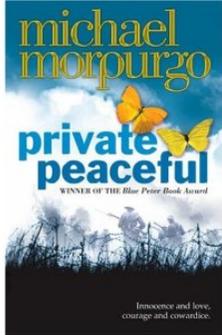


KEY VOCABULARY/CONCEPT:

REMEMBER TO READ FOR AT LEAST 10 MINS A DAY OR 1 HOUR A WEEK. LOG THE NAME OF THE BOOK, AUTHOR AND TIME SPENT READING IN YOUR STUDY GUIDE.

They've gone now, and I'm alone at last. I have the whole night ahead of me and I won't waste a single moment of it... I want tonight to be long, as long as my life...



From the battlefields of the First World War, Thomas Peaceful relives memories of his childhood and family life in the countryside.

But the clock ticks on, and every moment spent remembering brings Tommo closer to the one that will change his life forever.

USE A VARIETY OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES TO LEARN THE SPELLING AND THE MEANING OF THESE KEY TERMS.

- 1) **Colonel** – a high ranking military officer
- 2) **Desertion** – illegally leaving the armed forces
- 3) **Conscientious Objector** – someone who refuses to fight in a war on moral or religious grounds
- 4) **Poaching** – the illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals
- 5) **The Hun** – a slang word for German soldiers during World War I
- 6) **Tommy** – a slang word for British soldiers during World War I
- 7) **Dugout** – a rough shelter or dwelling formed by an excavation in the ground
- 8) **Trench** – a long, narrow excavation in the ground, used as a fortification to protect from enemy attack or fire
- 9) **Bombardment** – to attack or batter with artillery fire
- 10) **Firing squad** – a military detachment assigned to execute a condemned prisoner by shooting
- 11) **Court martial** – a court consisting of military personnel to try charges of offenses by soldiers
- 12) **Headquarters** – a centre of operations for the military

SPELLING AND GRAMMAR:

Commonly misused words:

1) 'Practise' is a verb and 'practice' is a noun.

Practise is a doing word, which means it's a verb – it's spelt with an 's'.

The boys practise hunting. She is practising the piano.

Practice is something you go to, so it's a noun – it's spelt with a 'c'.

The boys have hunting practice. Tennis practice is hard work.

It's the same as advise and advice, or devise and device.

With advise/advice and devise/device, it's easier to remember which is the noun and which is the verb because they sound different.

He asked Mr Birling to advise him. Mr Birling's advice was useless.

Use 's' for a verb

Use 'c' for a noun

The Germans devised a plan. The Americans built a device.

2) Don't confuse 'passed' with 'past'.

Passed with '-ed' is an action, but past with '-t' is not.

Wolsey passed many laws. The Israelites passed through the Red Sea.

The Gulf Stream goes past Florida. The play is set in the past.

3) 'Affect' is the action but 'effect' is the result.

Affect is an action which influences something, but an effect is the result of an action.

Drinking too much alcohol affects your liver.

Too much alcohol has an effect on your liver.

4) 'Accept' is totally different to 'except':

1. Accept is a verb – it means to 'agree' with something or to 'receive' something. Most scholars accept that a man named Jesus existed.
2. Except means 'not including'. Everyone turns to savagery except Ralph.

SPELLING AND GRAMMAR:

Contractions (using the apostrophe for omission):

CONTRACTIONS IN ENGLISH

	BE	HAVE	HAD	WILL	WOULD
I	I am = I'm	I have = I've	I had = I'd	I will = I'll	I would = I'd
You	You are = You're	You have = You've	You had = You'd	You will = You'll	You would = You'd
He	He is = He's	He has = He's	He had = He'd	He will = He'll	He would = He'd
She	She is = She's	She has = She's	She had = She'd	She will = She'll	She would = She'd
It	It is = It's	It has = It's	It had = It'd	It will = It'll	It would = It'd
We	We are = We're	We have = We've	We had = We'd	We will = We'll	We would = We'd
They	They are = They're	They have = They've	They had = They'd	They will = They'll	They would = They'd
That	That is = That's	That has = That's	That had = That'd	That will = That'll	That would = That'd
These	These are = These're	These have = These've	These had = These'd	These will = These'll	These would = These'd
There	There is = There's	There has = There's	There had = There'd	There will = There'll	There would = There'd
Who	Who is = Who's	Who has = Who's	Who had = Who'd	Who will = Who'll	Who would = Who'd
What	What are = What're	What have = What've	What had = What'd	What will = What'll	What would = What'd
Where	Where is = Where's	Where has = Where's	Where had = Where'd	Where will = Where'll	Where would = Where'd
When	When is = When's	When has = When's	When had = When'd	When will = When'll	When would = When'd
Why	Why is = Why's	Why has = Why's	Why had = Why'd	Why will = Why'll	Why would = Why'd
How	How are = How're	How have = How've	How had = How'd	How will = How'll	How would = How'd

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Key Characters of Private Peaceful

Tommo	Narrates the story and is the younger brother of Charlie and Joe.
Charlie	Tommo's hero and big brother.
Big Joe	Tommo's mentally disabled eldest brother.
Molly	Charlie and Tommo's best friend who they both fall in love with. She eventually marries Charlie.
Mother	Brings the boys up on her own.
Grandma Wolf	The boys' hated relative who comes to look after them.
Colonel	Owens the big house and most of the surrounding land.

Key Themes of Private Peaceful:

War	Conflict	Love	Disabilities
Relationships	Family	Bullying	Blame
Patriotism	Growing up	Grief	Guilt

World War One: 28th July, 1914 -11th November, 1918

Known at the time as **"The War to End all Wars"** (Also called: **"The Great War"**).

