

Wester Hailes – English Department S2 Home Learning Materials

Week beginning 22nd February 2021

Please complete the tasks in the booklet over the course of the next 2 school weeks. You can answer on paper/computer/tablet.

E-mail your teacher when you are finished for marking:

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S2 HOME LEARNING

This work continues on from the work previously done as part of an Alcatraz unit.

Daily Activity Schedule

At 07:00 hours the cell house bell awoke prisoners. Prisoners were expected to get up, shave, get dressed, make their beds, and clean their cell before leaving. At 07.20 hours the second morning bell rang. Prisoners' cell doors were opened. All inmates had to stand quietly outside their cell facing forward while guards counted them. Inmates were then marched into the hall for breakfast. They had to sit in cell order. At 07:30 hours breakfast was served. Prisoners were allowed to take as much food as they liked as long as they ate it all. When inmates were finished breakfast they had to place all silverware back on their trays so that guards could count it. At 07:50 hours breakfast finished. Inmates lined up for their work duties, which included working in the laundry, gardening, mending clothes or cleaning. At 08:00 inmates were led to their various different workstations. They were expected to line up outside their place of work for another head count. At 08:20 work began. At 10:00 inmates were given an eight -

minute break. At 10:08 work began again. At 11:35 a whistle blew to mark the end of the work and the beginning of lunch. Inmates were counted again and then marched into the hall for lunch, which began at 12:00 and finished at 12:20. All silverware had to be counted again. At 12:30 prisoners were marched back to their cells for a short break. At 13:00 Inmates were given more work duties. At 13:20 work started again. At 15:00 a whistle signalled an eight -minute break. At 15:08 a whistle signalled the end of break time and prisoners had two minutes to return to their work assignments. At 15.10 work began again and continued to 16:10. At 16:10 work ended and at 16:20 prisoners were led back to the recreation yard and counted. Once prisoners had been counted they were led back to the dining hall for dinner at 16.35. At 16:40 dinner began. At 17:00 hours dinner finished. All silverware was put on trays and counted. Prisoners were lined up and led back to their cells for another count. Inmates were allowed to enter cells and were locked up for the night. At 17:30 there was another count and then at 21:30 there was one last count of the night and lights were put out.

The Daily Routine

Task:

Fill in the grid below about the daily routine for prisoners.

Time	Activity	Time Allowed
07.00		
07.20		
07.30		
07.50		
08.00		
08.20		
10.00		
10.08		
11.35		
12.00		
13.00		
13.20		
15.00		
15.08		
15.10		
16.10		
16.20		
16.35		
16.40		

17.00		
17.30		
21.30		

Imaginative Writing Task

Link to CfE:

- ✓ By considering the type of text I am creating, I can independently select ideas and relevant information for different purposes, and organise essential information or ideas and any supporting detail in a logical order. I can use suitable vocabulary to communicate effectively with my audience.
- ✓ As appropriate to my purpose and type of text, I can punctuate and structure different types of sentences with sufficient accuracy, and arrange these to make meaning clear, showing straightforward relationships between paragraphs.
- ✓ I can use a range of strategies and resources independently and ensure that my spelling, including specialist vocabulary, is accurate.

Imagine that you have been on the island for a month and you are being allowed to send home a letter to your family. Describe what your daily routine is like. You don't have to mention the exact times you do everything but you need to explain how there is a very strict routine with nearly every minute of every day accounted for. You might also want to say how strict the guards are and how they treat you. Remember to layout your letter properly with an address for the prison in the top right hand corner and the address of your family member further down the page on the left. Also remember to include a date.

Alcatraz Prison
San Francisco Bay

23 June 1954

Mr Smith
132 Lombard Ave
San Francisco
SA54 OBA

Use this word bank to help you: *strict, harsh, hard, tiring, no privacy, rushed, kind, friendly, mean, tough, nasty, violent, unfriendly, unkind...*

Dear Dad,

I have been here nearly a month now and I am finding it really tough

Escape Attempts

Link to CfE:

- ✓ Before and as I read, I can apply strategies and use resources independently to help me find the information I need.
- ✓ To show my understanding, I can give detailed, evaluative comments, with evidence, on the content and form of short texts, and respond to different kinds of questions and other types of close reading tasks.

Task:

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

During the 29 years of the prison's operation there were 14 known escape attempts, in which 34 different inmates risked their lives to flee the Rock. Almost all of the men were either killed or recaptured. Of the 14 attempts, two were especially significant to the island's history. In 1946, an inmate named Bernard Coy, was able to make a ladder and climb up to one of the gun galleries. Coy overpowered an unsuspecting guard, took the guard's weapon and gave firearms to several other convicts. The inmates had planned to blast their way out but they could not find the key to the recreation yard that allowed them access to outside. In their desperation the convicts took several guards hostage and waged a violent war against Alcatraz. Thousands of spectators watched from San Francisco shores while the Marines rushed the island. The fighting lasted two full days. The ringleaders were overpowered by the marines and were eventually killed in the corridor from bullet wounds. Two prison guards were killed.



Another famous escape attempt was that of Frank Lee Morris and brothers Clarence and John Anglin. In 1962, a fellow inmate named Allen West helped the trio devise a clever plan to construct a raft made from inflatable life vests. They also used dummies to fool guards during cell checks. Over the course of several months the inmates made dummies to resemble themselves. They also chipped away at the walls and made a hole in the wall that they gradually widened. On the night of 11th June 1962, immediately after the 9:30 head count, Morris and the Anglin squeezed through the hole and made their way onto the roof of the prison. They then scaled a 15-foot fence and made it to the island shore where they inflated their rafts and life vests. All three ventured out into the freezing Bay and were never seen again. During the morning count a guard poked his club through one of the inmate's cells; the dummy head rolled off the bed and fell to the floor. Did they escape? The FBI pursued the case for several years but never came across any leads. No one knows to this day whether they escaped or not.

Glossary

Trio: *three*

Devise: *think of*

Scaled: *climbed over*

Questions

1. How many known escape attempts have there been?
2. How many prisoners tried to escape?
3. Describe the escape attempt in 1946.
4. Name the ringleader of the 1946 escape attempt.
5. Describe the most famous escape attempt in 1962.
6. How did prisoners try to deceive the guards?
7. How high was the fence that they had to climb over?
8. How did the guards find out that they were not in their cells?

9. Do you think they escaped? Give a reason for your answer.

Why It Closed

Link to CfE:

- ✓ Before and as I read, I can apply strategies and use resources independently to help me find the information I need.
- ✓ To show my understanding, I can give detailed, evaluative comments, with evidence, on the content and form of short texts, and respond to different kinds of questions and other types of close reading tasks.

Task:

Read the short passage below and answer the questions that follow.

On March 21 1963 Alcatraz closed after 29 years in operation. After the escape of Morris and the Anglins, the prison fell under intense scrutiny. The prison was inspected and was found to be in very bad condition, this was because of budget cuts that meant that the prison had not been maintained properly. The saltwater was causing the structure of the building to corrode. Moreover the cost of running the prison was nearly three times the cost of running a prison on the mainland. It was estimated that Alcatraz needed about 5 million pounds spent on it to bring it up to a reasonable standard. This was considered to be too expensive and it was decided it would be closed.

Glossary

Scrutiny: to be watched closely

Maintained: to be looked after

Corrode: to eat away gradually, especially the surface of a metal.

Questions

1. When did Alcatraz close?
2. How long had it been opened for?
3. Explain how the escape attempt made by Morris contributed to the end of Alcatraz.
4. Why had the prison not been maintained properly?
5. How much money did the prison need spending on it to bring it up to a reasonable standard?



Alcatraz as a Tourist Attraction

Link to CfE:

- ✓ Before and as I read, I can apply strategies and use resources independently to help me find the information I need.
- ✓ To show my understanding, I can give detailed, evaluative comments, with evidence, on the content and form of short texts, and respond to different kinds of questions and other types of close reading tasks.

Task:

Find out the following information about Alcatraz as a tourist attraction.

After Alcatraz closed there were several suggestions as to what it could be used for. It was suggested that a shopping centre or hotel could be built there. It was also proposed as a site for a West Coast version of the Statue of Liberty. The island remained essentially abandoned until 1969 when a large group of American Indians descended on it and claimed the island as Indian property. The Indians stayed on Alcatraz but in 1970 an accidental fire raged throughout the compound damaging many buildings and badly burning the historic lighthouse built in 1854. On June 11 1971 20 federal marshals along with the Coast Guard descended on the island and removed any remaining Indians. In 1973 the island was opened to the public and it is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in America with more than one million visitors a year. Over

the years, many of the former inmates have returned to the island with the tourists to try to come to terms with why so many people want to visit a place that holds such terrible memories for them.

Questions

1. What was Alcatraz going to be used for once it closed as a prison?
2. What happened in 1969?
3. What happened in 1970?
4. When did the island open as a tourist attraction?
5. How many people visit it every year?
6. As well as tourists, who else visits Alcatraz and why?



Writing Your Report on Alcatraz

Link to CfE:

- ✓ As appropriate to my purpose and type of text, I can punctuate and structure different types of sentences with sufficient accuracy, and arrange these to make meaning clear, showing straightforward relationships between paragraphs.
- ✓ Throughout the writing process, I can review and edit my writing independently to ensure that it meets its purpose and communicates meaning clearly at first reading.
- ✓ I can use notes and other types of writing to generate and develop ideas, retain and recall information, explore problems, make decisions, or create original text.
- ✓ By considering the type of text I am creating, I can independently select ideas and relevant information for different purposes, and organise essential information or ideas and any supporting detail in a logical order. I can use suitable vocabulary to communicate effectively with my audience.
- ✓ I can convey information and describe events, explain processes or concepts, providing substantiating evidence, and synthesise ideas or opinions in different ways.

Remember to use only formal language.

No personal opinion because you are writing a report, giving facts.

Use all your notes to help you.

Paragraph One - Introduction

- ✓ Explain what you are going to write about
- ✓ *E.G In this report I will investigate the history of Alcatraz. I will explore the following points: its history; its famous inmates; the harsh living conditions; famous escape attempts and what it is used for today.*

Paragraph Two - The History of Alcatraz

- ✓ Write a paragraph about its history.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G Alcatraz has a long and interesting history.

Paragraph Three - The Inmates

- ✓ Write a paragraph about the famous inmates of Alcatraz.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G Alcatraz has had a few notorious inmates.

Paragraph Four - The Cells

- ✓ Write a paragraph about the prisoners' cells and living conditions.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G The living conditions on Alcatraz were very harsh and the prisoners were allowed little comfort.

Paragraph Five - The Daily Routine

- ✓ Write a paragraph about the daily routine on Alcatraz.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G Prisoners on Alcatraz had to follow a very strict routine.

Paragraph Six - Escape Attempts

- ✓ Look at your notes from the task about Escape Attempts.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G Some prisoners could not cope with the strict routine and harsh conditions and tried to escape.

Paragraph Seven - Why it Closed

- ✓ Write a paragraph about why Alcatraz closed.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G After many years as a prison Alcatraz finally closed and remaining inmates were sent to others prisons on the mainland.

Paragraph Eight - Conclusion - Alcatraz as a Tourist Attraction

- ✓ Write a paragraph on what Alcatraz is used for today.
- ✓ You could use the following topic sentence to start your paragraph.
E.G *Today Alcatraz is a popular tourist attraction.*