

COMPREHENSION WORKSHEET (extension)

1. The programme to move children and vulnerable people from towns and cities to places of greater safety during World War Two was known as .....
2. The people who were evacuated were called..... The places where they stayed were called .....
3. The people the Government planned to evacuate included....., ....., and .....
4. The Government were expecting German bomb attacks called ..... on towns and cities as soon as war began. Britain was preparing for these attacks by building ..... shelters and helium-filled..... to stop low-flying aircraft.
5. The posters, ..... and ..... which were designed to encourage parents to send their children out of cities during the Second World War are known as .....
6. The areas considered dangerous were ..... areas (towns and cities). The areas considered places of greater safety were ..... areas (countryside).
7. The announcement for the start of evacuation was made on the .....
8. The period between the start of the war and when German bomb attacks on Britain began became known as the '.....'.
9. Children were to bring a small bag containing ....., ....., ....., ....., and .....
10. Some evacuees described their experience of evacuation as very ..... Others, however, who missed their families very much or were bullied, remember evacuation as .....

|           |              |              |                |                  |         |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| urban     | evacuees     | billet       | children       | leaflets         | mothers |
| teachers  | nightclothes | flannel      | propaganda     | happy            |         |
| air raids | miserable    | toothbrush   | gas mask       | radio            |         |
| plimsolls | Anderson     | evacuation   | food           | barrage balloons |         |
| rural     | clothes      | 'phoney war' | advertisements | coat             |         |