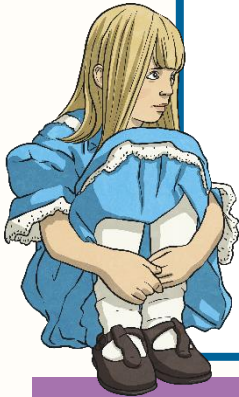


Tuesday 5th April 2022  
I can learn script features.

Let's learn: 



### Characters

### **Alice In Wonderland**

**Alice** The main character – A young girl who is lost in Wonderland. Has a great imagination.

**The Mad Hatter** As the name suggests, he is 'crazy'. He gives out riddles, dresses fashionably and likes tea.

**Hare** A friend of the Mad Hatter, thinks it is always time for afternoon tea, is also mad.

**Dormouse** Incredibly sleepy friend of the Mad Hatter.

At the beginning of a play script, you'll find a list of all the characters that are in the play.

Sometimes they will have a short description with them.

Why do you think this is?

**This helps anyone who wants to perform the play know how many actors they need.**

How might this help someone who wanted to perform the play?

**This tells people what the characters are like before reading the play.**



A bit like chapters in a book, the sections of a script are broken down into 'scenes'. A new scene usually means a new **setting**.

### Scene 7 – A Mad Tea Party

The Mad Hatter, Dormouse and Hare are sitting at a table having afternoon tea.

Just after the scene number and title is a short description of the **setting**. This tells you what the stage looks like.

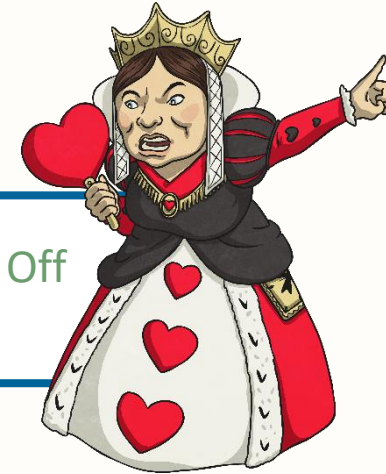
A colon **always** comes after the name.

**Queen of Hearts:**

Guards! Get her! Off with her head! Off with her head!

In a script, the name of the character who is speaking goes on the left.

After the colon is the dialogue (the words the character says).



How is this different to writing speech in a story?  
**No inverted commas!**

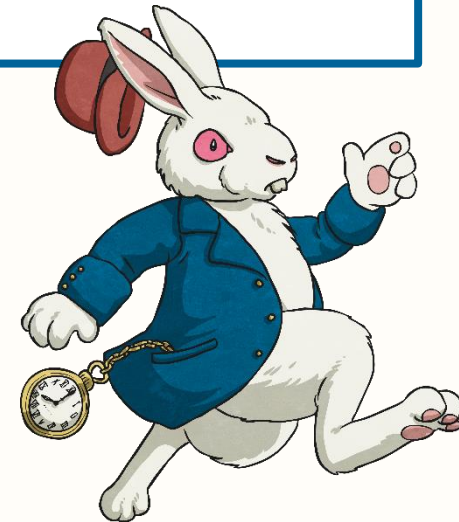
Words in brackets are stage directions. These are instructions to the actors so they know what their character should be doing.

**White Rabbit:** (anxiously, whilst rushing across the stage) I'm late! I'm late!

**Alice:** (confused) A talking rabbit? It can't be...

Sometimes they tell the actor how to say their words.

The actors don't **say** the stage directions.



Some plays have a narrator to help set the scene for the audience, but lots of plays don't.

**Narrator:**

Alice found herself in a strange room, inside was a small table. On top of it, sat a small, peculiar-looking bottle with a label on.

(Alice looks around, confused, then goes over to the table and studies the bottle.)

Stage directions can be given to any character, not just the ones speaking. They are always written in **present** tense.



Can you find the play script features in the text here?

Scene  
number  
and title

Setting  
description

Speaker's  
name,  
followed by a  
colon (:

Stage  
directions in  
brackets

Speech –  
without  
inverted  
commas!

Present tense

**Scene 7 – A Mad Tea Party**

The Mad Hatter, Dormouse and Hare are sitting at a table having afternoon tea.

**Narrator:** Lost and lonely, Alice continued towards the sound. She didn't know what to expect when she reached a clearing...

(Alice enters the scene, stage left)

**Mad Hatter:** (starts for a moment, pauses and a broad grin appears across his face. He gets up out of his chair and walks across the table towards Alice) ————— It's you.

**Dormouse:** (exasperated) No it's not! Hare brought us the wrong Alice!

**Hare:** (gasps and throws his hands against his head) ————— It's the wrong Alice!

**Mad hatter:** You're absolutely Alice, I'd know you anywhere.  
(to the rest of the characters at the table)

I'd know him anywhere!

(Dormouse and Hare laugh manically)

Well, as you can see we're still having tea.  
You're terribly late you know... naughty.

**Alice:** I'm incredibly intrigued.

click the  
different  
features to  
show the  
answers

## Key Features

cast list

short description  
of setting

speakers names are on  
the left  
with colons

detailed dialogue without  
speech marks

structured using scenes

brackets for stage  
directions

a variety of punctuation  
used for effect

extended stage directions  
using adverbs, adjectives  
and prepositional phrases

## Scene 1 – Mother's Kitchen

*Lights up. The narrators, Big Rabbit and Little Rabbit, stand downstage.*

Little Rabbit: Big Rabbit, Big Rabbit, is it time for a story?

Big Rabbit: What story would you like?

Little Rabbit: Do you know the story of Little Red Riding Hood?

Big Rabbit: *(excited)* Of course I do! Let me just think how it begins. Ah yes, I remember!

*Lights up on a cottage on the outskirts of a great forest. It is a spring day.*

Big Rabbit: Once upon a time – and a very fine time it was – a girl called Red lived with her mother, in a cottage on the outskirts of a great forest.

*Mother takes a batch of fresh cupcakes from the oven and places them on the table.*

Mother: Little Red! *(bangs the rolling pin on the table)* Little Red! Time to get up.

Red: *(offstage)* Coming, Mother!

*Mother looks up at the clock (it's noon) and taps her foot angrily. Red enters the kitchen in a red cape. Seeing the cupcakes, she reaches out to take one, but her hand stops as Mother turns to glare.*

Red: These smell delicious. *(backing away)* You've been busy, Mother. Who are they for?



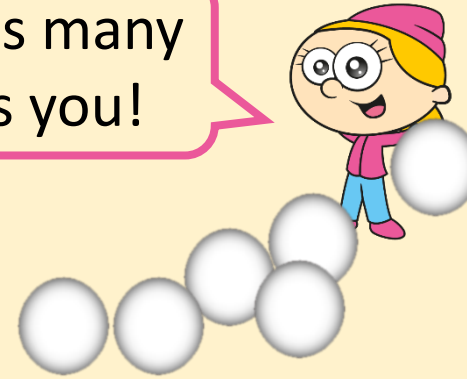
0 5 . 0 4 . 2 2

I can solve scaling problems

The children are making snowballs.

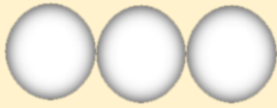


I have twice as many snowballs as you!

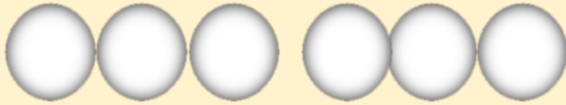


Do you agree with Eva?

Does Eva have twice as many snowballs as Amir?



Amir has 3 snowballs.



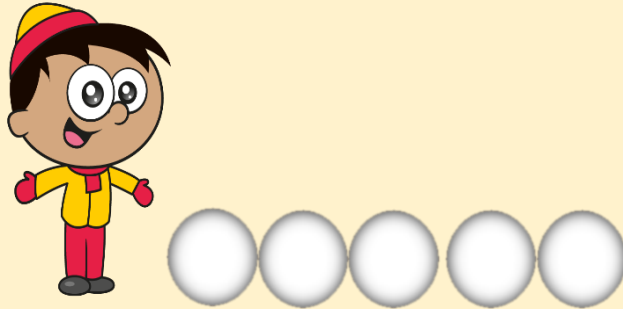
Eva has 6 snowballs.

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

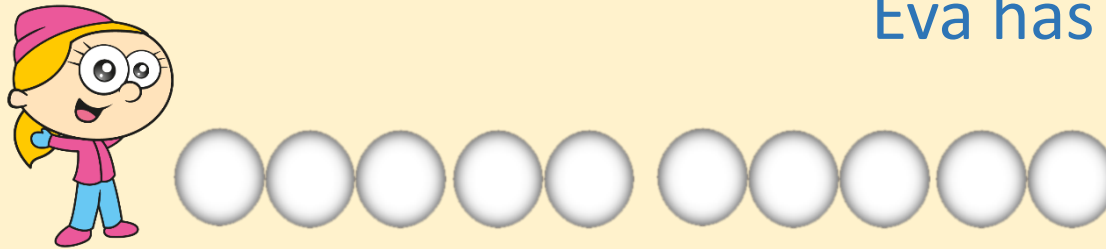
6 is twice as many as 3

Amir now has 5 snowballs.

If Eva makes twice as many snowballs, how many will she have?



Eva has 10 snowballs.

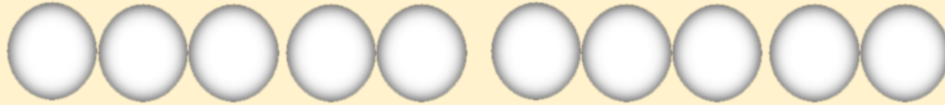


$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

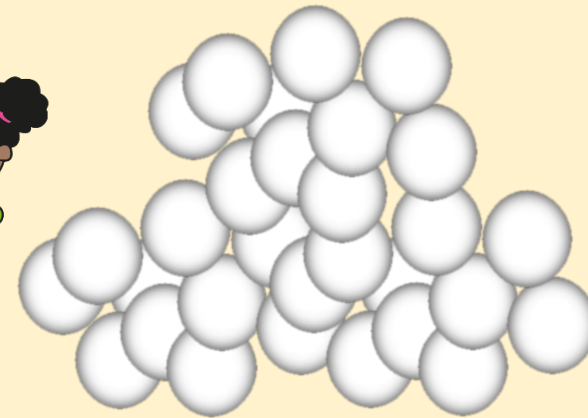
10 is twice as many as 5

Eva has 10 snowballs

Have a think



I have made three times  
as many snowballs as you!



How many snowballs has Whitney made?

Eva has 10 snowballs.

Whitney has three times as many snowballs as Eva.



10

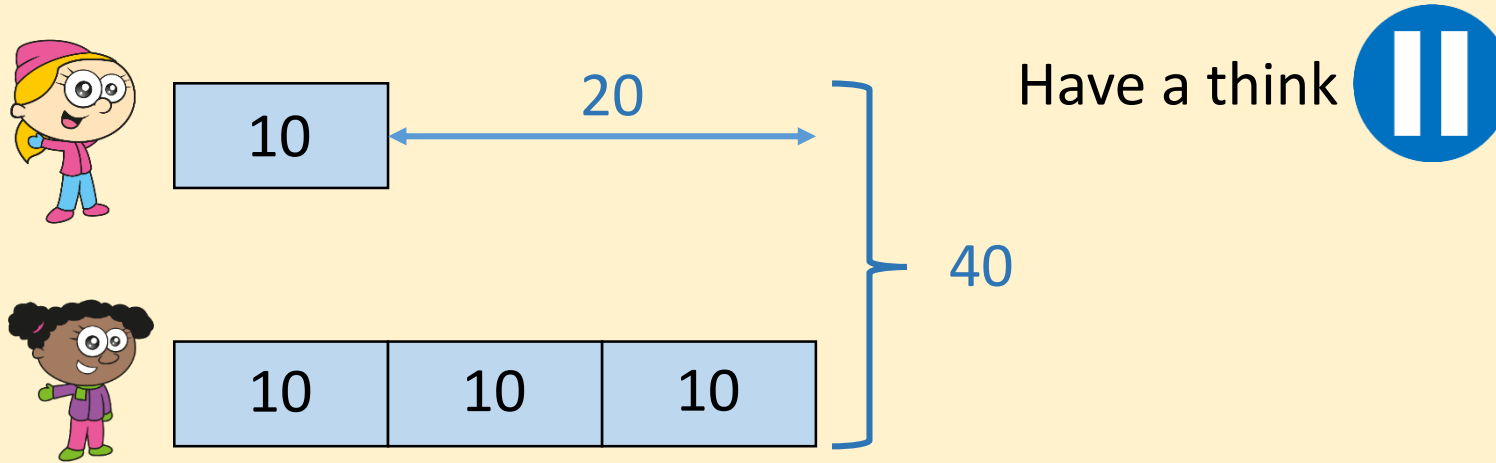


10	10	10
----	----	----

Whitney has 30 snowballs.

How many snowballs does Whitney have?

What else can you see from the bar model?



Whitney has 20 more snowballs than Eva.  
Eva has 20 fewer snowballs than Whitney.

The girls have 40 snowballs altogether.

Here is a bar model to represent how children in Class 3 travel to school.

Use the bar model to complete the sentences.



Have a think



Twice as many children travel by car as by bus.

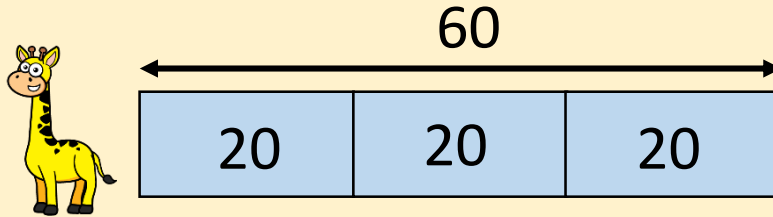
5 times as many children walk as travel by bus.



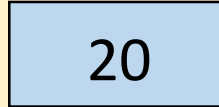
Here are 2 toys.

The giraffe is 3 times as tall as the elephant.

How tall is the elephant?



Have a think  
 $60 \div 3 = 20$

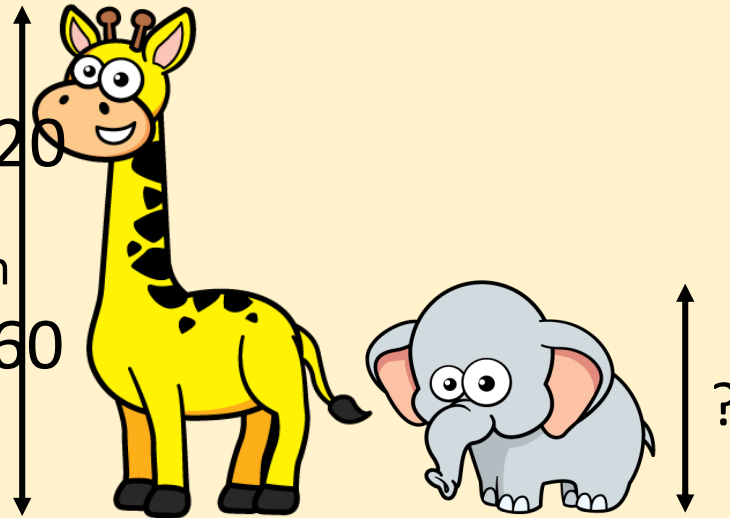


The elephant is 20 cm tall.

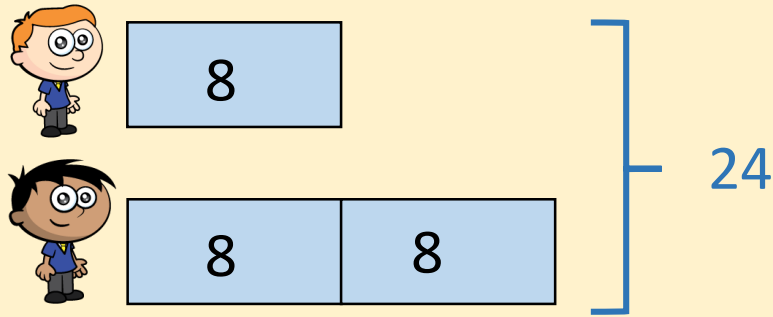
60 is 3 times greater than 20

20 is 3 times smaller than 60

60 cm



Amir and Ron have some playing cards.  
Amir has twice as many cards as Ron.  
Altogether there are 24 cards.

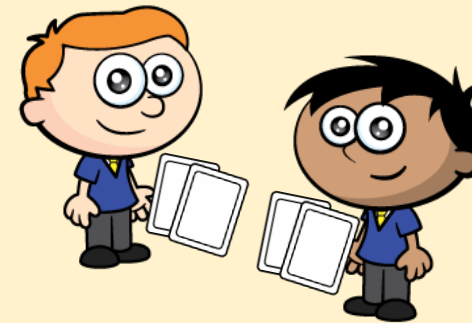


Have a think  
 $24 \div 3 = 8$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$



Ron has 8 cards.  
Amir has 16 cards.



How many cards does each boy have?

# Scaling

- 1 Aisha has some fruit.



Complete the sentences to describe the fruit.

There are  apples.

There are  strawberries.

There are  times as many strawberries as apples.

- 2 Huan is comparing 2 pieces of ribbon.



Complete the sentences to describe the ribbon.

The spotty ribbon measures

The plain ribbon measures

The plain ribbon is  times as long as the spotty ribbon.

- 3 Match the bar models to the statements.  
Write the missing statement.



There are 4 times as many boys as girls.



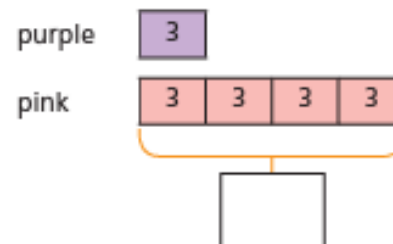
There are 3 times as many boys as girls.



- 4 There are 3 purple balloons.

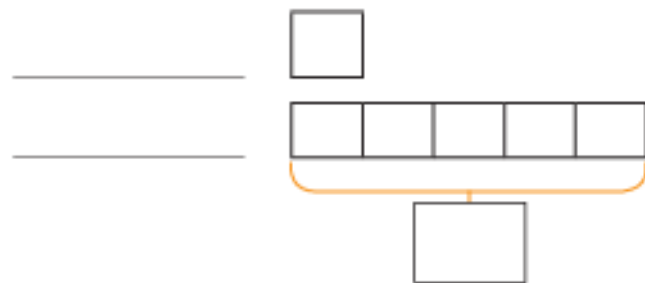
There are 4 times as many pink balloons.

Complete the bar model to show how many pink balloons there are.



- 5 The red rope is 8 m long.  
The blue rope is 5 times as long.

a) Label and complete the bar model.



b) How long is the blue rope?

The blue rope is  m long.

- 6 Ron has 5 bananas.

Esther has 6 times as many bananas as Ron.

Draw a bar model to work out how many bananas Esther has got.



- 7 Complete the sentences.

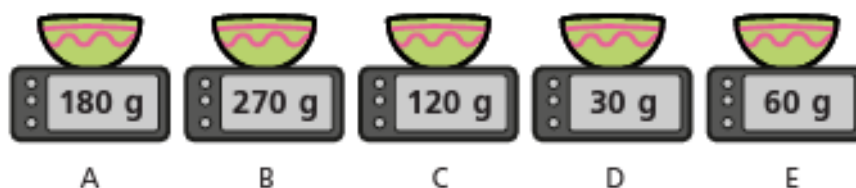
45 is  times greater than 5

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 5 = 45$$

5 is  times smaller than 45

$$45 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- 8 The children are weighing out flour.



Use the clues to work out which child used which scales.

- Eva has twice as much as Alex.
- Dexter has 9 times as much as Alex.
- Annie has 3 times as much as Eva.
- Tommy has twice as much as Eva and 4 times as much as Alex.

	Alex	Eva	Dexter	Annie	Tommy
Scales					



Tuesday 5th April 2022

I can explore Viking religions.

What have we learnt about Vikings so far?

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/viking/religion.html>

Tuesday 5th April 2022

I can explore Viking religions.

Goddess  
of pets



Draw what you think a Viking god might look like based on what they are the god or goddess of...

Eg: God of Thunder



Heimdall

