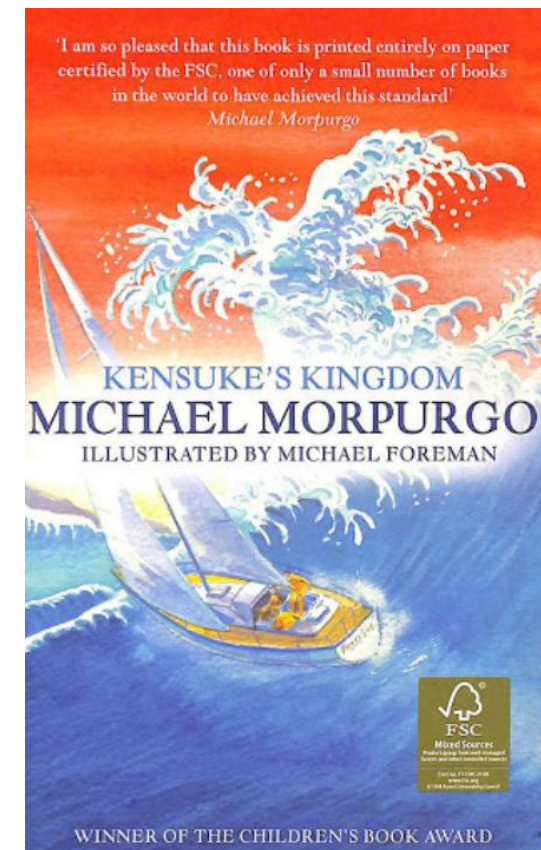
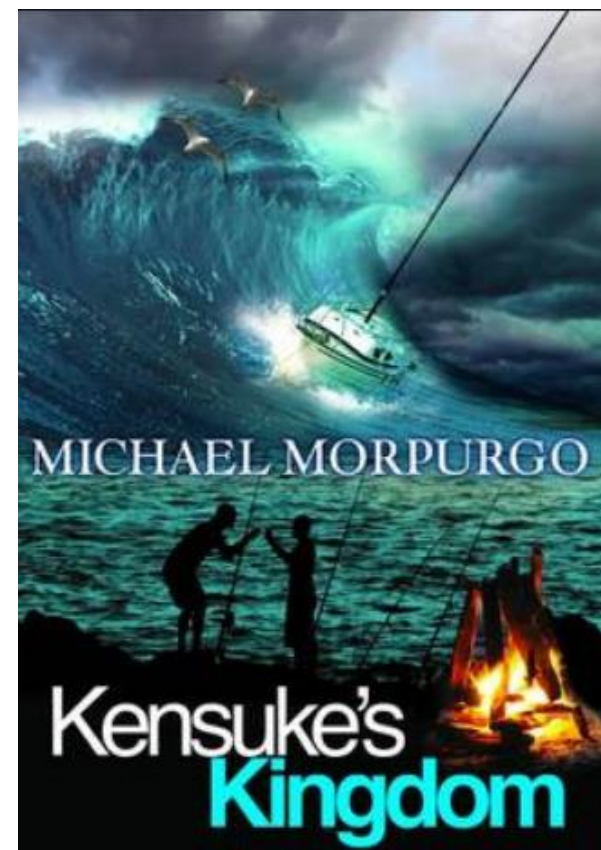


Friday 12th June 2020

Kensuke's Kingdom

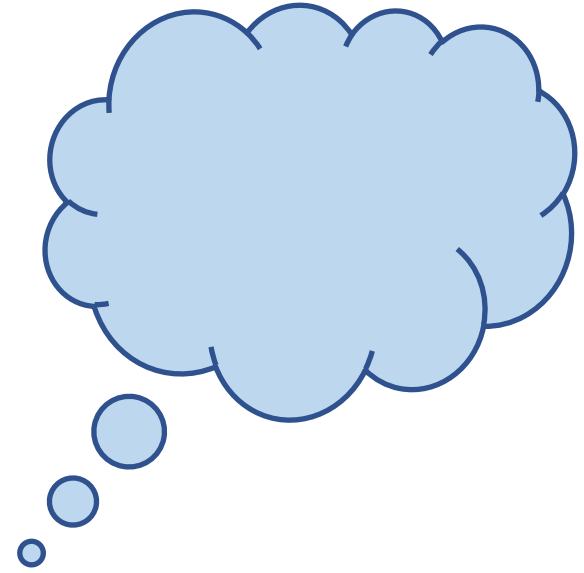
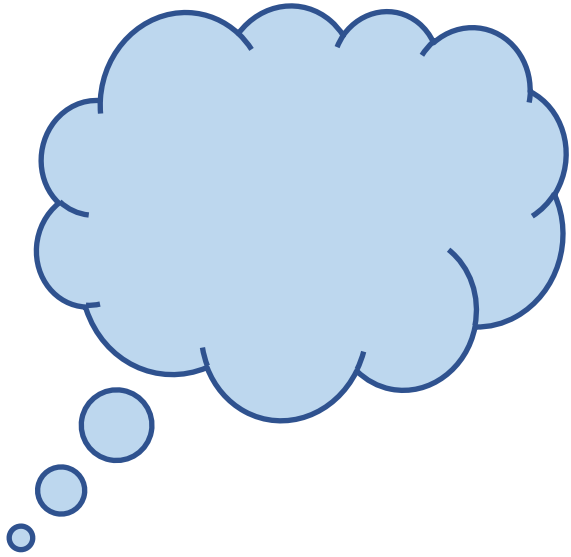
L0: I am learning to
predict and write the final
chapter of Kensuke's Kingdom.



Starter:

Why do you think Kensuke has changed his mind about leaving the island?

Find at least 3 pieces of EVIDENCE from the chapter.



The significance of the turtles:

In chapter 9, we read about Michael and Kensuke helping baby turtles to sea.

Watch this video about turtles battling to survive.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zE0qp3Yje6Q>



Extract from Chapter 9:

When dawn came and the birds came down to scavenge, we were there to drive them off. Stella chased and barked after them, and we ran at them, shrieking, waving, hurling stones. We were not entirely successful, but most of the turtles made it down into the sea. But even here they were still not entirely safe. In spite of all our desperate efforts a few were plucked up out of the water by the birds and carried off.

By noon it was all over. Kensuke was tired as we stood ankle deep in the water watching the very last of them swim away. He put his arm on my shoulder. "They very small turtles, Micasan, but they very brave. They braver than me. They do not know what they find out there, what happen to them; but they go anyway. Very brave. Maybe they teach me good lesson. I make up my mind. When one day ship come, and we light fire, and they find us, then I go. Like turtles I go. I go with you. I go home to Japan. Maybe I find Kimi. Maybe I find Michiya. I find truth. I go with you, Micasan."

- Why does Kensuke think that the turtles are brave?
- Why does Kensuke say that the turtles "teach me good lesson"?
- What truth is he expecting or fearing to find when he goes home to Japan?

Alan Peats

Click on the link below to find more examples of Alan Peat sentences.

https://www.childokeford.dorset.sch.uk/_site/data/files/students/ash/Alan-Peats-Sentences-Structures.pdf

Years 3 & 4

Short

Examples:

Everything failed!
The ship exploded!

Rule: 1-3 word sentences possibly with an exclamation mark.

Ad, same ad

Examples:

He was a **fast** runner, **fast** because he needed to be.
It was a **cold** planet, **cold** due to the distance from the sun.

Rule: Some adjective used twice. The second adjective repeated straight after a comma.

Many Questions

Examples:

- Where is the treasure? the diamonds? the gold? the rubies?
- What if she was lost? trapped? captured? murdered?

Rule:

Start with a question and question mark, followed by further words or phrases which pose linked questions. Beware - you *don't* need to start each phrase with a capital letter!

Personification of weather

Examples:

The wind stroked the space shuttle gently before lift-off = **caring**.
Norman was beaten by the hail. = **attacked/ aggressive**

Rule: A type of weather; wind, rain, sun, hail etc. is given a human a mood.

NOUN, which, who, where

Examples:

- Trucks, **which** scare me, are not always poisonous.
- My pet dog, **who** only has three legs, loves to chase seagulls.
- The deserted beach, **where** the shipwreck was found, can only be reached by sea.

Rule:

The **comma** is used to add a clause in a sentence, add information that links

Years 4 & 5

If, if, if, then

Examples:

If the alarm hadn't gone off, if the bus had been on time, if the road repairs had been completed, **then** his life would not have been destroyed.
If Hannibal hadn't been lost, if Rome hadn't won, if Carthage hadn't fallen, **then** the Mediterranean would be very different today.

Rule: Summarising a dramatic plot (key plots) at beginning or end of a story in groups of 3. The emphasis is on using a comma after each clause.

2 pairs

Examples:

Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go.

Rule: Begins with two pairs of related adjectives. Each pair is

- followed by a comma
- separated by **and**

O. (I.)

Examples:

- Kate ate the cake that was given to her with enthusiasm and delight. **Outside**, however she wished she had turned down the offer!
- She smiled at the cheeky little boy. (At the same time she was hurt by his tricks.)

Rule: They are Outside-Inside sentences. They are made up of two related sentences. The first sentence tells the reader a character's outward action and the second reveals their true feelings.

Imagine 3 examples:

Examples: **Imagine a place where the sun always shines**, where wars never happen, **where no-one ever dies**: in the Andromeda 5 system, there is such a planet.

Rule: Sentence begins with

- The word 'imagine'
- Then describes three parts of something
- The first two parts are separated by commas
- The third ends with a colon

The more, the more

Examples:

- The **more angry** he became, the **more** he hammered his fist on the table.

Rule: This sentence type is particularly useful when developing a character trait in a story. The first **more** should be followed by an emotion, **and** the second **more** should be followed by a related

Year 6

Some; others sentences

Examples:

Some people love football, others just can't stand it.
Some days are full of enjoyment, others begin and end terribly.

Rule: Some; others sentences are compound sentences which begin with the word **some** and have a semi-colon to replace the word **but**.

De:De

Examples:

I was exhausted: I hadn't slept for more than two days.

Rule: A Description: Detail or De:De sentence is a

- A compound sentence in which two independent clauses are separated by a **colon**
- The first clause is descriptive
- The second adds further detail

3 bad - (dash) question?

Examples:

Cold, dark, airless - which would kill the spaceman first?
Greed, jealousy, hatred - which of these is most evil?

Rule: 3 negative adjectives followed by a dash then a question which relates to the 3 adjectives.

P.C

Examples:

- Neither** money **nor** gifts could make him visit the haunted mansion again.
- It was **both** cold **and** unpleasant for him to work there.

Rule: P.C is short for Paired Conjunctions. This is when some words need a second word in order to make sense.

Irony

Examples:

- Our 'luxury' hotel turned out to be a farm outbuilding.
- With dawn breaking, the 'beautiful view' which the brochure described, revealed itself to be a scrapyard and a rubbish tip.
- The trip of our dreams' was, in fact, our worst nightmare.

Rule:

An irony sentence deliberately describes how good or bad something is. The

Extended Writing Task:

Imagine that you could write the last chapter of the book.

What do you think will happen?

Hint: If you have previously read the book, what would you have wanted to happen?

Are you (Michael) found by your parents?

Does Kensuke stay on the island?

Did you and Kensuke continue to live together? Where?

How do you both feel?

What happened to your parents?

What happened to Kensuke's family?

Remember: Past tense, Alan Peats, VCOP

Week 6_Lesson 4_English
Friday 12th June 2020

Writing the end of the story

You are going to write the final chapter of Kensuke's Kingdom IN DETAIL. You are Michael.

What is the chapter called? What happens to you and Kensuke? How does your relationship grow? *Past Tense

Remember to use (examples):

Vocabulary: adjectives, adverbs, similes, metaphors

Conjunctions: and, but, so, because, although, however, yet

Openers: If Despite Before Meanwhile After a while

Punctuation: , ? ! " . " : ; - ' (..)

Chapter 10:

Plenary:



**Read through your work and self mark.
Check for VCOP.**