The structure of the week has slightly changed to tie into teaching within school.

Day 1 read text and answer questions

Day 2 read text and answer questions

Day 3 mark day 1 and 2 and rewrite any answers wrong especially if they require evidence from the text.

Day 4 read text and answer questions

Day 5 mark day 4 and rewrite any answers that you got wrong, especially if they required evidence from the text.

Week 1 Day 1

Remember if you have any questions about your learning please email learning@wembleyprimaryschool.brent.sch.uk

Looking at these book covers, what is the common theme between all 4 covers?
What do you notice that is the same? Different?

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?

What do you think the SAP is for the book?

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?

Lyman Frank Baum (/bɔːm/;[1] May 15, 1856 – May 6, 1919) was an American author chiefly famous for his children's books, particularly *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* and its sequels. He wrote 14 novels in the *Oz* series, plus 41 other novels, 83 short stories, over 200 poems, and at least 42 scripts. He made numerous attempts to bring his works to the stage and the nascent medium of film; the 1939 adaptation of the first *Oz* book would become a landmark of 20th-century cinema.

What do the words in bold mean?

What do you think the purpose of the author writing this introduction is?

Introduction

Folklore, legends, myths and fairy tales have followed childhood through the ages, for every healthy youngster has a wholesome and instinctive love for stories fantastic, marvellous and **manifestly** unreal. The winged fairies of Grimm and Andersen have brought more happiness to childish hearts than all other human creations.

Yet the old time fairy tale, having served for generations, may now be classed as "historical" in the children's library; for the time has come for a series of newer "wonder tales" in which the stereotyped genie, dwarf and fairy are eliminated, together with all the horrible and blood-curdling incidents devised by their authors to point a fearsome moral to each tale. Modern education includes morality; therefore the modern child seeks only entertainment in its wonder tales and gladly dispenses with all **disagreeable** incident.

Having this thought in mind, the story of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was written solely to please children of today. It aspires to being a modernized fairy tale, in which the **wonderment** and joy are retained and the heartaches and nightmares are left out.

Vocabulary

prairies

a large open area of grassland, especially in North America.

lumber

timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise partly prepared.

garret

a top-floor or attic room, especially a small dismal one

resolved

firmly determined to do something.

Now answer big picture questions (Week 1 day 1) based on the whole of chapter 1

Please make sure you are using the actual Wizard of OZ text in a separate document on the school website.

Week 1 Day 2

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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?

Look at the title of chapter to 2 – what do you think the SAP for this chapter is?

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?

Why do you think Dorothy gave a ‘cry of amazement’

She was awakened by a shock, so sudden and severe that if Dorothy had not been lying on the soft bed she might have been hurt. As it was, the jar made her catch her breath and wonder what had happened; and Toto put his cold little nose into her face and whined dismally. Dorothy sat up and noticed that the house was not moving; nor was it dark, for the bright sunshine came in at the window, flooding the little room. She sprang from her bed and with Toto at her heels ran and opened the door.

The little girl gave a cry of amazement and looked about her, her eyes growing bigger and bigger at the wonderful sights she saw.

The cyclone had set the house down very gently--for a cyclone--in the midst of a country of marvellous beauty. There were lovely patches of greensward all about, with stately trees bearing rich and luscious fruits. Banks of gorgeous flowers were on every hand, and birds with rare and brilliant plumage sang and fluttered in the trees and bushes. A little way off was a small brook, rushing and sparkling along between green banks, and murmuring in a voice very grateful to a little girl who had lived so long on the dry, grey prairies.

Vocabulary

bondage

The state of being a slave

dwelt

live in or at a specified place

Civilised

bring (a place or people) to a stage of social and cultural development considered to be more advanced

handkerchiefs

a square of cotton or other finely woven material intended for wiping one's nose.

Now answer big picture questions (Week 1 day 2) based on chapter 2 only

Please make sure you are using the actual Wizard of OZ text in a separate document on the school website.

Week 1 Day 3

- The purpose of today's lesson is to go through your answers from day 1 and 2 and edit them accordingly. Please make sure you're looking carefully at the answer sheet.

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Week 1 Day 4

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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?

Look at the heading of chapter 3. Use this to help you answer your SAP.

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?

3. How Dorothy Saved the Scarecrow

Can you make predictions about what this chapter is going to be about? Or the theme of the chapter

Vocabulary

pail

a bucket

gingham

lightweight plain-woven cotton cloth, typically checked in white and a bold colour.

soberly

in a serious, sensible, manner.

tedious

too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous.

Now answer big picture questions (Week 1 day 4) based on chapter 3 only

Please make sure you are using the actual Wizard of OZ text in a separate document on the school website.

Week 1 Day 5

- The purpose of today's lesson is to go through your answers from day 4 and edit accordingly. Please make sure you're looking carefully at the answer sheet.

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