

## Title and Author:

### Windrush Child

Written by John Agard

Illustrated by Sophie Bass

#### Blurb:

“With one last hug, Windrush child waves goodbye to his Caribbean home and sets sail across the ocean to Britain. In this powerful picture book, full of hope and promise, celebrated poet John Agard and illustrator Sophie Bass movingly evoke the journey made by children and their families as part of the windrush generation.”

## Reading Focus:

- **Comparison** of themes using words such as: although, despite, in contrast to, nevertheless and meanwhile.
- **Inference:** Being able to empathise with a character from our poem and display their feelings in a piece of poetry.
- **Summarising:** looking into a point of history relating to our book and being able to make links between the two. As well as collating your own notes on a topic.



## Writing Focus: Features of a narrative poem.

- Uses a title that summarises the story.
- Uses carefully chosen vocabulary.
- Tells a story from beginning to end.
- Separated into stanzas.
- Starts each new line with a capital letter.



## SPaG Focus:

- Noun phrase & expanded nouns phrases
- Modal verbs and subjunctive form
- Ambitious synonyms: Adjectives
- Homophones & Near Homophones: Nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy

Starting Out!	Describe It!	Extend It!
<p>First, choose the <b>noun</b> you are going to be writing about. Be specific with your noun, e.g. instead of choosing the noun 'bird', choose 'sparrow'.</p>  <p>sparrow      troll</p>	<p>Now, think of adjectives or modifying nouns to describe the noun you have chosen and create an <b>expanded noun phrase</b>, e.g.</p> <p>an <b>ugly</b> troll the <b>small, frail</b> sparrow my <b>maths</b> teacher</p> <p><b>TOP TIP:</b> If you are adding more than one adjective, use a comma to list them.</p>	<p>To make your expanded noun phrase even better, you could extend it with a <b>prepositional phrase</b>, e.g.</p> <p>an ugly troll under the bridge the dark, scary cave beyond the forest the strong, brave hero with the bronze helmet</p> 
<p><b>Become an Expert!</b></p> <p>To become a noun phrase expert, you must now <b>level-up your adjectives</b> by trying to find more <b>ambitious synonyms</b> for them, e.g.</p> <p>a repulsive troll under the bridge the murky, intimidating cave beyond the forest the muscular, valiant hero with the bronze helmet</p> <p><b>Congratulations - you have reached expert status!</b></p>		

## Vocabulary:

**Adventure:** an unusual and exciting or daring experience.

**Beacon:** a fire or light set up in a high or prominent position as a warning, signal, or celebration.

**Caribbean:** the region consisting of the Caribbean Sea, its islands (including the West Indies), and the surrounding coasts. Also, relating to that area.

**Climate:** the typical weather conditions in a certain place.

**Midsummer:** the middle of summer.

**Mind-opening:** an action or instance that changes ways of thinking and shows different ideas.

**Opportunities:** chances to do something.

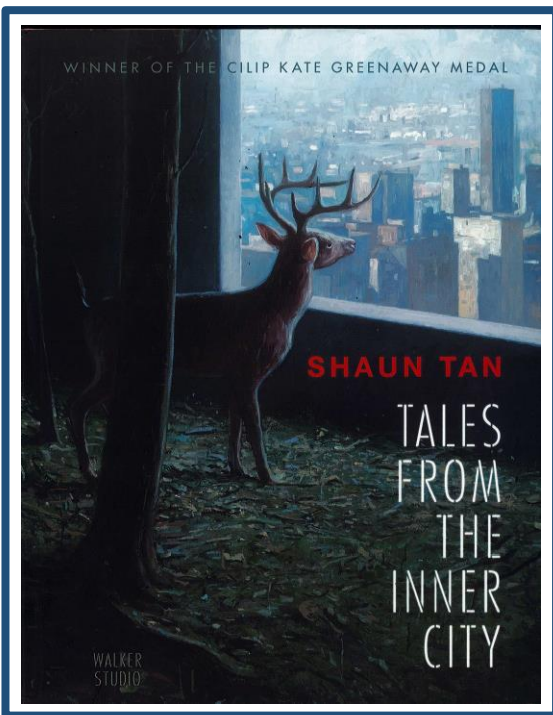
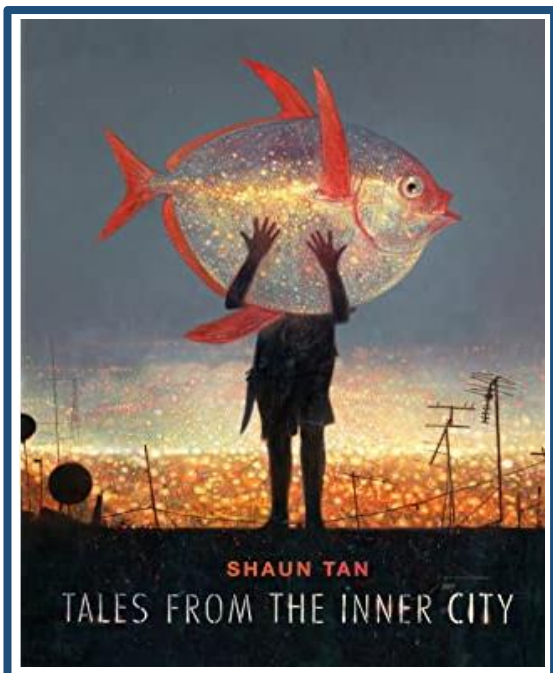
**Poverty:** the state of being extremely poor.

**Promotion:** being given a higher level of job with more responsibility and higher pay.

**Stowaways:** people who hide away on a ship without paying the fare.

**Windrush:** relating to or discussing the people who emigrated from the Caribbean to Britain on the British ship the Empire Windrush in 1948.





### Reading Focus:

- **Identify:** looking at a given illustration and the text alongside, exploring how they correlate and compare.
- **Inference:** being able to use visual literacy to pick out key details from our text.
- **Response:** confidently contribute to a discussion surrounding a given key text and how we can predict the future/past of that story.

### Writing Focus: Narrative description of settings.

- Use of descriptive language to engage the audience.
- Expanded noun phrases.
- Include emotive language.
- Starts each new line with a capital letter.
- Use a variety of sentence structure for effect.

### SPaG Focus:

- Modal verbs and subjunctive form
- Ambitious synonyms: Adjectives
- Relative clauses
- Using commas effectively.
- Hyphens: To join a prefix ending in a vowel to a root word beginning with a vowel.

### Modal Verbs

might/might not	could/could not	would/would not	must/must not
may/may not	will/will not	ought/ought not	can/cannot
	should/should not	shall/shall not	

Modal verbs can have many uses. In most cases, they work with another verb to describe the possibility of something happening or to describe to what degree of certainty something is known.



The netball team might win the tournament.

Humpty Dumpty could fall off the wall.



### Vocabulary:

**Abstract:** existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.

**Cavernous:** like a cavern in size, shape, or atmosphere or giving the impression of vast, dark depths.

**Classify:** arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

**Climate:** the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area.

**Concept:** an abstract idea.

**Desolate:** uninhabited and giving an impression of bleak emptiness.

**Gigantic:** of very great size or extent; huge or enormous.

**Grace:** smoothness and elegance of movement.

**Indignant:** feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment.

**Plague:** a disastrous evil or affliction.

**Slurry:** a semi-liquid mixture, typically of fine particles of manure, cement, or coal suspended in water.

