

The background of the entire page is a stylized illustration of an autumn forest. The top section shows a canopy of trees with leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow. Below this, a thick orange banner contains the title. The bottom section shows a forest floor covered in fallen leaves, with a large tree trunk in the center and other trees in the background. The color palette is warm, dominated by oranges, reds, and yellows.

# Autumn

## Answer Booklet

# Rosh Hashanah

## What is Rosh Hashanah?

'The Head of the Year'

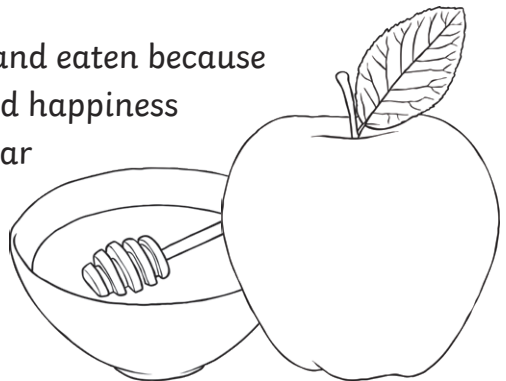
- For Jewish people, the New Year is in late September.
- It is the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Eve and also a day of judgement.

## Why is Rosh Hashanah an Important Festival?

- Jews believe that on Rosh Hashanah, God looks at each of them to see what they have done, good and bad, in the previous year and they have ten days to 'repent' (literally, turn around) and be good.

## What Happens During Rosh Hashanah?

- Special stories are told, there are also special practices.
- Apples and honey are eaten and are given to family and friends.
- These sweet things are given and eaten because the people want sweetness and happiness in their lives in the coming year and wish this for others.



# Rosh Hashanah

1. Who celebrates Rosh Hashanah? **Jewish people**

2. Why is Rosh Hashanah referred to as 'The Head of the Year'?

**For Jewish people, this is their new year, so the beginning of the year.**

3. Why are sweet gifts given?

**The people giving them want sweetness and happiness in their lives in the coming year and wish this for others too.**

4. Circle the word closest in meaning to 'repent'.

punish

**regret**

deny

annoy

5. Suggest another section that could be included in this text. What else would you like to know?

**Children should suggest another relevant section for the text that they might like to know more about. E.g. Where is Rosh Hashana celebrated?**

# Crazy Conkers

Can you draw lines to match the conkers to their synonymns?

**ambled - strolled**

**raced - sprinted**

**screeched - squealed**

**bellowed - yelled**

**scorching - blistering**

**immense - vast**

**bitter - resentful**

**miniature - petite**

**ecstatic - elated**

**forlorn - woeful**

**deafening - blaring**

**silent - inaudible**

## Crazy Conkers

Could you use some of the words in autumn-themed sentences?

**Example - As we** raced **across the field towards the** immense **conker tree; we** squealed **in delight when we spotted a** vast amount of **shiny conkers underneath it.**

# The Last Party of the Season

## From Among the Meadow People By Clara Dillingham Pierson

The autumn leaves **lying**,  
so thick on the **ground**,  
the summer birds **flying**,  
the meadow **around**.  
Say, "Goodbye."

The seed babies **dropping**,  
down out of our **sight**,  
the dragonflies **stopping**,  
a moment in **flight**.  
Say, "Goodbye."

The red squirrels **bearing**,  
their nuts to the **tree**,  
the wild rabbits **caring**,  
for babies, so **wee**.  
Say, "Goodbye."

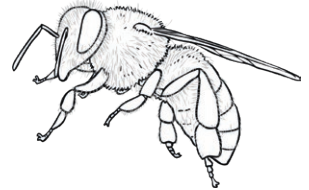
The sunbeams now **showing**,  
are hazy and **pale**,  
the warm breezes **blowing**,  
have changed to a **gale**.  
So, "Goodbye."

The season for **working**,  
is passing **away**,  
both playing and **shirking**,  
are ended **today**.  
So, "Goodbye."

The garter snake **creeping**,  
so softly to **rest**,  
the fuzzy worms **sleeping**,  
within their warm **nest**.  
Say, "Goodbye."

The honey bees **crawling**,  
around the full **comb**,  
the tiny ants **calling**,  
each one to the **home**.  
Say, "Goodbye."

We've ended our **singing**,  
our dancing, and **play**,  
and Nature's voice **ringing**,  
now tells us to **say**,  
our "Goodbye."



# The Last Party of the Season

1. Highlight all the rhyming words. Can you describe the rhyming pattern in this poem? **The rhyming pattern in the poem is that lines 1 and 3 rhyme and also lines 2 and 4 rhyme. Also, the “Goodbye” is repeated on the last line of every verse and this doesn’t rhyme.**
2. When the author says, ‘Nature’s voice ringing’, what could she be describing? **The author could be describing all the different sounds that she hears when outside. Also, she is using personification to make Nature sound like a person calling all of the animals.**
3. Where is the poem set? **The poem is set in a meadow.**
4. What is the author saying goodbye to? **Children’s answers will vary. Accept any reference to the living things and animals mentioned in the poem, to the working season or to summertime.**

# The Last Party of the Season

5. Circle the word closest in meaning to 'shirking'.

working

helping

**avoiding**

leaving

6. What do you think 'Last Party of the Season' is referring to? **Children's answers will vary. Their answer should make reference to hibernation or the end of summertime. For example: I think that the 'Last Party of the Season' is referring to the last time that all of the animals will be seen out in the woods before winter and hibernation.**

7. Try writing another verse that fits with the poem. **Accept any verse that fits with the rhyming pattern of the poem.**

# Code Breaker

Your job this autumn is to become a secret agent. The words below are written in code. Break the code using the information in the table. Find the letter from the code word on the top row and swap it for the letter below it. What hidden words are being spelled?

<b>f</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>d</b>
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m

<b>l</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>o</b>
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

damkvaxibcm = **mischievous**

fzzfkvxex = **attached**

zyxpwzv = **twelfth**

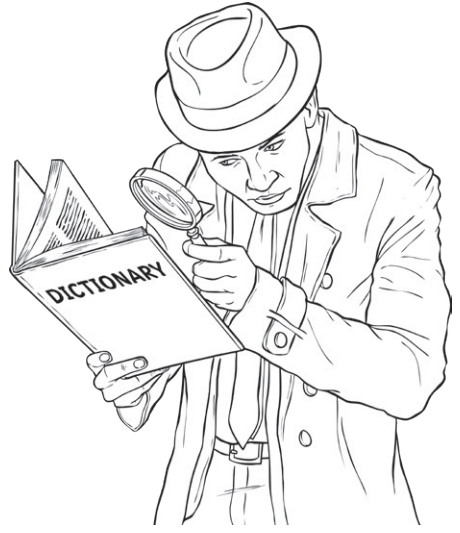
kbdsxzazabl = **competition**

alzxtwxtx = **interfere**

# Code Breaker

Can you choose some other tricky words to put in the code and challenge family or friends to decode them?

_____	➔	_____
_____	➔	_____
_____	➔	_____
_____	➔	_____
_____	➔	_____
_____	➔	_____



# Hibernation

Despite storybooks talking of the 'long sleep' of hibernation, it is actually more like a period of inactivity, when certain animals are able to slow their heartrate and breathing and lower their body temperature to conserve energy. They do this due to low temperatures and a scarcity of food in the winter months. These animals spend autumn filling up on food to ensure they have enough energy to survive the long, cold winter.

## Hedgehog



Through the autumn, hedgehogs eat a feast including beetles, caterpillars and earthworms, to build up fat reserves; they also create a safe, warm nest to rest in throughout winter, until around mid-March.

When it goes into hibernation, a hedgehog slows its heartrate from 190 beats per minute (bpm) to just 20bpm.

## Dormouse

Dormice begin their hibernation earlier than hedgehogs; in October, they snuggle into their nests following a banquet throughout late summer (when they double their bodyweight). During hibernation, they will reduce their temperature to that of their surroundings and often don't emerge until the end of April or even May.



# Hibernation

## Bumblebee

Following a summer of filling up on nectar to increase her fat stores, during the autumn the queen bee will go underground, to a depth of about 10cm, to hibernate. They can hibernate for up to nine months before reappearing in spring to feed and find a suitable nest site.



1. How do storybooks often describe hibernation? Why is this incorrect? **Storybooks often describe hibernation as a 'long sleep', whereas it is actually more like a period of inactivity.**
2. Why do animals hibernate? **Animals hibernate due to low temperatures and a scarcity of food during the winter months.**

# Hibernation

3. Find and copy three words or phrases linked to eating.

**eat a feast; banquet; filling up on**

4. Circle the word closest in meaning to 'emerge'.

**reappear**

survive

snuggle

reduce

5. Which of these animals hibernates for the longest time?

Hedgehog

Dormouse

**Bumblebee**

# Super Sentences

Use your super sentence writing skills to create **informal sentences**. Look at the image, then create an **informal sentence** that makes sense. You could use a question tag.



**My best mate, Zac, found loads of shiny conkers.**



**My nan's puppy's really cute.**



**Will's at the top of the pyramid, isn't he?**

## Super Sentences

Now, use your super sentence writing skills to create **formal sentences**. Look at the image, then create a **formal sentence** that makes sense. You could use the subjunctive form.



**My grandmother demands that her tea be served in a bone china cup and saucer.**



**It is not advisable to consume wild fungi because they are often highly poisonous.**



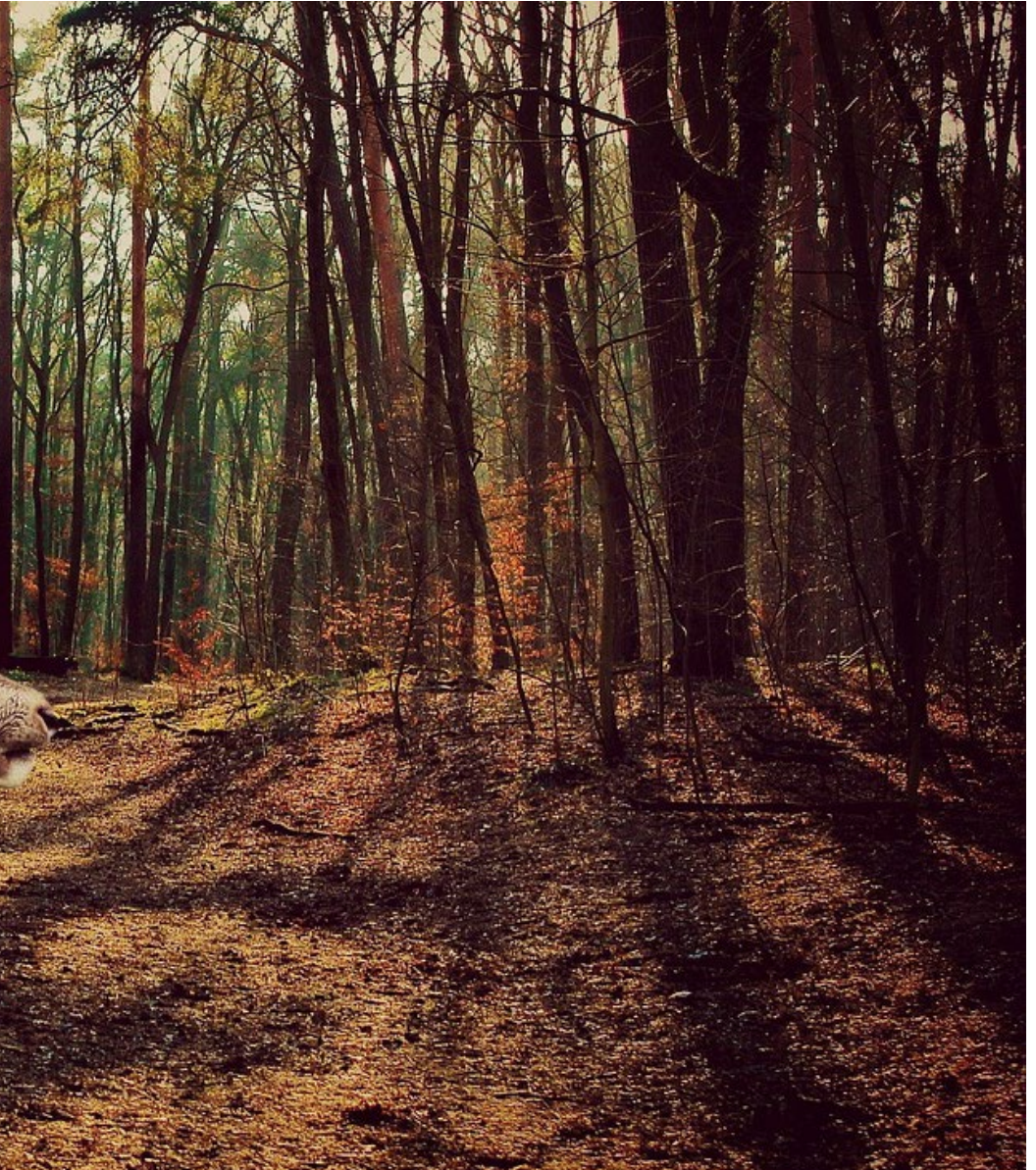
**Following the bountiful apple harvest, we reclined in the warming sun.**

# Autumn Stag

Use this picture as inspiration to write engaging sentences.



# Autumn Stag



# Autumn Stag

Sentence 1: Use a dash or dashes to indicate parenthesis. **Stumbling across a majestic stag, I fumbled for my camera - my heart was pounding loudly.**

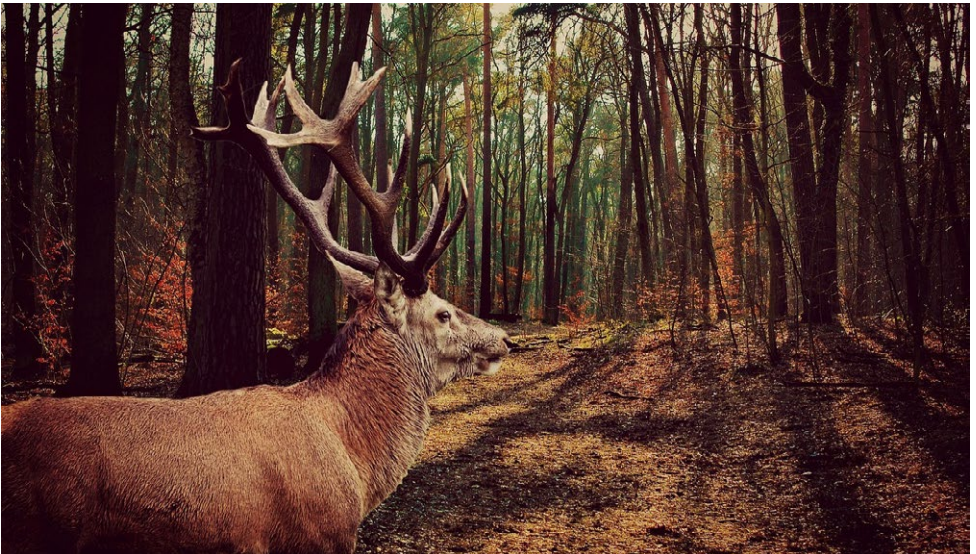
Sentence 2: Include a relative clause. **In the distance, I heard another deer call, which seemed to startle the stag.**

Sentence 3: Use a semi-colon to mark the boundary between related independent clauses. **My time was up; he began to move away.**

# Autumn Stag

Sentence 4: Use a passive sentence. **The leaves on the ground were scattered by the young stag.**

Sentence 5: End with an ellipsis. **He stopped in the distance and appeared to look back at me...**



# Autumn Word Scramble

Unscramble these statutory spelling words. Then use the numbered letters to create one last word.

**ENVIRONMENT**

**RHYTHM**

**VEGETABLE**

**APPRECIATE**

**COMMUNICATE**

**DEFINITE**

**PRIVILEGE**

**SUFFICIENT**

**PERSUADE**

**EXPLANATION**

<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>E</b>
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# Autumn Word Scramble

Use some of your words in autumn-themed sentences.

**Example - We had our vegetable harvest this autumn; we have sufficient food to last us through the winter months.**







twinkl