

Write And Connect

Book 2

Ages 11 - 14 years

- As Smart As Einstein
- Building The Bridge
- Vote At 16
- Codename: White Mouse
- Into The Rainforest
- The Kraken: Fiction Or Fact?
- Think Like An Inventor
- Is Graffiti Art Or Vandalism?



By Margaret Warner

◌ As Smart As Einstein ◌

Sample

- **As Smart As Einstein** is a narrative. It is an imaginative tall story written to interest and entertain readers.



‘ As Smart As Einstein ’

Jack liked living in the bush. He liked that the cockatoos flew down and helped him to pick the beans in his vegetable garden. He liked the kangaroos that hopped up each afternoon to deliver the mail tucked into their pouches and he liked the wombats that ambled into the house at night to watch *Wildlife Rescue* with him. Most of all, he liked his best mate, Bluey - a blue heeler.

The morning after the fierce storm Jack jumped in his ute with Bluey beside him to check on any damage in the back paddock. When he saw a gum tree branch hanging down across the road, he stopped the ute, climbed the tree as quickly as a monkey and started to saw off the branch.

Suddenly, there was a crack as loud as thunder. Jack fell to the ground like a sack of potatoes. For a moment he was as still as a log and as white as a sheet. Then he saw the blood and felt a pain flash through his leg. “Bluey, race home, find the First Aid kit and bring me the bandages,” he said to his dog.

Bluey understood and was soon back with the bandages. She took the bandage in her paws and as gentle as a lamb she wound it round Jack’s injured leg.

“Bluey, fetch that big stick near the fence post. I’ll see if I can stand up.” Bluey delivered the stick to Jack but as soon as he tried to stand up he knew that he couldn’t as the pain was too great.

“Bluey, I need you to race home and ring triple zero. The person who answers will ask if you need the fire brigade, police or ambulance. When you hear ‘ambulance’, bark three times. When the person asks for your address, bark twice. They will check caller ID and find the address.”

As quick as a flash, Bluey raced to the house, rang triple zero and waited for the ambulance at the gate. It wasn’t long before she heard the siren. When the ambulance stopped and the driver got out to open the gate, Bluey jumped into the passenger seat, sat up, barked twice and pointed left with her paw to show him where to go.

In minutes the ambulance officers had located Jack, helped him onto a stretcher and moved him into the ambulance. Bluey watched as Jack waved goodbye and soon they were on their way to the hospital.

Bluey headed for home. She knew that her work wasn’t yet finished for the day. First she rounded up the twenty free-range chooks into their hen house so that they were safe from any foxes. Then she collected the eggs in a basket. Finally, she went inside, took a tin of Tasty Tucker from the cupboard, opened it, tipped it onto her plate and ate it. Last of all she switched on the TV, jumped up on the lounge and tuned in to her favourite program *Working Dogs*.

○ Re-read *As Smart As Einstein* and answer the questions below.

① A narrative usually has three parts: an orientation which describes the main character and the setting, a complication which describes a problem or challenges that the main character has to face, and a resolution which shows how a character solves the problem and usually learns something from the experience.

1. Who is the main character? _____

2. Who is the secondary character? _____

3. What are the settings? _____

4. What time of day is it? _____

5. What was the first problem that Jack faced?

6. What was the second problem that Jack faced?

7. What was the third problem that Jack faced?

8. How did Jack resolve the problems?

9. What do you think that Jack learnt from this experience?

10. Is this story believable? Give reasons for your answer.



○ Continue the story by writing the next scene. It could begin in the following way ...

After a good night's sleep in Jack's bed Bluey got up, went into the kitchen ...

○ Read *As Smart As Einstein* on page 8 again, then answer the questions below.

① *As Smart As Einstein* is a tall tale. This type of narrative usually contains exaggerations, similes, metaphors and descriptive language. The story is told as if it were true even though the reader knows that what happens in the story is not believable.

A ○ What is the first example in the story of something that you know couldn't be true?

B ○ List five examples of events in the story that you know couldn't be true.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

① This story tells the reader about something that has already happened so the writer uses verbs in the past tense.

C ○ Underline the verbs in the past tense in the following excerpt from the story.

In minutes the ambulance officers had located Jack, helped him onto a stretcher and moved him into the ambulance. Bluey watched as Jack waved goodbye and soon they were on their way to the hospital.

Then Bluey headed for home. She knew that her work wasn't yet finished for the day. First she rounded up the twenty free-range chooks into their hen house so that they were safe from any foxes. Then she collected the eggs in a basket. Finally, she went inside, took a tin of Tasty Tucker from the cupboard, opened it, tipped it onto her plate and ate it. Last of all she switched on the TV, jumped up on the lounge and tuned in to her favourite program *Working Dogs*.

① A simile is a figure of speech that writers use to create imagery. A simile compares two people or objects to draw attention to their similarities. Similes often use 'as' or 'like', e.g. as brave as a lion, as quick as a flash.

EXTRA! Complete in your workbooks.

■ Find five examples of similes in the story.

○ Read *As Smart As Einstein* on page 8 again, then answer the questions below.

A ○ Complete these similes using your own ideas. There is no correct answer.

1. As tall as _____
2. As fast as _____
3. As rough as _____
4. As heavy as _____
5. As mean as _____
6. As tired as _____
7. As cold as _____
8. As light as _____
9. As old as _____
10. As colourful as _____

① It's important when quoting direct speech to add quotation marks at the beginning and end of the words spoken and also to include any punctuation within the quotation marks. Check the examples of direct speech in the text.

B ○ Add quotation marks (speech marks) to these sentences. Remember that all punctuation must go inside the quotation marks.

1. Bluey, race home and get the First Aid kit.
2. Bluey, fetch that big stick near the fence.
3. Bluey, I need you to ring triple zero, Jack said.
4. When you hear the word 'ambulance' bark three times, added Jack.
5. It's been a big day! Bluey exclaimed to the wombat.

C ○ Checking your writing for errors is very important. Check this writing and underline three spelling errors, three punctuation errors and four grammatical errors.

In minits the ambulance officers had located jack, help him onto a stretcher and moved him onto the ambulance? Bluey watched as Jack waved goodbye and soon they was on their way to the hospital. Then bluey headed from home. She knew that her work wasn't yet finish for the day.