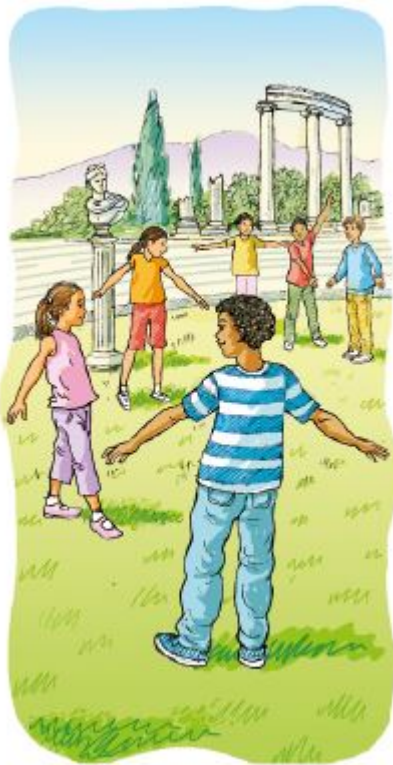
Play can be inside or outside, and you can play on your own or with lots of friends. Some games are calm and quiet, whilst others are very noisy! Some games like football, chess and jigsaw puzzles are popular in lots of countries so they have the same rules and equipment wherever they are played. But some games are only well known in certain countries.

Here are five games that children in different countries like to play:



Pilolo – from Ghana

Pilolo is a hiding game using sticks, stones, coins or other small items. One child hides the objects. It's then a race for all the other players to find one of the hidden items and get back to the finish line first. You need quick eyes and quick feet for this game!



Statues – from Greece

One child is 'it' and stands in the centre of a large space, counting loudly. The other players walk around waiting for that child to shout, 'statue'. When they hear this word, the players freeze like statues. Anyone who is moving is out. Then, the child who is 'it' tries to make the others laugh or move. The last player remaining as still as a statue is the winner and becomes the new 'it'. This game can be great for practising your balance if you are standing in an awkward position.

Oonch Neech – from Pakistan

The name of this game means 'up down'. It involves lots of running around. Children have to be 'up' off the ground, such as on a chair, or 'down' where they must be touching the ground. One child is 'it' and has to catch the others. It uses up lots of energy and is great fun.



Kangaroo Skippyroo – from Australia

In this game, one child pretends to be a sleeping kangaroo with its eyes shut. When a player touches the kangaroo's shoulder, the kangaroo has to guess who it is. This game is all about guessing.



Pass the Parcel – from the United Kingdom

A parcel, covered in layers of paper, is passed from child to child to the sound of music. Whenever the music stops, the child holding the parcel removes one layer of paper and then passes the parcel on. The game stops when a lucky child removes the last piece of paper and wins the present inside. This game is often played at parties. Another person (usually an adult) is needed to start and stop the music during the game. This game is mainly about luck.



2

These questions are about *Games From Around the World*

(page 1)

1 Children around the world...

Tick **one**.

do not like playing games.

☐

only play one game.

☐

play many games.

☐

must have very expensive games.

☐

(page 1)

2 **Find** and **copy two** things that could be hidden in *Pilolo*.

1. _____

2. _____

(page 2)

3 Look at the *Statues* section.

Why is *Statues* a good name for this game?

(page 2)

4 What do the words *Oonch Neech* mean?

(pages 1-2)

5 One player does something different from the other players in all five games.

What are they doing differently in...

(a) *Pilolo*?

(b) *Kangaroo Skippyroo*?

- 6 Draw **four** lines to match these games to what the text says you need to win each one.

<i>Oonch Neech</i>	energy
<i>Pilolo</i>	speed
<i>Statues</i>	luck
<i>Pass the Parcel</i>	balance

- 7 Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are **true** and which are **false**.

Sentence	True	False
In <i>Pilolo</i> , players try to find hidden items.		
In <i>Statues</i> , one child shouts, 'freeze'.		
In <i>Oonch Neech</i> , players must stand very still.		
<i>Kangaroo Skippyroo</i> is a game all about luck.		

Moon Tales



Many years ago, people did not know as much about the moon as we know now. In the past, people from all over the world made up stories and tales about the moon.

Some of these stories try to explain the changing shape of the moon.

Other stories try to explain where the moon came from or why it has dark and light spots on it.

Here are two of the tales people have made up to try and explain the mysteries of the moon. They both come from Africa.

The Moon and the Sun

One story from Africa tried to explain why the moon changes shape. In this story, the moon used to say that it was more beautiful than the sun. The sun was so angry that it broke the moon into pieces.



Ever since then, the moon has been scared of the sun. The moon is so scared, that on most nights it only shows a bit of its face. That is why you don't often see a full, round moon in the night sky.

The Thief

Long ago the moon did not shine. It wanted to have bright rays like the sun. So one day, when the sun was on the other side of the Earth, the moon stole some of the sun's light.



The sun was so angry that it splashed the moon with mud. You can still see those spots on the moon today.

Moon Tales

(page 2)

- 1 In *The Moon and the Sun*, why does it say you don't often see a full, round moon in the night sky?

Tick **one**.

because it is a story
from Africa

☐

because the moon was
frightened of the sun

☐

because the sun was
angry

☐

because the moon hides
behind the clouds

☐

(page 2)

- 2 In *The Thief*, how did the sun show it was angry?

(page 2)

- 3 What does the tale *The Thief* try to explain about the moon?

(page 2)

- 4 What do you notice about the sun and moon in the two *Moon Tales*?

Tick **one**.

They change
shape.

☐

They are thieves.

☐

They both have
spots.

☐

They behave like
people.

☐

All About Diamonds

Words that are in **bold** print are explained in the glossary.



Which countries do diamonds come from?

Diamonds were first discovered in India hundreds of years ago, but there are now more than twenty countries that produce and sell diamonds. Today, more diamonds are mined in Australia than any other country in the world. Most of these diamonds are found in the Kimberley area.



Diamonds are taken by aeroplane from the Kimberley area of Australia to Perth, where they are prepared, ready to be sold.

How are diamonds made?

Diamonds are crystals which are formed deep inside the earth. This happens more than 150 kilometres below the ground. Here, it is very hot indeed and rocks are being very strongly squeezed from above.



*A **diamond mine**. Huge machines are used to tunnel into the ground so that the diamonds can be brought to the surface.*

When the diamond crystals are found, they look quite dull and smooth.



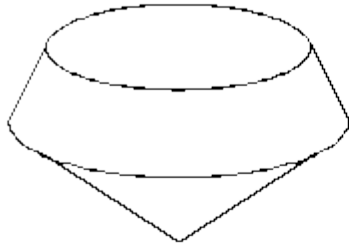
Newly mined diamond

How do you make a diamond sparkle and shine?

A diamond's sparkle is called its fire. To make a diamond sparkle, it has to be cut so that it reflects light. This is done by a specially trained diamond-cutter.

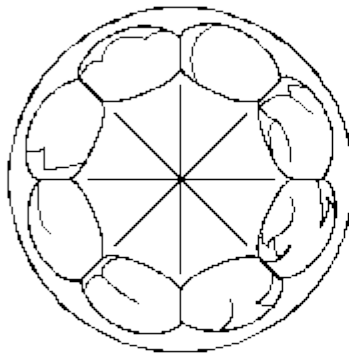
These steps show one way a diamond-cutter can change the diamond into a beautiful **jewel**.

1



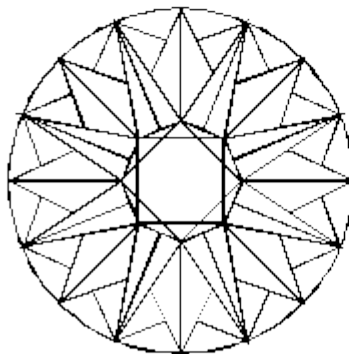
First the diamond crystal is cut in half

2



*Then the diamond-cutter begins to grind flat areas, called **facets**, onto the diamond to change its shape*

3



*Fifty-seven **facets** are cut to make the diamond sparkle and shine*

How hard is a diamond?

Diamonds are very hard.

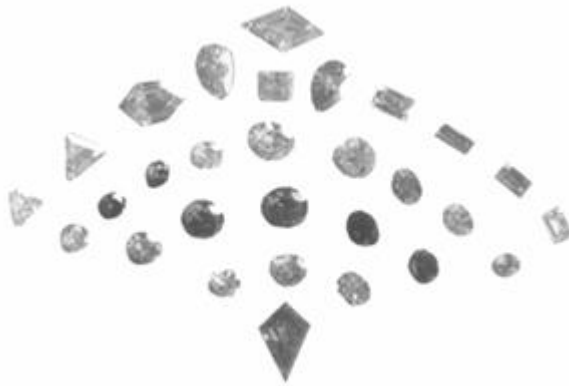
They are harder than glass, metal and wood. Metal wheels with diamond edges are used to grind and cut diamonds. This is because diamonds are so hard that they can only be cut by other diamonds.



Using a machine to cut a diamond

Are all diamonds colourless?

Most diamonds are not coloured, but you can find red, green, pink, blue and yellow diamonds. Red and green diamonds are the most expensive coloured diamonds, because they are very unusual.



Coloured diamonds.

How much does a diamond cost?

Diamonds are very expensive. The price of a diamond depends on its colour, how clear it is, the way it has been cut, and its weight. A very small diamond costs about £50, but a large diamond can cost over £1 million.

What is the largest cut diamond in the world?

The 'Cullinan I' diamond is famous because it is the largest top- quality cut diamond in the world. It was found in South Africa, and is also known as the 'Star of Africa.'



The 'Cullinan I' diamond

How do people use diamonds?

You may have seen diamond necklaces, rings and other jewellery. However, diamonds are not only used for decoration, they are also used in many other ways.



Diamond ring

Some saws, drills and polishers have diamonds in them. They are useful for these things because they are very hard, so they are good at cutting things.

Diamonds can also be found in hospitals, in the special knives called **scalpels**, which doctors use for operations.



*The **scalpel** has a blade made from metal and diamond dust.*

Glossary

Diamond mine

A place where holes and tunnels are dug deep into the earth, so that diamonds can be brought out of the ground.

Facets

The diamond-cutter grinds flat areas onto the diamond. These flat faces are called facets.

Jewels

Jewels are precious stones that are cut and used to decorate rings, necklaces, other jewellery and ornaments.

Scalpels

Knives with short blades, which are used in hospital operations.

6

All About Diamonds

(page 2)

1 Where were diamonds first found?

Tick **one**.

India

☐

America

☐

Australia

☐

England

☐

(page 4)

2 What does *giving the diamond its fire* mean?

Tick **one**.

selling it	<input type="checkbox"/>	making it hot	<input type="checkbox"/>
making it sparkle	<input type="checkbox"/>	digging it up	<input type="checkbox"/>

(page 3)

3 What happens in a diamond mine?

Tick **one**.

People sell diamonds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	People use machines to dig up diamonds.	<input type="checkbox"/>
People colour diamonds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	People make diamond rings.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(page 5)

4 Why is it difficult to cut diamonds?

(page 6)

5 What can make a diamond expensive?

Write **two** different things.

1 _____

2 _____

6 Why is the 'Star of Africa' a famous diamond?

Tick **one**.

It is from South Africa. ☐

It is the biggest high-quality diamond. ☐

It has not been cut and polished. ☐

It is a colourless diamond. ☐

7 What are the two main uses of diamonds?

Tick **two** things.

making stones ☐

decorating hospitals ☐

weighing things ☐

lighting fires ☐

making jewellery ☐

cutting things ☐

8 Look at the first paragraph on page 7.

Find and **copy one** word that means *to make something look pretty*.

(question about the whole story)

- 9 Put these sentences in the right order by numbering them from **1** to **5**.

One has been done for you.

The diamond-cutter starts to grind facets.

The diamonds are made into jewellery.

The diamond-cutter finishes grinding facets,
so that the diamonds sparkle.

Diamond crystals are dug up from the ground.

The diamond-cutter cuts the diamond in half.

(question about the whole story)

- 10 Tick **True** or **False** for each statement about diamonds.

Statement	True	False
Diamonds are used in some tools.		
Diamonds are harder than metal.		
Most diamonds come from India.		
All diamonds are colourless.		
A diamond can cost over 1 million pounds.		

Mark schemes

2

- 1 **Content domain:** 1b – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Award 1 mark for:

do not like playing games.

☐

only play one game.

☐

play many games.

☒

must have very expensive games.

☐

1 mark

- 2 **Content domain:** 1b – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Award 1 mark for any **two** of the following:

- sticks
- stones
- coins.

Also accept (*other small*) *items*.

Also accept *objects*.

1 mark

3 **Content domain:** 1d – make inferences from the text.

Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following acceptable points:

- players having to stay very still / freeze / not move (including references to ‘moving’ players being eliminated from the game), e.g.
 - *because you have to stay still like a statue*
 - *because everyone has to freeze*
 - *they freeze when one child shouts ‘statue’*
 - *because you freeze like one*
 - *because you have to stop.*
- pretending to be a statue, e.g.
 - *because you have to act like a statue.*

Also accept references to saying ‘statue’, e.g.

- *because the child shouts ‘statue’*
- *because players walk around waiting for someone to shout ‘statue’ .*

Do not accept references to helping practise your balance.

Do not accept references to the party game musical statues.

1 mark

4 **Content domain:** 1b – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Award 1 mark for reference to **both** *up* and *down*, e.g.

- *up down*
- *it means up and down.*

1 mark

- 5 (a) **Content domain:** 1b – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Secondary content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.

Award 1 mark for reference to one player hiding the objects / setting up the game, e.g.

- *they hide small things*
- *one child hides the objects*
- *hiding things.*

Do not accept *hiding*.

1 mark

- (b) **Content domain:** 1b – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Secondary content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.

Award 1 mark for reference to either of the following acceptable points:

- the actions of the player in the middle of the circle / being the (sleeping) kangaroo, e.g.
 - *one of the players guesses who touched them*
 - *one child pretends to be a sleeping kangaroo*
 - *one person is in the middle.*
- one player touching the 'kangaroo's' shoulder, e.g.
 - *someone has to tap the kangaroo*
 - *they have to touch the kangaroo without them guessing who it is*
 - *one child touches the kangaroo's shoulder.*

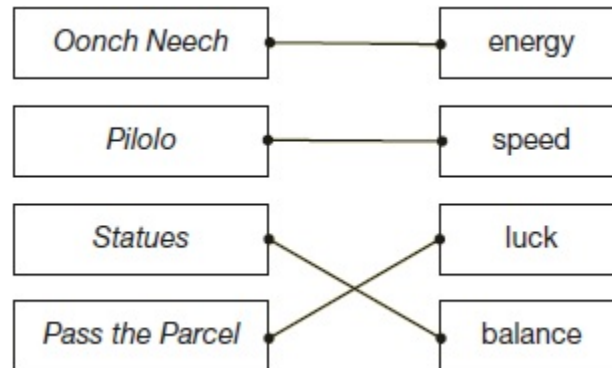
Do not accept *guessing* without any further explanation.

1 mark

- 6 **Content domain:1b** – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Secondary content domain: 1d – make inferences from the text.

Award 1 mark for all four lines being joined to the following correct boxes:



1 mark

- 7 **Content domain:1b** – identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information.

Award 1 mark for three boxes correctly ticked and **award 2 marks** for all four boxes correctly ticked.

Sentence	True	False
In <i>Pilolo</i> , players try to find hidden items.	✓	
In <i>Statues</i> , one child shouts, 'freeze'.		✓
In <i>Oonch Neech</i> , players must stand very still.		✓
<i>Kangaroo Skippyroo</i> is a game all about luck.		✓

Up to 2 marks

4

Moon Tales

- 1 Because the moon was frightened of the sun. 1
- 2 It splashed the moon with mud. 1
- 3 *Answers must use the information on page 2 to explain the reason why the tale was told.*
Why the moon has dark spots on it.
Why the moon shines.
Unacceptable: (any answer that refers to the events within the tale)
Because the moon stole light from the sun • wasn't as bright as the sun.
Because the moon wanted to be like sun/wanted to have rays.
The moon did not shine long ago. 1
- 4 They behave like people. 1

6

All About Diamonds

- 1 India 1
- 2 Making it sparkle. 1
- 3 People use machines to dig up diamonds. 1
- 4 They are very hard.
They are harder than glass / metal / wood.
They can only be cut by other diamonds. 1
- 5 *Award one mark for any one of the following, and two marks for two of the following:*
Its colour.
How clear it is.
The way it has been cut.
Its weight (size). 1 or 2
- 6 It is the biggest high quality diamond. 1

- 7 *Answers must identify both correct options, and no more than two, in order to gain a mark.*

Making jewellery
Cutting things

1

- 8 Decoration.

1

- 9 3, 5, 4, 1, 2

1

- 10 *Award two marks if all five are correctly identified; award one mark if three or four are correctly identified.*

Statement	True	False
Diamonds are used in some tools.	✓	
Diamonds are harder than metal.	✓	
Most diamonds come from India.		✓
All diamonds are colourless.		✓
A diamond can cost over 1 million pounds.	✓	

1