



Bluecoat Beechdale
Academy

—
Belong, Believe, Achieve

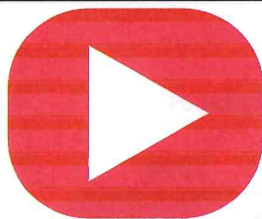
Suspension Work Pack

KS3

Maths

Examples

Workout



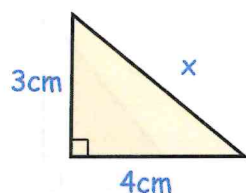
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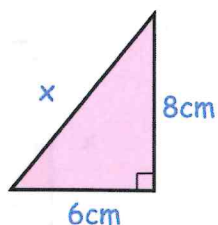
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Question 1: For each right angle triangle below, work out x

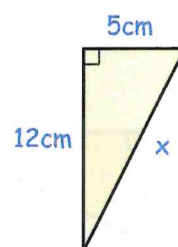
(a)



(b)



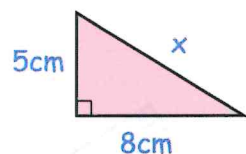
(c)



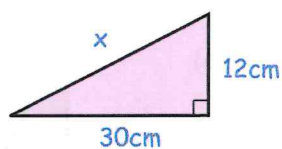
Question 2: Calculate x

Give each answer to 2 decimal places.

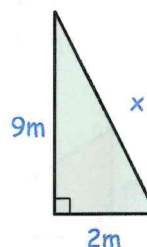
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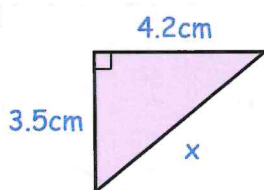
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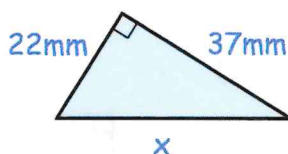
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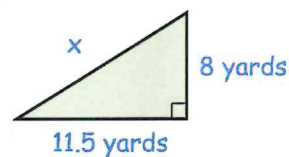
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(e)



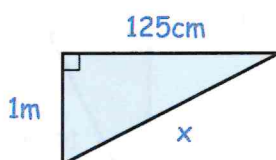
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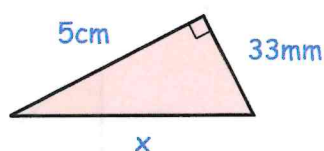
Question 3: Calculate x

Include suitable units and give each answer to 1 decimal place.

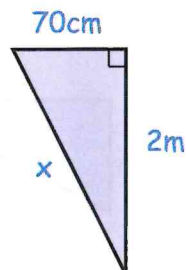
(a)



(b)

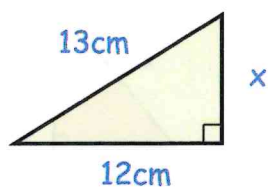


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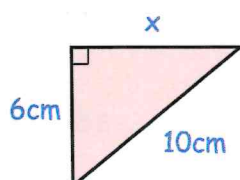


Question 4: For each right angle triangle below, work out x

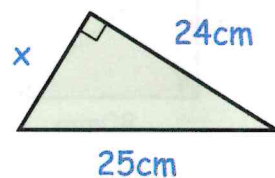
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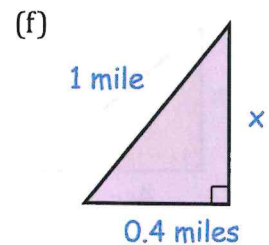
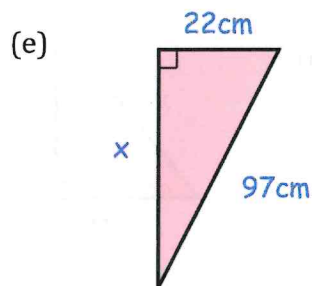
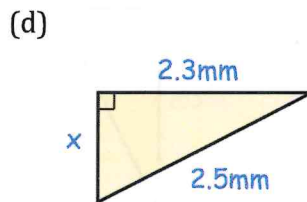
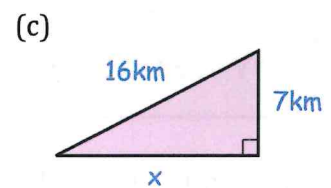
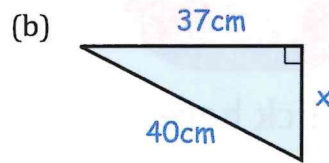
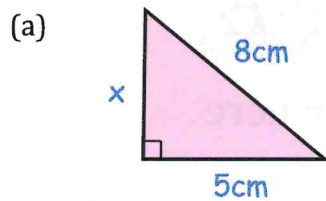
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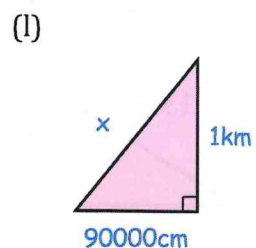
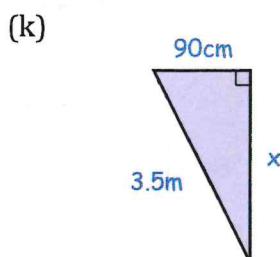
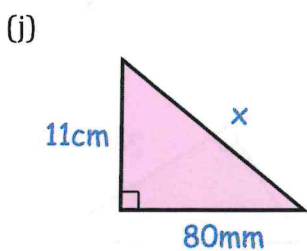
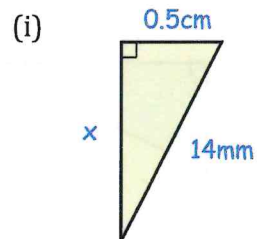
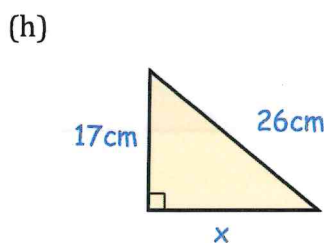
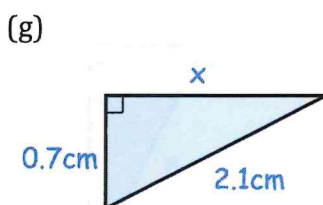
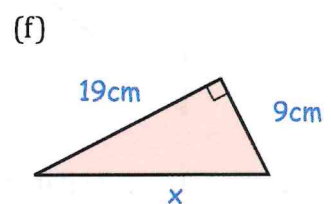
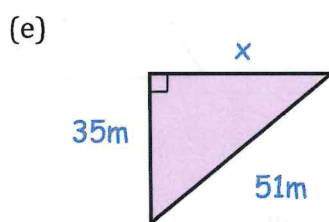
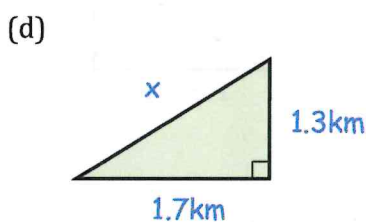
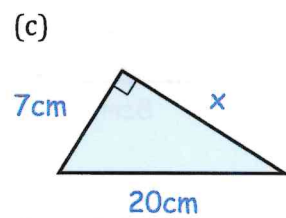
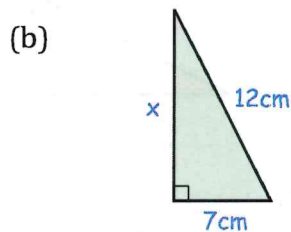
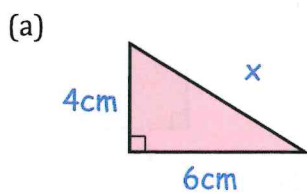
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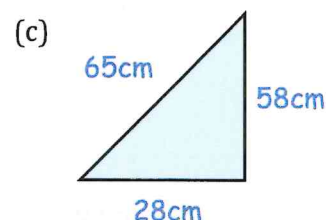
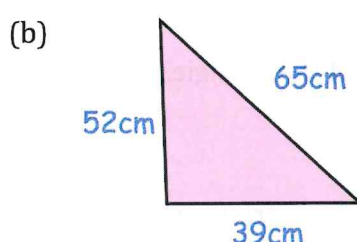
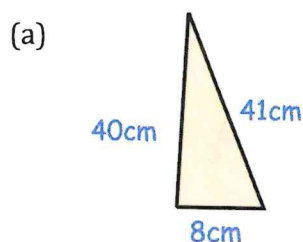
Question 5: Calculate x
Give each answer to 2 decimal places.



Question 6: Calculate x for each right angle triangle.
Give each answer to 2 decimal places.

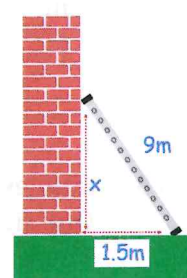


Question 7: Work out if each triangle below is right angled or not.
The triangles are not drawn accurately.

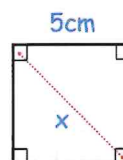


Apply

Question 1: A 9m ladder is placed against a wall.
The foot of the ladder is 1.5m from the foot of the wall.
How far up the wall does the ladder reach?

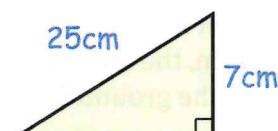


Question 2: Shown is a square with side length 5cm.
Find the length of the diagonal, x.



Question 3: Shown is a right angle triangle.
Calculate:

- (a) the perimeter of the triangle.
- (b) the area of the triangle.

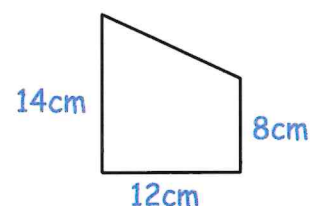


Question 4: A rectangle is 20cm long and 8cm wide.
Find the length of the diagonal of the rectangle.

Question 5: An airplane is flying from Redville to Leek.
The airplane flies 50 miles East and then 180 miles South.
How far is Leek from Redville directly?



Question 6: A frame is made from wire.
The frame is a trapezium
Calculate the total amount of wire needed to make the frame.

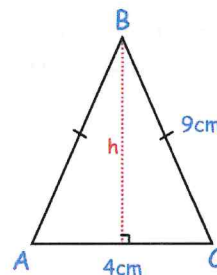


Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

Question 7: ABC is an isosceles triangle.

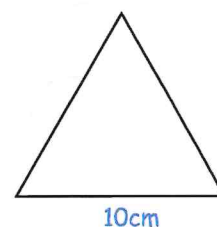
(a) Find h.

(b) Find the area of the triangle.

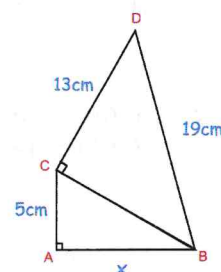


Question 8: Shown is an equilateral triangle.

Find the area of the equilateral triangle.



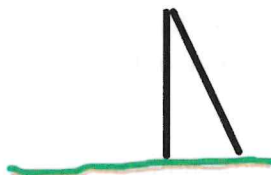
Question 9: Stanley has drawn a right angle triangle. One side is 14cm and another is 18cm. There are two possible lengths for the third side. What are they?



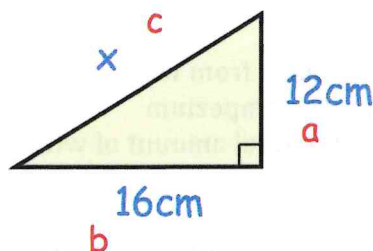
Question 10: ABC and BCD are right angle triangles. Find the length of AB

Question 11: A wooden flagpole is 25 foot tall. In a storm, the flagpole is broken and its top touches the ground 5 foot from the base.

Find the lengths of the segments of the flagpole.



Question 12: Benjamin has completed this question. Can you spot any mistakes?

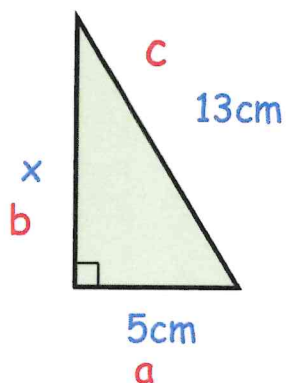


$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 12^2 + 16^2 &= x^2 \\ 144 + 256 &= x^2 \\ 400 &= x^2 \\ x^2 &= 400 \\ x &= 200\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

Pythagoras

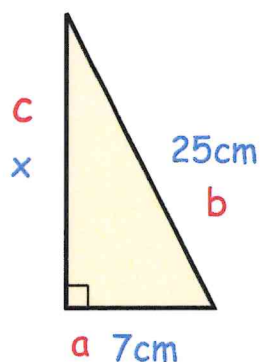
Videos 257, 260, 261 on www.corbettmaths.com

Question 13: Chantelle has completed this question.
Can you spot any mistakes?



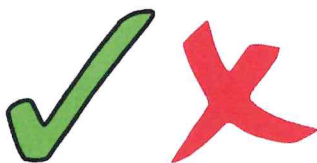
$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 5^2 + x^2 &= 13^2 \\ 10 + x^2 &= 26 \\ x^2 &= 16 \\ x &= 4\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

Question 14: Victor has completed this question.
Can you spot any mistakes?



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 7^2 + 25^2 &= x^2 \\ 49 + 625 &= x^2 \\ 674 &= x^2 \\ x^2 &= 674 \\ x &= 25.96\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

Answers



Click here



Scan here

Science



Bluecoat Beechdale

Belong, Believe, Achieve

KS3 Parking Pack 1

Name:.....

Choose a booklet you have not completed before.

Answer the questions.

Hand these back to your teacher or the teacher at the end of the lesson.

Q1.

Two pupils were given a sample of 'biological' washing powder and a sample of 'non-biological' washing powder.

They investigated how the two powders compare in removing egg-stains from cloth.

Our report

1. We put 'biological' powder into one bowl and 'non-biological' powder into the other bowl. We added water.
2. We put some egg-stained cloth into each bowl.
3. We left the bowls for 30 minutes. We dried out the cloth and saw what happened.



Look at their report.

- (a) Give **one** way they made their investigation fair.

.....
.....

1 mark

- (b) Give **two** ways they could improve their investigation.

1

1 mark

2

1 mark

- (c) What should they observe to compare the two types of washing powder?

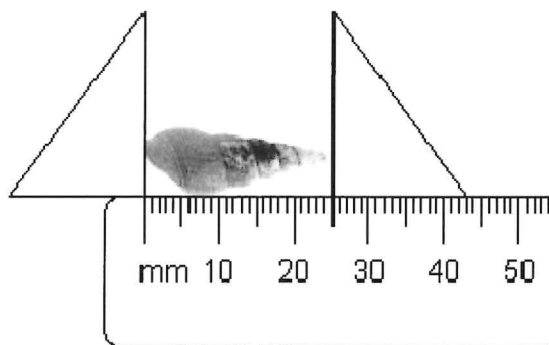
.....
.....

1 mark

maximum 4 marks

Q2.

Jay collected pond snails from the school pond.
He measured the lengths of all their shells.



- (a) What is the length of the shell above?

..... mm

1 mark

- (b) Jay made a tally chart of the lengths of all the shells he found.

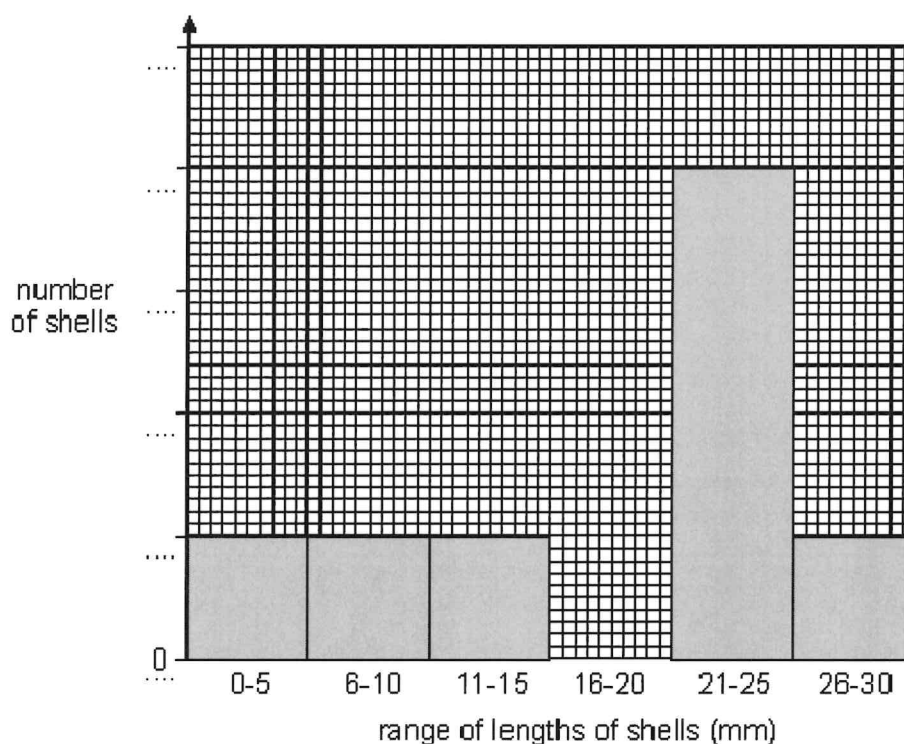
range of lengths of shells (mm)	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
number of shells	I	I	I	III	IIII	I

What was the most common **range** of lengths of shells Jay collected?

..... mm

1 mark

- (c) Jay recorded his results in a bar chart.



- (i) Add the missing numbers to the side of the bar chart labelled 'number of shells'.

1 mark

- (ii) **On the chart above**, draw the bar for the number of shells measuring 16-20 mm.

1 mark

- (d) Look at Jay's results and decide if each conclusion below is **true** or **false** or if you **cannot tell**.

Tick the correct box for each conclusion.

conclusions	true	false	cannot tell
The oldest snails have the darkest shells.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He did not find any shells longer than 30 mm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He found a total of eight snails.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All the snails he found are the same type.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 marks
maximum 6 marks



Bluecoat Beechdale

Belong, Believe, Achieve

KS3 Parking Pack 6

Name:.....

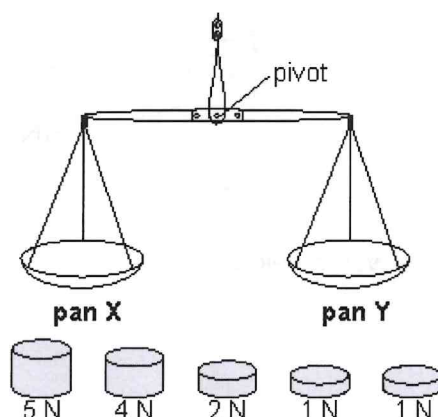
Choose a booklet you have not completed before.

Answer the questions.

Hand these back to your teacher or the teacher at the end of the lesson.

Q11.

Ellie has a set of scales and some weights as shown below.



Ellie puts two weights in pan X and one weight in pan Y. The scales balance.

(a) Which weights could be in pans X and Y?

pan X: and

pan Y:

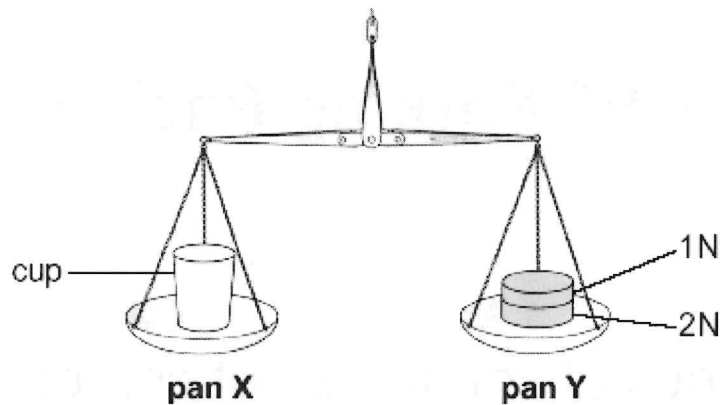
1 mark

- (b) Ellie removes all the weights from the scales.
She then puts a cup on pan X.
In which direction will pan Y move?

.....

1 mark

- (c) She puts weights into pan Y so the scales balance.

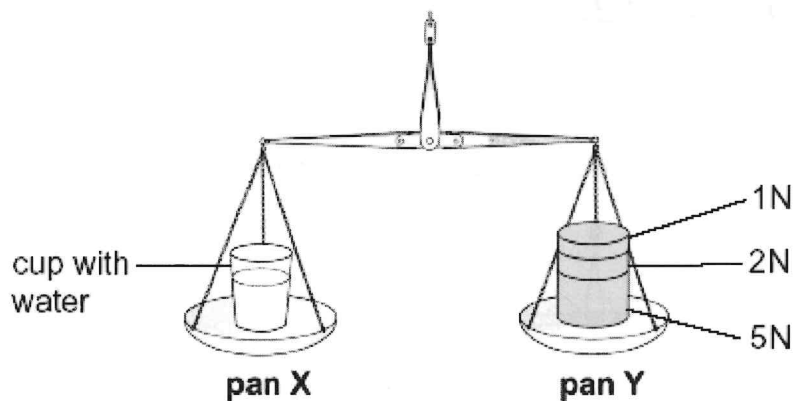


How much does the cup weigh?

..... N

1 mark

- (d) Ellie puts some water in the cup.
She then adds some more weights to pan Y to make the scales balance.



- (i) How much do the cup **and** water weigh?

..... N

1 mark

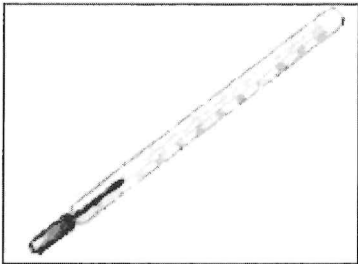
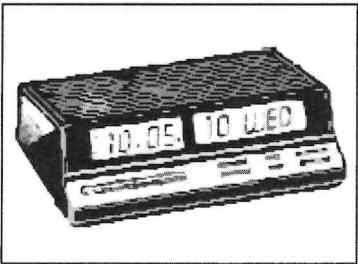
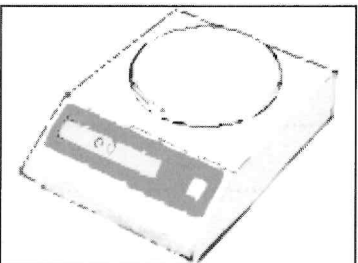
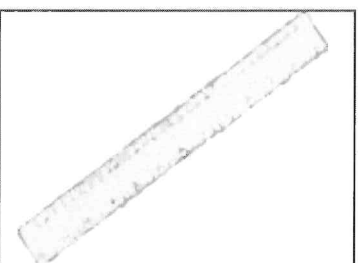
- (ii) How much does the water weigh?

..... N

1 mark
maximum 5 marks

Q12.

(a) Peter used the equipment below to investigate growth of plants.

equipment	measurement	unit
	measures the time for the experiment	cm
	measures the temperature of the air	°C
	measures the length of a plant	days
	measures the mass of a plant	grams

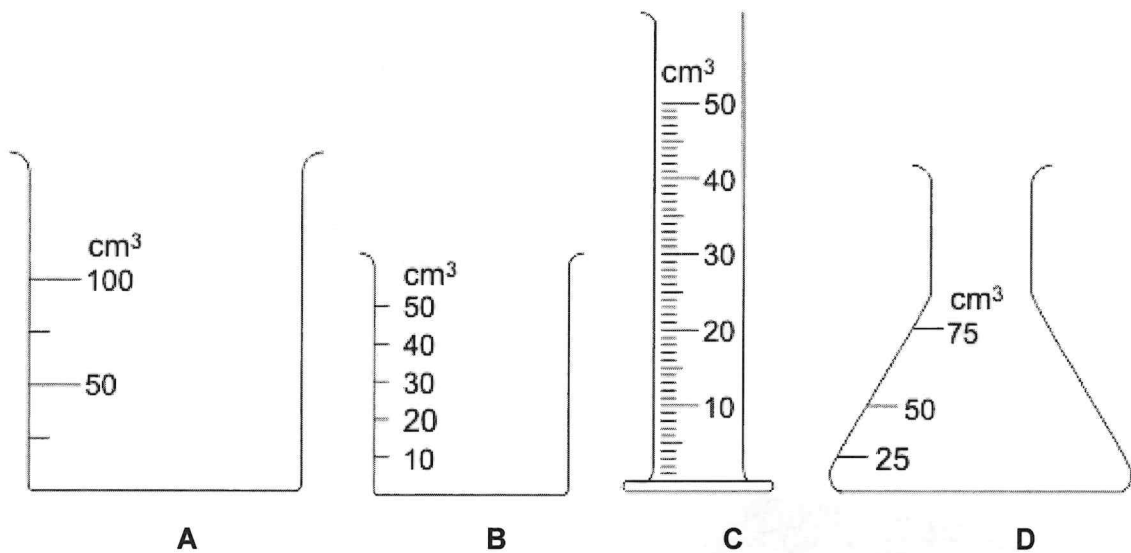
(i) Draw one line from each piece of **equipment** to the **measurement** Peter made.

2 marks

(ii) Then draw one line from each **measurement** to the correct **unit**.

2 marks

(b) The diagrams below show four measuring containers.



Which is the best container to use to measure 15 cm³ of water?

Write the letter.

.....

1 mark

Why did you choose this container?

.....

.....

1 mark
maximum 6 marks

English

Choice of Vocabulary

Writers choose their vocabulary (their words) carefully. Answer these questions to see if you know when and why writers use certain types of vocabulary in their texts.

- Q1** Match up the type of vocabulary you would use with each type of text.

Type of Vocabulary

technical language

formal language

simple language

Type of Text

a story for a young child

a science textbook

a letter from the council

- Q2** Why do you think the writer of 'Celeb-Watch!' chose to use slang in the text below?

CELEB-WATCH!

In this week's 'Celeb-Watch!', we found out all about Hollywood hunk Hank Harris's new squeeze. She's a real stunner! The happy couple seemed totally loved-up when we snapped them on the beach together in Honolulu.

- Q3** Why do you think Charles Dickens chose to use slang in the extract below?

An extract from *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens

"Do you live in London?" inquired Oliver.
 "Yes. I do, when I'm at home," replied the boy. "I suppose you want some place to sleep in to-night, don't you?"
 "I do, indeed," answered Oliver. "I have not slept under a roof since I left the country."
 "Don't fret your eyelids on that score," said the young gentleman. "I've got to be in London to-night; and I know a 'spectable old gentleman as lives there, wot'll give you lodgings for nothink, and never ask for the change—that is, if any genelman he knows interduces you..."

- Q4** Which of the following statements about technical language is true? Write out the correct statement.
- i) Writers use technical language to make a topic easier to understand.
 - ii) Technical language shows that a writer knows a lot about a subject.
 - iii) Writers only use technical language to show off.

Similes and Metaphors

Writers often use similes and metaphors in their descriptive writing.

Use the questions on this page to make sure you can tell the difference between them.

A gig review from a music newspaper

Any really great rock band knows that you have to keep your audience waiting. By the time The Brums arrived on stage, the audience were howling like wolves. Right from the start, singer Leo Ryder was a monster, roaring into the microphone. Guitarist Arnie X was possessed by the ghost of Jimi Hendrix as he played the most frantic guitar solos this side of Wigan. Jay Bryson beat the drums as if they were fires to be put out, but somehow managed to keep time as faithfully as an honest referee.

As soon as the band launched into their number 2 hit, 'The First Rule is...', the audience were like a seething wave of noise. If it wasn't already clear, this concert proves that The Brums are rock music heavyweights — and they certainly don't pull any punches.

Q1 Write 'metaphor', 'simile' or 'neither' next to each of these phrases.

- you have to keep your audience waiting
- the audience were like a seething wave of noise
- The Brums are rock music heavyweights

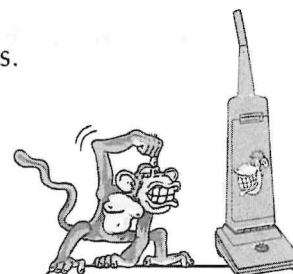
Q2 Which of these answers best explains why the writer describes the audience as "howling like wolves"?

- The shouting audience sounded quiet and tuneful, like wolf howls.
- The shouting audience sounded noisy and tuneless, like wolf howls.
- The audience were eating raw meat and were very hairy.

Q3 Is the description in Q2 a simile or a metaphor?

Q4 Copy and complete the table showing the similes and metaphors that the writer uses.

Thing being described	Description the writer uses	Simile or Metaphor	What this means
Leo Ryder			
Arnie X playing guitar			
Jay Bryson beating the drums			



Simile of the Day

A monkey is as much use to a vacuum cleaner as a vacuum cleaner is to a monkey.

Hello, I'm three — I've never metaphor before...

Fictional writing uses shiploads of metaphors and similes. They're imported from Greece, although some arrive on the black market to avoid customs tax. Learn to spot 'em. Without binoculars.

Personification, Alliteration and Onomatopoeia

Personification, alliteration and onomatopoeia all make a text more interesting to read.

Q1 Match up the boxes to complete the examples of personification.

The willow tree

wailed noisily.

The chest

waved its boughs frantically.

The moon

waited patiently to be opened.

The wind

hid shyly behind the clouds.

Q2 Write a description of each thing below, using alliteration to make it more effective.

e.g. snake ➡ *The snake slithered subtly across the sparkling sand.*

a) storm

b) cat

Q3 Write a list of onomatopoeic words that you could use to describe each thing.

e.g. piano music ➡ *crash, plink-plonk, trill, murmur...*

a) an explosion

b) a motorcycle race

Q4 Write out an example of each of the following things from the newspaper article below.

a) alliteration

b) onomatopoeia

c) personification

Terrifying Twister Terrorises Town

The quiet town of Marleysham was hit by a freak tornado yesterday. Although no one was injured, the residents are still in shock.

Mr Geale, who witnessed the tornado, said, "At first I heard this distant whooshing noise, but it got louder and louder. It sounded like a train passing right down the street. That's when I went to the window and saw it. I could hardly believe my eyes."

Local storm enthusiast Tilly McDuffel said, "I got in my car and drove after it, trying to get some footage. At one point I got right up close. As I was filming, I felt that it was staring right back at me. It was amazing."

Imagery

Imagery is about creating a picture in the reader's mind. Writers do this using descriptions. Think about the image the writer is trying to create, and what effect this has on the reader.

An extract from the novella *The Case of the Missing Relic*

Tonight, the whole city seemed silent. Even the birds were asleep, and not a sound disturbed the eerie quiet. The river flowed gently past the houses as if it didn't want to wake up the slumbering inhabitants.

Inspector Graham paced the damp, dark streets, expecting trouble at any moment. He gazed up at the pale moon which lit the streets below, and held his gas lamp out with a trembling hand. He soon reached his destination. His heart hammered like a drum in his chest. In front of him he could make out the grey archway of a narrow doorway. The night before he had come across a pack of snarling dogs guarding it, but tonight they were absent. The door opened with a low creak at his push and he stepped cautiously over the threshold.

The room was an icy tomb, and his breath came out in clouds in front of him. He raised his lamp to cast a flickering glow over the dim inside of the room. The only furniture was a broad farmhouse table, upon which were several items — a cotton glove, a faded yellow sheet of paper, and a small stone carving of a man crouching as if about to pounce at the Inspector.

- Q1** Write out an example of a simile from the text, and explain why you think the writer has chosen to use it.
- Q2 a)** In the last paragraph, the writer uses a metaphor to describe the room Inspector Graham walks into. Write it out.
- b)** What effect does this metaphor have on the reader?
- Q3** Write out the part of the text that describes the stone carving.
- Q4** Write out the statement that explains the effect of the description in Q3.
- i)** The stone carving is described as if it is alive — this effect is called alliteration.
 - ii)** The stone carving is described as if it is alive — this effect is called onomatopoeia.
 - iii)** The stone carving is described as if it is alive — this effect is called personification.
- Q5** Write out another part of the text that uses the same effect.

Mood

Fiction writers build up the mood of a scene through the language they use. Mood is about how the text makes you feel — whether it's happy, sad, funny, frightening, exciting...

A At last the waiting was over. Rachel held the exam results envelope and watched her friends opening theirs. Some smiled with relief, some stared at the floor.

Her fingers tugged gently at the envelope.

Slightly open now...

Nearly there...

B The mood took hold of the family like a virus. Mealtimes were now a matter of muttered greetings, lowered eyes and shared silences. Even the cracked ceilings had begun to weep rainwater. Gordon knew that Dexter had been *only* a dog, but he was missed like a member of the family.

C Katie strolled amid the laughing guests, her son Daniel trotting at her side. The sun caressed Katie's skin, while a cool breeze tickled the hair falling on her neck. The grass beneath her feet provided a soft carpet. Katie hadn't felt so alive in years.

Q1 Match up each of the texts A, B and C to one of the moods below.

tense

romantic

happy

horrific

funny

sad

Q2 In text A, is Rachel in a hurry to open the envelope? Use evidence from the extract to back up your answer.

Q3 Why do you think the writer of text B used the word "weep" instead of "let in"? Mention the overall mood of the text in your answer.

Q4 What does the word "trotting" in text C tell you about how Daniel feels?

Q5 What effect do the short sentences at the end of text A have? Write out the correct answer.

- i) They slow the pace down before Rachel opens the envelope, which builds up suspense.
- ii) They speed the pace up before Rachel opens the envelope, which creates a sense of excitement.

Q6 Which of the three texts would the sentence below fit into? Write a sentence to explain your answer.

Sadness hung heavily in the still air of the house.

Q7 Write a couple of sentences explaining what the phrase "muttered greetings, lowered eyes and shared silences" from text B tells you about the mood of the text.



Layout

Some texts are laid out in a special way, e.g. with bullet points, headings or arrows. Look at the following three extracts and answer the questions below.

A

Tues 3rd Feb — Video camera finally arrived! Can't believe it took three weeks to get here.

Wed 4th Feb — Been playing with camera all day. Caroline came round, and we wrote and filmed a pretend TV show. I got to be the game show host (naturally).

Thu 5th Feb — Dropped camera when I was trying to film myself on a skateboard — it doesn't look too healthy anymore. Think I might take up photography instead.

B

Why go to the Lake District? It may not be the most 'happening' place, but there are often locally produced performances in Kendal, or specialist art films showing at the cinema.

What's in the local area? Well, most people go to the Lake District to walk in the hills. If you're less of an outdoor type, there are plenty of other diversions. The 'Theatre by the Lake' in Keswick is well worth a look.

Does anyone care about the Lake District? The Royal Shakespeare Company regularly tour Keswick and Kendal. The arts centre in Kendal is a member of the British Film Institute, so it often shows restored classic films.

C

Five tips for a healthy computer:

1. Always shut down the computer correctly after use.

2. Try not to have more than three applications running at once.

3. Regularly scan your computer for viruses.

4. Make sure your computer base unit is well ventilated.

5. Don't eat or drink near your computer.

Using lots of programs at once will slow your computer down.

See next page for more on viruses.

Don't block the fan at the back of the unit, or it will overheat.

- Q1** What kind of text do you think Extract A is taken from? Explain your answer.
- Q2** Explain why it's important that the writer of Extract A included dates as subheadings.
- Q3** Why are the subheadings in Extract B written as questions? Write out the best answer.
- To make the article feel like a speech read out by the writer.
 - To make the article feel like a conversation between the writer and the reader.
 - To annoy the reader and to make them feel stupid.
- Q4** Why has the writer of Extract C numbered the five points?
- Q5** Explain the purpose of the information in grey boxes in Extract C.
- Q6** How do the arrows in Extract C help the reader to understand the text?



Structure

As well as layout, writers have to think about the order they put their information in. You may come across questions about structure, e.g. what makes a good introduction or conclusion...

A book review for a popular magazine

If asked about writer Andrew Bright, most people would react: "Who?"
However, all this is about to change...

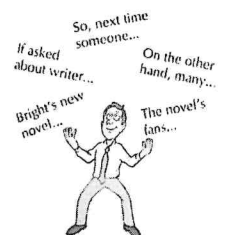
Bright's new novel, 'A Tale of Two Celebrities', is a vicious attack on the nature of celebrity in the 21st century. Set in present-day Manchester, it tells the story of the rivalry between failing TV host Richard and rising star Penelope.

The novel's fans (and there will be many) will applaud the author's bold statements and the unflinching satire of our obsession with celebrities. The book is sure to do brisk business, and is likely to be a big-seller in airports and newsagents.

On the other hand, many people will scoff at the two-dimensional characters, as well as the unsatisfying ending (in which Richard and Penelope fight it out on air in a duel-like ratings war).

So, next time someone asks you about Andrew Bright, you'd better have read 'A Tale of Two Celebrities', so that you know where you stand.

- Q1 Explain one way in which the first paragraph is effective as an introduction to the article.
- Q2 Write a sentence to sum up what the writer tells you in the second paragraph.
- Q3 Why do you think the writer put that paragraph straight after the introduction?
- Q4 Sum up the differences between paragraphs 3 and 4, in one sentence.
- Q5 Why do you think the writer put paragraphs 3 and 4 next to each other?
- Q6 Write out the answer below that explains why the last sentence is a good ending to the text.
- i) The last sentence refers back to the introduction and sums up the main point of the review.
 - ii) The last sentence makes a new point that is better than the other points in the text.
 - iii) The last sentence tries to persuade the reader that 'A Tale of Two Celebrities' is terrible.
- Q7 Explain how the writer structures the book review in a way that keeps the reader interested. Write about half a page and use your answers to the above questions to help you.



Structure — point don't I it of see the...

Writing needs to be well structured in order to get information across to the reader in a clear and logical way. Some might say it's as important as regular teeth-brushing — so best pay attention.

Stories

There are lots of features used in stories that you have to know about: perspective, plot, themes, characterisation... Have a go at these questions to see if you're getting to grips with them.

- Q1** Write down whether these sentences are written in the first person or the third person.
- Isabel ploughed on through the wind and snow. She needed to get to the cabin.
 - I gripped onto the safety bars of the roller coaster until my knuckles were white.
 - We ran away laughing — our booby trap had worked.
 - They lay back on the sand, enjoying the sun on their faces. School was finally over.
- Q2** A story's plot has been jumbled up below. Write out the plot points in the correct order.
- Huddled up in the tree, they hear scary noises in the woods.
 - Sam and Kelly go for a walk in the woods.
 - The rescue party take them safely home and they fall asleep on the sofa.
 - They decide to take shelter for the night in a hollow tree.
 - They get lost and night begins to fall.
 - They realise that the noise is a rescue party that has come looking for them.

The story of Mulan

In China, many hundreds of years ago, there lived a young girl called Mulan. Mulan lived with her father, who had once been a famous warrior. Although he was now old and unwell, he had taught Mulan how to fight and use a sword.

One day, a messenger came to Mulan's village. He announced that China was at war. By order of the Emperor, every family had to send one man to fight.

Mulan clenched her fists. Her father was so frail that surely he would not survive long in a war. She knew what she had to do.

That night, she crept into her father's room. He was sleeping deeply so she had no trouble taking the things she needed: some men's clothes and her father's old sword. She saddled her father's horse and before long she was ready to leave. She gritted her teeth and, without looking back over her shoulder, she rode off to join the army.

- Q3** What do you think is the main theme of this story? Explain your answer.
- magic bravery romance good against evil loneliness
- Q4** In the text, Mulan "gritted her teeth". What does this show? Write out the best answer.
- It shows that she is angry with the Chinese Emperor.
 - It shows that she is determined to join the army in place of her father.
 - It shows that she is jealous that her father will not have to fight.

Poetry

Poets have to choose their words carefully, just like other writers.
They also need to think about the structure, rhythm and rhyme of their poems.

Q1 Copy out the following verses, and choose a line from the box to complete each one.

a) The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat.
They took some honey, and plenty of money,
.....

(Edward Lear)

d) Tyger! Tyger! Burning bright,
.....
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

(William Blake)

b) Two households, both alike in dignity
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny
.....

e) Round, golden and warm
Gives life to all who dwell there
.....

c) There was an old man from Crewe
Who found he had nothing to do
So he sat on the stairs,
And counted his hairs
.....

Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
In the forests of the night,
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.
Glorious, the sun.
And found that he only had two.

Q2 The above verses are examples of different forms of poetry.
Copy out the definitions below and match them to the correct example from Q1.

- a) A limerick has five lines. The first two rhyme together, the third and fourth lines rhyme with each other, and the fifth line rhymes with the first two.
- b) A sonnet is a fourteen-line poem with ten syllables in each line. There are different rhyme patterns for different types of sonnet.
- c) A haiku is a three-line Japanese poem. The first and last lines have five syllables each, and the middle line has seven syllables.
- d) An example of a regular rhyming pattern is when every other line rhymes. This pattern goes all the way through the poem.
- e) Another example of a regular rhyming pattern is rhyming couplets. This is when pairs of lines rhyme together.

Q3 Copy and complete the paragraph below, using the words from the box.

A verse is the same thing as a Each verse is made up of a group of Verses in a poem have words but they often follow the pattern of syllables and

same

rhyming

stanza

lines

different

Comparing Texts

Reading questions often ask you to compare different texts. Read through these texts, then turn the page and have a go at answering the questions. Yeah, loads of fun, I know...

A scientific account called *The Macaque Monkeys of Japan*

Day 1 — Macaque monkeys currently living in the centre of the island, within the forest area. Monkeys' day-to-day activities seem to be entirely according to accepted theories. Diet seems to be largely composed of berries.

Day 2 — Team placed large amount of potatoes in forest. May have to wait a while to see if the macaques show any interest.

Day 6 — It worked! Two days ago, the monkeys showed some interest in the potatoes — since then they have made potatoes the main part of their diet. Team intends to move piles of potatoes closer to shore to see if the macaques follow.

Day 9 — Macaques definitely becoming comfortable with living on shoreline now, entirely dependant on potatoes we supply. I even saw one monkey washing a potato in the sea before eating it! This development is entirely unprecedented — seems to prove that monkeys are capable of dramatically changing their living patterns.

Day 11 — Macaques now entirely at home by shoreline. A few making efforts to learn to swim in sea, and others starting to copy. Experiment declared a success — the macaques are learning afresh how to live their day-to-day life.

*Monkeys of the World Unite!
You have Nothing to Lose but your Bananas*

An extract from the novel *I, Monkey*

This is getting ridiculous. It was just a bit of fun letting the humans teach me sign language (and it really wasn't hard to learn) — but now they're excited and buzzing around like annoying flies. They've started saying that I'm the first ape to show real intelligence — the cheek of it! Just because we don't usually choose to humour their dreary experiments doesn't mean that we aren't capable of getting a message across.

Lots of people have come to visit since I started answering back through sign language. Most of them are pretty sad specimens with faces as pale as their white coats. I was going to give them a nice surprise by saying a few words, maybe have a chat about the weather — but it's getting boring now, so I think I might just be on my way.

An extract from an article called *Monkey Behaviour*

Humans may learn a lot from insects and animals. Humans will always question what they're doing and why they're doing it — but, for instance, a worker bee will always know its role in the beehive. It may feed the young or guard the hive, but it will always carry out its duty without even needing to be told. The same is true of more 'intelligent' organisms, such as the monkey. Although monkeys can be taught tricks, they are not able to break out of the simple instinctive pattern which instructs them exactly how to live their lives.

instinct = in-built
patterns of behaviour
in response to
certain things

