Goodnight Mister Tom Chapter 2- Little Weirwold

Learning Objectives

In this lesson you will:

- Read chapter 2 of the book.
- Be able to identify descriptive language.

Activity one:

Use your skimming and scanning skills to order these statements with number 1 showing the first event and number 6 showing the last event.

Goodnight Mister Tom Chapter Two - Challenge Activity

Section A

Number the statements from 1 to 6, in the order that they happened in the chapter.

Willie watched the farmer milking a cow.	
Willie slept in the attic.	
Tom chatted to Mrs Fletcher.	
Willie saw a hedge-sparrow.	
Tom helped Willie out of his wet clothes.	
Ginger cake was eaten.	

Activity two:

We have read quite a bit about these 2 characters now. Write a short paragraph about each. Don't forget to use ambitious adjectives.

tion B						
What do we know about the characters so far? Write a paragraph about each of them, using adjectives to describe them.						
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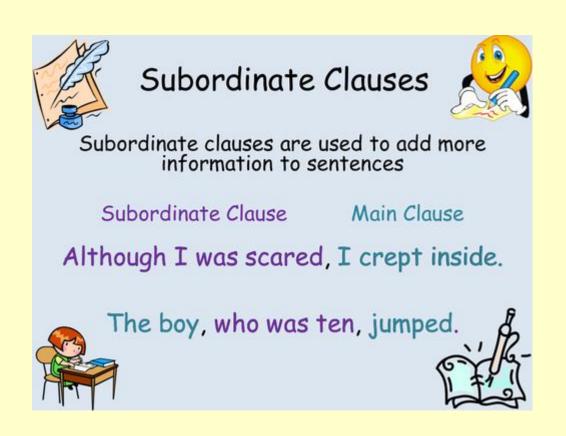
Activity three:

Time to use those sophisticated conjunctions. Can you choose the best conjunction for each sentence. Try reading them aloud with each option to see which sounds best. .

	<u>Goodnight Mister Tom</u>						
			Chapter Two - C	Challenge Act	ivity		
Sec	tion C		•		-		
Use	the m	nost appropriate	conjunctions from	n the box to o	complete the sen	tences below.	
		meanwhile	although	so	despite		
1.		bought ginger co : after dinner.	ike from the little	corner shop		_ they could	
2.	Willia wife.	e watched the m	ilking intently _		_ Tom talked to	the farmer's	
3.		Tom	lived alone, he w	as starting to	o enjoy Willie's c	ompany.	
4.	Willie	e broke down in	tears	being	happy to be livin	ıg with Tom.	

Activity four:

Can you remember what a subordinate clause is?



Activity four:

So there are sentences that use a subordinate conjunction that add extra information to the sentence.

Subordi	nate Conju	nctions
after although as because before even if even though if in order that	once provided that rather than since so that than that though unless	until when whenever where whereas wherever whether while why

Activity four:

Remember subordinate clause can be at the start, middle or end of the sentence.

Example: Willie gave a short start and opened his eyes.

Eventhough Willie was exhausted, he gave a short start and opened his eyes. Willie, who was exhausted, gave a short start and opened his eyes. Willie gave a short start and opened his eyes, eventhough he was exhausted.

Rewrite the sentences below so that they contain a subordinating clause.				
Willie stared at cow that was being milked.				
Tom thought the blackout curtains were nonsense.				
Willie had never eaten cake before.				



The comma