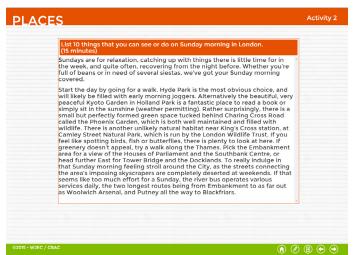


## **Teacher Notes**



#### **Activity 1**

Thinking starter - class hypothesise which is most likely. Correct sequence is as shown.



#### **Activity 2**

Location question starter - List 10 things you can see or do. Ask class to underline the focus words before starting task.

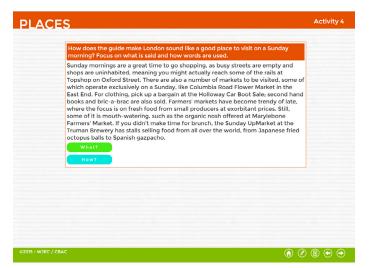


## **Activity 3**

Compare both approaches – which is best – how would each of these be marked. Clicking 'checkpoint' will reveal marking approach – here focus is on the need to 'List' as it's in the question.

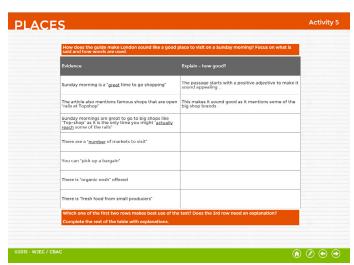


## **Teacher Notes**



#### **Activity 4**

Class to work on text passage - need to focus on content (what) and style (how). Ask to highlight before pressing buttons - see how they match up.



#### **Activity 5**

Table to encourage comments on language. Look at first 2 comments – which one makes best 'use of the text'? 2nd one is a sharper comment. Class to complete rest of table. When completed feedback on comments. Students can then tackle the whole text (with the same focus).

# How does Dickens present the people of London in the passage below? The appearance presented by the streets of London an how before sundse, on a summer's morning, is most striking even to the few whose unfortunate pursuits of pleasure, or scarcely less unfortunate pursuits of business, cause them to be well acquainted with the scene. There is an air of cold, solitary desolation about the noiseless streets which we are accustomed to see thronged at other times by a busy, eager crowd, and over the quiet, closely-shut buildings, which throughout the day are swarming with life and bustle, that is very impressive. An hour wears away, the spires of the churches and roofs of the principal buildings are faintly tinged with the light of the rising sun; and the streets, by almost imperceptible degrees, begin to resume their bustle and animation. Market-carts roll slowly along, the sleepy waggoner impatiently urging on his tired horse, or vainly endeavouring to awaken the boy, who, luxuriously stretched on the top of the fruit-baskets, forgets, in happy oblivion, his long-cherished curiosity to behold the wonders of London. Rough, sleepy-looking animals of strange appearance, something between ostlers and hackney-coachmen, begin to take down the shutters of early public-houses; and little deal tables, with the ordinary preparations for a street breakfast, make their appearance at the ③

#### **Activity 6**

Look at overall question - what is the focus - underline focus word "people". Then move on to vocabulary builder (activity 7) as this is a more challenging text.



## **Teacher Notes**



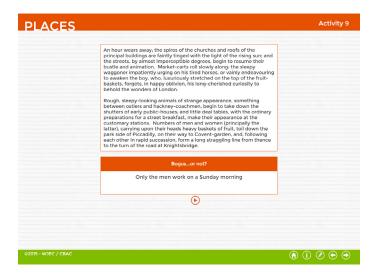
#### **Activity 7**

Vocab builder - a phrase will appear in green - ask class to locate the phrase in the text. Through a reading of the sentence around it students have to identify the nearest meaning (choice of 3 below). Clicking on options will reveal answers before moving on to next phrase.



#### **Activity 8**

Comparison question. This tests ability to find 'overview' and key factual details - useful skills for synthesis and comparison. Ask class to find three parts of the text that best answers the question. Highlighting reveals 3 suggested answers.

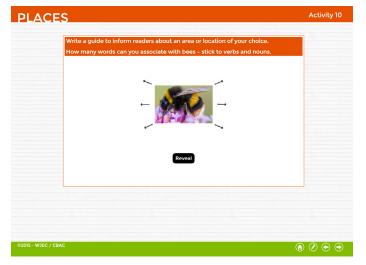


## **Activity 9**

This is based on the Dicken text but the focus is the same. To build on accurate overviews - some bogus statements appear. Class can decide on whether each statement is correct (if so they need to highlight the appropriate area of text). Each click should reveal where the evidence in the text us and a new statement will appear.

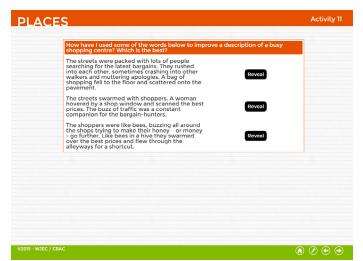


## **Teacher Notes**



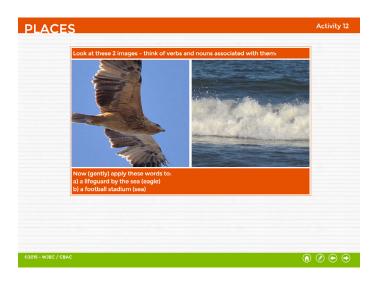
#### **Activity 10**

This is an exercise which promotes effective use of 'extended imagery' in descriptive writing. As a starter class need to think of words associated with bees - more direct words (e.g. verbs and nouns) to be encouraged.



#### **Activity 11**

Ask class to evaluate 3 texts - rank order. The first one has an absence of fig lang but is very decent B3. The middle one is more inventive and successfully uses extended imagery. The final extract is to highlight the perils of 'forced' imagery - in effect example 1 is probably more successful as it is more natural.



#### **Activity 12**

This is based on the Dicken text but the focus is the same. To build on accurate overviews - some bogus statements appear. Class can decide on whether each statement is correct (if so they need to highlight the appropriate area of text). Each click should reveal where the evidence in the text us and a new statement will appear.



# **Teacher Notes**



#### **Activity 13**

Model response - students try to spot the language features and comment on effectiveness. This helps scaffold their own writing where they can write a guide to a place of their own choice.