Street Child- The Victorians

Purpose: **Entertain** **Inform** **Persuade** **Discuss**

- Children's Choice
- Diary Entry
- Descriptive comparisons
- Setting and character description

- Report
- Instructions
- Persuasive Letters
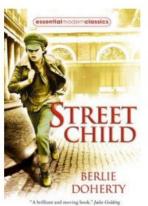- Biographies
- Poetry

Name of book: Street Child
Date Published: 1995
Author: Berlie Doherty
Genre: Historical Fiction.

Cane	A long stick, used to punish children.
Constable	A police officer of low rank.
Governor	The head of the workhouse.
Landlord	The owner of a rented property.
Slum	An area where very poor people live.
Workhouse	A building where the poor work in return for food and housing.
Docks	an enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading, and repair of ships.
Cargo	Goods carried on transport.

Curriculum Links/Context:

- History- the Victorians (Workhouses, rich and poor, Dr Barnardo etc.)
- Geography- London (year 2 & 4), Rivers (year 5)
- PSHE- Looking after myself, emotions

Context: The Victorian-era was defined by many things: Queen Victoria's reign of the British Empire, famous inventions from the telephone to the railways, unusual medical practices and medical advances and the significant gap between the rich and the poor. The introduction of the Education Act of 1870 meant children could finally attend school and the abolishment of children in workhouses did not occur until the early 1900s. Jim Jarvis was a real boy, but not very much is known about him.

V ocabulary

I nference

P redict

E xplain

R etrieve

S ummarise

Links to supplementary texts:

The British by Benjamin Zephaniah, A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens

Writing	SPaG
• Understanding and using formal and informal writing • Working on "show not tell" when describing a setting or character • Using persuasive language • Emotive language • Comparing language /the intensity of a word in order to show an opposite feeling or setting • In narratives, use a full range of figurative language (including personification) to develop the setting, atmosphere and character, as well as use of dialogue	• Use a wider range of punctuation in all areas of writing, commas to clarify meaning and indicate parenthesis, brackets, dashes, hyphens, semi-colons, colons and ellipsis. • To recognise and use the spellings of homophones accurately

Narrative: Descriptions

Audience: Anyone reading the story

Purpose: to entertain

Features:

- Dialogue
- Character development
- Figurative language
- Opening, middle, end

Inform: Reports

Audience: Pre-determined audience, reader of letter, newspaper reader etc.

Purpose: to inform

Features:

- Organisational features such as headings/subheadings
- Numbers/ time adverbials
- Formal or scientific (depending on the subject) language.
- Structure- introduction, main body, end statement, glossary
- Facts/opinion

Persuade: Letter

Audience: Reader of letter

Purpose: to persuade

Features:

- Organisational features
- Persuasive language
- Evidence to support points
- Fronted adverbials to link ideas
- Powerful adjectives