**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

e.g. Can we get a solid salt back from a salt solution?
Tick ✔ which apparatus you needed for this experiment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tripod</th>
<th>Gauze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaporating dish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunsen burner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety glasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pictures can be used to support the text or instead of words.

e.g. What do we need for the PE lesson tomorrow?
Tick ✔ the kit you need to bring to school tomorrow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothing item</th>
<th>Clothing item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skirt</td>
<td>Lunch box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneakers</td>
<td>Raincoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEQUENCING ACTIVITIES

Sentences can be cut up, sequenced into the correct order and stuck into the students book. Pictures can be used to support the text or instead of words.

e.g. The Water Cycle
The sun heats up the sea and makes the water evaporate
The water rises up into the air and gets colder
As the water gets colder it condenses and forms clouds
The drops of water inside the clouds join together and form raindrops
When a drop gets too big it falls to earth as rain, hail or snow
When water lands on the ground it falls into rivers
Rivers flow out into the sea and the whole cycle starts again
The pupil can write or draw in the blanks on a flow chart

e.g. separating a mixture of sand and water

Collect apparatus

Mix sand and water

Fold filter paper

Pour mixture into filter paper

results

Before filtering mixture cloudy

After filtering mixture clear

Sand left on paper
MIND MAPS

Mind maps can be drawn at the same time as the teacher presents spoken information or afterwards as a way to summarise key points.

A Mind Map uses four key characteristics:
- Central image for the subject.
- Main themes radiate from the central image.
- Branches hold the key word/image.
- Smaller branches form a connected structure.

A simple mind map
An elaborate mind map
DIAGRAM COMPLETION

Leave label lines blank so student has to complete the information. Rather than just giving them the words they could select the correct words from an extract.

e.g. to set up the apparatus we put a bunsen burner on a heat mat and put the tripod over the bunsen burner. Then we put gauze on the tripod. The evaporating dish was put on top of the gauze.
### TABLE COMPLETION

e.g. Wives of Henry VIII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>How did their marriage end?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anne of Cleves | Catherine of Aragon | Jane Seymour  
Katherine Parr  | Anne Boleyn        | Catherine Howard

died           | divorced         | beheaded        
survived       | beheaded         | divorced        

KEY WORDING

Key wording is a useful aid to comprehension as it helps pupils focus on the most important points. Pupils should be taught to select the main points from a passage – this can work for spoken as well as written passages.

e.g. the chimpanzee – select 5 key words/phrases

Like humans, the chimpanzee is a member of the ape family. It loves hanging around with other chimps. They live together in mixed 'troops' in African rainforests. One of the cleverest animals, it makes tools from twigs to dig tasty termites out of their mounds. Baby chimps often play, chasing, wrestling and tickling other babies. At night the chimpanzee sleeps in nests built from twigs and branches high up in the safety of the trees. Chimps often groom one other, picking out small ticks from each other's fur. Chimps’ faces have loads of expressions, just like human faces, but when they ‘smile’ it usually means they're scared.