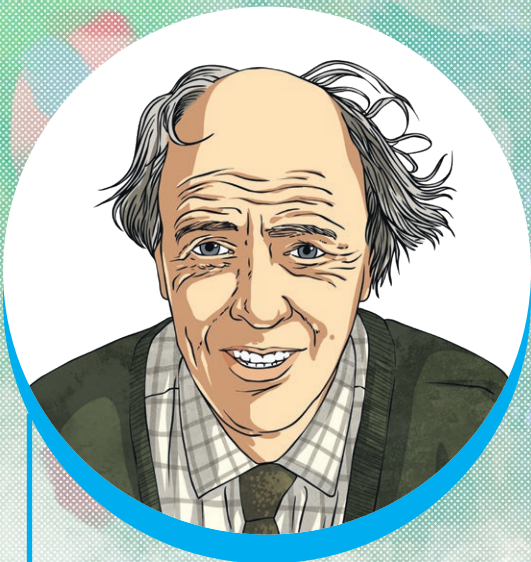




1961 - James and the Giant Peach

1964 - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

1966 - The Magic Finger

1970 - Fantastic Mr Fox

1972 - Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator

1975 - Danny the Champion of the World

1978 - The Enormous Crocodile

1980 - The Twits

1981 - George's Marvellous Medicine

1982 - Revolting Rhymes

1982 - The BFG

1983 - The Witches

1983 - Dirty Beasts

1984 - Boy: Tales of Childhood

1985 - The Giraffe, the Pelly and Me

1986 - Going Solo

1988 - Matilda

1990 - Esio Trot

Roald Dahl

'So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall.'

- Roald Dahl, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

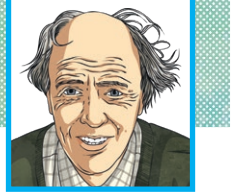
Mischief and Mice

Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff, South Wales, on 13th September 1916. His parents were Norwegian and named him after the famous Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen. In his first autobiography, 'Boy: Tales of Childhood', Roald recounts many tales of his early mischief, including a cheeky trick he played on Mrs Pratchett, the owner of the local sweet shop in Llandaff.

Roald and some of his cheeky classmates gave her quite a shock by hiding a mouse in a jar of gobstoppers! Today, there is a blue sign on the building to commemorate the young author's mischief.

A Chocolate-Loving Pilot

Roald Dahl



At the age of 13, Roald began attending Repton School for Boys in Derbyshire. Although he suffered from homesickness, there was one major benefit to becoming a pupil at this particular school; the pupils were regularly asked to sample new chocolate bars for the Cadbury factory! Many people think this may have sewn the creative seeds he used to create the world of Willy Wonka.

In 1939, the Second World War broke out and Roald became a pilot in the RAF (Royal Air Force). Following a serious crash, he suffered from headaches and it became too dangerous for him to fly. He left the RAF and took a position as a British Intelligence Officer - a spy! During his time in this role, Roald became acquainted with the author Ian Fleming, who later gained much fame for his series of books about James Bond!

Famous Works

Roald Dahl's first novel for children - 'James and the Giant Peach' - was published in 1961. It was almost a very different book as Roald's original idea was about a giant cherry that floated down a stream, rather than a flying peach! Many well-loved titles followed, including 'Matilda', 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory', 'The Twits' and 'George's Marvellous Medicine'. Roald also wrote screenplays, including adaptations of 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang', his own 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory' and even one of the James Bond films.

Roald's Literary Legacy

Roald lived to age 74 and spent the last 30 years of his life in Great Missenden. In 2005, the Roald Dahl Museum and Story Centre opened in the town he had called home. Inside are many of Roald's personal items, including his garden writing hut! Roald's stories continue to delight new audiences in amazing ways; the popular 'Matilda The Musical' has been running in both the West End, London and Broadway, New York for many years and new film adaptations of his books are always very popular.

His works are enjoyed by millions of children and adults. They have been translated into 68 different languages and are loved across the globe.

Gobblefunk: The name given to words invented by Roald Dahl.

Phizz-whizzing: Roald Dahl's word for excellent.

'I have a passion for teaching kids to become readers, to become comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage.'

Questions

1. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year it happened.

Roald joins the RAF.	1916
The Roald Dahl Museum opens.	1939
Roald is born.	1961
'James and the Giant Peach' is published.	2005

2. Underline **one** word in the quotation below that suggests that Roald was not happy at school.
Although he suffered from homesickness, there was one major benefit to becoming a pupil at this particular school.

3. What is a British Intelligence Officer?

4. Look at the section called **Famous Works**.
 Find and copy one word which means 'stories written to be films'.

5. Name **two** of Roald Dahl's books.

1. _____

2. _____

6. **It was almost a very different book as Roald's original idea was about a giant cherry that floated down a stream, rather than a flying peach!**

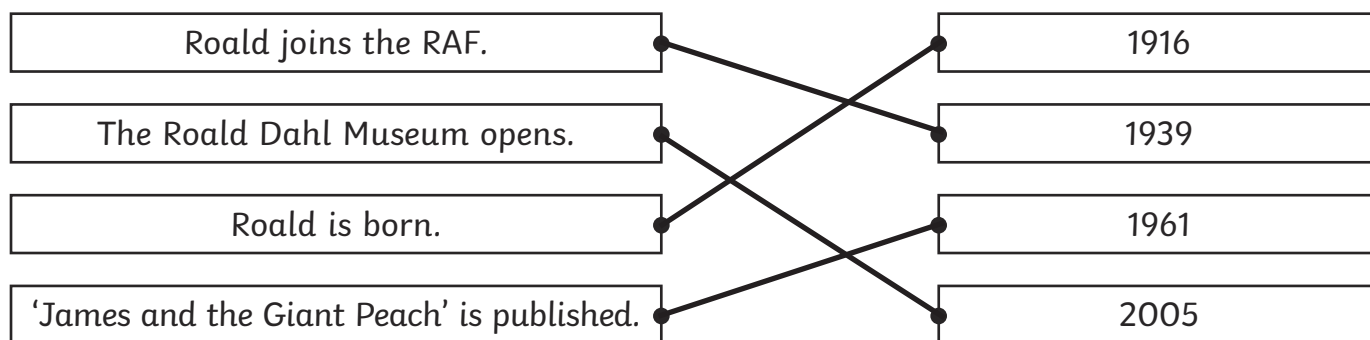
What does this quote tell you about Roald's writing methods?

7. Summarise the key facts you have learnt about Roald Dahl from this text in 30 words or fewer.

8. How do you predict Roald Dahl's stories will influence future young authors?

Answers

1. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year it happened.



2. Underline **one** word in the quotation below that suggests that Roald was not happy at school.

Accept either of the following:

*Although he **suffered** from **homesickness**, there was one major benefit to becoming a pupil at this particular school.*

3. What is a British Intelligence Officer?

A British Intelligence Officer is a spy.

4. Look at the section called **Famous Works**.

Find and copy one word which means 'stories written to be films'.

screenplays

5. Name **two** of Roald Dahl's books.

Accept any two of the following: James and the Giant Peach; Charlie and the Chocolate Factory; The Magic Finger; Fantastic Mr Fox; Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator; Danny the Champion of the World; The Enormous Crocodile; The Twits; George's Marvellous Medicine; Revolting Rhymes; The BFG; The Witches; Dirty Beasts; Boy: Tales of Childhood; The Giraffe, the Pelly and Me; Going Solo; Matilda; Esio Trot or any other of Roald Dahl's titles.

6. **It was almost a very different book as Roald's original idea was about a giant cherry that floated down a stream, rather than a flying peach!**

What does this quote tell you about Roald's writing methods?

Pupils' own responses, such as: This tells me that Roald Dahl altered and edited his work as he was writing. Sometimes, a story would start off one way but while he was writing he would change the plot. This also tells me that Roald Dahl had so many other amazing ideas that did not make it into his books.

7. Summarise the key facts you have learnt about Roald Dahl from this text in 30 words or fewer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Roald Dahl was an author from Wales. He served in the RAF and wrote children's stories. Some of them have been turned into film and stage productions.

8. How do you predict Roald Dahl's stories will influence future young authors?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I predict that Roald Dahl's particular style of writing and detailed descriptions of characters will influence lots of young writers. I also think that the idea of using made-up words and magical ideas will feature in lots of young authors' writing ideas.

Early Life

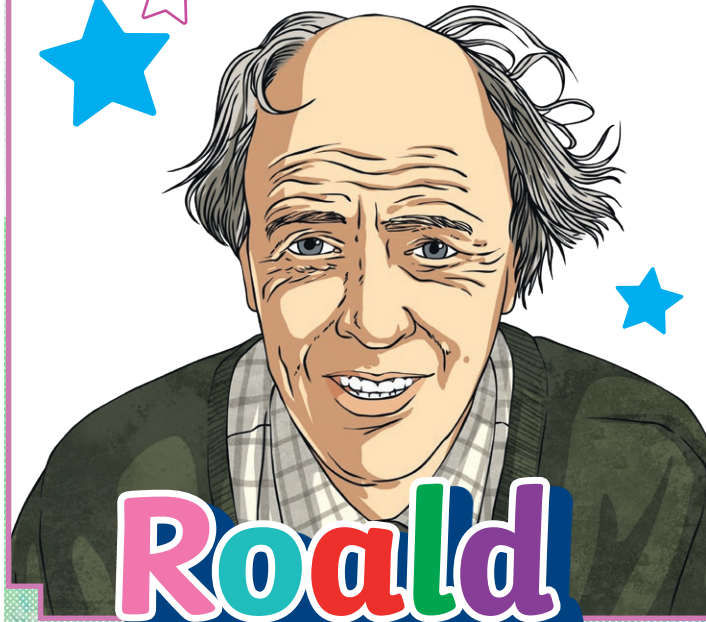
Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff, South Wales, on 13th September 1916. His parents, Harald and Sofie, were Norwegian and named him after the famous Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen. Many of his childhood summers were spent visiting his grandparents in Oslo. Age seven, he began attending the Cathedral School in Llandaff. He later attended St Peter's boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. In his first autobiography, 'Boy: Tales of Childhood', Roald recounts many tales of his early mischief, including a cheeky trick he played on Mrs Pratchett, the owner of the local sweet shop in Llandaff.

Roald and some of his impish classmates gave her quite a shock by hiding a mouse in a jar of gobstoppers! Today, there is a blue plaque on the building to commemorate the young author's mischief.

Famous Works

At the age of 13, Roald began attending Repton School for Boys in Derbyshire. Although he suffered from homesickness, there was one major benefit to becoming a pupil at this particular school; the boys were regularly asked to sample and rate new chocolate bars for the Cadbury factory! Many people think this may have sewn the seeds of imagination he later drew upon to create the world of Willy Wonka.

On completion of his years at Repton, his mother asked Roald if he would like to go to university. Apparently, his reply was, 'No, thank you. I want to work for a company that will send me to faraway wonderful places, like Africa or China.'



Dictionary of Dahlisms

Gobblefunk: The name given to words invented by Roald Dahl.

Gunzleswiped: To be caught red-handed in the act of doing something.

Svollop: To destroy something.

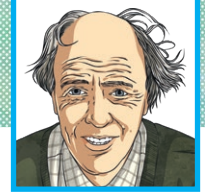
Phizz-whizzing: Another word for excellent.

Oompa Loompa: A small person.

Snozzcumber: An unpleasant vegetable found only in Giant Country.

Scrumdiddlyumptious: Something delicious to eat.

Splatch-winkling: To be rushing or dashing around.



Dahl went on to work in far-reaching corners of the globe, including Tanzania in East Africa. In 1939, at the outbreak of the Second World War, Roald became a pilot in the RAF (Royal Air Force). Unfortunately, he crash-landed in North Africa and suffered serious head injuries. Following the accident, he suffered from headaches and it became too dangerous for him to fly. This led to him being employed as a British Intelligence Officer - a spy!

During his time in this role, Roald became acquainted with Ian Fleming, another author who later gained much fame for his series of books about James Bond!

In 1953, Roald married the prominent American actress, Patricia Neal. Together, they built their home in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. They had five children - Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy.

Famous Works

Roald Dahl's first novel for children - 'James and the Giant Peach' - was published in 1961. It was almost a very different book as Roald's original idea was about a giant cherry that floated down a stream, rather than a flying peach!

His most popular titles include: 'Matilda', 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory', 'The Twits' and 'George's Marvellous Medicine'. Roald also wrote screenplays, including adaptations of 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang', his own 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory' and even one of the James Bond films!



'So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall.' - Roald Dahl

Legacy

Roald lived to age 74 and spent the last 30 years of his life in Great Missenden. In 2005, the Roald Dahl Museum and Story Centre opened in his former home town. Inside are many of Roald's personal items, including his reconstructed garden writing hut.

Roald's stories continue to delight new audiences in many ways; the popular 'Matilda The Musical' has been running in both the West End, London and Broadway, New York for many years. His works are enjoyed by millions of children (and adults); they have been translated into 68 different languages and are loved across the globe.

'I have a passion for teaching kids to become readers, to become comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage.'

Questions

1. Where were Roald Dahl's parents from? Tick one.

- ☐ Llandaff
- ☐ Tanzania
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Derbyshire

2. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year it happened.

Roald Dahl is born.	1939
Roald joins the RAF.	1953
Roald marries Patricia Neal.	1916
'James and the Giant Peach' is published.	1961

3. Look at the section beginning **In 1939, ...**

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'getting to know someone.'

4. Who is Mrs Pratchett?

5. What happened to Roald in North Africa?

6. Discuss why you think that Roald Dahl made the decision to not to go to university.

7. Summarise the key events in Roald's life **before** the publication of his first children's novel.

8. Based on what you have read about Roald Dahl, what do you think his next book would be about if he were here today?

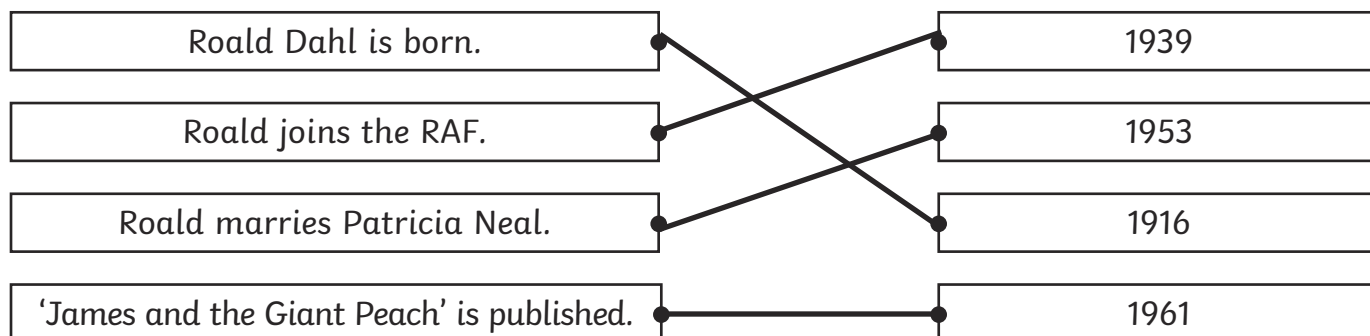
9. Think about some Roald Dahl stories that you know. How do they compare to each other? Are they similar or different?

Answers

1. Where were Roald Dahl's parents from? Tick one.

- ☐ Llandaff
☐ Tanzania
☒ **Norway**
☐ Derbyshire

2. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year it happened.



3. Look at the section beginning **In 1939, ...**

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'getting to know someone.'

acquainted

4. Who is Mrs Pratchett?

Mrs Pratchett is the sweet shop owner in Llandaff who Roald Dahl played a trick on.

5. What happened to Roald in North Africa?

Roald Dahl was involved in a plane crash in North Africa.

6. Discuss why you think that Roald Dahl made the decision to not to go to university.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Roald decided not to go to university because he wanted to travel the world. He was thirsty for adventure and desperate to see the far corners of the world.

7. Summarise the key events in Roald's life **before** the publication of his first children's novel.

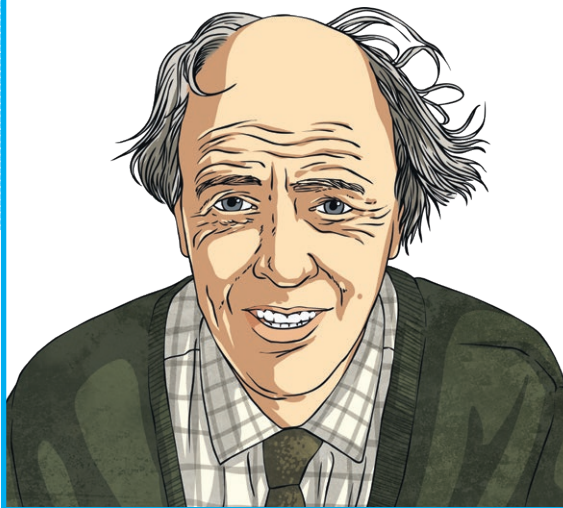
Pupils' own responses, such as: Roald was born in Wales and he attended various schools before leaving to travel the world and work in Africa. He then joined the RAF before a head injury led to him retraining as a spy.

8. Based on what you have read about Roald Dahl, what do you think his next book would be about if he were here today?

Pupils' own responses, such as: If Roald Dahl could write another book, I think it might be about a family of children with magical powers who are trying to look after the environment.

9. Think about some Roald Dahl stories that you know. How do they compare to each other? Are they similar or different?

Pupils' own responses, such as: There are lots of similarities between Roald Dahl's stories. Many of them include magic, such as 'Matilda', 'The Magic Finger' and 'The BFG'. They also often have lots of really detailed descriptions and characters that seem to jump off the page into your imagination.



Roald Dahl

Dictionary of Dahlisms

Gobblefunk: The name given to words invented by Roald Dahl.

Frobscottle: A green fizzy drink.

Gunzleswiped: To be caught red-handed in the act of doing something.

Svollop: To destroy something.

'So please, oh
please, we beg, we
pray, go throw your TV
set away, and in its place
you can install a lovely
bookshelf on the wall.'

- Roald Dahl

Mischief and Mice

Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff, South Wales, on 13th September 1916. His parents, Harald and Sofie, were Norwegian. They immigrated to England in the early 1900s and named Roald after the famous Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen. Many of his childhood summers were spent visiting grandparents in Oslo. Age seven, he began attending the Cathedral School in Llandaff.

He later attended St Peter's boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. Roald's memories of this place are not particularly positive; he even pretended to be ill in order to earn a trip home. In his first autobiography, 'Boy: Tales of Childhood', Roald recounts many anecdotes of his early mischief, including a cheeky trick he played on Mrs Pratchett, the owner of the local sweet shop in Llandaff. Roald and some of his impish classmates gave her an almighty shock by hiding a mouse in a jar of gobstoppers! Today, there is a blue plaque on the building to commemorate the young author's mischief.

More Dahlisms

Phizz-whizzing: Another word for excellent.

Oompa Loompa: A small person.

Snozzcumber: An unpleasant vegetable found only in Giant Country.

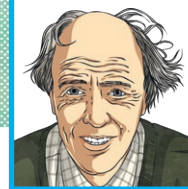
Scrumdiddlyumptious: Something delicious to eat.

Splatch-winkling: To be rushing or dashing around.

A Chocolate Lover, a Pilot and a Spy



Roald Dahl



At the age of 13, Roald began attending Repton School for Boys in Derbyshire. Although he suffered from homesickness, there was one major benefit to becoming a pupil at this particular school; the boys were regularly asked to sample and rate new chocolate bars for the Cadbury factory! Many people think this may have sewn the seeds of imagination he later drew upon to create the world of Willy Wonka.



On completion of his years at Repton, his mother Sofie asked Roald if he would like to go to university. Apparently, his reply was, 'No, thank you. I want to work for a company that will send me to faraway wonderful places, like Africa or China.' Dahl went on to work in far-reaching corners of the globe, including Tanzania in East Africa.

In his second autobiography, 'Going Solo', he recalls a frightening experience when a deadly poisonous green mamba snake slithered into the house of a friend he was visiting. The local snake-catcher was called and all was well in the end.

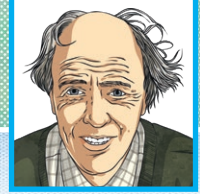
In 1939, at the outbreak of the Second World War, Roald became a pilot in the RAF (Royal Air Force). Unfortunately, he crash-landed in North Africa and suffered serious head injuries. Following the accident, he suffered from headaches and it became too dangerous for him to fly; this led to him Roald being employed as a British Intelligence Officer - a spy! During his time in this position, Roald became acquainted with Ian Fleming, another author who later gained much stardom for his series of books about James Bond!

In 1953, Roald married renowned American actress, Patricia Neal. Together, they built their home in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. They had five children - Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. Roald adored his children and told them special bedtime stories, of his own invention, every night.

Famous Works

Roald Dahl's first novel for children - 'James and the Giant Peach' - was published in 1961. It was almost a very different book as Roald's original idea was about a giant cherry that floated down a stream, rather than a flying peach! Many other wonderful books followed. He wrote over 20 in total and of these, 17 were stories and three were poetry. His most popular titles include: 'Matilda', 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory', 'The Twits' and 'George's Marvellous Medicine'. Roald also wrote screenplays, including adaptations of 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang', his own 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory' and even one of the James Bond films.





1961 - James and the Giant Peach

1964 - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

1966 - The Magic Finger

1970 - Fantastic Mr Fox

1972 - Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator

1975 - Danny the Champion of the World

1978 - The Enormous Crocodile

1980 - The Twits

1981 - George's Marvellous Medicine

1982 - Revolting Rhymes

1982 - The BFG

1983 - The Witches

1983 - Dirty Beasts

1984 - Boy: Tales of Childhood

1985 - The Giraffe, the Pelly and Me

1986 - Going Solo

1988 - Matilda

1990 - Esio Trot

A Literary Legacy

Roald Dahl lived to age 74 and left behind him a legacy of little (and large) booklovers. In 2005, the Roald Dahl Museum and Story Centre opened in Great Missenden, where he had lived for over 30 years. Inside are many of Roald's personal items, including his reconstructed garden writing hut.

'I have a passion for teaching kids to become readers, to become comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage.'

- Roald Dahl, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Roald's stories continue to delight new audiences in revived ways; the popular 'Matilda The Musical' has been running in both the West End, London and Broadway, New York for many years. His works are enjoyed by millions of children (and adults); they have been translated into 68 different languages and are adored across the globe.

Questions

1. Number the events from 1-5 to show the order in which they occur in the text. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ Roald attends Cathedral School, Llandaff.
- ☐ 'James and the Giant Peach' is published.
- 1** Roald Dahl is born in Llandaff.
- ☐ Roald survives a plane crash.
- ☐ Roald tests Cadbury chocolate as a pupil at Repton School.

2. Draw **four** lines and match the corresponding information.

Roald Dahl's
parents names

British Intelligence Officer

where Roald's
Grandparents lived

the name of Roald's
second autobiography

Oslo

Going Solo

Harald and Sofie

a spy

3. Who did young Roald Dahl play a trick on?

4. Look at the first paragraph. Find and copy one word which means stories.

5. Name **two** schools that Roald Dahl attended as a child.

1. _____

2. _____

6. Give one piece of evidence that you think shows that Roald Dahl had a taste for adventure.

7. Think about some Roald Dahl stories you know. Are there any common themes that he uses across different stories?

8. What influence do you think Roald Dahl's books will have on young future authors?

9. Describe the legacy the Roald Dahl has left and how it is enjoyed around the world today.

10. **'So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall.'** - Roald Dahl, **Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**
Complete this table giving **two** impressions that this quote, and the text as a whole, suggests about Roald Dahl. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

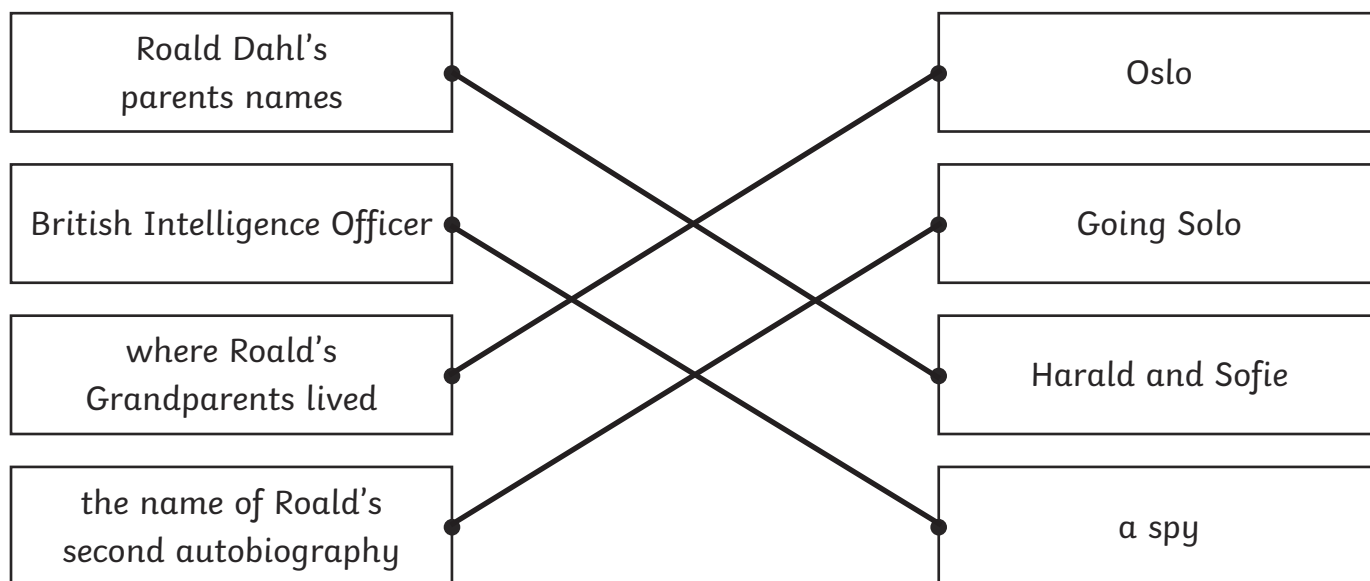
Impression	Evidence

Answers

1. Number the events from 1-5 to show the order in which they occur in the text.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 | Roald attends Cathedral School, Llandaff. |
| 5 | 'James and the Giant Peach' is published. |
| 1 | Roald Dahl is born in Llandaff. |
| 4 | Roald survives a plane crash. |
| 3 | Roald tests Cadbury chocolate as a pupil at Repton School. |

2. Draw **four** lines and match the corresponding information.



3. Who did young Roald Dahl play a trick on?

Roald Dahl played a trick on Mrs Pratchett, who was the owner of the sweetshop.

4. Look at the first paragraph. Find and copy one word which means stories.

anecdotes

5. Name **two** schools that Roald Dahl attended as a child.

Accept any two of the following: Cathedral School, St Peter's boarding school, Repton School for Boys.

6. Give one piece of evidence that you think shows that Roald Dahl had a taste for adventure.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Roald chose to go straight into work when he left school because he wanted to visit 'faraway wonderful places like Africa or China'. I think this shows that he was keen to seek out adventure.

7. Think about some Roald Dahl stories you know. Are there any common themes that he uses across different stories?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Lots of Roald Dahl stories include magic in some way. Matilda has magical powers and so does the BFG. Roald's stories included lots of detailed descriptions and humour. He usually wrote from a child's perspective and included lots of silly behaviour that would ignite a child's imagination.

8. What influence do you think Roald Dahl's books will have on young future authors?
Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Roald Dahl's writing and story ideas will have a strong influence on future authors. Particularly, his style of writing from a child's point of view, describing adults doing bizarre or unusual things.
9. Describe the legacy the Roald Dahl has left and how it is enjoyed around the world today.
Pupils' own responses, such as: Roald Dahl has left a wonderful literary legacy. His stories have been translated into many different languages and even reinvented into films, television series and stage productions.
10. 'So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall.' - Roald Dahl, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*
 Complete this table giving **two** impressions that this quote, and the text as a whole, suggests about Roald Dahl. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Impression	Evidence
Roald Dahl believed that reading was really important and books should be cherished.	- A lovely bookshelf on the wall. - 'I have a passion for teaching kids to become readers, to become comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage.'
Roald Dahl likes rhyming and making little poems or songs to get his message across.	- "So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall."
Roald Dahl was an imaginative adventurer.	- 'No, thank you. I want to work for a company that will send me to faraway wonderful places like Africa or China.' - Dahl went on to work in far-reaching corners of the globe, including Tanzania in East Africa. - In 1939, at the outbreak of the Second World War, Roald became a pilot in the RAF (Royal Air Force). - Roald being employed as a British Intelligence Officer - a spy!
Roald Dahl believed that TV could be pushing children away from books and that getting rid of a TV could help children read more.	- "So please, oh please, we beg, we pray, go throw your TV set away, and in its place you can install, a lovely bookshelf on the wall."

Award 3 marks for two acceptable points, at least one with evidence. Award 2 marks for either two acceptable points, or one acceptable point with evidence. Award 1 mark for one acceptable point.