

# ZOO WEEK 10

## TASKS FOR DAY 1 & 2

1. Read a set of instructions
2. Remind yourself about adverbials
3. Writing
4. Fun – time extras



## I. READ A SET OF INSTRUCTIONS

Watch the reading of Zoo by Anthony Browne

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T07u0AggVsg>

### **Questions:**

What do you like about the story?

Is there anything that you dislike about it?

Does it remind you of anything that has happened to you?

Does it remind you of any books that you have read?

## 2. ADVERBIALS

Use the PowerPoint teaching adverbials to understand how to use these. **This can be found on the class home learning page.**

Or, if this is not possible, remind yourself using the Revision Card (next slide)

# ADVERBIALS REVISION CARD

## Adverbials

Adverbials tell us more about a verb.

Adverbials can be

a word,

a phrase,

or a clause.

unfortunately

in the wild

as they adapt to captivity

## Adverbials

Adverbials answer the questions...

Adverbials tell us  
more about a verb.

Where?

Tigers hunt *in the wild*.

When?

Tigers hunt *at night*.

How?

Tigers hunt *with cunning*.

Adverbials can be placed before and after the main clause.

*Lemurs forage.*

For much of the day, Lemurs forage *in the wild*.

With nimble fingers, lemurs forage for fruit and small insects.

Up in trees, Lemurs forage *with others nearby*.

When an **adverbial** appears in front of the sentence it is modifying...  
it is called a **fronted adverbial**.

Fronted adverbials are punctuated by a comma.

# ZOO ADVERBIALS

Complete Zoo Adverbials. You could challenge yourself to write two new versions of each sentence. Can you change the emotion by the adverbials that you add?

Try adding adverbials to change the impact. Try making the zoo seem a good or bad place to be. Or make your reader impressed, scared, bored or sorry for the zoo animals.

1. The tiger paced.
2. The elephant chewed.
3. Some giraffes ambled.
4. The meerkat watched.
5. The rhinoceros stamped.
6. The penguins waddled.
7. A polar bear sniffed.
8. Two baboons fought.
9. The orangutan crouched.
10. A gorilla stared.

ADVERBIALS OFTEN START WITH A  
PREPOSITION. USE SOME OF THESE THEN SEE  
IF YOU CAN THINK OF DIFFERENT ONES TO  
USE

### Prepositions

#### time

before  
after  
while  
in  
on  
at  
until

#### place

above  
below  
inside  
outside  
to  
on  
from  
by  
across  
under

#### manner

in  
with  
as  
like

### 3. WRITING

\* Think about a day out for you. Talk to someone about a daytrip that you would REALLY like to have. Be as imaginative and fantastic as you want!

\* Write about what you would do.

Use adverbials in some sentences.



## SUCCESS CRITERIA

What to include	Have I included?
Paragraphs	
Future tense	
First person (me, I)	
Adverbials	
Adventurous vocabulary	
A range of punctuation	

## 4. FUN – TIME EXTRAS

Can you find some more stories by Anthony Browne?

Can you find out some information about Anthony Browne?

You could start here:

<http://www.anthonybrownebooks.com/>



## TASKS FOR DAY 3, 4 & 5

1. Read two sets of opinions
2. Practice using adverbials
3. Writing a letter
4. Fun – time extras



## I. READ TWO SETS OF OPINIONS

- Read *Zoo Opinion 1*.
- Which of the writer's points do you think is most powerful? Why?
- Read *Zoo Opinion 2*.
- Which of these two pieces of writing do you agree with most? Why?

## OPINION I

The problem with zoos is that lots of them soothe their feelings of guilt by telling themselves that they are really doing these animals a favour by contributing towards the conservation of the species. The reality, however, is very different. Many of these animals that are bred in captivity never get to experience their true identity. They never get to roam around freely, making relationships and acting in a natural way. They are told what to eat, when to sleep, what to play with (if anything!) and how to act. They will never be released as they wouldn't be able to survive for more than five minutes in the wild. So, the next time you see an animal in the zoo, please consider these points and **DON'T** be fooled by the signs telling you the zoo is keeping the animal contained for the better good because this is definitely not the case!

Some might say that zoos help the animal have a longer life BUT does longer necessarily mean BETTER? Ok, so the animal might have another few years on this planet, but you have to ask yourself: does it really want those extra years? Wouldn't it be better to put it out of its misery sooner? In the wild, animals live life to the full every day, and, whilst I accept that this may mean they are subject to an early death by predators or disease, this still has to be better than sitting in a tiny cage having humans shout at you and having cameras flash at you all day, every day, doesn't it?



## OPINION 2

Can everyone afford a trip to Africa or the Arctic? I don't think so. This is where zoos come into their own. Instead of having to pay thousands on flights and travel, the cost of the zoo is nothing AND you are at least guaranteed to see some animals. There have been stories where people have paid extraordinary amounts of money to go on safari and they haven't even seen a bird! What a waste of money and time! Isn't it better to have these animals in zoos around the county so they are accessible to everyone and not just the elite who can afford it?



If someone has never seen a tiger in real-life, why would they bother donating money to save the tigers in the wild? However, once they have seen the beauty and majestic qualities a tiger has, by visiting a zoo, then they will surely be much more likely to donate in the shop or when they get home. Therefore, that one tiger in the zoo has helped save thousands of others in their natural habitats.

Some endangered species in the wild find it almost impossible to find a mate as their species numbers are so small, making an already awful situation even worse. This is where zoos with a comprehensive conservation programme come into their own. Through these programmes, animals can be paired up with a suitable mate and they will go on to have strong babies that have a good chance of being released back into the wild. The animals remaining in the zoo lead a peaceful and contented life with a companion rather than having the gruelling struggle of trying to find a mate for their whole life.



## 2. USING ADVERBIALS

### Adverbials

Adverbials often open with a preposition.

*Some snakes can adapt to life in captivity.*

*They live in special heat-controlled tanks.*

*As pets, they require special food.*



You can look for prepositions to help you spot some adverbials.

#### time

before  
after  
while  
in  
on  
at  
until

#### place

above  
below  
inside  
outside  
to  
on  
from  
by  
across  
under

#### manner

in  
with  
as  
like

The preposition is part of the adverbial.

Use the Revision Card to remind yourself about adverbials.

## COMPLETE ADVERBIALS IN SENTENCES. FIND AND UNDERLINE THE ADVERBIALS.

1. In the UK thousands of exotic animals are kept as pets.
2. Usually people keep exotic animals for interest or kudos.
3. Many species can be kept successfully in captivity.
4. Sadly studies have shown that other animals struggle away from their natural habitats.
5. Snakes, lemurs and crocodiles are just some of the exotic pets privately kept across the UK.
6. Often lemurs are challenging to keep in captivity.
7. In the wild they have constant stimulation from foraging and socialising.
8. Stressed or bored captive lemurs can become unhealthy after a while.
9. Crocodiles are aggressive and hostile towards humans.
10. With a powerful bite crocodiles make dangerous pets to have in a home.
11. To make them safer venomous snakes are defanged sometimes.
12. Few exotic animals can thrive in human homes.

- Identify the adverbials in each sentence.
- Add commas to fronted adverbials.
- Discuss the main purpose of the article.

HINT: Look for the main clause and find the verb.  
The adverbial will be modifying it.



# ANSWERS

1. *In the UK, thousands of exotic animals are kept as pets.*
2. *Usually, people keep exotic animals for interest or kudos.*
3. *Many species can be kept successfully in captivity.*
4. *Sadly, studies have shown that other animals struggle away from their natural habitats.*
5. *Snakes, lemurs and crocodiles are just some of the exotic pets privately kept across the UK.*
6. *Often, lemurs are challenging to keep in captivity.*
7. *In the wild, they have constant stimulation from foraging and socialising.*
8. *Stressed or bored captive lemurs can become unhealthy after a while.*
9. *Crocodiles are aggressive and hostile towards humans.*
10. *With a powerful bite, crocodiles make dangerous pets to have in a home.*
11. *To make them safer, venomous snakes are defanged sometimes.*
12. *Few exotic animals can thrive in human homes.*

### 3. WRITING A LETTER

- Write a formal letter to a zoo-owner, asking them to treat the animals well.
- Explain why they should do this and how they can do this.
- Plan your letter using the *planning frame* and then write it out carefully. This can be found on the class home learning page.
- Refer to Opinion 1 and Opinion 2 for ideas.

# SUCCESS CRITERIA

<b>Formal language</b>	
<b>Address the second person</b> You really should... You would be amazed...	
<b>Emotive/exaggerated language</b>	
<b>Time connectives</b>	
<b>A range of conjunctions</b> (see resource sheet below)	
<b>Rhetorical question</b>	
<b>Repetition of key words/ideas</b>	
<b>Evidence/statistics</b>	
<b>A variety of tenses and verb types as appropriate</b> <b>Present perfect</b> = Have you ever wondered...? <b>Present simple</b> = I am really worried about the planet. <b>Future forms</b> = What will happen to the next generation? How are we going to solve these problems? <b>Past simple</b> = For most of our history, people didn't drink bottled water. <b>Modal verbs</b> = We <b>should</b> do this. People <b>ought</b> to take more care. The planet <b>might</b> die.	

# Conjunctions and Other Connectives

## When?

afterwards  
as  
at that moment  
finally  
first  
just then  
last  
later  
meanwhile  
soon  
subsequently  
then  
until  
when  
while

## Why?

as a result  
because  
consequently  
for this reason  
so  
therefore

## Opinion

fortunately  
happily  
luckily  
sadly  
unfortunately

## But...

alternatively  
although  
anyway  
aside from  
besides  
but  
despite  
however  
in spite of  
nevertheless  
on the other hand  
since  
whereas  
yet

## And...

also  
and  
as well as  
in addition  
moreover  
with

# Persuasive Writing

## Introductions

I think...  
For this reason...  
I feel that...  
I am sure that...  
It is certain...  
I am writing to...  
Of course...  
In the same way...  
On the other hand...  
In this situation...

## Making your point

Firstly, secondly,  
thirdly...  
Furthermore...  
In addition...  
Also...  
Finally...  
Likewise...  
Besides...  
Again...  
Moreover...  
Similarly...  
Surely...  
Certainly...  
Specifically...  
If...then...  
because...

## Details

For example...  
In fact...  
For instance...  
As evidence...  
In support of this...

## Endings

For these reasons...  
As you can see...  
In other words...  
On the whole...  
In short...  
Without a doubt...  
In brief...  
Undoubtedly...

## Other Words

reasons  
arguments  
for  
against  
unfair  
pros  
cons



## Emotive Language

agony	magic
atrocious	magnificent
atrocity	miracle
appalling	must
beg	ordeal
blessed	outrage
concealed	panic
corrupt	repulsive
courageous	riot
cruel	secret
damaging	shame
disaster	startling
disgust	terrified
dreadful	threat
ecstatic	tragic
freedom	tremendous
forbidden	urge
harsh	vile
honest	vulnerable
inferior	wicked
innocent	you



# Emotions Thesaurus Vocabulary Grid

content	glad	joyful	cheerful	elated
jovial	overjoyed	thrilled	ecstatic	delighted
on cloud nine	pleased	gleeful	jubilant	upbeat

depressed	gloomy	miserable	cheerless	heartbroken
shattered	demoralised	gutted	crushed	devastated
tearful	unhappy	dejected	blue	despondent
glum	pitiful			

repelled	revolted	sickened	repulsed	nauseated
shocked	appalled	distaste	horrified	loathed
disliked	horror-stricken	aghast	offended	outraged
grossed out	put off			

annoyed	irritated	fuming	livid	cross
irate	frustrated	enraged	outraged	infuriated
incensed	agitated	furious	upset	bitter
raging	exasperated			

astonished	dazed	shocked	alarmed	stupefied
shaken	astounded	startled	bewildered	aghast
stunned	flabbergasted	thunderstruck	speechless	taken aback

uneasy	terrified	alarmed	startled	anxious
upset	panicky	worried	afraid	distraught
troubled	in a state	petrified	fearful	frightened

Happy



Angry



Scared



Sad



Surprised



Disgusted



## 4. FUN – TIME EXTRAS

Can you research more about zoos? You could use these sites:

[www.bbc.co.uk/guides/ztkpn39#zs6c4wx](http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/ztkpn39#zs6c4wx)

[www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/zoo/](http://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/zoo/)

[www.batterseaparkzoo.co.uk](http://www.batterseaparkzoo.co.uk)

[www.zsl.org/kids-zsl](http://www.zsl.org/kids-zsl)

[www.chesterzoo.org/explore-the-zoo](http://www.chesterzoo.org/explore-the-zoo)

