

HOUNSLOW LANGUAGE SERVICE



KS2 EAL Advanced Learners
Literacy Activities:
Biography

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INTRODUCTION

This teaching pack developed as a result of an Excellence in Cities/EMAG Project which enabled EAL specialist teachers and mainstream teachers in upper KS2 to work in partnership. Materials were jointly planned and collated and now form the basis of activities to develop the skills of biographical writing based on research.

The focus of the following materials is research/ study skills. They are organised according to relevant statements in Year 6 Literacy and History plans. The examples all relate to research skills and biography. The relevant language skills particularly pertinent to EAL pupils such as recalling, sequencing and recounting events are also included:

Relevant language skills

- 1. To sequence and recount events
- 2. To ask and answer questions
- 3. To express and justify an opinion

Literacy

- 4. Distinguish between first and third person and explore the effect it has on the reader
- 5. Distinguish between fact and opinion
- 6. Develop skills of biographical and autobiographical writing and skills of describing people
- 7. Develop a journalistic style
- 8. Develop efficient reading through skimming and scanning

History

- Understand that the work of individuals can change aspects of society
- 10. Find out about important figures in Victorian times
- 11. Collect information from a range of resources to draw conclusions about the Victorian period.

The most important feature of the following activities is the pupil interaction before writing.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF HARRIET TUBMAN



Harriet Tubman was born in the U.S.A. in 1820. Her parents were **slaves** who had originally been brought from Africa, and they worked on a **plantation** which was a kind of farm. They lived in a wooden cabin that was on the plantation. There was no glass in the windows of the cabin and there was no furniture, not even beds to sleep in.

When she was three years old she started work for her master as well as other families nearby. She would clean the floors of the plantation owner's house even though she was very young and she was often hit. When she grew older she worked with the other women in the fields where they grew tobacco or vegetables. She also helped the men slaves cut and carry wood.

One day, the **foreman** was chasing a slave who had escaped. By mistake he hit Harrriet Tubman with a big piece of metal. She was fifteen years old at the time. She was very badly injured and it took months for her to get better. As a result she had a scar on her forehead.

When she was twenty-four years old she got married. She became even more determined to be free when she found out that her mother should have been set free when she was forty five years old.

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In 1849, Harriet found out that her two sisters were going to be sold. She thought that she would be sold too so she decided to escape.

When she ran away she travelled along the **Underground Railroad**. That meant that she went to the **North of the U.S.A.** where there were no slaves. Along the way people helped her. They hid her in their houses and gave her food.

Once she had her **freedom** she helped other slaves who had escaped by giving them food or hiding them. She became so well known that plantation owners offered a reward of \$45,000 to anyone who caught her. She was never caught.

During the Civil War (1861 – 1865) she helped the army of the North against the army of the South.

Later on when there no slaves in the U.S.A. she started schools for black children because there were very few at the time.

She died at the age of 93 in 1913. Harriet is remembered for her bravery and for helping slaves on their way to freedom.





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If you would like more information, please contact us. વધારે માહિતી માટે મહેરબાની કરીને અમોને મળો. यिष आপনার আরোও কিছু জানার থাকে, তাহলে আমাদের যোগাযোগ কর্ন। Se precisar de mais informações, contacte-nos.

若你需要更多資料,請與我們聯絡。

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Haddi aad faahfaahin u baahantay fadlan nala soo xidhiidh.