

Wednesday 24th February 2021

WALT: Use relative clauses and direct speech in a newspaper report

Vocabulary

Roman

Boudicca

Iceni

revolt

significant

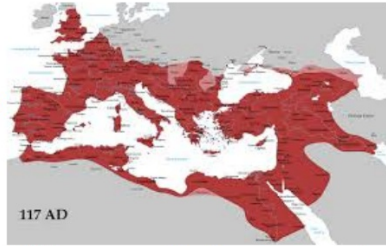
Prior learning

What were the main events of the
Iceni revolt?

I am a historian.



I seek to find out about influential people and key events.



I study the story of **humankind**.



I will consider **different points of view** and share my **own opinion**.

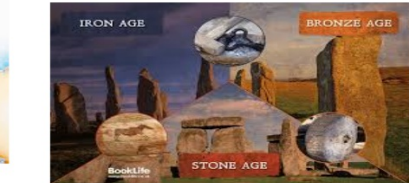


I will use **artefacts** and **sources** to help answer questions.



I will ask questions.

- who?
- what?
- why?
- how?
- when?



Re-cap

What are the key features of a newspaper report?

Success criteria for a newspaper report

Language

- Third person
- Past tense
- *Quotes written as direct speech*
- *Relative clauses*
- Embedded clauses

Layout

- Name of newspaper
- Interesting headline
- Introduction paragraph (5 W's)
- Facts about events
- Pictures with captions
- Conclusion

Relative clauses:

- adds extra information to the main clause.
- usually placed after the subject of the sentence.
- separated from the main clause with a pair of commas.
- contain a relative pronoun (who, whose, which, that)

Boudicca, **who** was a warrior queen, fought against the Romans.

The battle, **which** was led by Boudicca, involved thousands of Romans and Celts.

Direct speech:

Inverted Commas

There are two places where inverted commas are needed when writing direct speech:

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

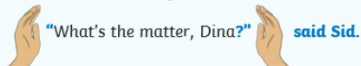
Inverted Commas

Inverted Commas

You need to **open** your inverted commas with a " (66) before the first word which is being spoken.

You need to **close** your inverted commas with a " (99) after the last word **which is being spoken**.

Imagine that inverted commas are like hands; They hold within them **only** the words which are being spoken.

 "What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

Punctuation

There are two places where other forms of punctuation are needed when writing direct speech:

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

You need to end the speaking with:

- a comma
- a question mark, if it is a question.
- an exclamation mark, if it is an exclamation.

You will need to finish your sentence with a full stop after the reporting clause.

Examples of other punctuation in direct speech are:

"How exciting it is!" exclaimed Sarah.
"I don't know what to do," said Sayeed.

Reporting Clauses

After the speech itself, a reporting clause gives a little bit of information about **who is speaking** and **how it was said**.

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

Reporting Clauses

In this case, Sid is speaking.

If Sid said it in a different way, you could change 'said' to...



"What's the matter, Dina?" **asked** Sid.

"What's the matter, Dina?" **whispered** Sid.

"What's the matter, Dina?" **uttered** Sid.

"What's the matter, Dina?" **shouted** Sid.

"It was absolutely incredible, I've never seen a woman fight like that before!" **reported Ana**, a local resident who witnessed the battle.

Our newspaper report structure...

Name of newspaper and headline

Introduction (who, what, when, where, why)

Main events (facts not opinions)

Eyewitness accounts (direct speech)

Conclusion (what might happen next)

Today we will be using our planners to write the last two sections of our newspaper report.

T.S. Ana Augusta, who is a local resident, reported the events she witnessed on Monday afternoon.

1. When / Where
2. Who she saw - Boudicca, Iceni, Romans
3. What happened

C.S. Following this eyewitness report, The Roman Times have contacted a number of other local people and are awaiting responses.

Your turn! Complete your two paragraphs, remember to refer back to our success criteria!

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"What's the matter, Dina?" asked Sid. "What's the matter, Dina?" whispered Sid. "What's the matter, Dina?" uttered Sid. "What's the matter, Dina?" shouted Sid.

"It was absolutely incredible, I've never seen a woman fight like that before!" reported Ana, a local resident who witnessed the battle.

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