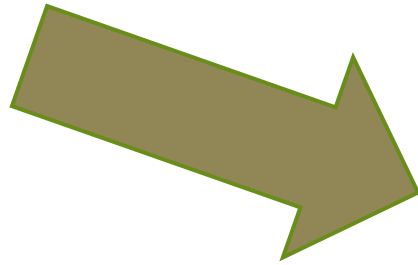


# Year 6 English

CVPS Home Learning

WC 22.06.20.

Click on the lesson  
you would like to  
complete today



[Lesson 1](#)

[Lesson 2](#)

[Lesson 3](#)

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[Lesson 5](#)

This week, you will be linking all of your English learning  
with your Discovery topic all about Mount Everest..

# Monday- Diary entry

## Colloquial Language

You should try to use chatty/informal language.

## Follow a "Diary Style"

Start each entry with a date and "Dear Diary".

## First person

Remember to use personal pronouns (in particular: I/We)

## Chronological order

Your diary should be in time order, using adverbials.

## HOW TO WRITE A:

# DIARY

## Self-reflection

Try to include your thoughts, feelings, opinions and hopes (inside speech marks).

## Past Tense

A diary is about what has already happened.

## Detailed descriptions

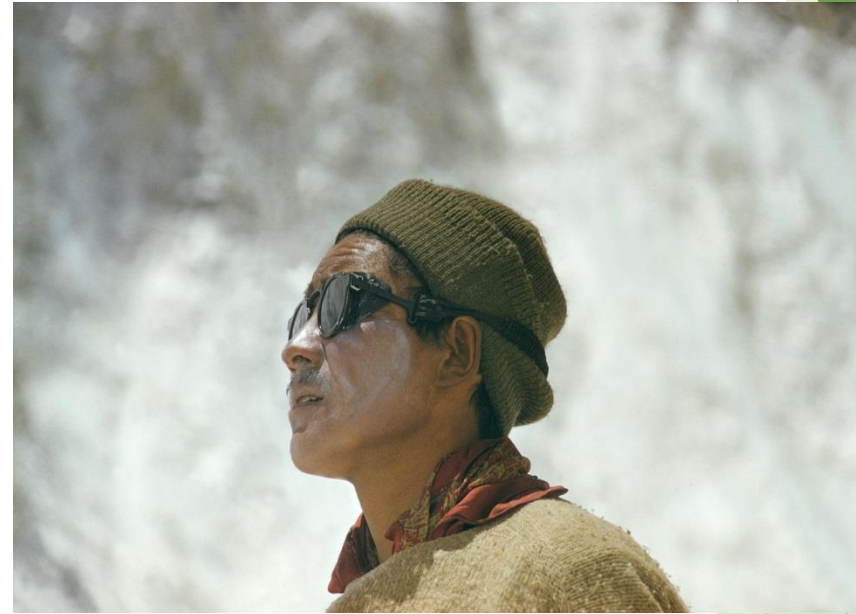
Remember to use more than one sense, to make your description more imaginable. Similes and metaphors can also be effective.



# Climbing Mount Everest: the first successful ascent



Portrait of Edmund Hillary © RGS-IBG S0001324



Tenzing Norgay © RGS-IBG S0004902

## Climbing Mount Everest

- The first successful ascent Show pupils photographs of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.
- Edmund Hillary was born on July 20, 1919, in Auckland, New Zealand. He had tried to climb Mount Everest previously in 1951. Tenzing Norgay was born in Tibet in 1914, in village within view of Mount Everest.
- It is believed that when Norgay was a baby a holy man said that he was destined for great things and that this was when he was given the name Norgay, meaning 'fortunate one'. Like Hillary, Tenzing Norgay had a spirit of adventure.
- He built a reputation as a dependable, hardworking and knowledgeable porter and joined seven Everest expeditions prior to 1953. He said, 'the pull of Everest was stronger for me than any force on Earth'.
- In 1953 a British team, lead by army officer Colonel John Hunt attempted to climb Mount Everest. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were members of the 400 strong team.



# The equipment

How do you think they carried it all?



Baggage arrives at Tankot © RGS-IBG S0001271

What do you think you would need to take to survive Everest?

- The equipment, which weighed 8333kg (7.5 tons), was carried all the way by 350 porters. It took 12 more people just to carry the money to pay them!
- Today mountaineering equipment is lighter and the teams are smaller. By April 1953 the team had arrived and set up Base Camp. From there teams set up other camps higher and higher up the mountain, dropping off tents, food and oxygen.
- During one of these trips Tenzing Norgay saved Edmund Hillary's life. One day Hillary jumped over a crevasse but it crumbled under his crampons and he fell into the chasm. At the last minute there was a jerk on his waist and Tenzing Norgay held onto the other end of the rope. They then became a great team.
- In total nine camps were laid out - each one higher and higher up the mountain- the final camp was at 8504 metres.

28<sup>th</sup> May 1953  
On their way to establishing Camp 9



Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay on the South-East ridge about to leave to the South Col to establish Camp IX below the South Summit on Everest. The day before they approached the summit of Everest. Alfred Gregory, 28 May 1953.

© RGS-IBG S0001055

Four climbers attempted to reach the summit but ran out of oxygen. They were just 91 metres away

Then Hunt directed Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay to go from Camp 9.

On the night before the ascent the temperature was minus 34°C with hurricane force winds.

Tenzing said that the wind sounded like, 'the roar of a thousand tigers.'

At 6.30am on 29th May 1953 they awoke to clear skies. Hillary's boots froze because he had forgotten to put them inside his sleeping bag and they had to be thawed on a stove.

Carrying two full oxygen cylinders the men trudged to the summit. Every step was an effort. They followed the footprints of the previous climbers who had tried to reach the summit.

Before the summit was a 12m high rock face. Hillary wedged himself in a small chimney sized crack and climbed, heaved and squirmed his way up. This final cliff is now called the Hillary Step. The summit was still a bit further. But, by 11.30am they had reached it.



## What did they do on the summit?

- Hillary took off his mittens to shake hands with Tenzing, but Tenzing flung his arms around Hillary and thumped his back!
- Hillary took a photograph of Tenzing with unfurled flags on his ice axe.
- Hillary then took photos looking down each side of the mountain in every direction to prove that they had reached the summit.
- Tenzing said a silent prayer of thanks to Chomolungma (Mount Everest) and buried offerings to the gods in the snow - including sweets given to him by his daughter.
- Hillary buried a small cross given to him by Colonel John Hunt.
- They spent 15 minutes on the summit.

# A well earned cup of tea



Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary drink tea in the Western Cwm © RGS-IBG S0001063

## The Descent:

The men are enjoying a well earned hot drink. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay made it back to their tent at 2.00pm and stopped to have a drink.

They then continued their way down. When Hunt saw them from a distance he thought they looked so miserable they had failed in their attempt!

The Times newspaper had an exclusive on the story so a coded telegram was sent to them first.

## TASK 1:

Write a diary entry, either as (Sir) Edmund Hillary, or Tenzing Norgay after their successful ascent.

The diary should include geographical vocabulary, alongside facts and information about the mountain and the men's endeavor, not just express excitement.

# Include:

- ▶ The preparations involved
- ▶ The morning when they left after the four who sadly passed away before them
- ▶ Their ascent
- ▶ Reaching the summit
- ▶ The descent



# How should I begin?

30<sup>th</sup> May 1963

Dear Diary,

Unbelievably, we made it! The relentless training, the biting cold nights, the endless preparations - they were all worthwhile. We have been triumphant in our quest to reach the summit of the mighty Mount Everest and we survived.

On the morning of our ascent, we got word that the four who left early before us had regrettably not made it to the summit. Wind conditions and snow storms made for a perilous trek. They fell short of the peak by just...

# Tuesday- Newspaper Article

- ▶ Today and tomorrow you will be writing a Newspaper Article about the first ascent of Mount Everest.

Tuesday	Wednesday
Headline	Second Paragraph (including interview)
Orientation Paragraph	Picture including Caption
First Paragraph	Reorientation Paragraph

## TASK 2: Returning with good news



Hillary and Tenzing Norgay at Camp IV after their ascent of Everest © RGS-IBG S0001173

Write the exclusive Newspaper report for the times documenting the successs of Hillary and Tenzing.



## Features

The name of the newspaper

A headline that uses a pun, rhyme or alliteration

A subtitle which gives a bit more information about what the report is about

The reporter's name

An introductory paragraph containing the 5 Ws (what, where, when, who, why)

Information about the main events presented in chronological order

Pictures with captions

Written in the third person and in the past tense

Direct and reported speech

Formal language

Rhetorical Questions

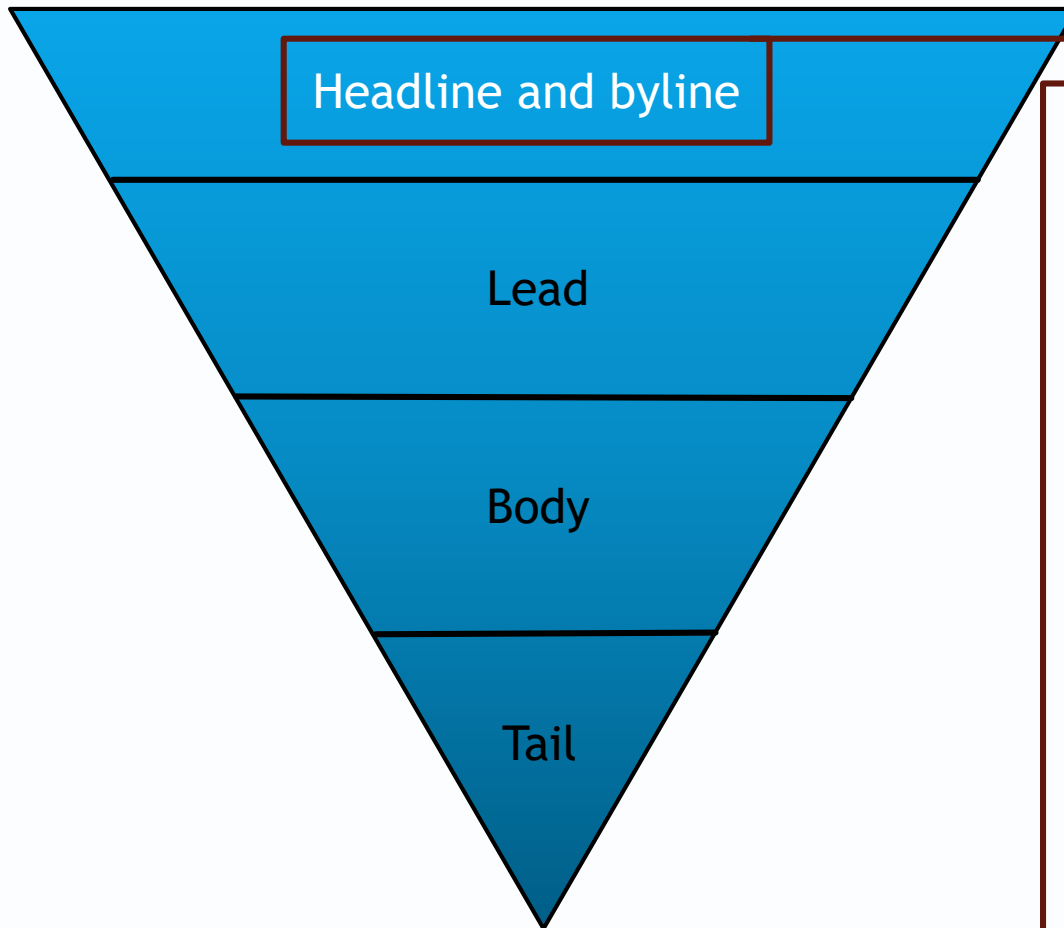
A conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next

You were recently asked to write a newspaper reports about Harry Potter. Look back in your workbook to see the features that you used.

Begin your newspaper report with an orientation paragraph: Who, what, where, when, why?



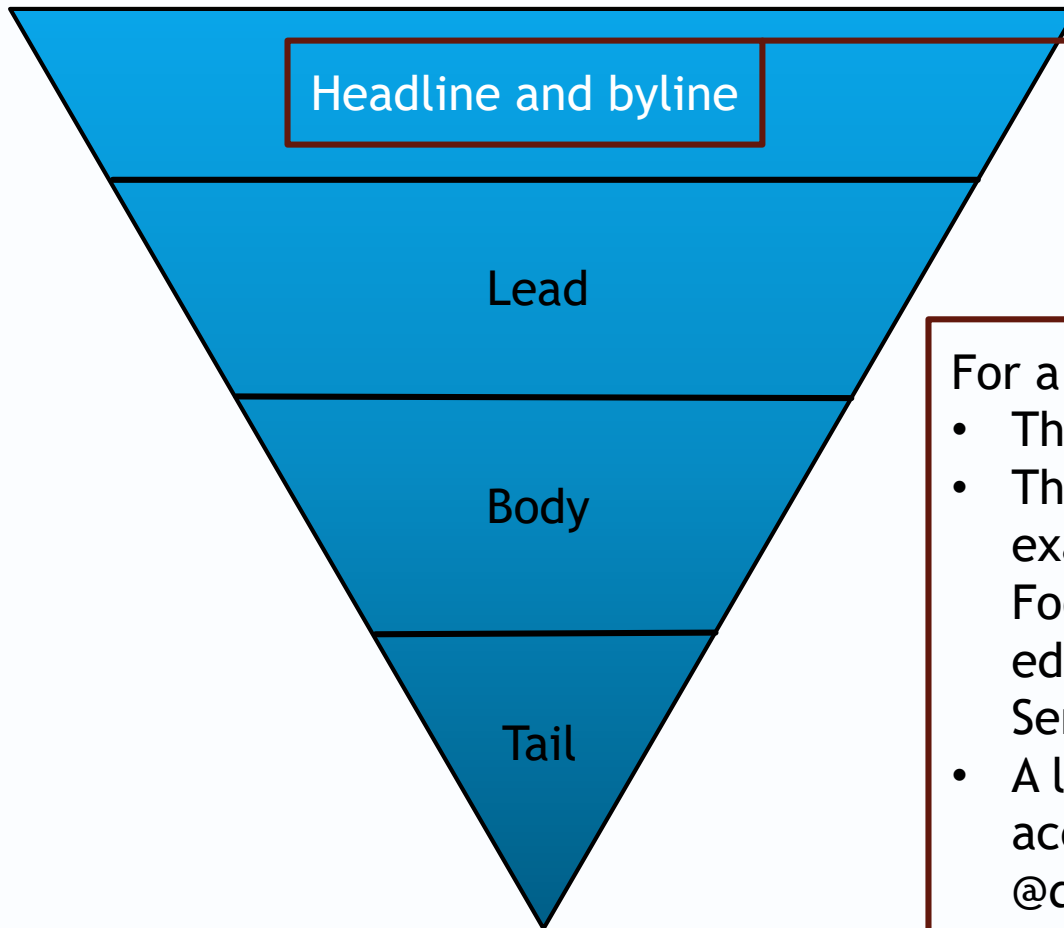
# Headline



For a good headline, you need to:

- Catch the reader's attention so they want to read the rest of the report;
- Sum up the story in a few words;
- Use powerful and interesting language;
- Write in the present tense - even if the report is about an event that has already happened;
- Include alliteration or wit at times.

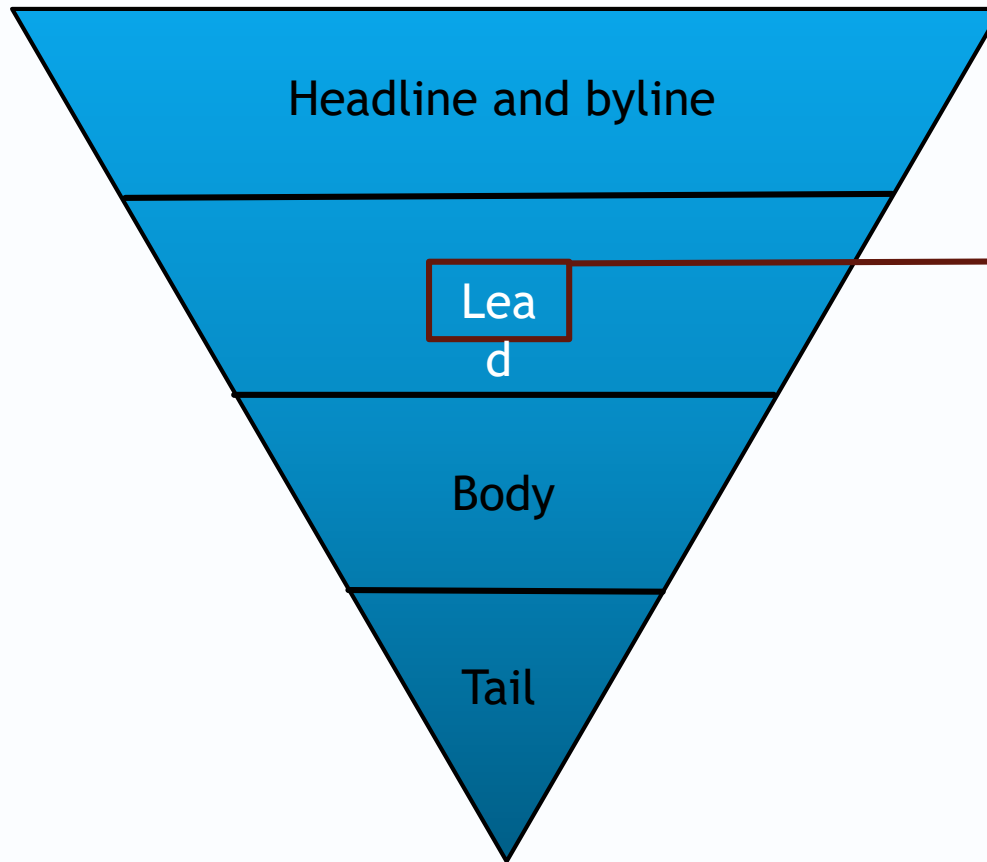
# Byline



For a good byline, you need:

- The writer's name;
- The writer's speciality (for example, Sports reporter, Food correspondent, Crime editor, Deputy politic editor, Senior fashion reporter);
- A link to the writer's Twitter account (for example, @dgoodman).

# Lead



For a good lead paragraph, you need to;

- Make the paragraph short and snappy so that it briefly explains what has happened;
- Ensure that, even if the reader stopped reading at this point, they would still know roughly what happened;
- Use past tense in most cases;
- Make sure the first paragraph answers as many of these six questions as you can -

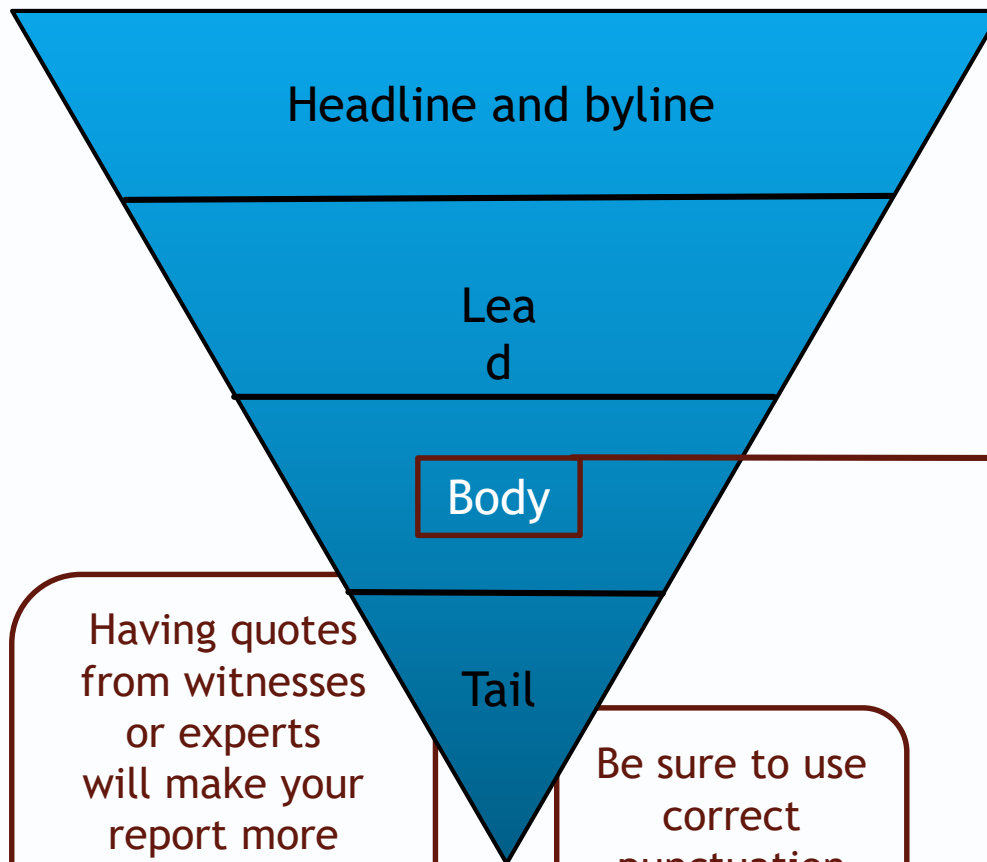
Who? What? Where? Why?  
When? How?

## Wednesday- Finish your Newspaper

- ▶ Today you will be writing the rest of your Newspaper Article. You will need to include:
- ▶ Your next Paragraph (Including an interview)
- ▶ A reorientation Paragraph



# Body



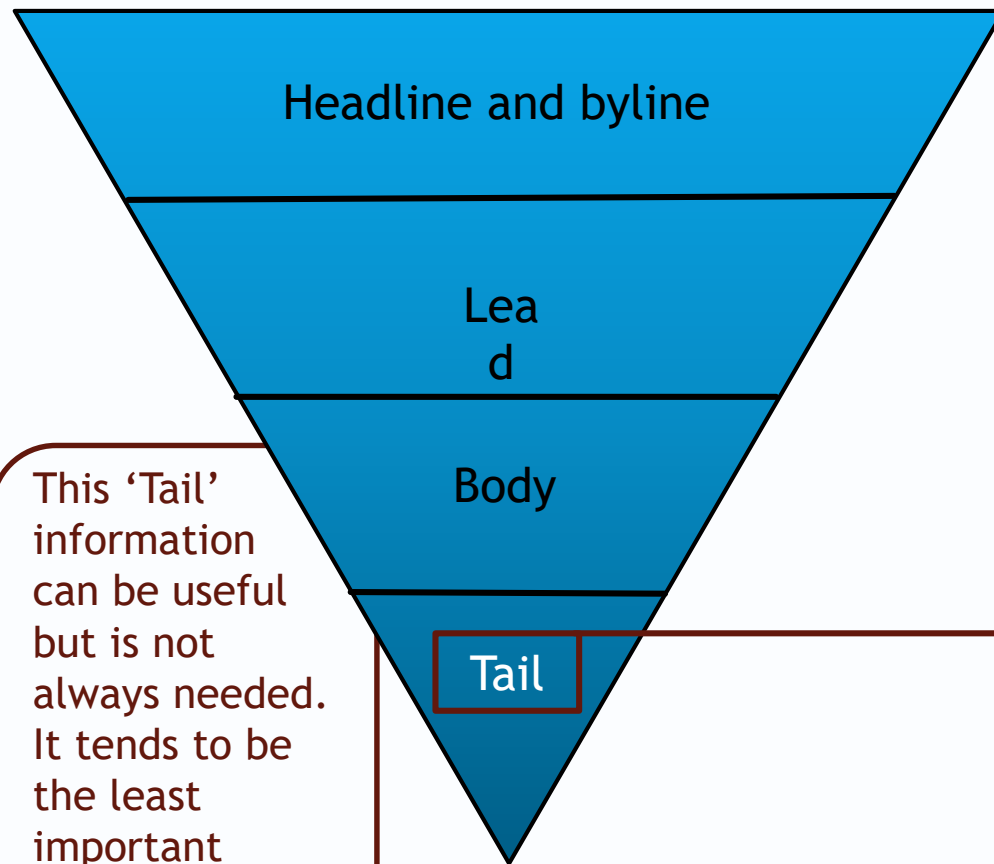
Having quotes from witnesses or experts will make your report more credible and interesting.

Be sure to use correct punctuation for quotes!

For a good body section, you need to:

- Add more information and detail to your lead paragraph;
- Include background information, evidence, facts and quotes from people involved in or connected to the event/story;
- Continue to write in order of importance, putting the most important information in the first few paragraphs of the body section.

# Tail



This 'Tail' information can be useful but is not always needed. It tends to be the least important information in the report.

For a good tail section:

- Give the reader the opportunity to gain additional information if they are particularly interested in the topic of the news report;
- Include links to previous news reports or useful websites;
- Include a final quote from a witness or expert that helps to sum up the story or that could hint at what might happen next.

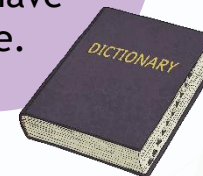


# Thursday- Edit and Improve

Whenever you finish a piece of writing, make sure you read it back to yourself and correct any spelling mistakes that you notice.



Use a dictionary to help if you have one.



## Friday- Poetry

- ▶ Today you will be looking at writing your own Acrostic Poem linked to your learning this week.
- ▶ Read through the next few slides and then write your poem into your distance learning booklet.



# LQ: How are mountains formed?

- What do you know about mountains? Complete a mind map in your distance learning booklet answering these questions... (5 minutes!)

Famous mountains?



Major mountain ranges?

How are they formed?

How are they used?

# The Crevasse...

Write an acrostic poem  
titled The Crevasse.  
See next page for the  
details.



# TASK 3: THE CREVASSE

Write descriptive sentences starting with each letter of the title.

You could imagine you are the person attempting to cross a crevasse on Mount Everest. Use your knowledge of expanded noun phrases and adverbial phrases to create interesting descriptive lines for your poem.

It would be great to see a range of punctuation too.

Example:

**T** - The deathly black emptiness below sends shivers down my spine; my knees are trembling as I look into the deep hole ready to swallow me up.

**H** - Heart pounding, I make my way forward one slippery rung at a time.

**E** - Engulfed in a snow storm, I drop to my knees on the cold and narrow ladder rungs to steady myself until I can see through the powdery mist.