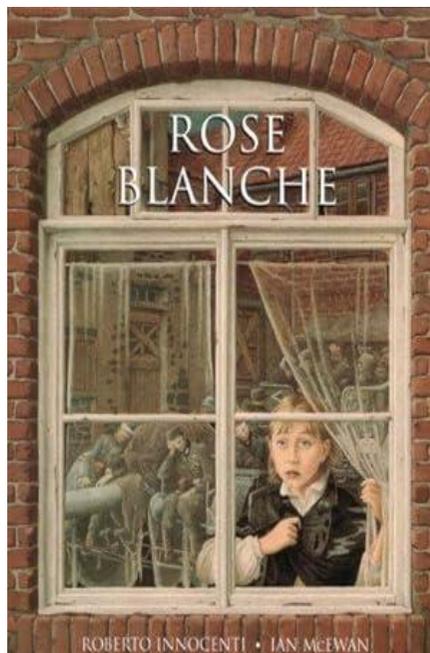


Rose Blanche

New Vocabulary

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| lumbering | cobblestone |
| satchel | immensely |
| stumbled | clearing |
| motionless | sorrow |
| clasping | trembled |
| huddled | wounded |
| dispirited | frantically |
| shrouded | triumphed |
| retreated | unfamiliar |



In this unit of work, children will read the story which is set during World War II. Children will use prior knowledge to clarify meanings and deepen their understanding of vocabulary. We will draw out key information and summarise the main ideas within a text. We will discuss how characters change and develop across a text by drawing inferences from indirect clues, such as actions, dialogue and description.

We will use drama techniques to explore character relationships and viewpoints, selecting key quotes from a conversation with Rose's mother.

Children will write a diary entry conveying character actions and setting descriptions. They will also write a letter explaining Rose's disappearance, using factual details and emotive language.

New Grammar and meanings for this unit of work

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 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' e.g. Rose's mother, <i>who was desperately worried about where her daughter had gone</i> , searched everywhere that she could think of. |
| Adverbials of time, place and cause. | Adverbials of time, place, and cause are words, phrases, or clauses that add context to a sentence by specifying when, where, or why an action occurs. |
| dashes | Dashes can be used to separate or connect two independent clauses, but they are often used in less formal writing such diary entries. E.g.' Rose has gone missing - I'm so worried!' |
| perfect form of verbs | The perfect tense is a tense that makes use of an auxiliary verb from the infinitive 'to have' with the main verb. The auxiliary verb is followed by the past tense form of the main verb in the perfect tense. |
| modal verbs | These are verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation - words like: can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must. |