

English - what we are working Autumn 2 (2020)

Group 1/2	Group 3/4	Group 5
<p>This Term's Topic is Conflict and Remembrance</p> <p>Looking at little bits of modern fiction. Then doing this:</p> <p>1. Saying a lot about 2-3 even littler bits Can't we just hang on? Maybe the next year will be a good year. God knows how much cotton next year. And with all the wars—God knows what price cotton will bring. Don't they make explosives out of cotton? And uniforms? Get enough wars and cotton'll hit the ceiling. Next year, maybe. They looked up questioningly.</p> <p>We can't depend on it. The bank—the monster has to have profits all the time. It can't wait. It'll die. No, taxes go on. When the monster stops growing, it dies. It can't stay one size.</p>	<p>This Term's Topic is Conflict and Remembrance</p> <p>1. Answering questions about a page of a story. This is called comprehension. The answers are always facts about the text and if it is not there you can't say it! Have a look at this short extract from <i>The Machine Gunners</i>:</p> <p>He sniffed. There was a foreign smell in the Wood ... like petrol and fireworks. Funny – it wasn't Guy Fawkes yet. Some kids must have been messing about.</p> <p>As he pressed on, the smell grew stronger. There must be an awful lot of petrol. Something was blocking out the light through the branches. A new building; a secret army base; a new anti-aircraft gun? He couldn't quite see, except that it was black.</p>	<p>This Term's Topic is Conflict and Remembrance</p> <p>1. Answering questions about chunks of a story and answering questions about what it was like to live in a trench during World War One</p> <p>2. Talking about structure is a short passage of fiction from the '<i>The Machine Gunners</i>'. Structure is just the things that are focused on like people, landscape, details thoughts and so on. It can also be types of languages too, like words about love, war, courage, injury, peace, etc.</p> <p>3. Themes are meanings that run right through a text. In some war poems the themes are themes of courage, honesty and violence.</p>

<p>John Steinbeck. "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939).</p> <p>There are three question marks and the word "questioningly." What effect does this have on the reader?</p> <p>Repetition of the phrase "God knows." Why mention God like this? What effect does it have on the reader and about topics of religion and faith?</p> <p>The text uses a metaphor of the banks being a "monster." What effect does this have and what does it make the reader think about the way banks act towards people in a crisis?</p> <p>2. Working out the structure of parts of the text</p> <p>If the reader is like a photographer and the text is like a camera: It focuses and what the people in the story must do. Then it shifts out to focus on what "they" the money men will do. Then it shifts back to the people and zooms in on their faces and the expression of a question. Then it shifts to focus on the voice of a narrator talking and on their image of a "monster" bank.</p>	<p>And then he saw, quite clearly at the top, a swastika, black outlined in white. He didn't know whether to run towards it or away. So he stayed stock-still, listening.</p> <p>Not a sound ... except the buzzing of flies. The angry way they buzzed off dog-dirt when you waved your hand over it. It was late in the year for flies, thought Chas.</p> <p>List 4 facts about the crashed Heinkel aeroplane (harder than you think?).</p> <p>2. Changing viewpoints. We talk about the First Person in writing – it's just where you say "I." And the Third Person – where you say "he or she." If we change one to the other you would change: "He sniffed" to "I sniffed." We can change whole passages backwards and forwards like this.</p> <p>3. Themes are meanings that run right through a text. Here the themes are themes of courage, loyalty, disability, bullying and violence.</p> <p>4. Foreshadowing – where parts of the writing point forwards to something in the future. Like a bad smell, Guy Fawkes and the presence of flies.</p> <p>5. Looking at the mood. What is the overall mood of the passage above? Funny?</p>	<p>4. We will look at different forms of poem, such as the sonnet form. This is a 14 line poem that rhymes every other line and talks about serious human issues like love or death. It has two verses – aka stanzas too.</p> <p>5. We will look at the semi colon, which you can use to separate phrases in a list instead of commas: five golden rings; four calling birds; three French hens.</p> <p>6. Looking at images – or the pictures that a piece of writing can create in your mind, by using language techniques. What image does this create: 'Bent double like old beggars Under sacks we cursed through sludge.' And how does it do it?</p> <p>7. Looking at metaphor when you say something is something else, like: 'All the world's a stage'. Also personification when things are described with human characteristics like: 'the stars Danced playfully in the sky.'</p>
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3. Working out of we agree or disagree with something in a longer answer a bit like an essay, for example:
Somebody once said, "The banks keep all their profits for them, but give all their losses to us." To what extent do you agree?

Mysterious? Menacing? Sad? Which TWO would you go for and why?

6. Looking at images – or the pictures that a piece of writing can create in your mind, by using language techniques. What image does this create: "The angry way they buzzed off dog dirt." Is it disgusting, off putting, nauseating? Okay clever clogs...now say what mood you think it creates and what it might be foreshadowing!

Supporting Reading for Pleasure

Tips for reading with your child. Please follow the link to find some handy tips for supporting your child's reading at home:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/10-top-tips-to-encourage-children-to-read/10-top-tips-to-encourage-children-to-read>