

These questions are designed to help you think carefully about the end of the story. Try to use evidence from the text to help you answer clearly.

Chapters 29 and 30

1. How has Augustus Gloop changed?
2. How has Mike Teavee changed?
3. How do you think Charlie feels as he looks at the other children?
4. Why do you think Willy Wonka gives Charlie the factory?
5. Can you think of a better title for Chapter 30?
6. How do you know this is the end of the story? What clues are there?
7. What words are used to show the grandparents are scared?
8. Can you find a simile to describe the new Augustus Gloop?
9. Do you think what happened to the other children was fair? Why?
10. What good qualities does Charlie have that helped him win?
11. Can you think of a different ending for this story?
12. If the story continued, what might happen next?

Remember to write in full sentences and lay out your work clearly.



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1. How have the other children changed after what happened to them?
2. Why does Willy Wonka say that Mike Teavee is 'lucky'?
3. Why does Charlie stare when Mr Wonka gives him the factory?
4. How do you think Grandpa Joe feels when Willy Wonka explains that he is giving the chocolate factory to Charlie?
5. Can you think of better titles for Chapters 29 and 30?
6. What features of the writing show that this is the end of the story?
7. Why do you think there are so many exclamation marks?
8. How does Roald Dahl use humour effectively at the very end?
9. Do you think the other children deserved their fates? Explain why.
10. What lessons can we learn from the story?
11. Can you think of a different ending for this story?
12. If the story continued, what might happen next?

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1. How does Grandma Josephine express her concern about leaving the house?
2. What does Charlie say to reassure his petrified grandparents?
3. Can you explain why Willy Wonka decides to give Charlie his factory?
4. Mr Wonka says 'nothing is impossible!' What does this tell us about his personality and approach to life?
5. How does Roald Dahl link the last few lines to the opening chapter?
6. The Buckets ask lots of questions at the end. What effect does this have?
7. How does Roald Dahl use language to show Charlie's astonishment?
8. How does Roald Dahl use humour effectively in these last few chapters?
9. Do you think there is a moral to this story? Explain carefully.
10. Do you think Roald Dahl planned to write a sequel? How do you know? Can you find any evidence in the text of a future adventure?
11. Is Charlie different or similar to other Dahl heroes? Explain how.
12. If the story continued, what might happen next?

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Answers - Chapters 29 and 30

1. Augustus Gloop has changed because he used to be fat and now he is really thin.
2. Mike Teavee has changed because he has been stretched and is 'about ten feet tall and thin as a wire.'
3. Charlie feels sorry for the other children because he says 'poor Veruca Salt' and 'how dreadful for him' when talking about Mike Teavee.
4. Pupil's own response.
5. Pupil's own response.
6. We know this is the end of the story because it is linked to the start of the story as Mr Wonka goes to Charlie's house to collect his family. Another clue is that Mr Wonka is talking about how he won't live forever and that he needs a child to take over running the factory.
7. The following words show that the grandparents are scared: 'Grandma Georgina fainted, Grandma Josephine dropped her false teeth, Grandpa George put his head under the blanket'. Grandma Josephine also calls to Mr and Mrs Bucket to save them.
8. 'as thin as a straw'.
9. Pupil's own response.
10. Charlie was sensible, loving and kind. He wasn't greedy like Augustus, spoilt like Veruca Salt or rude like Mike Teavee.
11. Pupil's own response.
12. Pupil's own response.

Answers - Chapters 29 and 30

1. Augustus Gloop is now thin, Violet Beauregarde is de-juiced and looks healthy, Veruca Salt is covered in rubbish and Mike Teavee is ten feet tall.
2. Mr Wonka says that Mike Teavee is 'lucky' because now, every basketball team in the country will want him.
3. Charlie stares because he is completely shocked and astonished by what Mr Wonka has just told him.
4. Pupil's own response.
5. Pupil's own response.
6. We know this is the end of the story because it is linked to the start of the story as Mr Wonka goes to Charlie's house to collect his family. Another clue is that Mr Wonka is talking about how he won't live forever and that he needs a child to take over running the factory.
7. There are so many exclamation marks because what Mr Wonka is telling Charlie and Grandpa Joe is astonishing and surprising and they help to show the character's amazement.
8. Roald Dahl uses humour to make scary or serious things seem less scary and serious. For example, a glass elevator crashing through the roof of a house would be very dangerous but Dahl makes it seem less so by the way he describes the grandparents' reactions; one faints, one loses their teeth and one hides under the covers. He also uses humour to describe what has happened to the children in the factory and how they have changed.
9. Pupil's own response.
10. Pupil's own response.
11. Pupil's own response.
12. Pupil's own response.

Answers - Chapters 29 and 30

1. Grandma Josephine says that she'd rather die in her bed than leave the house.
2. Charlie reassured his grandparents by saying 'It's quite safe. And we're going to the most wonderful place in the world.'
3. Pupil's own response.
4. What Mr Wonka says tells us that he is a very optimistic and positive person who never gives up. He probably perseveres until he gets what he wants.
5. Roald Dahl links the last few lines to the opening chapter because Grandma Josephine says that she is starving and asks if there will be anything to eat and in the opening chapter, Dahl describes how poor and hungry the family are.
6. This shows us that they are utterly confused and bewildered about what is going on.
7. To show Charlie's astonishment, Dahl uses words such as cried and shouted and Charlie stutters whilst he talks because he is so shocked and surprised.
8. Roald Dahl uses humour to make scary or serious things seem less scary and serious. For example, a glass elevator crashing through the roof of a house would be very dangerous but Dahl makes it seem less so by the way he describes the grandparents' reactions; one faints, one loses their teeth and one hides under the covers. He also uses humour to describe what has happened to the children in the factory and how they have changed.
9. Pupil's own response.
10. Pupil's own response.
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