

**East Renfrewshire Council: Education Department
Practitioner Moderation Template**

Prior to the moderation exercise, please complete the following information and submit it to your facilitator with assessment evidence from one learner that you judge to have successfully attained the Es' and Os'.

Experiences and Outcomes:

I can make notes, organise these under suitable headings and use these to understand information, develop my thinking, explore problems and create new texts, using my own words as appropriate. LIT 2-15a

By considering the type of text I am creating, I can select ideas and relevant information and organise these in an appropriate way for my purpose and use suitable vocabulary for my audience. LIT 2-26a

Learning Intentions:

To make notes and organise under suitable headings

To summarise a text to understand information

To select ideas and organise them appropriately

To create new texts using my own words

Success Criteria:

I can make notes

I can organise under suitable headings

I can summarise the key details

I can select relevant information from D-Day text

I can create a newspaper article reporting on D-Day and its importance

I can use the correct tense

I can include the key features of a newspaper article

Briefly outline the context and range of quality learning experiences.

Context: World War II – D-Day Newspaper Report

Relevance: Pupils have been studying WW2 as their class topic.

Enjoyment:

1. Pupils working in groups to select newspaper article and images.

Challenge:

1. Pupils were asked to summarise a newspaper article in their own words.
2. Pupils were asked to create their own newspaper article, using their own words as much as possible.

Personalisation and Choice:

1. Pupils selected their own article to summarise.
2. Pupils selected their own image to discuss and evaluate.
3. Pupils took on the role as reporter, including their own view on the event and its importance to make their article unique.

TASKS:

1. Discussion about key features of a newspaper. Pupils chose a newspaper article – British papers published between 1939 and 1945. Using our Team Reading (reciprocal reading) template, pupils summarised the key events from their article.
2. In groups, then pairs - children carried out an observation task under the headings – **I SEE, I THINK, I WONDER...** (images taken from D-Day).
3. Pupils were given an information sheet on D-Day. We read it as a class and discussed the main ideas. We then watched a short clip. Under the headings '**who, what, where, when, why**' pupils made notes about the event to prepare for their writing. Pupils were also reminded about the key features and planned for these.
4. Using Microsoft Word, pupils wrote their newspaper article using their planning page.

Record the range of assessment evidence considered to meet the success criteria, considering breadth, challenge and application.

Say:

Pupils discussed the key features of a newspaper.

Pupils reported back to their group the key ideas of their chosen text through a summary.

Pupils shared their observations with class/group and learning partner

(I SEE, I THINK, I WONDER...)

Write:

Summary of chosen article

Planning page (**'who, what, where, when, why'**)

Newspaper article on D-Day

Recorder observations of various images **(I SEE, I THINK, I WONDER...)**

Make:

Do:

Pupils selected their own newspaper article and image to develop their knowledge.

Activity 3 National Benchmarks

How does the assessment evidence relate to the relevant national benchmarks?

Planned LI and SC around the benchmarks.

1. Summarise newspaper article.
2. Find and select relevant information.
3. Create newspaper article.

Uses own words to make and organise notes, selecting key information from a variety of sources.

Summarises information using own words.

Makes and organises notes using own words.

Finds and selects relevant information from a variety of resources to inform thinking.

Uses notes to create new texts that demonstrate understanding of the topic or issue.

PART TWO

Briefly outline the oral/written feedback given to the pupil on progress and next steps, referring to the learning intention and success criteria.

Written feedback and next steps – on evidence provided.

- Pupil was informed as to whether or not they met their learning target (SC).
- Class discussion about self-evaluation and the importance of including a conclusion to the text.
- Class encouraged to carry out internet research before creating article – looking for quotes / different stories taken from D-Day – ensuring their own view and personalisation.

Pupil Voice: What have you learned? How did you learn? What skills have you developed?

First I looked at a newspaper from WW2 and picked an article about Rudolf Hess. I liked that I could choose my own article to write about rather than it being picked for me. Then, I looked at 3 different pictures on the internet and wrote about what I seen, thought and wondered about them. My favourite part was writing a newspaper article about D-Day. I used I Pads to look-up information and quotes from D-Day.

I learned through individual learning and my teacher speaking to me. I have developed my notetaking and observation skills.

[illegible]



Summariser



Your task- Hess, Hitler's deputy flies to Britain - summary

Your job is to prepare a brief summary about what you have read.

Remember to include the main points and highlights that have occurred.



The members of your group are relying on you to point out the key information.

If there are several main ideas or events to remember, you can use the bullets below.

Summary

Hitler's deputy, lands in Britain by parachute by a stolen plane. He was sly, in what it looked like, to Glasgow. He crashed in Glasgow with guns unloaded. Soon after that a German officer, was found in the neighbourhood with a parachute, suffering from a broken ankle. He was taken to hospital and said his first name was Hermann, but later he declared he was Rudolf Hess.

Good summary! You have identified the key events in your summary.

Key events or points:

* Hess stole a plane and flew to Glasgow.

* Before the plane crashed, he jumped out with a parachute.

* When he landed, he broke his ankle and was taken to hospital.

Why did he fly to Glasgow?

Essential information

Self evaluation

Today I think I tried hard to get as much important information into the summary as possible.

Next time I will try to make my bullet points more interesting.

Verbal feedback given.





I see 	I think 	I wonder 
planes, ships the sea & trucks,	they are getting ready to go to war.	Who they are and where they going to fight and why.
People coming off of a boat.	they might be soldiers	What they are doing and where they are.
wrecked houses and a crashed plane,	the plane is on the beach.	How the plane crashed and why the houses are like that.

D-Day: The Invasion of Normandy

On June 6, 1944 the Allied Forces of Britain, America, Canada, and France attacked German forces on the coast of Normandy, France. With a huge force of over 150,000 soldiers, the Allies attacked and gained a victory that became the turning point for World War II in Europe. This famous battle is sometimes called D-Day or the Invasion of Normandy. **Leading up to the Battle**

Germany had invaded France and was trying to take over all of Europe including Britain. However, Britain and the United States had managed to slow down the expanding German forces. They were now able to turn on the offensive.

To prepare for the invasion, the Allies amassed troops and equipment in Britain. They also increased the number of air strikes and bombings in German territory. Right before the invasion, over 1000 bombers a day were hitting German targets. They bombed railroads, bridges, airfields, and other strategic places in order to slow down and hinder the German army.

Deception

The Germans knew that an invasion was coming. They could tell by all the forces that were gathering in Britain as well as by the additional air strikes. What they didn't know was where the Allies would strike. In order to confuse the Germans, the Allies tried to make it look like they were going to attack north of Normandy at Pas de Calais.

The Weather

Although the D-Day invasion had been planned for months, it was almost cancelled due to bad weather. General Eisenhower finally agreed to attack despite the overcast skies. Although the weather did have some affect and on the Allies ability to attack, it also caused the Germans to think that no attack was coming. They were less prepared as a result.

The Invasion

The first wave of the attack began with the paratroopers. These were men who jumped out of planes using parachutes. They jumped at night in the pitch dark and landed behind enemy lines. Their job was to destroy key targets and capture bridges in order for the main invasion force to land on the beach. Thousands of dummies were also dropped in order to draw fire and confuse the enemy.

In the next stage of the battle thousands of planes dropped bombs on German defenses. Soon after, warships began to bomb the beaches from the water. While the bombing was going on, underground members of the French Resistance sabotaged the Germans by cutting telephone lines and destroying railroads.

Soon the main invasion force of over 6,000 ships carrying troops, weapons, tanks, and equipment approached the beaches of Normandy.

Omaha and Utah Beaches

American troops landed at Omaha and Utah beaches. The Utah landing was successful, but the fighting at Omaha beach was fierce. Many US soldiers lost their lives at Omaha, but they were finally able to take the beach.

After the Battle

By the end of D-Day over 150,000 troops had landed in Normandy. They pushed their way inland allowing more troops to land over the next several days. By June 17th over half a million Allied troops had arrived and they began to push the Germans out of France.

The Generals

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces was Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States. Other Allied generals included Omar Bradley from the United States as well as Bernard Montgomery and Trafford Leigh-Mallory from Britain. The Germans were led by Erwin Rommel and Gerd von Rundstedt.

Interesting Facts about D-Day

- The troops needed the light of a full moon to see to attack. For this reason there were only a few days during a month when the Allies could attack. This led Eisenhower to go ahead with the invasion despite the bad weather.
- The Allies wanted to attack during high tide as this helped the ships to avoid obstacles put in the water by the Germans.
- Although June 6 is often called D-Day, D-Day is also a generic military term that stands for the day, D, of any major attack.
- The overall military operation was called "Operation Overlord". The actual landings at Normandy were called "Operation Neptune".

7TH June 1944

EVENING TIMES

A GREAT D-DAY INDEED!

The Attack!

On June 6th 1944, the allied forces attacked the Germans on the coast of Normandy, France. With a giant army of 150,000 soldiers the allies attacked and gained a victory! The Germans took over France and were planning to take over all of Europe, including Britain, but the Allies managed to stop them.

In preparation for the attack, the Allies gathered a large amount of equipment and supplies. The invasion was a surprise to the Germans, who were expecting the attack to come from the Pas de Calais, a region in northern France. The Allies had been working on this plan for a long time, and it was a great success. The Germans were not expecting the attack, and they were not prepared for it. The Allies had a great plan, and they executed it perfectly. The attack was a great success, and it was a turning point in the war.



Soldiers make their way to battle!

The Weather Almost

General Eisenhower had to make a decision about whether to launch the attack on June 6th. The weather was a major factor. The Allies had been hoping for a clear day, but the weather was uncertain. Eisenhower decided to go ahead with the attack, and it was a great success. The weather was not a problem, and the attack was a great success.

"The problem with the weather was that it was far from what you can go without destroying. It was from within what you are trying to defend from without."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Beaches and The End of The Battle

On June 6th, thousands of soldiers had already landed in Normandy. The U.S. troops were on the Utah and Omaha beaches. The British and Canadian troops were on the Gold and Juno beaches. The attack was a great success, and it was a turning point in the war. The Allies had a great plan, and they executed it perfectly. The attack was a great success, and it was a turning point in the war.

In my opinion, a great plan was established by the Allies. They set out for success and got it. A job well done!

Well done! You have created a newspaper article and included the key features. The weather was a problem, but you have chosen a quote that is interesting and found the correct quote. You have successfully used the correct quote.

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