

# Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021

## Literacy

**Focus:** Write a newspaper report

**Tense:** Past Tense

**Person:** Third Person for final report and First Person for eye-witness account.

Over the next 2 weeks, we will be exploring the features of a newspaper. On Friday 5<sup>th</sup> March, you will be writing your 'Big Write', which will be your newspaper report.

Throughout this week and next week, we will be completing activities to help you with your Big Write.

# Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021

## Literacy

- **Task 1:** Watch the clip about newspaper features and what they do.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2yycdm/articles/z2gk9qt>
- **Task 2:** Complete the quiz on purple mash.
- **Extension:** What do each of the features do? Write down what you think each feature does. You can upload this with your task. Keep this safe as it will help with writing your newspaper report.



# Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021

## Literacy



- Newspapers reports contain lots of facts, they do this by answering the 5Ws: Who, What, Where, Why, When?
- Newspaper articles are written in third person and in past tense.
- Newspapers are full of pictures and captions to give the reader more information.
- Newspaper reports are written in paragraphs to help the reader understand the information.

# Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2021

## Literacy

**Task 1:** Complete the storyboard recounting the events of The Great Fire of London. Use the questions below to help you add to your fact file on purple mash. Use the video to help you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Er3GKw8Z3R4>

- 1) Where did the fire start?
- 2) Why did the fire spread?
- 3) When did the fire happen?
- 4) How many homes were destroyed?

**Task 2:** Find out some other facts about The Great Fire of London and add them to your storyboard on purple mash





## The Great Fire of London - a timeline:

The Great Fire of London started on 2 September 1666. It followed a long hot summer so that the buildings, which in those days were made of wood and thatch, were bone dry and would catch fire easily. Houses were built close together and there was also a brisk wind which fanned the flames and helped the fire to spread.

### Sunday 2 September, 1666:

#### About midnight:

A fire started to smoulder in Thomas Farynor's bakery in Pudding Lane. It's believed that Farynor hadn't thoroughly put out the fire that heated his ovens and that a spark or an ember fell out of the fire and landed on something that caught fire easily.

#### By 3am:

The Fire had spread from the bakery to other houses in Pudding Lane. News of the fire was circulating around the city.

There was no organised fire service or fire brigade in 1666. People tried to put out the fire themselves with buckets of water or by spraying water on the fire with 'squirts'. There were also some rudimentary fire-engines - no more than wooden barrels on wheels. The fire-fighting equipment was often kept in the local church so people knew where to find them in an emergency.

#### Early morning:

Some people wanted to pull down some of the wooden houses using 'firehooks' to create firebreaks, but they couldn't do this without permission from the Lord Mayor. When he was woken and asked for permission, he refused for fear the City would have to pay for the rebuilding of the houses.

The diarist Samuel Pepys wrote that his maid woke him that morning to say that 300 houses had been destroyed and that London Bridge was on fire. Pepys got up and walked to the Tower of London from where he had a good view of the burning bridge. He then went down to the River Thames and saw people trying to save their possessions by throwing them to boats on the water.

#### Mid morning:

People started storing their valuables in places where they thought they'd be safe, often in churches which they thought couldn't burn down.

#### Evening:

Strong winds fanned the Fire and accelerated its spread.

The diarist Samuel Pepys tells us that he went to see the King - Charles II - and tell him that there was no other way to stop the fire other than by pulling down houses to create firebreaks. The King then told Pepys to command the Mayor to do this.

### Monday 3 September, 1666:

#### Early morning:

There was chaos on the streets of London as people packed up their things and tried to leave the city. Wooden carts were used to move people and property to safety. The River Thames was crammed with boats, which people were trying to hire to move themselves and their things away from the Fire.

#### Late morning:

Charles II ordered his brother the Duke of York to take charge of the fight against the Fire and the army was brought in to keep order and help fight the Fire.

#### Late evening:

The Fire was now no more than 300 metres from the historic Tower of London where many people had stored their valuables for safekeeping.

### Tuesday 4 September, 1666:

#### Early morning:

The fire was still blazing - all attempts to stop it had failed. It's said the King himself joined the fight against the Fire and could be seen carrying buckets of water to put out the fire.

#### Afternoon:

St Paul's Cathedral caught fire. Flames licked up the wooden scaffolding that was in place for renovations. The medieval Cathedral was a historic landmark which had stood in the centre of London for 500 years. It was destroyed.

#### Early morning:

The wind had died down and the Fire was no longer spreading so quickly.

#### Evening:

By Wednesday evening the fire had been brought under control. People who had fled London were camping out in fields on the outskirts of the city.

### Thursday 6 September, 1666:

#### Early evening:

The wind had abated and by Thursday evening the Fire was declared extinguished. Almost 13,000 homes, 89 churches, as well as several public buildings had been destroyed.

After the Fire the architect, Christopher Wren, was asked to draw up plans to rebuild London in brick and stone - materials that wouldn't burn as easily as wood and thatch. A new St Paul's Cathedral was completed in 1711 and still stands in the heart of London today.

**Task 1:** Complete the quiz on Purple Mash.

**Task 2:** Imagine you were on Pudding Lane. What would you have:

- Heard?
- Smelt?
- Seen?
- Touched?
- Write your thoughts on the concept map on Purple Mash.



### Great Fire of London Senses Word Mat

#### See

flames wooden houses people running  
black smoke water  
houses falling horses running



#### Hear

crackling babies crying  
people screaming dogs barking  
wood creaking  
shouting busy crowds



#### Smell

burning wood sweat  
smoke



#### Touch

dusty hot wood  
warm water  
burnt possessions



### Fire Adjectives



# Emotions Thesaurus Vocabulary Grid

content	glad	joyful	cheerful	elated
jovial	overjoyed	thrilled	ecstatic	delighted
on cloud nine	pleased	gleeful	jubilant	upbeat

depressed	gloomy	miserable	cheerless	heartbroken
shattered	demoralised	gutted	crushed	devastated
tearful	unhappy	dejected	blue	despondent
glum	pitiful			

repelled	revolted	sickened	repulsed	nauseated
shocked	appalled	distaste	horrified	loathed
disliked	horror-stricken	aghast	offended	outraged
grossed out	put off			

annoyed	irritated	fuming	livid	cross
irate	frustrated	enraged	outraged	infuriated
incensed	agitated	furious	upset	bitter
raging	exasperated			

astonished	dazed	shocked	alarmed	stupefied
shaken	astounded	startled	bewildered	aghast
stunned	flabbergasted	thunderstruck	speechless	taken aback

calm	peaceful	tranquil	care free	blissful
content	unruffled	composed	serene	stress free
at ease	laid-back	mellow		

thrilled	exhilarated	elevated	animated	delighted
exuberant	enthused	inspired	giddy	eager
roused	provoked			

uneasy	terrified	alarmed	startled	anxious
upset	panicky	worried	afraid	distraught
troubled	in a state	petrified	fearful	frightened

Key	
Happy	Surprised
Angry	Excited
Scared	Disgusted
Sad	Relaxed



# Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021

## Literacy

### Task 1:

Watch this video and carefully listen to the eye witness recounts:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gJ97kx1ScQ>

Today you are imagining you are an eye witness, living in London when the fire broke out. Write a sentence about each these following feelings:

- scared
- nervous
- confused

Then for each feeling give reasons and explain.

### Example:

I felt sad and scared. I have lost everything and I have nowhere to live.

**Extension:** Draw a picture of The Great Fire of London, which could be included in your newspaper report. Keep this safe for when you do your Big Write.



### What is a witness?

A witness is someone who sees an event happen.

### My Feelings





# Friday 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021

## Literacy

**Task 1:** Begin planning your newspaper article.

Use the template on the following slide and complete in your neatest handwriting.

If you do not have a printer, copy key subheadings and write your list underneath. Your Purple Mash task is for you to upload only. Think about the 5Ws, trying to include all of them in your plan. You do not need to write in full sentences, you can list the facts and 5w's. Your eye-witness can be your from your eye witness lesson from yesterday.

### Examples:

Some **Facts** remember to look at slide 5 for more.

- The fire started on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September and burnt until 5<sup>th</sup> September 1666
- Lots of people had houses made from wood or straw that burned easily.

### Headline

-LONDON'S BURNING

**Photograph:** Your picture from the extension part of Thursday's lesson. If you didn't complete make sure you do that today.

### Word Bank

**Sentence starters:** (Time connectives) Yesterday, Last Night

**Nouns:** River Thames, London, Tower of London, fireman, bakers

**Adjectives:** Burning, hot, red, big, great, huge, massive, bright

**Verbs:** running, jumped, walking, escaping, knock, opened, opens

**Conjunctions:** because, if, so, when, yet

**Technical vocabulary:** smoke, house

## London Times

Headline

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Where?

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When?

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Facts:

- The fire broke out on Pudding Lane.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Why?

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Who?

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Quote from eye witness...

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What?

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Photograph

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