

Title and Author

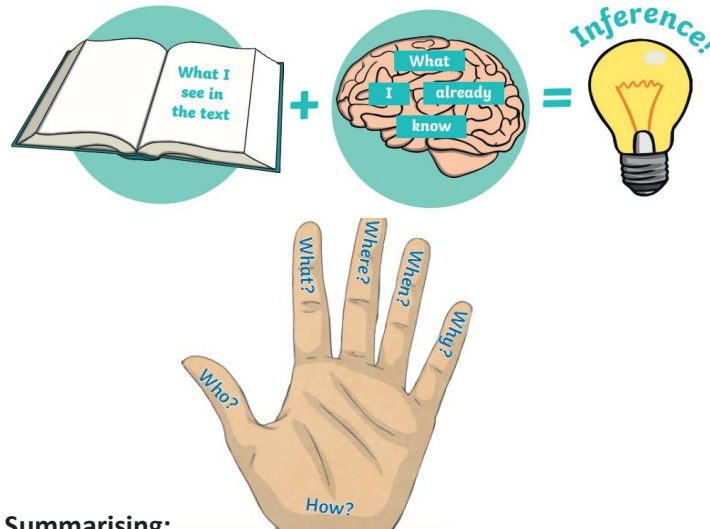
The Viewer

Written Gary Crew

Illustrated by Shaun Tan

Reading Focus:

- **Comparison** of themes using words such as: although, despite, in contrast to, nevertheless and meanwhile.
- **Inference:**



- **Summarising:** _____

SPaG Focus:

- Proper Nouns
- Adverbs of Possibility
- Converting Nouns and Adjectives into Verbs - Suffixes -ate, -ise, -ify
- Tenses: Past & Present Progressive and Present Perfect

Using Speech

Use a new line for a new speaker and always start new speech with a capital letter.

Use speech marks before and after the spoken words.

Include other punctuation inside the speech marks.

Make sure the reader knows who is talking.

Writing Focus:

Narrative Language

Adjectives

(fragile, magnificent, jagged)

Verbs

(trudged, bellowed, sighed)

Adverbs

(cautiously, proudly, peacefully)

Time Words

(as the sun rose over the mountains, when everyone else was fast asleep, just seconds later)

Similes

(towering like a giant, as delicate as a flower)

Metaphors

(her tears were a river flowing down her cheeks, the thunder was an angry lion)

Vocabulary

Burnished: polished metal

Crescent: curved shape

Curious: eager to know something

Descended: went down

Entombed: buried or trapped

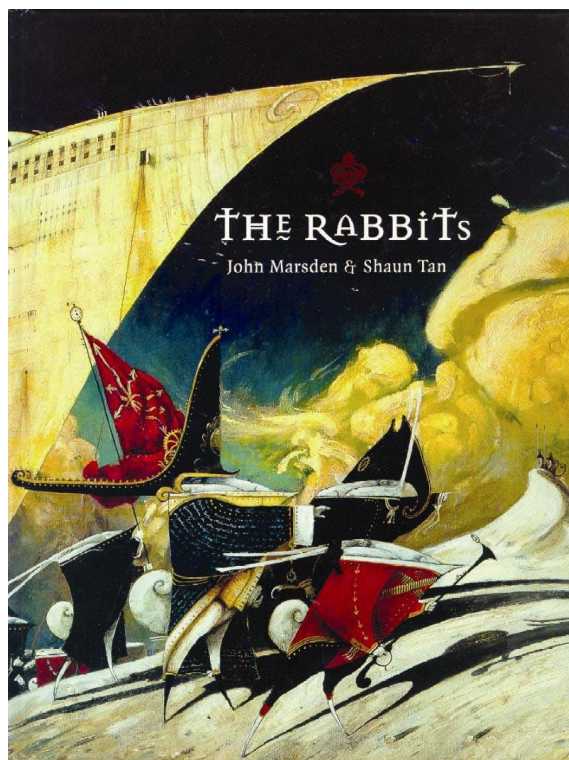
Intriguing: interesting

Luminous: glowing with light

Peering: look hard at something

Scavenged: search for, or collect from junk

Vast: very big



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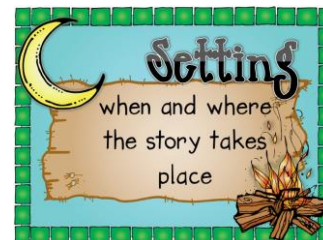
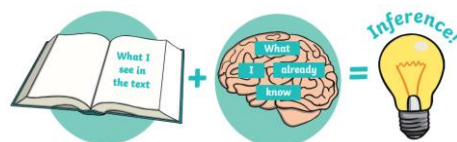
The Rabbits

Written by John Marsden

Illustrated by Shaun Tan

Reading Focus:

- **Purpose** Knowing the purpose, audience for and context of the writing and drawing on this knowledge to support comprehension
- **Inference:** Making inference and referring to evidence.
- **Setting, plot and characterisation:** Studying the purpose of these



SPaG Focus:

- Tenses: Past & Present Progressive and Present Perfect
- Possessive plural apostrophes
- Expanded noun phrases

<p>Full Stop At the end of a sentence</p>	<p>Comma To separate items in a series</p>	<p>Colon To introduce a list</p>
<p>Semicolon To join to independent clauses</p>	<p>Question Mark To show that it is a question</p>	<p>Exclamation After an exclamation</p>
<p>Ellipsis Mark one or more words have been intentionally left out</p>	<p>Round Brackets To add extra information to a sentence</p>	<p>Quotation Marks to indicate a phrase to show that someone else has written or said it</p>

Writing Focus: Visual Narrative

<p>1 NOUN A noun names a person, place, things or idea. E.g. dog, cat, horse, student, apple, Mary, etc.</p>	<p>2 ADVERB An adverb tells how often, how, when, where. It can describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb. E.g. loudly, always, never, late, soon, etc.</p>
<p>3 VERB A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience. E.g. realize, walk, see, look, sing, sit, listen, etc.</p>	<p>4 ADJECTIVE An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. E.g. red, tall, fat, long, short, etc.</p>
<p>5 PREPOSITION A preposition is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence. E.g. at, in, on, about, to, for, from, etc.</p>	<p>6 CONJUNCTION Conjunctions join words or groups of words in a sentence. E.g. and, because, yet, therefore, since, or, so, until, but, etc.</p>
<p>7 PRONOUN Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence. E.g. he, she, it, we, they, him, her, this, that, etc.</p>	<p>8 INTERJECTION Interjections express strong emotion and are often followed by an exclamation point. E.g. Bravo! Aha! Hooray! Yeah!, etc.</p>

Vocabulary

Bare: Basic and simple.

Billabong: a branch of a river forming a stagnant pool.

Careful: avoiding potential danger or harm.

Descended: make a sudden attack on.

Friendly: kind and pleasant.

Gum trees: a tree that exudes gum, especially a eucalyptus.

Plains: a large area of flat land with few trees.

Scared: fearful, frightened.

Spread: extend over a large area.