

Grade 5 HASS
Australian History

11th November
Remembrance
Day

7 fun activities!

Comprehension text and foldable activity

Adjective Wreath

Poetry Analysis - For the Fallen

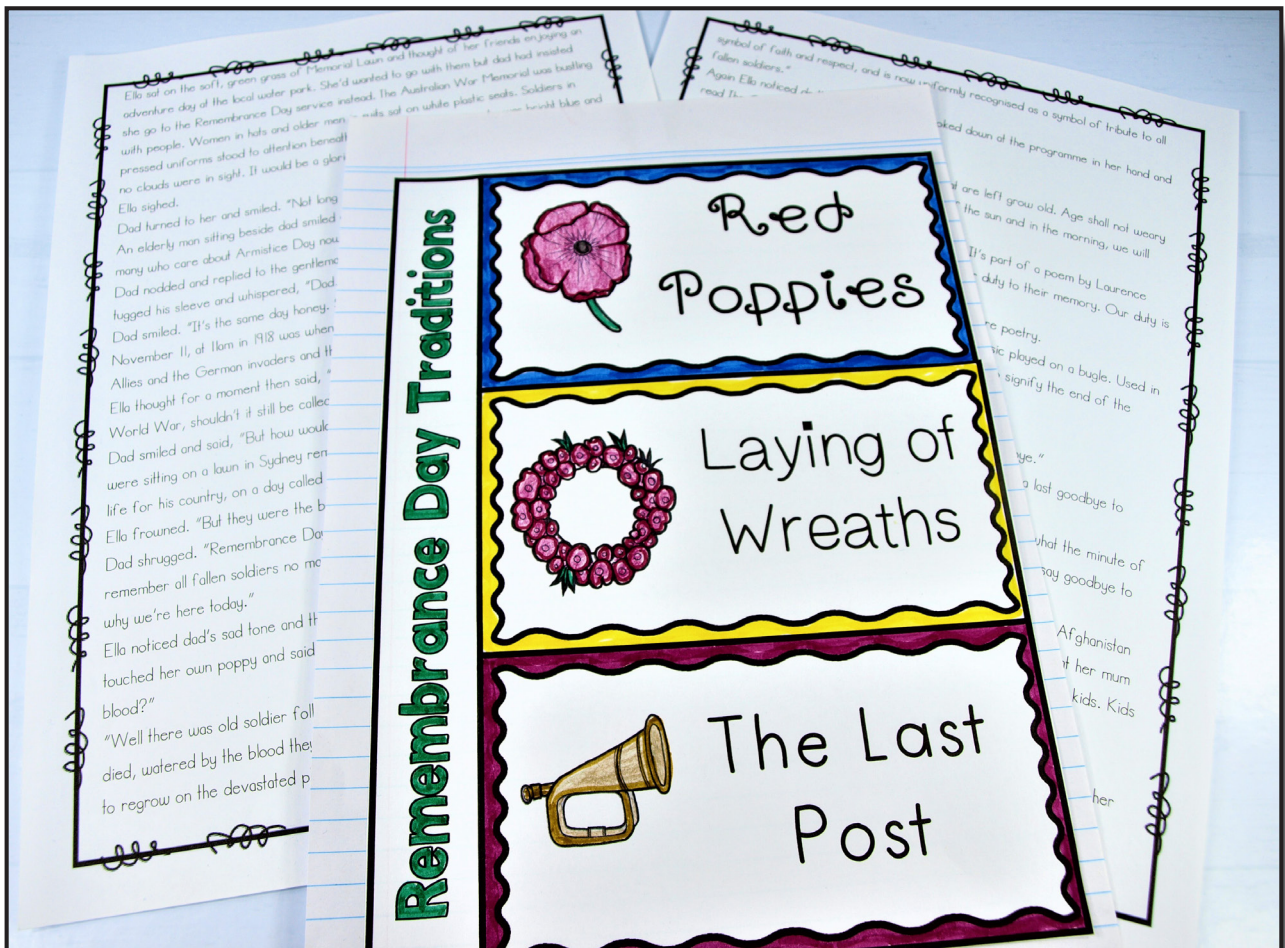
Poetry - Figuring out Figurative Language

Vocabulary Poppy Field

Remembrance Traditions Flip Book

Persuading the Prime Minister Writing
Activity





Persuading the Prime Minister

November 11, 2017
The Hon. M...

How To Set Out a Letter

Remembering how to properly set out a letter is an important skill. Follow the example below and use the same format when you write your letter to the Prime Minister.

Place the date at the top of your letter.

November 2017

Persuading the Prime Minister

If Anzac Day is a public holiday the Remembrance Day should be taken. Do you agree OR disagree?

Your task is to write a persuasive letter to the Prime Minister arguing your position on it. You can take the statement OR you can take the opposite view.

What is a persuasive letter?
To persuade someone means to make them do what you want them to. People use persuasive language to persuade you to buy a particular product, to persuade you to be a good person, to persuade you to be a good person, to persuade you to be a good person.

Brainstorming Your Argument

This page is for brainstorming the points you will make in your argument to convince the Prime Minister on whether or not Remembrance Day should be a public holiday. Start by stating in the speech bubble if you are for or against the topic in a strong, powerful sentence. For example, "I strongly believe that Remembrance Day should be a public holiday." Then brainstorm your ideas on the rest of the page. It can help to do this with a friend if it's ok with your teacher.

I absolutely agree that Anzac Day should be a public holiday because it is a day when we remember the soldiers who fought for our country and it is a day when we can all show our respect for them.

A Smooth Transition

Transition words and phrases help you move smoothly from one point to the next and make your argument more convincing. Use the words and phrases in the box to help you write your letter.

Transition words and phrases to use in your letter:

- Firstly...
- Secondly...
- Thirdly...
- Finally...
- Furthermore...
- In addition...
- Moreover...
- Not only... but also...
- As well as...
- On top of...
- As a result...
- Therefore...
- Consequently...
- As a consequence...
- Due to...
- Because of...
- On account of...
- As a result of...
- Due to the fact that...
- Because...
- Since...
- As...
- When...
- While...
- Where...
- How...
- Why...
- What...
- Who...
- Which...
- Whose...
- Whom...
- Whence...
- Whither...
- Whosoever...
- Whoever...
- Whatever...
- Wherever...
- Whenever...
- Whichever...
- Whoever...
- Whatever...
- Wherever...
- Whenever...
- Whichever...

Persuasive Writing Planning Template

Introduction - Hook your audience!

Hook your reader's attention with a powerful statement, a shocking fact, a quote or rhetorical question (a question that doesn't need an answer). How will you hook your reader?

Reason #1

Write your first reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Reason #2

Write your second reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Reason #3

Write your third reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Convincing Conclusion

Sum up your reasons and evidence and rewrite them in a new way. Make the reader know you are getting to the point. End with a powerful statement.

Persuasive Writing Rubric

4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Introduction You have hooked my attention and I want to read on.	Introduction You have hooked my attention and I want to read on.	Introduction You have hooked my attention and I want to read on.	Introduction You have hooked my attention and I want to read on.
Reason #1 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #1 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #1 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #1 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.
Reason #2 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #2 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #2 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #2 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.
Reason #3 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #3 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #3 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.	Reason #3 You have clearly stated your reason and the evidence that supports it. You have also thought about the opposite view and how you would prove them wrong.
Conclusion You have clearly stated your conclusion and rewritten your reasons and evidence in a new way. You have also ended with a powerful statement.	Conclusion You have clearly stated your conclusion and rewritten your reasons and evidence in a new way. You have also ended with a powerful statement.	Conclusion You have clearly stated your conclusion and rewritten your reasons and evidence in a new way. You have also ended with a powerful statement.	Conclusion You have clearly stated your conclusion and rewritten your reasons and evidence in a new way. You have also ended with a powerful statement.

Remembrance Day Traditions

Red Poppies

L2

Wreaths

Poppy

Figurative Language

Metaphor

A comparison of two unlike things without the words "like" or "as".
Example: "Your room is a disaster zone." or "Your brain is a computer"

Personification

For the Fallen by Laurence Binyon

With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children
England mourns for her dead across the sea,
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres,
There is music in the midst of desolation
And glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eyes, steady and aglow,
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again,
They sit no more at familiar tables of home,
They have no lot in our labour of the daytime,
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires and hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known,
As the stars are known to the watcher of the night.

Laurence Binyon

This poem is often called 'The Ode'. An ode is a poem that praises a person or expresses deep feeling. Who is the Ode a tribute to?

The first verse ends with the line "Fallen in the cause of the free". Who has fallen and who you think are "the free"?

"They fell with their faces to the foe". What do you think this line means? What does it say about the soldiers and their character?

The fourth verse is often read out as part of Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services. Why do you think this verse is so significant?

"As the stars that are stary in the time of our darkness, To the end, to the end, they remain". Is Laurence Binyon only talking about the stars in the sky or is there more meaning to his words?

Ella sat on the soft, green grass of Memorial Lawn and thought of her friends enjoying an adventure day at the local water park. She'd wanted to go with them but dad had insisted she go to the Remembrance Day service instead. The Australian War Memorial was bustling with people. Women in hats and older men in suits sat on white plastic seats. Soldiers in pressed uniforms stood to attention beneath the Australian flag. The sky was bright blue and no clouds were in sight. It would be a glorious day at the water park.

Ella sighed.

Dad turned to her and smiled. "Not long now honey. The ceremony will start shortly." An elderly man sitting beside dad smiled and said, "Lovely to see a young one here. Not many who care about Armistice Day nowadays."

Dad nodded and replied to the gentleman. Ella frowned. When dad turned back to her she hugged his sleeve and whispered, "Dad, isn't it Remembrance Day? Not Armistice Day?" Dad smiled and said, "It's the same day honey. Some people still call it Armistice Day because November 11, at 11am in 1918 was when the Armistice Treaty was accepted between the Allies and the German invaders and the war came to an end."

Ella thought for a moment then said, "Well, if November 11th was when we won the First World War, shouldn't it still be called Armistice Day then? Or maybe... Victory Day?" Dad smiled and said, "But how would you feel if your grandparents were German and were sitting on a lawn in Sydney remembering your great, great grandfather who gave his life for his country, on a day called Victory Day?"

Ella frowned. "But they were the bad guys weren't they?"

Dad shrugged. "Remembrance Day is about more than just World War One Ella. We remember all fallen soldiers no matter who they were or which side they fought for. That's why we're here today."

Ella noticed dad's sad tone and the way he touched the poppy pinned to his lapel. She touched her own poppy and said, "Dad, do we wear poppies because they're the colour of blood?"

"Well there was old soldier folklore that said poppies would grow on fields where soldiers died, watered by the blood they shed. And indeed poppies were some of the first flowers to regrow on the devastated plains of France and Belgium. But the poppy is also a

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symbol of faith and respect, and is now uniformly recognised as a symbol of tribute to all fallen soldiers."

Again Ella noticed dad's tone was sad. She looked down at the programme in her hand and read *The Ode and The Last Post*.

"What are *The Ode and The Last Post*?"

Dad answered, "They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old. Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them. We will remember them."

He looked at Ella who was frowning. "That's *The Ode*. It's part of a poem by Laurence Binyon and it talks about the sacrifice of soldiers and our duty to their memory. Our duty is to remember them."

"How does *The Last Post* go?" Ella asked, keen to hear more poetry.

Dad shook his head. "It's not a poem Ella. It's a piece of music played on a bugle. Used in the army to signify the end of a day's activity. Here it's used to signify the end of the soldiers' last watch."

"The soldiers' last watch?"

Dad turned to Ella and ruffled her hair. "It's like saying a last goodbye."

Ella noticed tears in dad's eyes. "Is that why we're here dad? To say a last goodbye to them?"


"And to remember their sacrifice," Dad said in a strained voice. "That's what the minute of silence is for Ella. To remember what all soldiers have done for us and to say goodbye to them."

Ella nodded. She didn't remember much about her mum. She'd shipped out to Afghanistan when Ella was only two years old. She didn't come back, but Ella had learned that her mum had died while evacuating a school from a hostage situation. A school of ordinary kids. Kids like her and her friends.

A chill went through her despite the warmth of the sun.

When the minute's silence started, Ella found dad's hand and held it. As he squeezed her hand she thought about a soldier's sacrifice... and didn't once think about the water adventure park.

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They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
we will remember them."

Colour in your wreath before cutting. Cut around the wreath carefully and then cut on the dotted lines between each petal stopping at the edge of the hexagon. Fold each petal inwards so that when you open out the petals you can see the wreath. Turn over your flower and spread glue on the back hexagon and glue it in to your book. On the underside of each petal write an adjective to describe Remembrance Day. Choose adjectives that are very descriptive for example instead of 'special' choose 'significant' or 'meaningful'. A thesaurus can help to find other synonyms.

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Remembrance Day
11th November



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Glue Here

How did Ella feel about being at the Remembrance Day service? Why did she feel this way?

Why was the elderly man Ella's Dad pleased to see Ella at the service?

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Glue Here

Why is Remembrance Day sometimes called Armistice Day?

What reason does Ella's Dad give for changing the name to Remembrance Day? Do you agree with this change?

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Glue Here

What is the minute of silence for?

Why is Remembrance Day different to Anzac Day?

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For the Fallen by Laurence Binyon



With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children
England mourns for her dead across the sea,
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres,
There is music in the midst of desolation
And glory that shines upon our tears.


They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow,
They were staunch to the end against odds uncouth,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again,
They sit no more at familiar tables of home,
They have no lot in our labour of the daytime,
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires and hopes profound,
Fall as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
As the stars are known to the night.

As the stars shall be bright when we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness
To the end, to the end, they remain.



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Follow the instructions to create your poetry analysis flipbook.
Read *The Fallen* by Laurence Binyon carefully. Discuss your understanding of the poem with a friend or your classmates and answer the questions below.

<p>For The Fallen by Laurence Binyon</p> <p>This poem is often called '<i>The Ode</i>'. An ode is a poem that acts as a tribute or praises a person and expresses deep feeling. Who is <i>The Fallen</i> a tribute to?</p> <p>"They fell with their faces to the foe" What do you think this line means? What does it say about the soldiers and their character?</p> <p>Read the fifth verse. Explain your understanding of this verse. How does it make you feel about those who fought in war?</p>	<p>For The Fallen by Laurence Binyon</p> <p>The first verse ends with the line "Fallen in the cause of the free" Who has fallen and who do you think are "the free"?</p> <p>The fourth verse is often read out as part of Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services. Why do you think this verse is so significant?</p> <p>"As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness, To the end, to the end, they remain" Is Laurence Binyon only talking about the stars in the sky or is there more meaning to his words?</p>
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Figurative language is often used by poets. Below are three kinds of figurative language that can be found in For the Fallen. When you have found them record them under each flip and then explain your answer. Fold along the dotted line and then cut carefully between each word up to the dotted line to create flaps.

Figuring out Figurative Language

Metaphor

A comparison of two unlike things without the words "like" or "as."
Example: "Your room is a disaster zone." or "Your brain is a computer!"

Personification

Giving human like qualities to something that is not alive.
Example: "The tall grass danced in the breeze." or "The sun smiled down on us."

Alliteration

The repetition of initial sounds in neighbouring words.
Example: "She sells sea shells by the sea shore" or "Gorgeous gorillas gorged on great green grapes."

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Grow your vocabulary!

Glue your vocabulary poppies on to this field of poppies!



Memorial

The dictionary definition is

I think it means

Because the text says

Ceremony

The dictionary definition is

I think it means

Because the text says

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Armistice

The dictionary definition is

I think it means

Because the text says

Tribute

The dictionary definition is

I think it means

Because the text says

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The three pictures below are three traditions Elia and her Dad discuss in the story. Use the story and your own research through the internet or books to explain why it is a Remembrance Day tradition. Follow the instructions attached to create your own Remembrance Day Traditions Flipbook.

Remembrance Day Traditions



Red Poppies



Laying of Wreaths



The Last Post

Persuading the Prime Minister

If Anzac Day is a public holiday then Remembrance Day should be too!
Do you agree OR disagree?



Your task is to write a persuasive letter to the Prime Minister arguing your position on the topic if Anzac Day is a public holiday then Remembrance Day should be too. You can take the off tentative view agreeing with this statement OR you can take the negative view and disagree with it.

What is a persuasive letter?

To persuade someone means to make them do something, or believe something, that you want them to. People use persuasion all the time, advertisements on TV try to persuade you to buy a particular product because it will make your life better, taste delicious or be great fun. Parents try to persuade their children to eat their vegetables because they are good for them and will make them grow big and strong! You might try to persuade a friend to play football at lunch instead of basketball because that's what you would like to do, you might point out that there's more room on the oval and that football is better than basketball. The more you support your argument with reasons as to why they should agree with you, the more convincing you will be, and the more likely they are to accept your argument.

Write a letter to the Prime Minister convincing him/her of why (or why not) Remembrance Day should be a public holiday like Anzac day. You must provide several reasons and back them up with strong evidence.

The following activities will help you plan and write your persuasive argument and the rubric is a great checking station to make sure your letter is very persuasive, properly structured and well written.



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Brainstorming Your Argument

This page is for brainstorming the points you will make in your argument to convince the Prime Minister on whether or not Remembrance Day should be a public holiday. Start by stating in the speech bubble if you are for or against the topic in a strong powerful sentence. For example, "I strongly believe that Remembrance Day should be a public holiday." Then brainstorm your ideas on the rest of the page. It can help to do this with a friend if it's ok with your teacher.



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Persuasive Writing Planning Template

Planning Your Persuasive Letter

Introduction - Hook your audience!

Hook your reader's attention with a powerful statement, shocking fact, a quote or rhetorical question (a question that doesn't need an answer). How will you hook your reader?

Reason #1

Write your first reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Reason #2

Write your second reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Reason #3

Write your third reason that backs up your argument and the evidence that supports your reason. Think about someone who has taken the opposite view to you, what they might say about this reason, and how you would prove them wrong.

Convincing Conclusion

Summarise your reasons and evidence and rewrite them in a new way using transitions that let the reader know you are getting to the end of your argument. Try to end with another powerful statement or rhetorical question to convince your reader.

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A Smooth Transition

You're nearly ready to write your full draft of your letter but it can be helpful to have some sentence starters, and transition words and phrases, that help you move smoothly from one point to the next and make your argument even more convincing.

We've supplied some for you here and left space for you to include your own.

Sentence starters for your introduction:

- * Did you know
- * In my opinion
- * Without doubt
- * Everyone knows that

Transition words for providing reasons:

- * To begin with
- * It is clear that
- * Did you know
- * Another reason why
- * Most importantly
- * One last reason

Transition words for providing evidence:

- * This is supported by
- * To prove this point
- * For example
- * Specifically
- * This is a fact because
- * In other words

Sentence starters for your conclusion:

- * In conclusion
- * You can see why
- * To summarise
- * As you can see

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Persuasive Writing Rubric				
	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Is your introduction grabbing?	Ones on ones! You've grabbed my attention and I need to know more!	Some interest! Your introduction is clear and I want to read on.	I might have read it! I'm not really excited to keep reading.	I'm bored! Your introduction is weak and doesn't grab attention!
How convincing is your argument?	That's it! You said it! I've fully convinced me! I completely agree! Well done!	It's about convinced! I'd like to know more before I'm fully convinced.	You made some good points, but you haven't convinced me yet!	I'm not convinced! You haven't presented your opinion at all.
Is your writing organised?	Excellent! Your writing is very well organised and you've used transition words and phrases to help the reader move through your argument.	Good! Your writing is organised but more use of transition words and phrases is needed.	You've tried your best! You've tried to organise some parts but haven't used any transition words and phrases to help the reader move through your argument.	I'm bored! You haven't made any effort to organise your writing.
Have you used variety in your writing?	Well done! You've really used a varied vocabulary and well-structured sentences!	Good effort! You've made a good attempt to vary your vocabulary and sentences.	Some working on it! You've tried to include some variety in your sentence and vocabulary.	More practice needed! Unfortunately your long sentences and poor word choices make it hard to read.
Is your spelling and grammar correct?	Excellent! There are very few spelling or grammatical errors. Well done!	Very Good! There were only a few very small errors. Well done!	Be Careful! Make sure you check your work, there were several spelling and grammar errors in your writing.	Did you check your work? There were lots of spelling and grammar errors which made it hard to read.

Persuasive Writing Rubric				
	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Is your introduction grabbing?	Ones on ones! You've grabbed my attention and I need to know more!	Some interest! Your introduction is clear and I want to read on.	I might have read it! I'm not really excited to keep reading.	I'm bored! Your introduction is weak and doesn't grab attention!
How convincing is your argument?	That's it! You said it! I've fully convinced me! I completely agree! Well done!	It's about convinced! I'd like to know more before I'm fully convinced.	You made some good points, but you haven't convinced me yet!	I'm not convinced! You haven't presented your opinion at all.
Is your writing organised?	Excellent! Your writing is very well organised and you've used transition words and phrases to help the reader move through your argument.	Good! Your writing is organised but more use of transition words and phrases is needed.	You've tried your best! You've tried to organise some parts but haven't used any transition words and phrases to help the reader move through your argument.	I'm bored! You haven't made any effort to organise your writing.
Have you used variety in your writing?	Well done! You've really used a varied vocabulary and well-structured sentences!	Good effort! You've made a good attempt to vary your vocabulary and sentences.	Some working on it! You've tried to include some variety in your sentence and vocabulary.	More practice needed! Unfortunately your long sentences and poor word choices make it hard to read.
Is your spelling and grammar correct?	Excellent! There are very few spelling or grammatical errors. Well done!	Very Good! There were only a few very small errors. Well done!	Be Careful! Make sure you check your work, there were several spelling and grammar errors in your writing.	Did you check your work? There were lots of spelling and grammar errors which made it hard to read.

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How To Set Out a Letter

Knowing how to properly set out a letter is an important skill. Follow the example below and use the same format when you write your letter to the Prime Minister.

Place the date at the top of your letter.

11 November 2017

To Her Honour Judith Tarrant MP
Prime Minister
Parliament House
Canberra, ACT 2600

Dear Sir,

It is my pleasure to write to you because I strongly believe that Australia should have a public holiday on November 11th to honour the soldiers who fought in WW1. It is a public holiday in many other countries and it is a day when we can all pause to think about the sacrifices made by our soldiers.

Use transition words or phrases to move on to your next point smoothly.

In addition, Australia should have a public holiday on November 11th to honour the soldiers who fought in WW1. It is a public holiday in many other countries and it is a day when we can all pause to think about the sacrifices made by our soldiers.

Let them know you're looking forward to them taking action on your letter.

In conclusion, I hope that the Prime Minister will consider my request for a public holiday on November 11th to honour the soldiers who fought in WW1. I am sure that the Australian people will support this request.

Use a polite salutation to your letter.

Yours sincerely,
Sarah Smith
Bella Vista Primary School

Leave space under your salutation to sign your letter and then state where you are from.

Make sure you check the address for your letter and use the appropriate title for someone in a high position like Prime Minister.

Introduce your topic with a strong statement!

Each reason or opinion supporting your argument should have a separate paragraph explaining your view and providing evidence to support it.

A conclusion is important! Summarise your argument and make a final appeal to the reader to convince them of your argument.

Persuading the Prime Minister

Write your letter to the Prime Minister here.

ANSWERS - Comprehension Questions

Why was the elderly man Eli's Dad so pleased to see Eli at the service?
The elderly man was pleased because he believed that not many young people care about Anzac/Remembrance Day.

Why is Remembrance Day sometimes called Armistice Day?
November 11 was initially known as Armistice Day as it was the day the Armistice Treaty was signed between the Allies and Germany and marked the end of the First World War.

What reason does Eli's Dad give for changing the name to Remembrance Day? Do you agree with the change?
Eli's Dad explains that Remembrance Day allows for soldiers in all wars to be remembered on November 11th rather than focusing on the victory over Germany in WW1. It is more inclusive.
Answers to the second part of this question will vary.

What is the minute of silence for?
The minutes silence is a sign of respect and a time for people to reflect on the sacrifice of those soldiers who have served in all wars.

Why is Remembrance Day different to Anzac Day?
Anzac Day is a time for Australia and New Zealand citizens to remember the soldiers of the Australian New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) who died at Gallipoli on April 25th 1915. Although originally a time to remember the armistice in 1918 Remembrance Day is now a day for Australians to remember all soldiers who have fought in wars around the world.

ANSWERS - Comprehension Questions

For The Fallen is a tribute to the soldiers who fought in WW1. It honours the soldiers and helps the listener to understand the challenges and sacrifice of soldiers and the need for people to remember them forever.

They fell in the battle advancing towards the enemy not retreating. It acknowledges their bravery and commitment.

Answers will vary however this verse points out the loss of men who will no longer laugh with friends or come home. It also acknowledges the fact that soldiers were buried on the battle fields in foreign countries "beyond England's foam" and would remain there alone.

The fallen are the soldiers who have died in battle and "the free" are the citizens whose rights and liberties they fought to protect.

The answers to this question will vary but this verse is often recited at memorial events as it speaks directly to remembering those who have fought and died during battle.

Laurence Binyon uses space in this poem to represent heaven and then provides a metaphor for the memory of the soldiers by referencing the constant presence of the stars, even when we are not (during dark times) and after we have died.

ANSWERS - Figurative Language

Metaphor

A comparison of two unlike things without the words "like" or "as". Example: "Your room is a disaster zone" or "Your brain is a computer".

"Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit"

Personification

Giving human like qualities to something that is not alive. Example: "The tall grass danced in the breeze" or "The sun smiled down on us".

"With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children, England mourns for her dead across the sea"

Alliteration

The repetition of initial sounds in neighbouring words. Example: "She sat sea shells by the sea shore" or "Gonillas gunge on green grapes".

"They fell with their faces to the foe."

ANSWERS - Vocabulary

Memorial - a monument or structure built to remember and honour an event or person. OR a service held to remember and honour an event or person/people.

Ceremony - a formal public occasion, held to celebrate a particular event, achievement, or anniversary.

Armistice - a formal agreement or treaty made by opposing sides in a war to call a truce and stop fighting.

Tribute - an act or service that shows gratitude, respect, or admiration.

ANSWERS - Traditions

Red Poppies

Poppies are worn on Remembrance Day and are becoming increasingly prominent at Anzac Day services. The poppy is used as a symbol of remembrance for a couple of reasons. Firstly, red poppies were among the first to flower after the battlefields of northern France and Belgium recovered from the devastation of the First World War. Another reason is that in England in 1918, the British Legion (similar to Legions) wanted an emblem that would be synonymous with remembrance. The Red Poppy was chosen as that emblem and has been used ever since. Reference: <https://www.anzacday.com.au/commemoration/culture-and-ceremony/poppies>

Laying of wreaths

The tradition of laying wreaths is a way of remembering those who died. Rosemary and Laurel are two plants that are symbols of remembrance and these are often woven into wreaths for use on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day in Australia. Reference: <https://www.anzacday.com.au/commemoration/culture-and-ceremony/wreaths>

The Last Post

The Last Post is a traditional military bugle call that signifies the end of the day's actions. It is also used at military funerals to signify the soldier has been laid to rest and is often played at services such as Anzac Day and Remembrance Day as a final farewell, symbolising that the duty of the dead soldiers is over and they can rest in peace. Reference: <https://www.anzacday.com.au/commemoration/culture-and-ceremony/last-post>