Summer 2 – Week 5

Day 5 Big Picture

No need to print – answer in your book or on paper.

The answers are provided so please check your learning to help you improve.

If you have any questions about your learning please email:

learning@wembleyprimary.brent.sch.uk

Remember to also do Bug Club everyday!

Big Picture lessons

What's the first step when answering written comprehension?

Look at the whole text:

- **Subject:** What is it about? What type of text?
- **Audience**: Who is it written for?
- **Purpose**: Why was it written?

How can we help ourselves answer questions?

Code Clues	**Look** for clues! Circle words, think what phrases could mean, look for question words / instructions
Locate	**Find** where the answers might be on the page and in the text. (Skim and scan)
Explore	**Read around**—is the answer before / after that word/ phrase or sentence?
Answer	**Write** the answer—to the point!
Re-read	**Re-read** and check—does what you have written match the question?

Big Picture lessons

Let's practice!

Where? When?
What? Who? Which?
Give reasons.. True / False

How does the author / writer / poet..?
Language, organisation presentation

Right there

Evaluate

Think and search

Vocabulary

How do YOU know?
What does this tell you about..
Mood ….character … setting

Which word / phrase tells us / means / suggests…?
What does the word .. mean?
Find and copy the word …

Ask your partner a question – did they get the question type right?

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel (the narrow body of water between Britain and France). This text explains how Guernsey was affected by the Second World War (1939-1945), a conflict where Britain fought against Germany.

Context of the passage

- **Subject:** What is it about?
- What type of text?
- **Audience**: Who is it written for?
- **Purpose**: Why was it written?

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

One of the most significant and fascinating periods of Guernsey's history was when German forces occupied the island during the Second World War. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles under German control during the conflict, and there remains plenty of evidence of their stay; coastlines are dotted with well-preserved fortifications built by German soldiers, and museums recreate those dark days with gripping exhibits.

The occupation began on the 19th of June, 1940, when the British Government decided to demilitarise* the Channel Islands, effectively leaving them undefended. [...] As a result, a quarter of the island's population, including thousands of school children, were evacuated* to the UK.

Unaware of Guernsey's demilitarised status, the Germans bombed St Peter Port harbour on the 28th of June, killing 33 and injuring 67 more — they had mistaken a group of tomato lorries for a convoy of troop carriers. Two days later, German troops began to arrive at the island's airport until there were about as many soldiers as there were civilians, and their flag was raised.

The soldiers built and reinforced fortifications, loading them with an array of light and heavy guns, some of which have since been restored and are accessible for public viewing. For almost five years, the island was in a chokehold. Food was extremely short, and extreme rationing* was in place. In fact, many islanders and troops were just days from starvation when the Red Cross* ship SS Vega delivered lifesaving supplies to Guernsey.

Finally, on the 9th of May 1945, the Germans departed the island at the end of the war, and evacuees and soldiers were reunited with their families at home in Guernsey. Each year, residents celebrate Liberation Day, commemorating the occasion with parades, parties, fireworks and more.

Those interested in history and the occupation are in luck; the island's heritage, including those five tempestuous years, is depicted in stunning detail through a whole host of museums.

The German Military Underground Hospital is the largest construction in the Channel Islands, built by slave workers during the occupation. Also used to store ammunition, it was built underground to remain undetected by planes. You can explore the tunnels and experience the eerie atmosphere for yourself.

Near Guernsey Airport lies the German Occupation Museum, which provides great insight into everyday life during the occupation, complete with a recreation of an occupation-era street. It is also home to a number of Second World War vehicles and fortifications.

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel (the narrow body of water between Britain and France). This text explains how Guernsey was affected by the Second World War (1939-1945), a conflict where Britain fought against Germany.

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

One of the most significant and fascinating periods of Guernsey's history was when German forces occupied the island during the Second World War. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles under German control during the conflict, and there remains plenty of evidence of their stay; coastlines are dotted with well-preserved fortifications built by German soldiers, and museums recreate those dark days with gripping exhibits.

The occupation began on the 19th of June, 1940, when the British Government decided to demilitarise* the Channel Islands, effectively leaving them undefended. [...] As a result, a quarter of the island's population, including thousands of school children, were evacuated* to the UK.

Unaware of Guernsey's demilitarised status, the Germans bombed St Peter Port harbour on the 28th of June, killing 33 and injuring 67 more — they had mistaken a group of tomato lorries for a convoy of troop carriers. Two days later, German troops began to arrive at the island's airport until there were about as many soldiers as there were civilians, and their flag was raised.

The soldiers built and reinforced fortifications, loading them with an array of light and heavy guns, some of which have since been restored and are accessible for public viewing. For almost five years, the island was in a chokehold. Food was extremely short, and extreme rationing* was in place. In fact, many islanders and troops were just days from starvation when the Red Cross* ship SS Vega delivered lifesaving supplies to Guernsey.

Finally, on the 9th of May 1945, the Germans departed the island at the end of the war, and evacuees and soldiers were reunited with their families at home in Guernsey. Each year, residents celebrate Liberation Day, commemorating the occasion with parades, parties, fireworks and more.

Those interested in history and the occupation are in luck; the island's heritage, including those five tempestuous years, is depicted in stunning detail through a whole host of museums.

The German Military Underground Hospital is the largest construction in the Channel Islands, built by slave workers during the occupation. Also used to store ammunition, it was built underground to remain undetected by planes. You can explore the tunnels and experience the eerie atmosphere for yourself.

Near Guernsey Airport lies the German Occupation Museum, which provides great insight into everyday life during the occupation, complete with a recreation of an occupation-era street. It is also home to a number of Second World War vehicles and fortifications.

Think Aloud: Where is Guernsey?

Right there

Think and search

Evaluate

Vocabulary

Code

Clues

Locate

Explore

Answer

Re-read

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel (the narrow body of water between Britain and France). This text explains how Guernsey was affected by the Second World War (1939-1945), a conflict where Britain fought against Germany.

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

One of the most significant and fascinating periods of Guernsey's history was when German forces occupied the island during the Second World War. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles under German control during the conflict, and there remains plenty of evidence of their stay; coastlines are dotted with well-preserved fortifications built by German soldiers, and museums recreate those dark days with gripping exhibits.

The occupation began on the 19th of June, 1940, when the British Government decided to demilitarise* the Channel Islands, effectively leaving them undefended. [...] As a result, a quarter of the island's population, including thousands of school children, were evacuated* to the UK.

Unaware of Guernsey's demilitarised status, the Germans bombed St Peter Port harbour on the 28th of June, killing 33 and injuring 67 more — they had mistaken a group of tomato lorries for a convoy of troop carriers. Two days later, German troops began to arrive at the island's airport until there were about as many soldiers as there were civilians, and their flag was raised.

The soldiers built and reinforced fortifications, loading them with an array of light and heavy guns, some of which have since been restored and are accessible for public viewing. For almost five years, the island was in a chokehold. Food was extremely short, and extreme rationing* was in place. In fact, many islanders and troops were just days from starvation when the Red Cross* ship SS Vega delivered lifesaving supplies to Guernsey.

Finally, on the 9th of May 1945, the Germans departed the island at the end of the war, and evacuees and soldiers were reunited with their families at home in Guernsey. Each year, residents celebrate Liberation Day, commemorating the occasion with parades, parties, fireworks and more.

Those interested in history and the occupation are in luck; the island's heritage, including those five tempestuous years, is depicted in stunning detail through a whole host of museums.

The German Military Underground Hospital is the largest construction in the Channel Islands, built by slave workers during the occupation. Also used to store ammunition, it was built underground to remain undetected by planes. You can explore the tunnels and experience the eerie atmosphere for yourself.

Near Guernsey Airport lies the German Occupation Museum, which provides great insight into everyday life during the occupation, complete with a recreation of an occupation-era street. It is also home to a number of Second World War vehicles and fortifications.

Think Aloud:
Where is Guernsey?

Right there Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, between Britain and France.

Right there
Think and search
Evaluate
Vocabulary

Code
Clues

Locate

Explore

Answer

Re-read

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel (the narrow body of water between Britain and France). This text explains how Guernsey was affected by the Second World War (1939-1945), a conflict where Britain fought against Germany.

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

One of the most significant and fascinating periods of Guernsey's history was when German forces occupied the island during the Second World War. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles under German control during the conflict, and there remains plenty of evidence of their stay; coastlines are dotted with well-preserved fortifications built by German soldiers, and museums recreate those dark days with gripping exhibits.

The occupation began on the 19th of June, 1940, when the British Government decided to demilitarise* the Channel Islands, effectively leaving them undefended. [...] As a result, a quarter of the island's population, including thousands of school children, were evacuated* to the UK.

Unaware of Guernsey's demilitarised status, the Germans bombed St Peter Port harbour on the 28th of June, killing 33 and injuring 67 more — they had mistaken a group of tomato lorries for a convoy of troop carriers. Two days later, German troops began to arrive at the island's airport until there were about as many soldiers as there were civilians, and their flag was raised.

The soldiers built and reinforced fortifications, loading them with an array of light and heavy guns, some of which have since been restored and are accessible for public viewing. For almost five years, the island was in a chokehold. Food was extremely short, and extreme rationing* was in place. In fact, many islanders and troops were just days from starvation when the Red Cross* ship SS Vega delivered lifesaving supplies to Guernsey.

Finally, on the 9th of May 1945, the Germans departed the island at the end of the war, and evacuees and soldiers were reunited with their families at home in Guernsey. Each year, residents celebrate Liberation Day, commemorating the occasion with parades, parties, fireworks and more.

Those interested in history and the occupation are in luck; the island's heritage, including those five tempestuous years, is depicted in stunning detail through a whole host of museums.

The German Military Underground Hospital is the largest construction in the Channel Islands, built by slave workers during the occupation. Also used to store ammunition, it was built underground to remain undetected by planes. You can explore the tunnels and experience the eerie atmosphere for yourself.

Near Guernsey Airport lies the German Occupation Museum, which provides great insight into everyday life during the occupation, complete with a recreation of an occupation-era street. It is also home to a number of Second World War vehicles and fortifications.

Partner practice: What was one of the most significant periods of Guernsey's History?

Right there

Think and search

Evaluate

Vocabulary

Code

Clues

Locate

Explore

Answer

Re-read

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel (the narrow body of water between Britain and France). This text explains how Guernsey was affected by the Second World War (1939-1945), a conflict where Britain fought against Germany.

Discover the Occupation of Guernsey

One of the most significant and fascinating periods of Guernsey's history was when German forces occupied the island during the Second World War. The Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles under German control during the conflict, and there remains plenty of evidence of their stay; coastlines are dotted with well-preserved fortifications built by German soldiers, and museums recreate those dark days with gripping exhibits.

The occupation began on the 19th of June, 1940, when the British Government decided to demilitarise* the Channel Islands, effectively leaving them undefended. [...] As a result, a quarter of the island's population, including thousands of school children, were evacuated* to the UK.

Unaware of Guernsey's demilitarised status, the Germans bombed St Peter Port harbour on the 28th of June, killing 33 and injuring 67 more — they had mistaken a group of tomato lorries for a convoy of troop carriers. Two days later, German troops began to arrive at the island's airport until there were about as many soldiers as there were civilians, and their flag was raised.

The soldiers built and reinforced fortifications, loading them with an array of light and heavy guns, some of which have since been restored and are accessible for public viewing. For almost five years, the island was in a chokehold. Food was extremely short, and extreme rationing* was in place. In fact, many islanders and troops were just days from starvation when the Red Cross* ship SS Vega delivered lifesaving supplies to Guernsey.

Finally, on the 9th of May 1945, the Germans departed the island at the end of the war, and evacuees and soldiers were reunited with their families at home in Guernsey. Each year, residents celebrate Liberation Day, commemorating the occasion with parades, parties, fireworks and more.

Those interested in history and the occupation are in luck; the island's heritage, including those five tempestuous years, is depicted in stunning detail through a whole host of museums.

The German Military Underground Hospital is the largest construction in the Channel Islands, built by slave workers during the occupation. Also used to store ammunition, it was built underground to remain undetected by planes. You can explore the tunnels and experience the eerie atmosphere for yourself.

Near Guernsey Airport lies the German Occupation Museum, which provides great insight into everyday life during the occupation, complete with a recreation of an occupation-era street. It is also home to a number of Second World War vehicles and fortifications.

Partner practice:
What was one of the most significant periods of Guernsey's History?

Right there
When German forces occupied the island during the Second World War.

Our Learning Behaviours

Remember to give extended answers where necessary:

Discuss and explain our ideas			1 2 3 4
Referring back to text and giving extended answers (Point – Evidence – Explain)	I think this means that … because it says… This part suggests that …. because … My view is that … because in the book …. Two main reasons explain why I think that … Earlier we learnt that … therefore … On the one hand you could say … but on the other … is similar to ….. because ….. In my opinion …. because …. This character is ….. because ….. The main idea is that …. In summary / I conclude that … because …		
Building on other's answers	**Agreeing**	I agree with … because … Similarly … I'd like to build on / add to that point …. Adding to that point …	
	Disagreeing / challenging and offering alternative	In contrast … Alternatively …. It could be but……. I agree with some aspects of …'s point however Why do you think that? What evidence is there that backs up your point?	
	New idea	Have we considered? Another point I wish to make is … On reflection I no longer think that …..	

Let's focus on: Building on other's answers

Plenary

What techniques did you use to help you? Let's share our answers.

Is it CLEAR? **Modelling how to answer questions:**

Stage of process	Guidance	Example
Code	Model identifying question type through clues.	**Give 2 reasons why**- tells me it is probably retrieval so I need to restate the information, not give lengthy explanations.
Clues	Look for key words in the question. Did you clarify what it could mean? Synonyms? Underline any key words or phrases.	What clues are there? **2** is in bold so I must give 2 answers Why– I must explain why Extinct– key word to look for so I'll underline it. Need to clarify the meaning.
Locate	Model skimming the paragraphs. Model scanning for the word/phrase or similar.	Skim till you come to specific paragraph beginning 'One of the victims.' Scan for the word 'extinct' or something similar – does it mean dies out?
Explore	Model exploring through reading around the sentence/paragraph you found to get a clear answer- did you have to find another part?	Re-reading the paragraph that has 'dies out' and finding 2 reasons why.
Answer	Model writing the answer.	Model short and long answers.
Re-read	Model checking answer by re-reading question to make sure you have answered it.	Have I answered the question?

27