Subject	Activity	Return to Mrs James	Self- Mark (no need to send)
English (writing)	Please send your work from Session 5 to Mrs James to be checked.	✓ Fri 3 <sup>rd</sup> July	
Spelling	Five age related spelling words. You could complete one a day or all at once, it is up to you.		<b>✓</b>
Reading	An extract from the narrative fire girl. Answer in full sentences.		<b>~</b>
	Please read for at least 30mins a day and record it on the weekly diary. You can also listen to the class book on the school's YouTube channel.  This link has lots of books free of charge: https://readon.myon.co.uk/library/browse.html		

## Session One

An anecdote is a short, personal story which have been told many times. They are often elaborated on and exaggerated for impact. They are the sort of stories which begin 'Did I ever tell you about the time...' especially when they are told by older people.

Listen to the poet Grace Nicholls telling an anecdote by following the link: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00wzsq6">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00wzsq6</a>

Then read the anecdotes (see the button on the website). Choose one to answer the questions on.

- 1. How does the anecdote feel like a story?
- 2. What narrative features did you spot?
- 3. How does the writer help you to visualise (picture) the scenes?
- 4. What detail did they include?
- 5. What was the tone (funny, sad, etc.) of the anecdotes?
- 6. Was there any dialogue?
- 7. What was the impact of the dialogue?
- 8. Is it an accurate recount or is there examples of exaggeration or elaboration? What are they?
- 9. What references were made to the fact that these are memories of the past?
- 10. Using the answers to your questions, write a list of anecdote features.

#### Session 2

Watch the video revising adverbials.

Complete one of the activities below. If you are not feeling very confident, start with the red task.

### Red Task

Read through one of the anecdotes from session one and highlight any adverbials.

### Blue Task

Add an appropriate adverbial to complete the sentence below. Remember to use a comma if it's a fronted adverbial.

Baskets were replaced with hoops on a goalpost.

Insert a comma in the correct place in each of the sentences below.

Originally Bludgers were flying rocks.

In recent times Bludgers have been made from iron.

Indiscriminately they will attack a player nearest to them.

In a match beaters try to knock them as far away as possible.

Underline the adverbial in each sentence. Some may need to have commas added to them too.

With no consideration for the consequences Hagrid hatched a dragon egg.

Harry put his invisibility cloak over his head.

Hermione drew up revision timetables before the exams.

At midnight they crept out.

Add an adverbial to each of these sentences.

Hermione pointed her wand.

Harry found the mirror.

Ron searched.

Norbert blew smoke.

# Yellow Task

Write an anecdote to accompany this picture. Focus on using a range of adverbials and punctuating them correctly.



## Session Three

Watch the video revising expanded noun phrases.

Complete one of the activities below. If you are not feeling very confident, start with the red task.

### Red Task

Expand these noun phrases

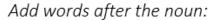
# How to extend Noun Phrases

Add words before the head noun:

Those beans will be planted.

Those colourful magical beans will be planted.

Several of those colourful magical beans will be planted.



Beans with brown spots will be planted.

Beans with brown spots and a curious glint will be planted.

# Or you can do both at once:

Those colourful beans with brown spots will be planted.

- 1. Jack sold the cow.
- 2. Beans grew towards the sky.
- 3. Jack scrambled up the beanstalk.
- 4. Giant muttered through teeth.
- 5. Giant ate the mother.
- 6. Leaves grew on the beanstalk.



### Blue Task

The door was open.

There is a door.

It belongs to the cottage.

It is at the front.

It has a silver knocker.

It is painted green.

The green front door of the cottage, with a silver knocker, was open.

It was open.

- 1. The tower was tall.
- 2. 'Come in,' said the witch.
- 3. The cottage was in the woods.
- 4. The girl wandered down the path.
- 5. The stranger smiled.
- 6. Grandma was in bed.
- 7. The woodcutter was outside.
- 8. The hair was long.
- 9. Cinderella wept.
- 10. The river was dark.
- 11. He held a dagger.
- 12. A light shone in the window.
- 13. The light flickered.
- 14. The children were lost.
- 15. Darkness fell.

- 1. Choose a sentence, write it and underline the noun.
- 2. Write a list of information about this <u>noun</u>.
- 3. Take those ideas and put them into an expanded noun phrase.
- 4. Write two versions of the sentence in your book: one with the expanded noun phrase and one with it replaced by a pronoun.

# Yellow Task

Choose a sentence starter and add an expanded noun phrase to change the perception of the character(s).

- 1. The children ran to the cottage.
- 2. Cinderella mopped the floor.
- 3. The prince rode his steed.
- 4. The boy laughed.
- 5. Rapunzel called down from the tower.
- 6. The witch hid in the bushes.
- 7. The wolf lay under the covers.
- 8. The giant shouted.
- 9. The princess sang.
- 10. The Queen gave Snow White an apple.
- 11. The woodcutter raised his axe.
- 12. The King sat in the throne.
- 13. The pigs skipped down the lane.
- 14. The baby slept peacefully.

### Session Four

Today you will be telling your own anecdote by drawing on your own memories and looking for little stories which you could develop into satisfying anecdotes. Start off with choosing an event to write about - maybe your first day somewhere, a time something went wrong, a surprise, your best day, a day you wished you could start over...

Make notes on two or three memories you think would make a good anecdote.

### Session Five

Today you will be taking you notes and developing them into narrative writing, similar to those you read in the first session. The anecdotes we looked like were designed to be read by the reader rather than performed. This relies on the words doing the work of bringing the anecdote to life so the reader can imagine what it's like being in your shoes. You will be developing your notes into a satisfying story. Remember to use the first person, past tense, reflect on how you felt and set the scene.