



## Evacuees



Two days before the Second World War began, on September 1st, 1939, many people evacuated their children from the cities. This meant sending them to live in the countryside, often with strangers. The idea was to keep them away from any bombs dropped on the cities. By January 1940, the Germans hadn't bombed Britain and so many evacuees had returned. Nearly 60% had returned home by that point.

There was a second wave of evacuees during June 1940, after Germany invaded France. Not as many people were willing to send their children away, this time. They talked about a "phoney war" and didn't think Hitler would attack this time either. When the Germans finally started bombing Britain on September 7th, 1940, most of the remaining children were evacuated.

More people were evacuated in 1944, when the Germans began launching rockets at British cities. This time, a million women, children, elderly and disabled people were evacuated.

After the war, children returned to their parents, if their parents were still alive. Many were sent to orphanages, others remained at their new homes.

# FOCUS ON - TEXT

## 1 Match the underline verbs in the sentences to its verb tense.

Match each box only once.

Not as many people were willing to send their children away this time.

After the war, children returned to their parents.

By January 1940, the Germans hadn't bombed Britain.

past

past perfect

past progressive

## 2 Write an adverbial in the missing space in the sentence.

When the Germans finally started bombing Britain on September 7th, 1940, most of the remaining children were evacuated \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 Complete the sentences below.

Choose the correct tense from the verb written in each box.

The Germans \_\_\_\_\_ it was time to start bombing Britain in September 1940.

to decide

Children were sent to the countryside because their parents and the government believed it \_\_\_\_\_ safer for them.

to be



# FOCUS ON - PUNCTUATION

**1** Complete the table below.

| no contraction apostrophe | using a contraction apostrophe |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                           | hadn't                         |
|                           | didn't                         |
| would not                 |                                |
| will not                  |                                |

**2** Tick the sentence where the brackets have been used correctly.

- ☐ In 1944, when the Germans began launching rockets on British cities, a million people (women, children, elderly and disabled were evacuated).
- ☐ In 1944, (when the Germans began launching rockets on British cities), a million people women, children, elderly and disabled were evacuated.
- ☐ In 1944, when the Germans began launching rockets on British cities, a million people (women, children, elderly and disabled) were evacuated.
- ☐ In 1944, when the Germans began launching rockets (on British cities, a million people women, children, elderly and disabled) were evacuated.

**3** Which punctuation mark should be used in the sentence below?  
Tick **one**.



During World War II ↓ parents living in British cities made the decision to send their children to live in the countryside.

- ☐ dash
- ☐ full stop
- ☐ comma
- ☐ bracket



WW2

# Kindertransport



During the build up to the Second World War, it became clear that the Nazi leaders of Germany were persecuting Jews. They instructed soldiers to destroy their shops and homes and arrest them without any reason. This all came to a head on the night of November 9th, 1938. German soldiers destroyed most Jewish property, smashing windows and burning buildings. It became known as Kristallnacht - the night of broken glass.

In the immediate aftermath of Kristallnacht, the British government set up a system called Kindertransport. Over the next year, nearly 10,000 Jewish children were safely evacuated from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia and brought to Britain. This was very similar to the evacuation of British children later on in the war. Unlike many British children, most of the Jewish evacuees never got to see their families again.

Even though it was a great humanitarian effort, the Jewish children had to guarantee that they had £50 in order to pay to return to their home country after the war. Adults were not allowed to travel with them. The first Kindertransport train left Berlin on December 1st, 1938.

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# FOCUS ON - WORD

**1** Fill in the missing boxes in the table below.

| present tense | past tense |
|---------------|------------|
|               | brought    |
|               | known      |
|               | left       |

**2** Remove the suffixes in the following words and write their root word.

persecuting → \_\_\_\_\_

instructed → \_\_\_\_\_

government → \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Match each prefix to a root word to create three new words.  
Use each box only once.

|      |
|------|
| dis  |
| fore |
| re   |

|       |
|-------|
| see   |
| allow |
| pay   |

# FOCUS ON - SENTENCE

## 1 Insert a subordinating conjunction into the sentence below.

This all came to a head on the night of November 9th, 1938,  
\_\_\_\_\_ German soldiers destroyed most Jewish property.

## 2 Which word class do the underlined words belong to? Tick one box in each row.

| sentence                                                                                            | adverb | preposition | conjunction |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| They instructed soldiers to destroy their homes <u>and</u> arrest them without any reason.          |        |             |             |
| Jewish children had to guarantee that they had £50 <u>in order</u> to return to their home country. |        |             |             |
| Jewish children were <u>safely</u> evacuated from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.              |        |             |             |
| Jewish children were safely evacuated <u>from</u> Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.              |        |             |             |

## 3 Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

The Nazis, who were the leaders of Germany, persecuted Jews not only prior to the war, but during it as well.

## CHALLENGE

## 4 What or who is the subject of this sentence? Tick one.

The government helped Jewish children come to Britain and escape persecution.

- ☐ government
- ☐ Jewish children
- ☐ Britain
- ☐ persecution



WW2

# Kindertransport



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Even though it was a great humanitarian effort, the Jewish children had to guarantee that they had £50 in order to pay to return to their home country after the war. Adults were not allowed to travel with them. The first Kindertransport train left Berlin on December 1st, 1938.

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# FOCUS ON - TEXT

## 1 Identify the different verb tenses in each of the sentences.

Tick one box in each row.

| sentence                                                                  | past tense | past progressive |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Nazi leaders of Germany <u>were persecuting</u> Jews.                     |            |                  |
| They <u>instructed</u> soldiers to destroy their shops and homes.         |            |                  |
| The first Kindertransport train <u>left</u> Berlin on December 1st, 1938. |            |                  |

## 2 Underline the third person pronouns in the sentence below.

Jewish children had to guarantee that they had £50 in order to pay to return to their home country after the war.

## 3 Which option completes the sentence to show that it is written in past perfect tense?

Tick **one**.

During its first year in operation, the British government \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 10,000 Jewish children escape from persecution in their home countries.

- ☐ have helped
- ☐ has helped
- ☐ had helped
- ☐ helped

## 4 Replace the pronouns with proper nouns.

Nazi leaders were persecuting Jews. They instructed soldiers to destroy Jewish shops and homes and arrest them without any reason.

↓

↑



# FOCUS ON - PUNCTUATION

**1** Insert a pair of commas around the relative clause in the sentence below.

The first Kindertransport train which carried the Jewish evacuees left Berlin on December 1st, 1938.

**2** Insert a comma into the sentence below

In December 1938 the first Kindertransport train left Berlin.

**3** What was the question to this answer?

Nazi leaders instructed soldiers to destroy Jewish shops and homes and arrest them without any reason.

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## CHALLENGE

**4** From the sentence below, rewrite the list using bullet points.

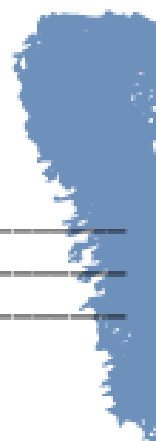
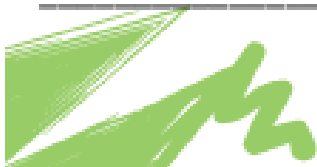
Jewish children were safely evacuated from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Jewish children were safely evacuated from:

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WW2

# Propaganda



Make do and mend! Dig for victory! We can do it! You might have heard some of these slogans before, or seen them on brightly coloured posters. They were some of the most popular propaganda slogans during the Second World War.

Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people to think a certain way. During the war, the British government wanted the people to support the soldiers, but also to understand and accept all of the restrictions they were facing at home. Food was being rationed, there were blackouts in many cities which meant that lights had to be turned out at a certain time and lots of people were losing loved ones overseas. These propaganda posters were a way of trying to make people believe that it was worth it.

Make do and mend was a way to encourage people to reuse things that they'd already got, because materials were in short supply. Dig for victory was a way of encouraging people to grow their own vegetables so that they could stay healthy. The messages were often positive, but many people didn't like the idea of the government trying to persuade them that everything was for the best.

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# FOCUS ON - WORD

- 1** Draw a line to match each of the words to the correct suffix.  
Use each box only once.

|           |
|-----------|
| encourage |
| support   |
| believe   |
| persuade  |

|      |
|------|
| able |
| ment |
| sion |
| ive  |

- 2** Write the root word to each of the suffixed words in the table below.

| root word | suffixed word |
|-----------|---------------|
|           | influencing   |
|           | restrictions  |
|           | brightly      |
|           | rationed      |

- 3** Choose a prefix from the box below to alter the meaning of both sentences.

You might have \_\_\_\_\_heard some of these slogans.

They were some of the most \_\_\_\_\_popular propaganda slogans.

|     |    |     |    |
|-----|----|-----|----|
| mis | un | dis | re |
|-----|----|-----|----|



# FOCUS ON - SENTENCE

## 1 Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

There were blackouts in many cities which meant lights had to be turned out at a certain time.

## 2 Circle the modal verb in each of the sentences.

You might have heard some of these slogans.

Dig for victory was a way of encouraging people to grow their own vegetables so that they could stay healthy.

## 3 What word class does the underlined word belong to? Tick one.

The messages were often positive.

- ☐ determiner
- ☐ conjunction
- ☐ adverb
- ☐ verb

## 4 Re-write the sentence below placing the fronted adverbial elsewhere in the sentence.

During the war, the British government wanted the people to support the soldiers.

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## 5 What type of sentences are these? Tick one.

Make do and mend! Dig for victory!

- ☐ statements
- ☐ questions
- ☐ exclamations
- ☐ commands



WW2

# Propaganda



Make do and mend! Dig for victory! We can do it! You might have heard some of these slogans before, or seen them on brightly coloured posters. They were some of the most popular propaganda slogans during the Second World War.

Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people to think a certain way. During the war, the British government wanted the people to support the soldiers, but also to understand and accept all of the restrictions they were facing at home. Food was being rationed, there were blackouts in many cities which meant that lights had to be turned out at a certain time and lots of people were losing loved ones overseas. These propaganda posters were a way of trying to make people believe that it was worth it.

Make do and mend was a way to encourage people to reuse things that they'd already got, because materials were in short supply. Dig for victory was a way of encouraging people to grow their own vegetables so that they could stay healthy. The messages were often positive, but many people didn't like the idea of the government trying to persuade them that everything was for the best.

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# FOCUS ON - TEXT

**1** Which verb tense is represented in the underlined words?  
Tick one box on each row.

| sentence                                                                                        | present | past | past perfect |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|--------------|
| Propaganda <u>is</u> a way of spreading ideas.                                                  |         |      |              |
| There <u>were</u> blackouts in many cities.                                                     |         |      |              |
| Make do and mend was a way to encourage people to reuse things that <u>they'd already got</u> . |         |      |              |

**2** Write the correct letter in each box.

Dig for victory was a way of encouraging people to grow their own vegetables so that they could stay healthy.

A = noun

B = pronoun

C = adjective

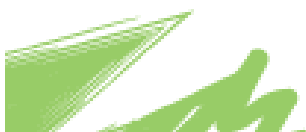
**3** Re-write the sentence below so that the subordinate clause is at the start.

*Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.*

Make do and mend was a way to encourage people to reuse things that they'd already got, because materials were in short supply.

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# FOCUS ON - PUNCTUATION

**1** Fill in the missing boxes in the table below.

Use the text to help.

| no apostrophe | apostrophe used |
|---------------|-----------------|
|               | didn't          |
|               | they'd          |
| might have    |                 |

**2** Tick the boxes where the possessive apostrophe has been used correctly.

- ☐ Lots of people were losing loved one's overseas.
- ☐ The British government's way of getting people to support the soldiers was through propaganda.
- ☐ People's food was being rationed and restricted.
- ☐ Posters' slogans were a way of trying to make people believe that war was worth it.

**3** Insert the missing commas into the sentence below.

Dig for victory was a way of encouraging people to grow their own vegetables such as carrots so that they could stay healthy.

## CHALLENGE

**4** Write a list of five different vegetables which people may have grown during war time.

Use bullet points.



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