

## Guided Reading Answers

### Monday: Charge of the Light Brigade.

1. 600
2. The valley of death  
Rode the six hundred
3. Someone had blundered
4. Dismayed
5. Any explanation similar to any of the following. 2 marks awarded for an answer which talks about their commitment, regardless of consequence. 1 mark given if no reference to consequence (e.g. they follow orders)  
The soldiers' attitude was to follow order given, even if they did not agree with them.  
The soldiers were not allowed to question or disagree with the orders given  
The soldiers were willing to die for their country, following their orders
6. The soldiers were brave and rode well, even though they were likely to be killed.  
Or, Riding into the jaws of death tells us that the brigade were doomed but they still showed courage.  
1 mark for acknowledging courage/bravery. 1 mark for referencing inevitable death.
7. Honour
8. The order was given to charge forward  
The soldiers all followed the order and rode forward.  
The enemy were waiting and shot at the soldiers.  
The brigade rode back but some men had been killed.
9. The soldiers were surrounded by enemy cannons.

Tuesday: If

1. Who is the poem written for? How do you know this?  
**The poem is written for the poet's son because the last line says 'And-which is more - you'll be a Man, my son!'**
2. Why did Kipling write this poem?  
**Kipling wrote this poem to give his son important words of advice.**
3. Explain the phrase '...keep your head...'.  
**The phrase means to keep calm/level-headed.**
4. Which quality is the poet writing about in line 5?  
**The poet is writing about having patience.**
5. Explain the phrase '...don't deal in lies;'.  
**This phrase expresses the importance of not telling lies.**
6. Which poetic device is used in lines 11 and 12? Explain your answer.  
**Personification is used in lines 11 and 12. The words 'Triumph' and 'Disaster' are given capital letters which suggests that they are names. They are also referred to as being 'imposters' on the next line.**
7. What might the word 'knaves' mean?  
**The word knave means a dishonest man.**
8. Summarise the meaning behind lines 21-24.  
**The poet is saying that when you feel as if you can't go on, you must tell yourself to 'Hold on!' and not give up.**
9. Explain your understanding of the following line:  
'Or walk with Kings - nor lose the common touch,'  
**The poet could be saying that if his son was to spend time with people as important as royalty, then he mustn't start believing that he is better than ordinary people.**
10. What did the poet mean when he wrote the following lines? Explain your reasoning.  
'If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,'  
**The poet is saying that you must make the most of every minute of your life. The poet describes the minute as 'unforgiving' as time isn't ever given back to you.**
- 11 – own answer as long as it is justified with an explanation.

## Wednesday – The Tyger

1. What do you think the poem is about?

**The poem is about a tiger. The poet is questioning who could have created such a beautiful but fearsome creature.**

2. Explain what you think the poet meant when he described the animal as 'burning bright'.

**Pupil's own answers. This could be a reference to the colour of the animal's fur or its ferocity.**

3. When and where might this animal be found?

**The poet writes that the animal can be located 'in the forests of the night'.**

4. Write down five examples of alliteration from the poem.

**Examples given may include: 'Tyger, Tyger', 'burning bright', '...frame thy fearful...', 'distant deeps', 'On what wings...', '...began to beat', '...what dread grasp/Dare its deadly terrors clasp!'**

5. Write down your favourite rhyming couplet from the poem and explain your reason for this choice.

**Pupil's own answers.**

6. What might 'sinews' be? Explain your reasoning.

**Pupil's own answers that may include words such as tendons, veins or arteries in relation to the heart.**

7. In verse 4, Blake is suggesting that such a powerful animal must have been created by...

**Option C – a blacksmith**

**Explain your reasoning.**

**An example of reasoning could be– 'I think this because the poet uses words such as hammer, furnace and anvil within verse 4, which are all tools used by a blacksmith.'**

8. Who is 'he' in verse 5?

**Pupil's own answers. This could be a reference to God. Blake may be questioning whether 'he' who created the lamb, could have also created the 'tyger'.**

9. Why do you think the word 'tyger' is spelt with a 'y' instead of an 'i'?

**Pupil's own answers, which could relate to it being an old spelling of the word.**

10. Is this a modern poem? Explain your answer.

**Pupil's own answers that should suggest that this poem isn't a modern poem as there are words within the poem that aren't used today, such as thee, thy and thine.**

Thursday – It is your choice what you think the word mean! Others may disagree with you.

Friday – Jabberwocky

1. The Bandersnatch
2. A type of weapon
3. Verb
4. **Award 2 marks** for answers which refer to him resting because he was tired from searching for the Jabberwock for a long time – 'Long time the manxome foe he sought'. **Award 1 mark** for a correct answer without a relevant quote from the text.
5. **Award 2 marks** for answers which refer to the fact that he did kill/slay the Jabberwock with evidence from the text to support their answer 'He left it dead, and with its head'. **Award 1 mark** for a correct answer without a relevant quote from the text.
6. **Award 1 mark** for reference to the following points – Because the final stanza is an exact repetition of the first, these two units perform a parenthetical function. The repetition of the opening stanza at the end tells the reader that although a major change has happened to the boy and the others he lives with, **the action has had no major effect on the world in general**. After the boy has slain the monster; the toves, borogroves, and raths still go on as they had before.
7. **Award 1 mark** for each point
  - The poem includes beasts/villains such as the Jabberwock, Jubjub bird and Bandersnatch like a fairy tale.
  - The poem includes a brave hero like a fairy tale.
  - There is a problem/dilemma that needs solving and fairy tales often have these.
  - The poem has a happy ending like is often found in fairy tales.
  - There is a magical setting, which can also be found in fairy tales.