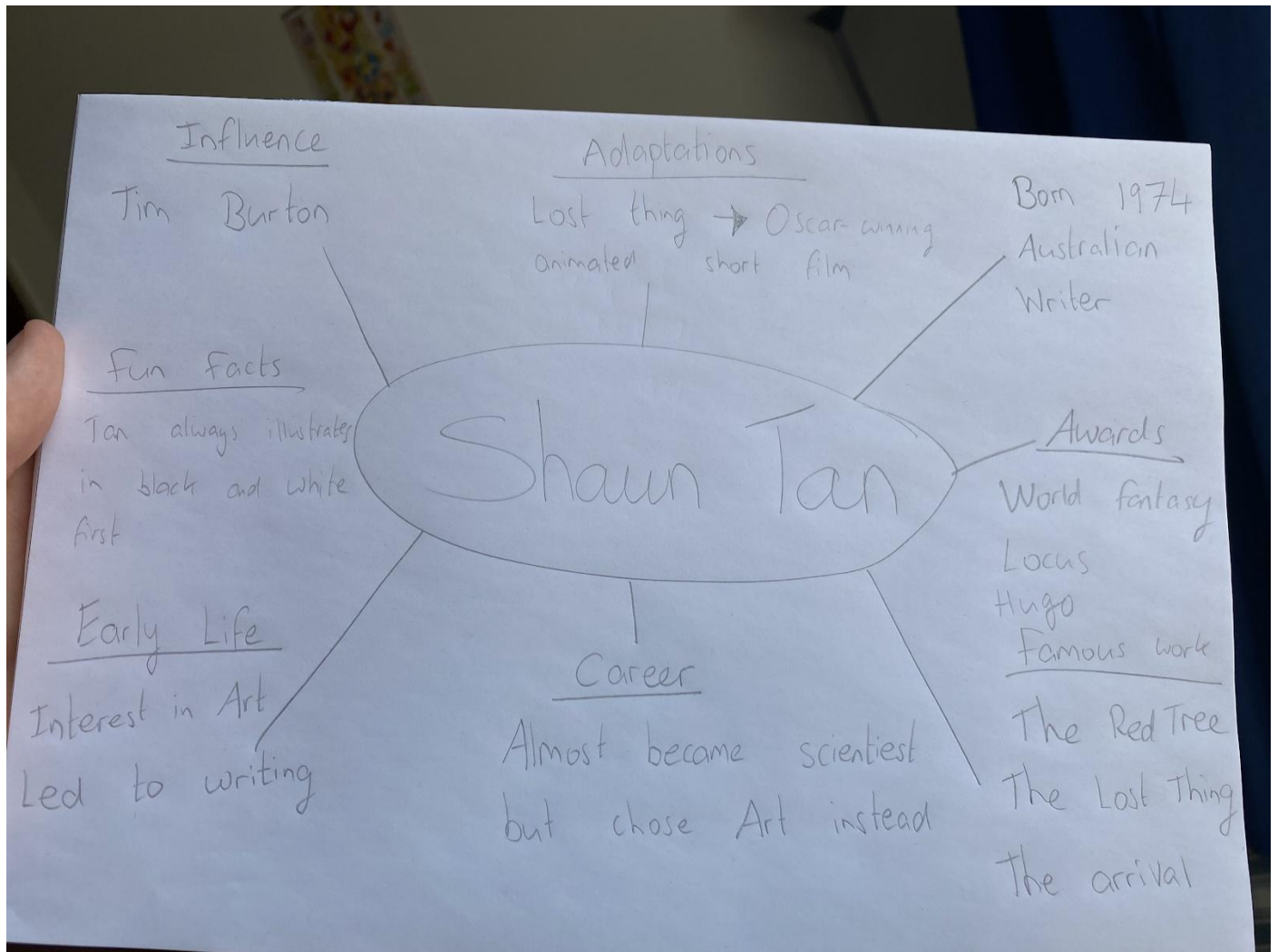


Year 5 English - Summer 1 Week 1

	Day 1 Activity	Day 2 Activity	Day 3 Activity	Day 4 Activity	Day 5 Activity
Reading	These Are the Hands by Michael Rosen	In the Land of Punctuation by Christian Morgenstern	Gameplay by Kwame Alexander	I Saw a Peacock With a Fiery Tail by Anonymous	Who Has Seen the Wind? by Christina Rossetti
You can find the poems here.					
Writing	<p>This week, you will write a biography of Elizabeth Laird who wrote <i>Oranges in No man's Land</i>.</p> <p>Watch these interviews with Elizabeth Laird in which she discusses other books</p> <p>Read this biography from the British Council Website</p> <p>Research information from Elizabeth Laird's website</p> <p>Write down 3 pieces of information you learned about the author and 3 questions you would like to ask her.</p> <p>Draw a mind-map of information you have learned about the author. Look below for an example.</p>	<p>Organise the information into the following subheadings:</p> <p>Introduction: GSV Early life Travels/ inspiration for writing Career/ famous work Conclusion: VSG</p> <p>There is a planning format below to help structure your ideas, which you might choose to use.</p>	<p>Write first paragraphs of your biography of Elizabeth Laird:</p> <p>Introduction: GSV Early life Travels/ inspiration for writing</p> <p>Make sure you look at the example about Nelson Mandela if you get stuck.</p>	<p>Write the remaining paragraphs of your biography of Elizabeth Laird:</p> <p>Career/ famous work Conclusion: VSG</p>	<p>Improve (revise and edit) your biography.</p> <p>Consider whether your biography has the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear topic sentences • varied sentence openers/ structures, including adverbials of time • accurate punctuation <p>Ask an adult to help you check your work for spelling and punctuation errors.</p> <p>Re-write a paragraph which you think you could improve.</p>
Spelling	<p>Look at the Year 5 and 6 spelling list. Choose 5 spellings to practise from this list. Use the ways from school that help you remember best. You can ask someone at home to test you.</p>				

Day 1: Example Mind Map



Day 1 – Extract from British Council Website

Elizabeth Laird was born in New Zealand of Scottish parents but grew up in London. Before studying French and German at university, she taught at a girls' school in Malaysia. During her twenties she lived and worked in Ethiopia, teaching and travelling, and was a disc jockey on a late-night music show, broadcasting to Africa and India.

She met her husband, David McDowall, on a plane in India. They married in 1975, and lived first in Baghdad, where David was working for the British Council. Later, David's work with the UN took them to Beirut (during the civil war). They were eventually evacuated to Vienna, where their second son was born. They now live in London.

Elizabeth Laird has written many readers and background books on Britain in simplified English, as well as picture books for younger readers. During the 1990s she travelled round Ethiopia collecting folk stories from traditional storytellers, and the British Council produced them in a series of readers for Ethiopian schools. A selection for a wider audience was published as *When The World Began: Stories Collected in Ethiopia* (2000).

She is best known, however, for her fiction for children and young adults. Novels include *Red Sky in the Morning* (1988), about a disabled child; *Kiss the Dust* (1991), about Kurdish asylum seekers in Iraq; *Secret Friends* (1996); *Jay* (1997), which has a drug theme; and *Jake's Tower* (2001), in which a boy has to cope with a violent stepfather. *The Garbage King* (2003) is set in Addis Ababa and is about Ethiopian street children. *A Little Piece of Ground* (2003) is set in Ramallah, Palestine, from the point of view of boys caught up in the intifada. *Secrets of the Fearless* (2006) is a historical adventure story set against the backdrop of Nelson's navy. *Crusade* (2007), was shortlisted for the 2007 Costa Children's Book Award.

Her most recent books include *The Witching Hour* (2009); *The Ogress and the Snake: And Other Stories from Somalia* (2009); *The Betrayal of Maggie Blair* (2011); *The Prince who Walked with Lions* (2012); *The Fastest Boy in the World* (2014), shortlisted for the Carnegie Medal in 2015; and *Song of the Dolphin Boy* (2018).

Elizabeth Laird's books have been translated into 15 languages.

Day 2 Writing: Optional planning format

Who are you writing for? (Audience)				
Why are you writing? (Purpose)				
Detail Grid		Fact / Description	Thinking/Feeling	Explain Why
Intro	G			
	S			
	V			
Early Life				
Detail				
Detail				
Detail				
Travels/ inspiration for writing				
Detail				
Detail				
Detail				
Career/ famous work				
Detail				
Detail				
Detail				
Conclusion	V			
	S			
	G			

Day 2: Plan that you can make yourself

Introduction	General specific Viewpoint
Early Life	
Travels/inspiration	
Career/famous work	
Conclusion	Viewpoint specific General

Day 3: Example Biography

Rolihlahla ('Nelson') Mandela

In the majority of countries, racism is not accepted by society. Rolihlahla Mandela (commonly known as Nelson) is well known for becoming the first non-white president of South Africa. Mandela was respected for his courage and wisdom in bringing different races together to live in peace.

Early Life

Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in the village of Mvezo, South Africa, on 18th July 1918 - his father was chief of Mvezo. He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher, Miss Mdingane, gave him the name Nelson. This was because it was policy at that time that all children needed a 'Christian' name and could not use their tribal African name in school. Sadly, when he was 12 years old, his father died and he went to live with his uncle. As a young adult, Mandela settled in Johannesburg which is the capital city of South Africa. He worked in a variety of jobs whilst studying law at university, including as a guard and a clerk.

Politics and Prison

At that time in South Africa, the country was run using a system called 'apartheid'. This meant that non-white citizens were separated from whites and did not have equal rights. For example: people of different races could not marry, live or even work together and every government politician was white despite only being 13% of the population. At first, Mandela organised non-violent protests as a leader in the African National Congress (ANC) party.

However, he started to doubt that this approach would work and started up an armed branch of the ANC. He planned to bomb certain buildings (but only the buildings as he wanted to make sure that no one would be hurt). Mandela was seen as a terrorist by the South African government and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Freedom and Change

After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was finally released in 1990. His story encouraged people and governments around the world to speak out against apartheid in South Africa. Once released from prison, Nelson continued his campaign for equality. His hard work and lifelong effort paid off when, for the first time, people of all races were allowed to vote in the 1994 election. Nelson Mandela won the election and became President of South Africa.

Legacy

On 5th December 2013, at the age of 95, Mandela died peacefully at his home with his family by his bedside. Mandela truly wanted all people of all races to have equal rights – he said: 'If they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love.' Around the world, people continue to fight against hate, racism and unfairness – just as Mandela did.