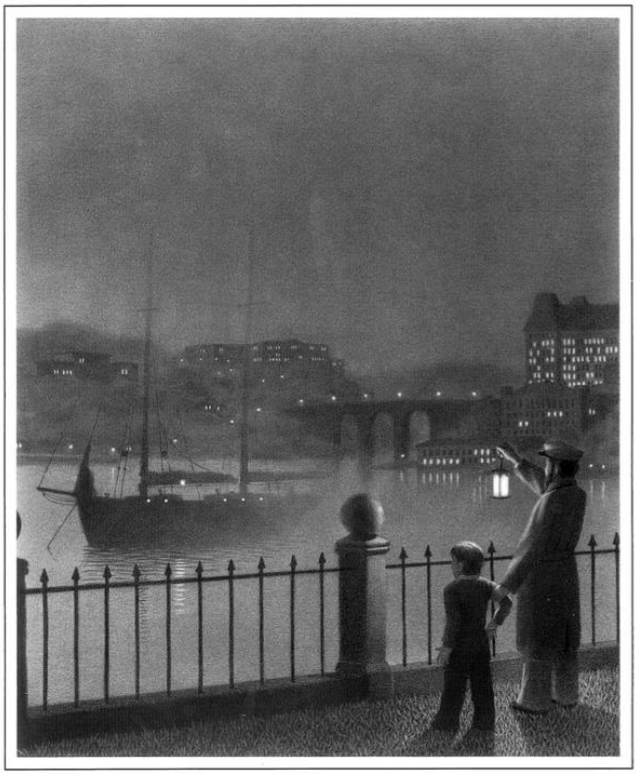
SUBJECT: English

Week Commencing 20th April

Lesson 1



Look at your work from last week:

1) Are there spellings that need correcting?
2) Have you used apostrophes correctly?
3) Does your opening dialogue move the story on OR give information about the character.
4) Read it aloud to yourself and edit what you can improve.
5) Is your handwriting the best it could be?

Yesterday you wrote your flashback. This is used often in films and books to add more depth to the storyline and to give the reader extra information. Today, you need to bring the story back to the present day of when it is set and reveal the mystery. Your story is not going to have a conclusive ending: it will leave the reader asking questions.

The captain's eyes refocused as his son squeezed his hand, "Dad? I'm scared." The captain knew how the boy felt: his palms were getting sweaty at the thought of boarding the ship for one last time.

SPaG:

A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition (often describe locations or directions.), its object, and any words that modify the object.

Add prepositional phrases to the sentences in your writing. Below are some examples:
Beneath the surface, he could see ..
Beside him, the boy trembled..

with regret at the end in sight by chance by all means at all costs underneath them from memory

Lesson 2

Type up the flashback part of your mystery story and e-mail to Miss Pickard. Use font Calibri and font size 11.

The lesson below is to help you with your inference skill. Developing this will make your writing richer as you want people to be able to infer from your story.

1. What can you see? Look closer.
2. What/who is the figure in the mist?
3. How did it get there?
4. What does it do?
5. Are there more of them?
6. Who is the person standing on the cliff top?
7. What are they doing?
8. What is their story?
9. Share the title & meaning of 'summon' – who is 'The Summoner'? How do you know?
10. Where do you think this could be?

SPaG:

A sentence is written in **passive voice** when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something. Write these active sentence as passive sentences – you may want to label to subject, object & verb to help you.

Example - The boy saw the boat -> The boat was seen by the boy.

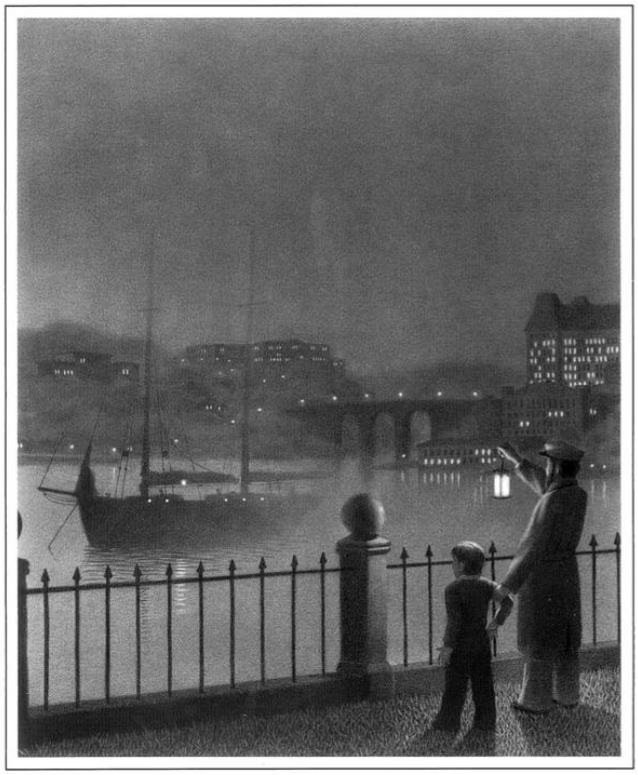
1. A man looked from the window.
2. The captain anchored the abandoned ship.
3. He threw the captain a shifty look.

Lesson 3

This lesson will be based on feedback from Miss Pickard –make sure you are checking your e-mails.

SPaG

Lesson 4



Captain Tory

He swung his lamp three times and the schooner appeared.

This is one of Burdick's pictures with the original caption and short sentence.

1. Who do you think the Captain is?
2. What is a schooner?
3. Who do you think the boy is in the picture?

You are going to focus on this image first. This will be the first short story you write but to do this, we need to come up with a mystery that needs to be solved. Here are some ideas:

The boat held all the gold of the town.

A mysterious collection was kept on the boat.

People who knew the truth about the world were kept on the boat.

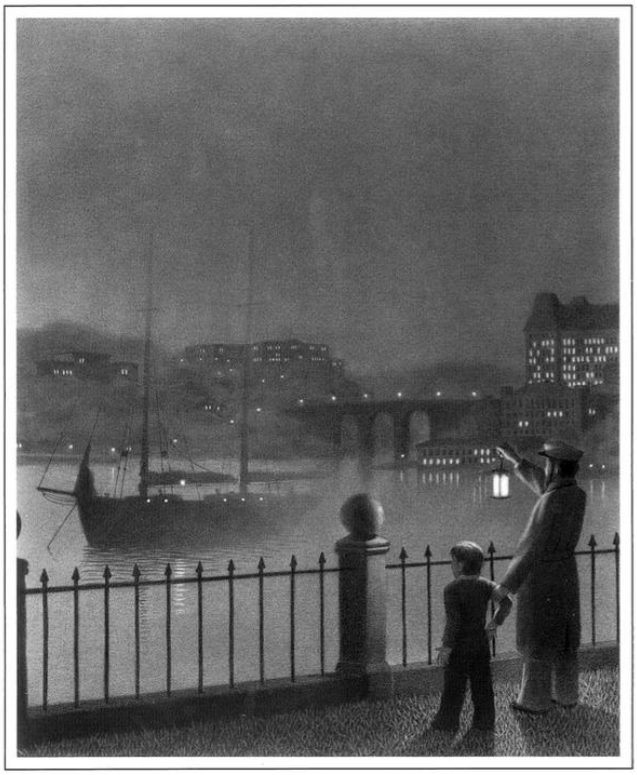
Once you have decided on the mystery, you are going to write the opening paragraph to this. You need to **set the scene** – you will start it with dialogue to move the story on or give information about the character. Don't reveal the mystery yet.

SPaG:

Dialogue needs to be punctuated accurately, write these out correctly.

1) "You see boy, they deserve to be kept there. The captain claimed, swinging his lamp for the final time.
2) Confused, the boy asked But Pappa, how come only we can see them?
3) "Young Ben, only some people deserve wealth:
4) As the ship appeared the young boy could hear the voices sing along the water, we've been here since the beginning of time, we don't want to spend a dime

Lesson 5



Yesterday you should have written your introductory paragraph to your mystery. Remember the rule, quality over quantity – each sentence needs to have a purpose!

Looking at your work from yesterday:

1) Are there spellings that need correcting?
2) Have you used apostrophes correctly?
3) Does your opening dialogue move the story on OR give information about the character.
4) Read it aloud to yourself and edit what you can improve.

Today – we are going to write a flashback. This will require the character you are writing about to give information from the past. In this section you should include dialogue punctuated correctly and De:De sentences.

Finishing off your first paragraph from yesterday, you want to now get your character to go back to a key event in their life: it needs to link to the mystery. For example, if the people on the boat are the ones who know the truth about the town, the flash back might be to the day that they were banished to the boat.

The captain gazed out to the mist covering the sea …

The town was a warren of tunnels and narrow, twisting alleys, and a maze of buildings. BOOM! Another explosion nearby threw him into the window he was walking alongside. The humid air coiled itself around him: his body was sapped of energy.

SPaG:

Find the spelling mistakes in these sentences:

The moon was drownd in heavy clouds.

The approach of dusc brought the secretive, nocturnale creatures gliding into the night.

The air seemed to be qivering with anticipation as a curtane of darknes was drawn across the sky.

Stars glitered like a dimond necklace in the black, velvet sky.