

Guided reading

Lesson 1

(30 minutes)

WALT Identify and explain features of a survival guide

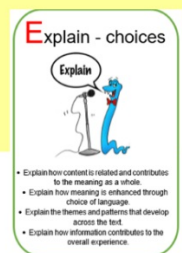
Lesson 2

Comprehension- complete comprehension from last two weeks (or Read for pleasure) (45 minutes)

Lesson 3

Reading for pleasure (30 minutes)

Plus 2 x 30 minutes Class Reader



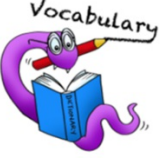
Lesson 1

WALT Identify and explain features of a survival guide

V	Vocabulary
I	Interpretation- Prediction Interpretation- Inference
P	Presentation (& performance)
E	Explain- choices
R	Retrieval – Fetch
S	Summarise


Today's VIPERS...

Vocabulary



Find and explain the meaning of words in context.


Interpretation



Predict
Predict what might happen from the details given and implied.


Infer
Make and justify inferences using evidence from the text.

Presentation




- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.
- Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform- showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

Explain - choices




- Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole.
- Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language.
- Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text.
- Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.

Retrieve - fetch




Retrieve and record information and identify key details from fiction and non-fiction. |

Summarise



Summarise the main ideas from more than one paragraph.

Explain - choices



- Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole.
- Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language.
- Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text.
- Explain how information contributes to the overall experience.

WALT Identify and explain features of a survival guide

We will use the following elements in our writing and our survival guide will look something like this:

5mins

Success Criteria for a Survival Guide		SA
Structure	Clear title	
	Subheadings	
	Introduction using TSE	
	Detailed explanation using TSE (how to avoid the hazard)	
	Step-by-step instructions using bullet points (what to do if you encounter the hazard)	
	Top tip from an expert	
	Labelled diagrams	
Language devices	Present tense	
	Modal verbs	
	Imperative verbs	
	A range of subordinating conjunctions	
	Adverbials for cohesion	
	Technical vocabulary	
	Parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas)	
	Relative clauses	
Varied clause position		

24 HOW TO BE A WORLD EXPLORER

BITE BACK

Most snakes are shy and want to avoid you, but some can be aggressive and may attack without much warning.

Mind your step

Snakes can feel vibrations, so one of the best ways to avoid getting bitten is to stomp. But mind where you're stomping! When walking in the jungle or savannah, look at the ground to make sure you're not treading on a snake. When you come to a log, don't step over it without looking on the other side.

What to do if you are bitten

Don't panic! Most snakes are not venomous, and even venomous ones don't always inject you with venom when they bite.

- Remember what bit you – you need to describe the snake so you get the right antivenom.
- Apply a wide pressure bandage over the entire limb.
- Lower your arm/leg – keep the bite below the rest of your body to slow the spread of venom.
- Stay still – if you're with someone, send them to get help, while you stay as still as possible. This will help keep your circulation slow and slow down the spread of venom.
- Drink lots of water.

JUNGLE & SAVANNAH 25

Snakes to avoid

SNAKE FOR DINNER

Most snake species are protected, but if you have to kill a snake because you are starving, your best bet is to break its back with a heavy stick or club, aim for just below its head. Use a forked stick to hold its head still and then cut off the head with your machete, but be careful...

Read through the survival guide together with the following questions in a

What is the purpose of this writing?

What form does it take?

Who is the intended audience?

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Read through the survival guide together with the following questions in a

What is the purpose of this writing?

What form does it take?

Who is the intended audience?

To explain and inform

An information leaflet/guide

Anyone interested in exploring, particularly children

Stick this on a double page spread in your book. Read through the example and annotate with the structural conventions on the success criteria, including its purpose.

10 mins

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What to do if you are bitten

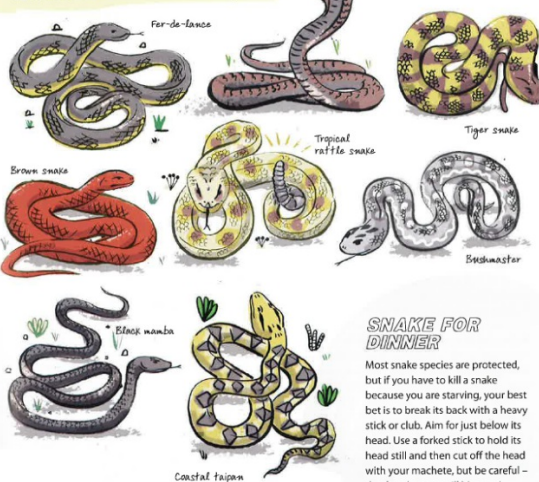
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Labelled diagrams	

Extension - find any language conventions you can and annotate with its purpose

Stick this on a double page spread in your book. Read through the example and annotate with the structural conventions on the success criteria, including its purpose.

10 mins

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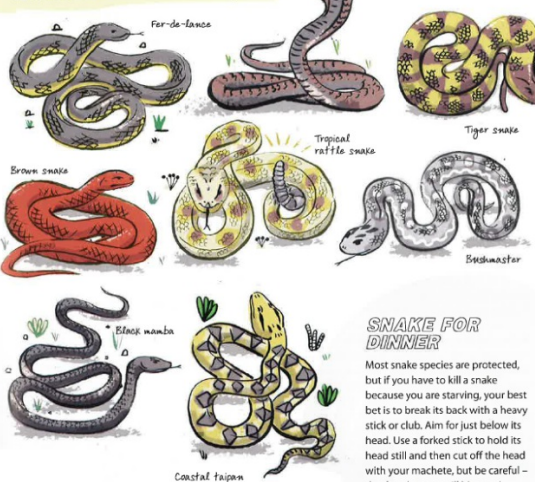
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Extension - find any language conventions you can and annotate with its purpose

Mark your work and add in any conventions or reasons that you have missed.

Introduction gives the reader general information about the animal.

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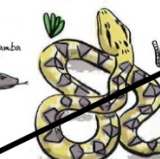
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Step-by-step instructions using bullet points clearly tell the reader what to do if they encounter the hazard.

JUNGLE & SAVANNAH 25

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Labelled diagrams show readers how to carry out tasks.

Top tip from an expert the extra information about animals.

Now read through the example and annotate with the language devices on the success criteria, including its purpose.

10 mins

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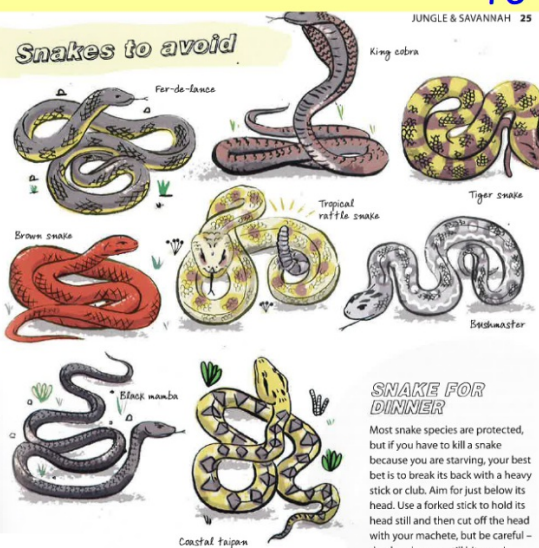
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Language devices

Present tense

Modal verbs

Imperative verbs

A range of subordinating conjunctions

Adverbials for cohesion

Technical vocabulary

Parenthesis (brackets, dashes or commas)

Relative clauses

Varied clause position

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Modal verbs to show the level of possiblity for an event

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Adverbials for cohesion link ideas between sentences

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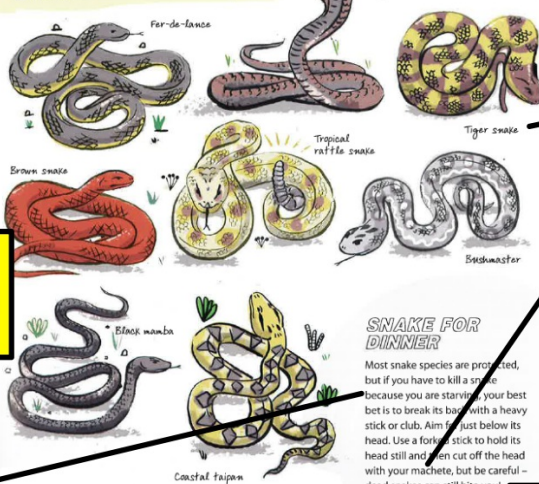
- Stay still. If you're with someone, send them to get help, while you stay as still as possible. This will help keep your circulation slow and slow down the spread of venom.
- Drink lots of water.



Varied clause position makes the text more interesting

JUNGLE & SAVANNAH 25

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Technical vocabulary and demonstrative knowledge

Parenthesis adds information that helps interest

Relative clauses give information about the

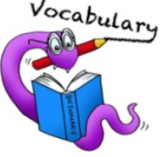





Language devices	Present tense	
	Modal verbs	
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Lesson 2 - Comprehension

WALT

V	Vocabulary
I	Interpretation- Prediction Interpretation- Inference
P	Presentation (& performance)
E	Explain- choices
R	Retrieval – Fetch
S	Summarise

Complete comprehension from one of the last two weeks (or Read for pleasure)

<p>Vocabulary</p>  <p>Find and explain the meaning of words in context.</p>	<p>Interpretation</p>  <p>Predict Predict what might happen from the details given and implied.</p> <p>Infer Make and justify inferences using evidence from the text.</p>	<p>Presentation</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates. • Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform- showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.
<p>Explain - choices</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how content is related and contributes to the meaning as a whole. • Explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of language. • Explain the themes and patterns that develop across the text. • Explain how information contributes to the overall experience. 	<p>Retrieve - fetch</p>  <p>Retrieve and record information and identify key details from fiction and non-fiction. </p>	<p>Summarise</p>  <p>Summarise the main ideas from more than one paragraph.</p>

Today's VIPERS are...