

## Writing: Year 5 – Summer 1 Week 3

	Day 1 Activity	Day 2 Activity	Day 3 Activity	Day 4 Activity	Day 5 Activity
<b>W r i t i n g</b>	<p><b>Draw a journey map</b></p> <p>This week, you will write a biography about Malala Yousafzai.</p> <p>Read <a href="#">For the Right to Learn: Malala Yousafzai</a></p> <p>Draw a <a href="#">journey map</a> of Malala's life as you read using this example to help you.</p>	<p><b>Answer questions about Malala Yousafzai</b></p> <p>Answer the questions given below in the comprehension activity, (resource 2A) using the text you read yesterday.</p> <p>Read the example text, (resource 2B) to learn more about Malala Yousafzai.</p>	<p><b>Research Malala Yousafzai</b></p> <p>Research and take notes about Malala Yousafzai using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the sources listed in the research activity below, (resource 3A)</li> <li>the example text from yesterday, (resource 2A)</li> <li>'For the Right To Learn' biography</li> </ul>	<p><b>Plan a biography</b></p> <p>Plan your introduction and conclusion for your biography using GSABC:</p> <p>General Specific Point A Point B Point C</p> <p>Use the planning format, (resource 4A) to organise your research.</p>	<p><b>Write a biography</b></p> <p>Read the 'remember to' and the example text.</p> <p>Using your plan, write your own biography of Malala Yousafzai</p> <p>Read your text to an adult at home or video yourself reading the text.</p>
<b>R e s o u r c e s</b>		Resource 2A – Comprehension activity Resource 2B - Example text	Resource 3A – Source list	Resource 4A – Planning format	Resource 5A – Remember to



**Reading: Year 5 – Summer 1 Week 3**

		Day 1 Activity	Day 2 Activity	Day 3 Activity	Day 4 Activity	Day 5 Activity
G3 - Q&Q R	Whole class	<a href="#">Chapter 6 - The Captain's Papers</a>	<a href="#">Chapter 7 - I Go To Bristol</a>	<a href="#">Chapter 8 - At The Sign Of The Spy Glass</a>	<a href="#">Chapter 9 - Powder and Arms</a>	<a href="#">Chapter 10 - The Voyage</a>
	*	<a href="#">Water: Up, Down and All Around</a> Pages 1-6	<a href="#">Water: Up, Down and All Around</a> Pages 6-10	<a href="#">Water: Up, Down and All Around</a> Pages 10-14	<a href="#">Water: Up, Down and All Around</a> Pages 14-18	<a href="#">Water: Up, Down and All Around</a> Pages 18-24
	*	<a href="#">The Teacher Who Forgot Too Much</a> Chapters 1 & 2	<a href="#">The Teacher Who Forgot Too Much</a> Chapters 3 & 4	<a href="#">The Teacher Who Forgot Too Much</a> Chapters 4 & 5	<a href="#">The Teacher Who Forgot Too Much</a> Chapters 5 & 6	<a href="#">The Teacher Who Forgot Too Much</a> Chapters 6 & 7
	*	<a href="#">The Ride That Was Really Haunted</a> Chapters 1 & 2	<a href="#">The Ride That Was Really Haunted</a> Chapters 3 & 4	<a href="#">The Ride That Was Really Haunted</a> Chapters 5 & 6	<a href="#">The Ride That Was Really Haunted</a> Chapters 7, 8 & 9	<a href="#">The Ride That Was Really Haunted</a> Chapters 10, 11 & 12
<b>Spelling</b>		amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached  Challenge – choose some more words from the spelling list and practise those.				



## **Resource 2A: Comprehension Activity**

1. When did Malala win the Nobel Peace Prize?
2. What languages does Malala speak?
3. What were the Taliban's views on education for girls? How do you know?
4. What rules did the Taliban enforce?
5. What was announced in December 2008?
6. What was Malala's 12<sup>th</sup> Birthday wish?
7. How did the Taliban try to silence Malala?

## **Resource 2B: Example text**

### **Malala Yousafzai**

For children in this country, school is a part of everyday life. Malala Yousafzai, who is the youngest person to ever receive a Nobel Peace Prize, almost lost her life fighting for the right to an education. Her incredible story has inspired millions around the world and she continues to speak up for the right of all children to be educated.

At dawn on the 12th July 1997, Malala Yousafzai was born in a two-room shack in a remote village in Pakistan. Mingora, which is in Northern Pakistan, is in a mountainous region called the Swat Valley. As Malala's father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, could not afford for her to be born in a hospital, a neighbour helped his wife, Tor Pekai, have her baby. When she was born, no-one could have predicted the childhood that lay ahead of her.

A few years later, when Malala started school, she worked hard to be top of the class. Her father, who was a teacher, encouraged her to aim high. However, a political group called the Taliban were gaining power in the region and they said it was wrong for girls to go to school. As she grew older, Malala began to worry about them and what was happening in her part of the world.

Soon, things had got much worse. By 2007, when Malala was 10-years-old, the Taliban was patrolling the streets with guns and punishing people who broke their strict laws. They told people not to listen to music, dance or watch television. Although the Taliban told girls not to go to school, Malala still went every day. She wore ordinary clothes instead of her school uniform and hid her books in a shawl. She was afraid she would be attacked if the Taliban saw her.

Despite this, Malala stood up for her beliefs. In January 2009, this determined girl had started a blog and was filmed for a television documentary. By writing her blog, she hoped to let the world know what the Taliban were doing in Swat. Over the previous two years, they had burned or bombed over 400 girls' schools in the region. Usually, they waited until everyone had gone home. However, a bomb at a local high school killed or injured 10 members of her best friend's family.

Despite the dangers, Malala continued to campaign against the Taliban. She was becoming more well-known internationally. In 2011, she was nominated for the Children's Peace Prize and in 2012, a girls' school in Karachi, Pakistan, was named after her. Unfortunately, her bravery and determination put her in even greater danger.

On October 9th, 2012, something terrible happened. As Malala was travelling home from school, she was shot through the left side of her head by a member of the Taliban. She was unconscious for over a week and there were doubts

over whether she could survive. Fortunately, after spending nearly three months in a hospital Birmingham (which is a city in the UK) Malala made a full recovery.

Despite her recovery, it was too dangerous for her to go back to Mingora. In 2013, she and her family moved to Birmingham in England. In the following year, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her struggle for the right of all children to be educated. In 2017, this spirited campaigner for equality gained a place at Oxford University – one of the best universities in the world – to study politics, philosophy and economics.

Now, Malala travels across the world to speak out for the rights of girls and for all children whose lives are destroyed by conflict. She believes that most of the world's problems could be solved by education, rather than weapons. In a speech to the United Nations, she said the following: "Let us pick up our books and our pens. They are our most powerful weapons."

## **Resource 3A: Source list**

[For the Right to Learn: Malala Yousafzai](#)

[Fact Page](#)

[Biography Summary](#)

## Resource 4A: Planning format

Detail Grid			
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Introduction	General
	Specific
	Point A Point B Point C

Paragraph 1	
Paragraph 2	

Paragraph 3	
Conclusion	

	Point A
	Point B
	Point C
	Specific
	General

## **Resource 5A: Remember to**

<b>Remember To:</b>
1. Use key facts and dates
2. Use fronted adverbials to show chronological order
3. Use parenthesis to add extra information ( )
4. Use subheadings and paragraphs