# Key Vocabulary

#### inverted commas:

Punctuation marks - "" - used to demarcate direct speech in a sentence.

direct speech: A sentence where the exact words spoken are represented and shown in inverted commas.

**dialogue:** A conversation or speech that is written down as part of a piece of narrative text.

#### Learning prompts week beginning 30/04/2020 Class 3

# **Starting Out!**

Recognising what is being said.

If Caleb told me that he wanted an ice cream, Caleb could say the words:

I want an ice cream.

### Use It!

Now, write what is being said as direct speech. You will need to correctly punctuate the direct speech using inverted commas, a capital letter to introduce the speech, a piece of punctuation at the end of what is being said and a reporting clause to tell the reader who is speaking.

"I want an ice cream," Caleb told me.

#### Extend It!

To create an extended piece of dialogue, you will now need to include a response to what the previous speaker has said.

Each time a new person speaks,

"I want an ice cream," Caleb told me.

"Well, you can't have one!" I snappily replied.

"Why not?"

"Mum told you that you can't have a snack before your lunch," I explained.

In extended pieces of dialogue, it is not always necessary to use a reporting clause for every piece of direct speech, as long as it is obvious who would have said it.

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions are **joining words.** They help add more detail by joining new **clauses** explaining **when** or **why** something happened.

Perseus stood silently.

Perseus stood silently because he was thinking.

He stood up tall.

He stood up tall when he watched the king.

Why? because, as so

When? before, after, when, while, as, until

### **Descriptive writing**

When you are describing you are trying to paint a picture in the reader's head.

You can do this be adding detail and description.



adjectives

verbs

use the senses

similes

alliterations

