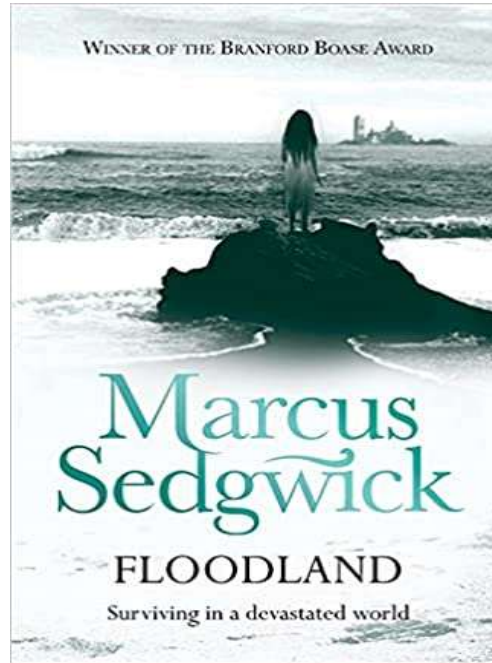


# Floodland

## New Vocabulary

marauding  
 derelict  
 deserted  
 inhabitants  
 dominated  
 sprawling  
 allotments  
 primitive  
 infernal  
 mainland  
 shuddered  
 civilisation  
 limpets  
 determination  
 brazenly  
 genuinely



In this unit of work, the children will read the story which is set in the near future on the east coast of England that has been reclaimed by the sea. It tells the story of a girl who, having been mistakenly left behind by her parents escaping from the flood, she heads off to find them but ends up in the hands of a mob of nasty men on a small island. Inspired by the events and characters within the book, the children are challenged to write newspaper reports about the situation, analyse characters, writing backstories and speeches for them (persuasive writing). Children will write arguments for the characters and will debate these.

## **New Grammar and meanings for this unit of work**

relative clause	A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun. They are introduced by a relative pronoun like 'that', 'which', 'who', 'where,' 'why', 'whose'
Adverbs of possibility	Adverbs of possibility tell us how likely something is to happen examples of these are; perhaps, certainly, definitely, maybe, clearly
parenthesis	A parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence as an explanation or afterthought. A parenthesis is usually offset with parentheses (i.e., round brackets), commas, or dashes.
Commas to avoid ambiguity	Commas are used to avoid confusion in writing. For example: 'Let's eat Grandma.' 'Let's eat, Grandma.' The first sentence suggests that we should eat Grandma. The second makes it clear that the writer is telling their grandmother that it is time to eat.
Expanded noun phrases	