

WALT: plan by recording ideas

Last week, you wrote news reports about 'The True Story of the Three Little Pigs'.

This week, you'll be using all the skills you learnt to write a news report about primary schools reopening after lockdown.

COVID-19: All schools in England to reopen on 8 March as Boris Johnson outlines roadmap to ease lockdown

The PM's roadmap out of lockdown will also allow after-school sport and clubs to resume as well as outdoor meet-ups with a friend.

Joe Pike
Political correspondent @joepike

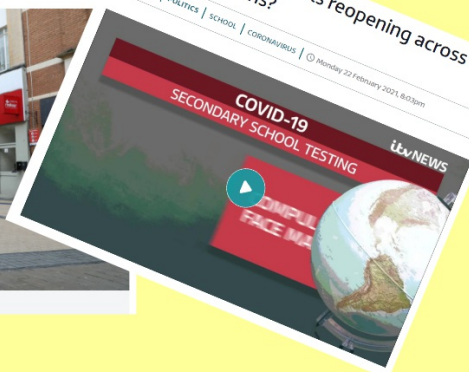
Monday 22 February 2021 17:01 UK



The PM is due to reveal his roadmap for lifting England's lockdown

Covid: How are schools reopening across the UK's four nations?

EDUCATION | POLITICS | SCHOOL | CORONAVIRUS | Monday 22 February 2021 8:03am



The success criteria we are going to use will be the same as the one you used for your previous news report, but this time there will be no 'past tense' because schools are reopening now. You might use a mixture of past and present tense, which we'll discuss next lesson.

Formal vocabulary Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.	
News vocabulary Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.	
Fronted adverbials Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.	
Co-ordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses.	for and nor but or yet so
Subordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses and subordinate clauses.	if since as when although while after before until because
Direct speech Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.	
Reported speech Reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.	
Third person Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.	

Instead, you've got 'third person'. Let's talk about why...

Third Person Pronouns

Because you're returning to school, you might be tempted to write using first person pronouns like 'I' or 'us'.

You need to remember that you are taking on the role of a news reporter so you will be using third person pronouns, as if you're not one of the children at school.

First Person Pronouns	Third Person Pronouns
I me my mine	he his him
we us our 	she her 
	they their them

My turn - change this sentence from the first to the third person
We get our hands sanitised three times a day.

Our turn - change this sentence from the first to the third person
We were nervous coming back to school.

Today, we will be planning our news reports about schools reopening after lockdown. The first thing we need to think of is our headline. This needs to be short, snappy and tell the reader what the article is about.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND REOPENED

BACK TO SCHOOL AFTER LOCKDOWN

Can you think of any others? Let's discuss!

Write your headline in this box on your plan.

Headline:

Next, we need to plan our introduction using the 5ws.
Let's discuss what they could be!

Introduction
Who? What? Why? Where? When?

Teacher to model with help from class.

Now it's your turn - plan your introduction!

Now we need to plan our 'body' section. This will explain what school is like now that the children are back. Watch this video and think of some ideas!
Link is on Weekly Learning sheet.

Are the lessons the same?

What COVID rules do they have to follow?



Teacher to model (if attending live lesson via Teams) with help from class.

Body

Explain what school is like now the children are back.
Are the lessons the same? What COVID rules do they have to follow?

Now it's your turn - plan your body!

Now we need to gather our eyewitness statements! This will be pupils' thoughts about returning to school.

Teacher to model gathering two eyewitness statements from pupils and put in plan.

Eyewitness Statements	
<i>What do children at school think about returning to school?</i>	

Now it's your turn! Interview two people near you to get your eyewitness statements and write them down on your plan like I did.

Use some of these useful synonyms for 'said' so that it will start to sound like a news report.

'Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- added
- explained
- revealed

Finally, we need to plan our conclusion. This time, it needs to state what else will be reopening in March so that the reader knows the other changes to lockdown.

Let's watch this video up to 0.41 sec. 

Conclusion
<i>What else will be reopening in March?</i>

Teacher to model with class.

Now it's your turn - plan your conclusion!

Success Check

Who thinks they have written a successful plan?
Let's have a look under the visualiser!

Why is it successful?
Could anything be improved?

Edit your plan based on the feedback.

WALT: write using the correct tense

This lesson, you'll be writing the introduction to your news report about primary schools reopening after lockdown.

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The PM's roadmap out of lockdown will also allow after-school sport and clubs to resume as well as outdoor meet-ups with a friend.

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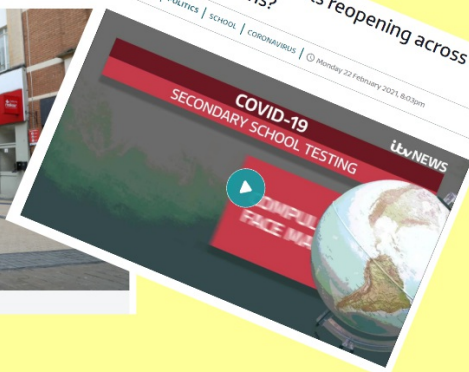
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Last lesson, we mentioned that in this news report, we will be using a mixture of tenses.

For example, you would use past tense to say when the schools reopened, because it has already happened:

On March 8th, schools across England reopened.

But you would use present tense to say what school is like since reopening, as it's like that now:

Since returning to school, there **are** various rules that the children **need** to follow to protect against the spread of COVID.

Tenses

Let's recap the different tenses we have learnt so far.

	Present	Past
Simple	Shows that the verb (action) happens regularly. I work in London. She wears dresses.	Shows that the verb (action) was completed, often (but not always!) using -ed . I worked in London. She wore a dress.
Progressive	Shows that the verb (action) is ongoing, using is/am/are and -ing . I am working in London. She is wearing a dress.	Shows that the verb (action) was ongoing, using was/were and -ing . I was working in London. She was wearing a dress.
Perfect	Shows that it started in the past but is still relevant to the present, using 'have/has' . I have worked in London before. She has already worn a dress this week.	Shows that it happened up until a certain point in the past, using 'had' . I had worked in London until last week. She had worn a dress to the prom.

My turn - change these sentences from the past to the present tense.

Teachers **wore** masks in the corridors.

The students **were** sanitising their hands frequently.

The children **had been** at school for a day.

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Our turn - change these sentences from the present to the past tense.

The children go to school.

They are learning from home.

They have not seen their friends for weeks.

Teacher to model writing the headline and introduction (if attending the live lesson via Teams) using model plan, success criteria and support sheet on flipchart paper. Direct speech and reported speech isn't needed this lesson. When selecting formal vocabulary and news vocabulary, model how to select relevant words as not all will work.

<p>Formal vocabulary Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.</p>	
<p>News vocabulary Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.</p>	
<p>Fronted adverbials Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.</p>	
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<p>Third person Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.</p>	

FORMAL & INFORMAL VOCAB

INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Pin down	Determine	Sick	Ill
Throw away	Discard	Ask out	Invite
Make out	Discern	Go away	Leave
Talk about	Discuss	Free	Liberate
Give out	Distribute	Deal with	Manage
Give	Donate	Bad	Negative
Remember	Reminisce	See	Perceive
Imagine	Envisage	Happy	Pleased
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avoid	Evoke	Live	Utilise
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
Make up	Fabricate	Enough	Sufficient
End	Terminate	End	Terminate
Come after	Follow	At once	Immediately
Test	Experiment	Look into	Investigate
Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

'Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- added
- explained
- revealed

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

These are used to join two clauses. They are called 'FANBOYS'.

for and nor but or yet so

Subordinating Conjunctions

These are used to join a main clause and a subordinate clause. They are called 'SAWABUS'.

if since as when although while after before until because

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

Afterwards,
Already,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
Today,
Tomorrow,
Next year,
In January,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
After a while,

Now it's your turn! Write your headline and introduction using your plan, success criteria and support sheet. You don't need direct speech or reported speech yet. Don't forget to underline your spellings!

Your plan

Headline:
Introduction: <i>Who? What? Why? Where? When?</i>
Body: <i>Explain what school is like now the children are back. Are the lessons the same? What COVID rules do they have to follow?</i>
Evidence Statements: <i>What do children at school think about returning to school?</i>
Conclusion: <i>What else will be happening in March?</i>

Success criteria

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Support sheet

INFORMAL to FORMAL WORDS

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Make out	Discern	Go away	Leave
Talk about	Discuss	Free	Liberate
Give out	Distribute	Deal with	Manage
Give	Donate	Bad	Negative
Remove	Eliminate	See	Perceive
Regain	Retrieve	Happy	Pleased
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avail	Beck	Use	Utilise
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
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Fast	Facilitate	Fast	Terminate
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Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

'Said' synonyms

- stated
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- observed
- commented
- added
- explained
- revealed

Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These join two clauses of equal importance. They are used to join two clauses of equal importance.

for and nor but or yet so

FANBOYS

Subordinating Conjunctions
These join a main clause and a subordinate clause. They are used to show the relationship between the two clauses.

if since as when although while after before until because

ISAWAWASUB


Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

Afterwards,
Already,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
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Next year,
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Success Check

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Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm. Winston Churchill British Prime Minister 1940-45 World War II: 1951-55	
Chesswood Junior School	

1. Purple pen out
2. Reread your introduction
3. Tick off all the parts of the success criteria you have used - edit in anything you've missed (except for reported and direct speech)
4. Underline spellings you're unsure of
5. Have you met your target this lesson? Show me and colour in the smiley!

TASK 3

(Lesson 3)

Respond to feedback


1. Get your purple pen out
2. Read the comments
3. Edit in what the green comment tells you to using Ms
4. Underline all spellings you're unsure of
5. Uplevel any boring words by using a thesaurus

The sad, old man was walking down the street. M1

Great start to using expanded noun phrases.
Use a conjunction.

M1. as his feet were getting wet from the rain.

Marking code

 = missing letter(s), add it in

CL = missing capital letter

^ = missing word(s)

↑ = missing punctuation

// = new paragraph

PP = check for perfect presentation

WALT: write using reported speech

This lesson, you'll be writing the body of your news report about primary schools reopening after lockdown.

Just like last time, you'll be using reported speech in this section. Let's recap the difference between direct and reported speech (also called 'indirect speech')...

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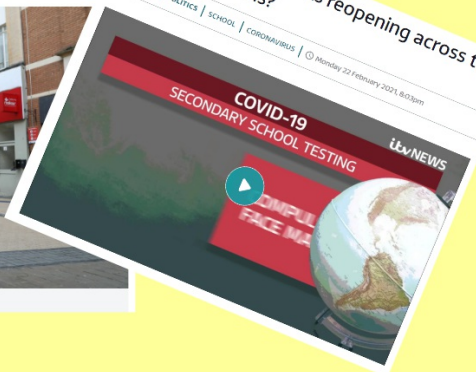
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Direct and Reported Speech

Direct speech is used to show exactly what the person saying it has said and needs to use the correct speech punctuation.

Direct speech:

"I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.

Reported speech, on the other hand, reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use speech marks and uses third person pronouns.

Reported speech:

Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.

My turn - turn the direct speech into reported speech.

Alice, from Chesswood Junior School, reported, "I'm so glad to be back so I can see my friends and teachers!"

Our turn - turn the direct speech into reported speech.

A pupil at Chesswood Junior School stated, "Lockdown was really difficult."

Teacher to model writing the body (if attending the live lesson via Teams) using model plan, success criteria and support sheet on flipchart paper. Direct speech isn't needed but put a big emphasis on reported speech. When selecting formal vocabulary and news vocabulary, model how to select relevant words as not all will work.

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Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- said
- explained
- revealed

Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These join words and phrases of equal importance.

for and nor but or yet so
FANBOYS

Subordinating Conjunctions
These join a subordinate clause to a main clause.

if since as when although while after before until because
ISA WAWABUB

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

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Already,
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Tomorrow,
Next year,
In January,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
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Now it's your turn! Write your body using your plan, success criteria and support sheet. You don't need direct speech yet.
Don't forget to underline your spellings!

Your plan

Headline:
Introduction: <i>Who? What? Why? Where? When?</i>
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Evidence Statements: <i>What do children at school think about returning to school?</i>
Conclusion: <i>What else will be happening in March?</i>

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Support sheet

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Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join two or more things of equal importance. They give the sentence a balanced feel.

for and nor but or yet so

Subordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join two or more things of unequal importance. They give the sentence a more complex feel.


if since as when although while after before until because

Fronted Adverbials of Time

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Success Check

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1. Purple pen out
2. Reread your body
3. Tick off all the parts of the success criteria you have used - edit in anything you've missed (except for direct speech)
4. Underline spellings you're unsure of
5. Have you met your target this lesson? Show me and colour in the smiley!

TASK 4

WALT: write using direct speech

This lesson, you'll be writing the eyewitness statements and conclusion of your news report about primary schools reopening after lockdown.



Teacher to model writing the eyewitness statements (if attending the live lessons using Teams) using model plan, success criteria and support sheet on flipchart paper. Reported speech isn't needed but put a big emphasis on direct speech (particularly the punctuation). When selecting formal vocabulary and news vocabulary, model how to select relevant words as not all will work.

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Remove	Eliminate	See	Perceive
Imagine	Envision	Happy	Placid
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avoid	Evoke	Use	Utilize
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
Make up	Fabricate	Enough	Sufficient
Ease	Facilitate	End	Terminate
Come after	Follow	At once	Immediately
Test	Experiment	Look into	Investigate
Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These join words and phrases of equal importance.

for and nor but or yet so

FANBOYS

Subordinating Conjunctions
These join a main clause to a subordinate clause. They are used at the beginning of a subordinate clause.

if since as when although while after before until because

ISAWAWBUB

'Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- said
- explained
- revealed

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

Afterwards,
Already,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
Today,
Tomorrow,
Next year,
In January,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
After a while,

Now it's your turn! Write your eyewitness statements section using your plan, success criteria and support sheet. You don't need reported speech. Don't forget to underline your spellings!

Your plan

Headline:
Introduction: <i>Who? What? Why? Where? When?</i>
Body: <i>Explain what school is like now the children are back. Are the lessons the same? What COVID rules do they have to follow?</i>
Eyewitness Statements: <i>What do children at school think about returning to school?</i>
Conclusion: <i>What else will be happening in March?</i>

Success criteria

Formal vocabulary <i>Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.</i>
News vocabulary <i>Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.</i>
Fronted adverbials <i>Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.</i>
Co-ordinating conjunctions <i>Used to join main clauses.</i>
Subordinating conjunctions <i>Used to join main clauses and subordinate clauses.</i>
Direct speech <i>Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.</i>
Reported speech <i>Reports what someone says in their own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.</i>
Third person <i>Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.</i>

Support sheet

INFORMAL to FORMAL WORDS

INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Pin down	Determine	Sick	Ill
Throw away	Discard	Ask out	Invite
Make out	Discern	Go away	Leave
Talk about	Discuss	Free	Liberate
Give out	Distribute	Deal with	Manage
Give	Donate	Bad	Negative
Remove	Eliminate	See	Perceive
Regain	Retrieve	Happy	Pleased
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avail	Beck	Use	Utilise
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
Make up	Fabricate	Enough	Sufficient
Fast	Facilitate	Fast	Terminate
Come after	Follow	At once	Immediately
Test	Experiment	Look into	Investigate
Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

'Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- added
- explained
- revealed

Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join words or phrases that are equal in importance.

for and nor but or yet so

FANBOYS

Subordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join words or phrases that are not equal in importance. They are used to show the relationship between two clauses.

if since as when although while after before until because

ISAWAWABUB

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

Afterwards,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
Today,
Tomorrow,
Next year,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
After a while,

Success Check

Formal vocabulary Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.	
News vocabulary Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.	
Fronted adverbials Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.	
Co-ordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses.	for and nor but or yet so
Subordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses and subordinate clauses.	if since as when although while after before until because
Direct speech Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.	
Reported speech Reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.	
Third person Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.	

1. Purple pen out
2. Reread your eyewitness statements
3. Tick off all the parts of the success criteria you have used - edit in anything you've missed (except for reported speech)
4. Underline spellings you're unsure of

Part 2

Teacher to model writing the conclusion (if attending the live lesson via Teams) using model plan, success criteria and support sheet on flipchart paper. Reported speech and direct speech aren't needed. When selecting formal vocabulary and news vocabulary, model how to select relevant words as not all will work.

Formal vocabulary Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.	
News vocabulary Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.	
Fronted adverbials Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.	
Co-ordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses.	for and nor but or yet so
Subordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses and subordinate clauses.	if since as when although while after before until because
Direct speech Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.	
Reported speech Reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her granny inside the wolf's stomach.	
Third person Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.	

INFORMAL & FORMAL WORDS

INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Put down	Determine	Sick	Ill
Throw away	Discard	Ask out	Invite
Make out	Discern	Go away	Leave
Talk about	Discuss	Free	Liberate
Give out	Distribute	Deal with	Manage
Give	Donate	Bad	Negative
Remove	Eliminate	See	Perceive
Imagine	Envision	Happy	Pleased
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avoid	Evoke	Use	Utilize
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
Make up	Fabricate	Enough	Sufficient
Ease	Facilitate	End	Terminate
Come after	Follow	At once	Immediately
Test	Experiment	Look into	Investigate
Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- said
- explained
- revealed

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time

Afterwards,
Already,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
Today,
Tomorrow,
Next year,
In January,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
After a while,

Now it's your turn! Write your conclusion using your plan, success criteria and support sheet. You don't need direct speech or reported speech. Don't forget to underline your spellings!

Your plan

Headline:
Introduction: <i>Who? What? Why? Where? When?</i>
Body: <i>Explain what school is like now the children are back. Are the lessons the same? What COVID rules do they have to follow?</i>
Evidence Statements: <i>What do children at school think about returning to school?</i>
Conclusion: <i>What else will be happening in March?</i>

Success criteria

Formal vocabulary <i>Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.</i>
News vocabulary <i>Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.</i>
Fronted adverbials <i>Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.</i>
Co-ordinating conjunctions <i>Used to join main clauses.</i> <div>for and nor but or yet so</div>
Subordinating conjunctions <i>Used to join main clauses and subordinate clauses.</i> <div>if since as when although while after before until because</div>
Direct speech <i>Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.</i>
Reported speech <i>Reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.</i>
Third person <i>Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.</i>

Support sheet

DIFFERENTIAL & FORMAL WORDS

INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Pin down	Determine	Sick	Ill
Throw away	Discard	Ask out	Invite
Make out	Discern	Go away	Leave
Talk about	Discuss	Free	Liberate
Give out	Distribute	Deal with	Manage
Give	Donate	Bad	Negative
Remove	Eliminate	See	Perceive
Imagine	Envision	Happy	Pleased
Break out	Erupt	Give up	Quit
Get out	Escape	Older	Senior
Avail	Beck	Use	Utilize
Go through	Examine	Empty	Vacant
Make up	Fabricate	Enough	Sufficient
Fast	Facilitate	Fast	Terminate
Come after	Follow	At once	Immediately
Test	Experiment	Look into	Investigate
Break up	Disintegrate	Chance	Opportunity

'Said' synonyms

- stated
- replied
- reported
- mentioned
- noted
- observed
- commented
- added
- explained
- revealed

Co-ordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join two or more things of equal importance. They are used to join two or more things of equal importance.

for and nor but or yet so

Subordinating Conjunctions
These are used to join two or more things of unequal importance. They are used to join a subordinate clause to a main clause.


if since as when although while after before until because

Fronted Adverbials of Time

Time
Afterwards,
Already,
Always,
Immediately,
Last month,
Now,
Soon,
Yesterday,
Today,
Tomorrow,
Next year,
On Tuesday,
In the morning,
After a while,

Success Check

Formal vocabulary Uses longer 'uplevelled' words e.g. instead of using 'said' it might use 'announced'. Does not use any contractions e.g. uses 'cannot' instead of 'can't'.	
News vocabulary Words that you would often find in a news report e.g. 'reported' or 'witnesses'.	
Fronted adverbials Adverbs at the start of a sentence, which add more detail to the verb in a sentence. News reports often use adverbials of time e.g. 'yesterday' to show when the events happened.	
Co-ordinating conjunctions Used to join main clauses.	for and nor but or yet so
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Direct speech Quotes of what people said exactly, using direct speech punctuation. For example, "I found Granny inside the wolf's stomach," reported Miss Riding Hood.	
Reported speech Reports what someone says in the writer's own words. It doesn't use direct speech punctuation. For example, Miss Riding Hood reported that she found her Granny inside the wolf's stomach.	
Third person Pronouns that talk about other people e.g. he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their.	

Name:	Class:
Small Step Target	Success
	😊😊😊
	😊😊😊
	😊😊😊
	😊😊😊
	😊😊😊
	😊😊😊
Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm. Winston Churchill British Prime Minister 1940-45 World War II: 1951-55	
Chesswood Junior School	

1. Purple pen out
2. Reread your conclusion
3. Tick off all the parts of the success criteria you have used - edit in anything you've missed (except for reported and direct speech)
4. Underline spellings you're unsure of
5. Have you met your target this lesson? Show me and colour in the smiley!

