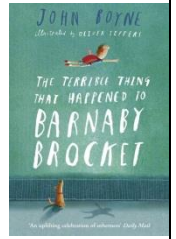


Guided Reading WC 16.11.10.

Tuesday 17th November 2020

Overall Objective: To discuss how the author uses language, considering the impact on the reader.

Learning Outcome: I can comment on the purpose of the author's choice of language and I am beginning to show an awareness of the writer's craft.



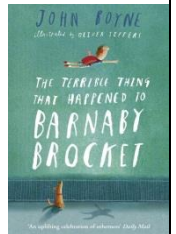
Chapter 13 - Little Miss Kirribilli

1. Explain why the author used the adverb *hesitantly* on pg. 142.
2. Why do you think the author has used each of the verbs in the sentences below? What impression or image does it create for you?
 - *covering* her face with lipstick and rouge
 - *piling* her hair up in ever more extravagant bundles on her head
 - *forcing* her to walk up and down with her hands on her hips
3. Find and copy a phrase that shows that Eleanor didn't enjoy taking part in beauty pageants.
4. What impression do you have of beauty pageant contestants from the paragraph on pg. 145, beginning 'Eleanor sighed.'? Give reasons.

Thursday 19th November 2020

Overall Objective: I can retrieve, record and present information from a fiction text.

Learning Outcome: I can retrieve information from a fiction text.



Chapter 14 - The Photograph in the Newspaper

1. How does the author describe the commuters?
2. What was Barnaby's new rucksack filled with?
3. What did Charles bring Barnaby for breakfast?
4. Charles said that Joshua 'was always an artist.' What do you think he means by this? pg. 151
5. What did Barnaby wish he'd brought with him on the train journey?
6. A mother and daughter came to sit opposite Charles and Barnaby. Why did the little girl refuse to take her seat? pg. 153.
7. Who is Eva Etheridge?

Friday 20th November

Read about the Taj Mahal then answer the questions.

Taj Mahal

Shah Jahan was a ruling emperor of a large portion of northern India in the early 1600's. In 1612, he married Arjumand Banu Begum. She was called Mumtaz Mahal, which means 'Chosen one of the Palace'. She was the emperor's favourite wife.

His wife died in 1631, after giving birth to her 14th child. Shah Jahan had built several large structures already in India. He grieved for his wife and decided to build a giant tomb or **mausoleum** in her memory. He ordered it to be built across the Yamuna River from his palace, which is in the city of Agra.

Although the building of the mausoleum was begun in 1632, it was not finished for about 20 years. The architect is thought to have been Ustad Ahmad Lahouri. Twenty thousand workers from India, Persia, Europe and the Ottoman Empire were employed. In addition, one thousand elephants were used for carrying and dragging the huge pieces of stone and marble. The cost was measured in rupees and today would equal about 827 million dollars.

The Taj Mahal means 'crown of the palace' and was named in honour of Shah Jahan's wife. It covers 42 acres. It is made of white **marble** and semi-precious stones, like jade, crystal and turquoise. The jewels were made into complicated designs. A central dome, which reached 240 feet, was surrounded by four smaller domes. Four thin columns called **minarets** were at each of the four corners of the base or platform upon which the building stood.

Verses from the **Quran**, the Islamic holy book, were inscribed over the arched entrances. They were also inscribed in other places in the whole complex. The calligraphy, or writing, was done by **Abdul Haq**. Inside the mausoleum is an eight-sided room. It is decorated with jewels. In this room was the **cenotaph** or false coffin of Mumtaz Mahal. Her real coffin or sarcophagus where her body lies is below. A main gateway of red sandstone and a garden cut into four sections by pools of water were also constructed. A red sandstone **mosque** (place of worship) was built along with a mirror image of the mosque opposite it. The Mughal dynasty, which Shah Jahan was a part of, commanded that no future alterations could be made.

It is told that Shah Jahan intended to build another mausoleum for himself connected by a bridge to that of his wife. However, in 1658, the 3rd son of Mumtaz Mahal overthrew his father, who was sick, and took over. Shah Jahan spent the final years of his life under close supervision, or house arrest. He lived at the Red Fort in Agra, in a tower. He died in 1665 and was buried next to his wife.

In the 200 years after Shah Jahan's death, the Taj Mahal slowly fell into disrepair because no one took care of the buildings. In the late 1800's, when Great Britain ruled over India, Lord Curzon (who was the viceroy or governor of India) wanted to preserve India's heritage. He ordered that the mausoleum complex be restored.

About 3 million visitors come to see the Taj Mahal each year. Unfortunately, pollution from cars and factories is discolouring the white marble. However, in 1998, the Supreme Court of India passed some anti-pollution laws. They prevented cars from driving in the close neighbourhood of the complex. They also closed nearby factories.

Friday 20th November 2020

Overall Objective: To be able to retrieve, record and present information from a non-fiction text.

Learning Outcome: I can retrieve, record and present information from a non-fiction text.

Answer the following question, based on the Taj Mahal text

1) In which of the following countries is the Taj Mahal located?

A: China

B: India

C: Iran

2) Which of the following men had the Taj Mahal built?

A: Shah Jahan

B: Mumtaz Mahal

C: Abdul Haq

3) In which of the following years was the building of the Taj Mahal begun?

A: 1742

B: 1553

C: 1632

4) Which of the following is the word for the false coffin of Mumtaz Mahal inside an eight-sided room in the structure?

A: cenotaph

B: sarcophagus

C: mosque

5) For which of the following people was the mausoleum built?

A: Shah Jahan

B: Mumtaz Mahal

C: Abdul Haq

6) In which of the following cities is the Taj Mahal located?

A: Agra

B: New Delhi

C: Mumbai