

## MONDAY

L.O. I can punctuate direct and reported speech accurately



Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<p>Saying exactly what someone has said is called direct speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What a person says appears within inverted commas.</li><li>- It should be word for word.</li><li>- The first word must have a capital letter.</li><li>- When a new speaker begins, we must start a new line.</li></ul> <p>E.g.</p> <p>" The sound of the bomb exploding was deafening," he explained.</p>	<p>With reported speech we don't:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- use inverted commas.</li><li>- write word for word quotes.</li><li>- start a new line when we are reporting words.</li></ul> <p>We usually have to change the tense and any pronouns. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because the person who spoke originally spoke in the past)</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p>He said the sound of the bomb was deafening.</p>

Independent task

Split your page in half. One half needs to have the sub-heading 'Direct speech', and the other half needs to have the sub-heading 'Reported speech'. Can you organise the examples of speech below underneath the correct headings?

He said he felt scared.

"I was petrified!" he exclaimed.

"I could smell the smoke from the explosions," she replied.

Eye witnesses reported smelling smoke.

The government says to expect more attacks.

The fire brigade released this statement: " When you hear a siren, make your way to a shelter at all costs."

Answers!

## Direct speech

## Reported speech

"I was petrified!" he exclaimed.

He said he felt scared.

"I could smell the smoke from the explosions," she replied.


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The government says to expect more attacks.

Independent task:

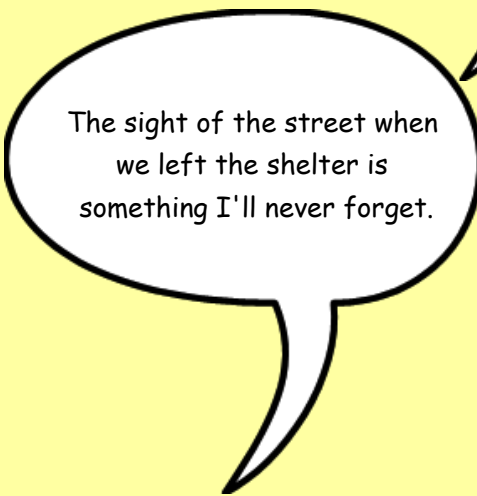
Write the following quotations both in direct and reported speech:



Did you hear how  
loud the planes  
were?

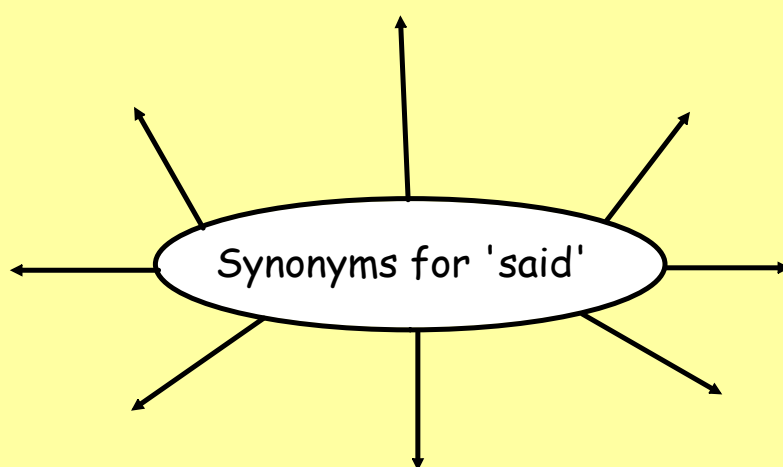


Help! I need help!



The sight of the street when  
we left the shelter is  
something I'll never forget.

When we are writing quotes, we need to avoid being repetitive by over-using 'said'. In your book, mind map as many synonyms as you can think of for 'said'.



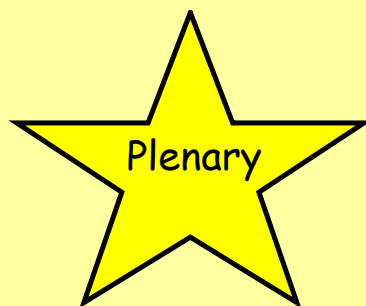
Independent task:

Using the possible quotes that you came up with last week, draw a table into your books and write each quote as both reported and direct speech.

- Punctuate them correctly (commas, speech marks, question and exclamation marks)
- Use synonyms for said
- Think about adverb of manner
- How did the character say it?

Top tip: If you are struggling to think of possible quotes, see if you can magpie any from the example newspaper articles that you analysed last week!

Can you self assess your learning?



Have you used the correct punctuation for quotes?

Can you improve any of the vocabulary that you have used in your quotes?



## TUESDAY

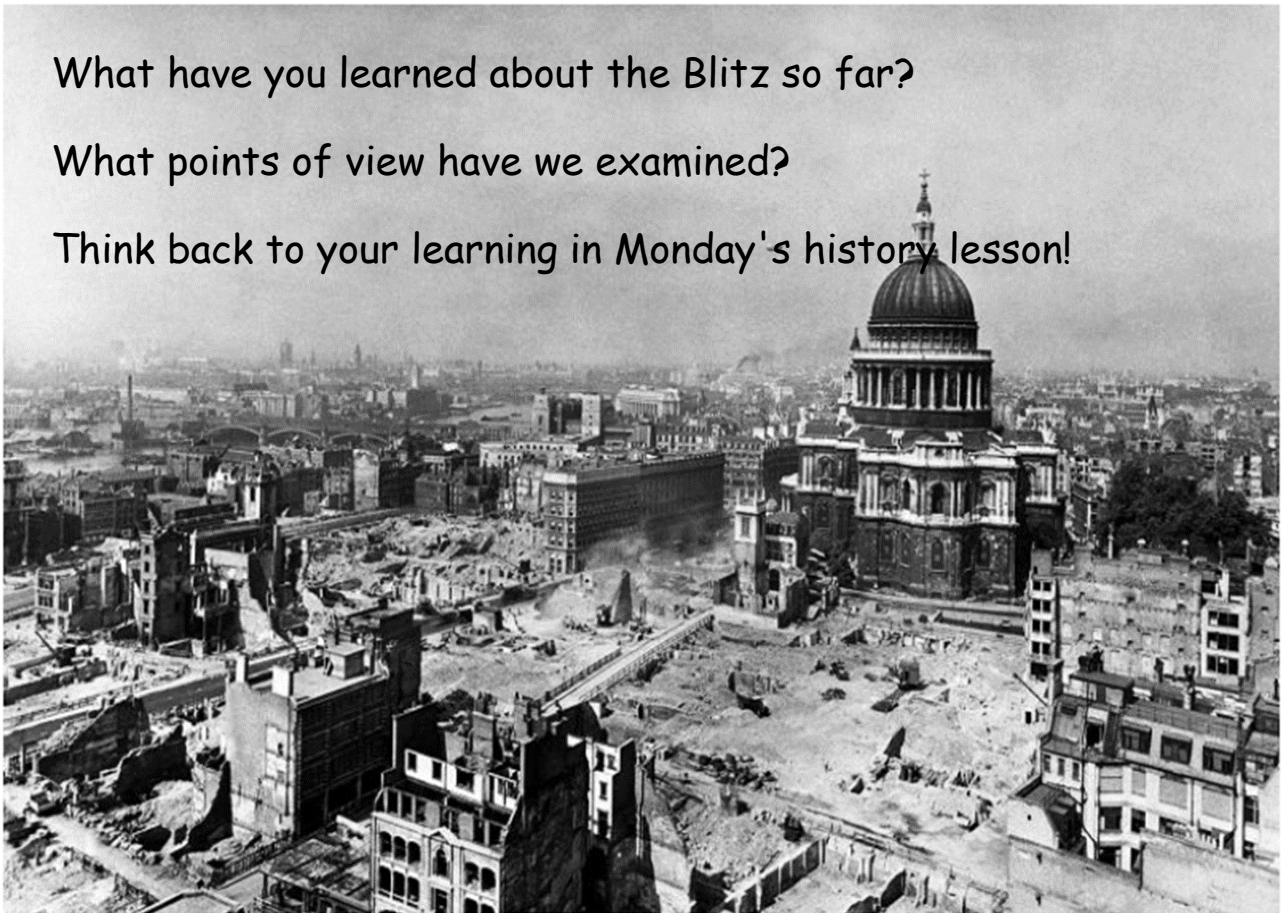
L.O. I can plan to write a newspaper report following the Blitz



What have you learned about the Blitz so far?

What points of view have we examined?

Think back to your learning in Monday's history lesson!



Today we are planning to write our newspaper reports.

Why is it important that we plan ahead?

How can it help us?



## Bias

What is bias in writing?

What viewpoint will you be writing from?

What bias will you have as a reporter?



How would the country have felt?

What is their bias?



Brave Londoners

Britain will win the war

Cowardly Germans

We will not be defeated

Resilience - we will fight on

Our heroic pilots caused  
devastation to the enemy

Successful night for the Nazis  
- a night to scare Churchill  
closer to surrender

Hundreds of the enemy were  
killed

We are going to be writing a newspaper article about the heavy bombing raids overnight on the 29th of December 1940. This photo was taken that night and shows the destruction at St Pauls, which was only just saved.





This was the front page of the Daily Mail. They used the picture to show how London was surviving the Blitz; that even though there was destruction all around, London's famous landmark could not be touched. It was intended to inspire people to continue.





This was the front page of the Berliner (Berlin is Germany's capital city). They used this picture to show how London was being destroyed; that only this landmark in London survived the bombing and that Britain would surely surrender soon, Like the Daily Mail, it was supposed to inspire people to continue, but in a different way.



**FACT FILE:**

Many Londoners spent Christmas in the Underground

At 6pm as dusk fell on 29 December, after a lull of no bombing, German bombers returned.

It was one of the most destructive nights of the Blitz.

More than 24,000 high explosive bombs and 100,000 incendiary bombs were dropped.

More than 160 civilians died

The raid destroyed many historic buildings including churches, however Winston Churchill sent word for St Paul's Cathedral to be protected.

Volunteer firefighters fought all night and managed to protect the iconic cathedral.

### Independent work

Complete the planning sheet using the prompts to help you. There is a planning sheet that provides more support and a planning sheet that provides less support. Choose the correct one for you depending on how much support you feel you need in English lessons to generate ideas!



Drafting

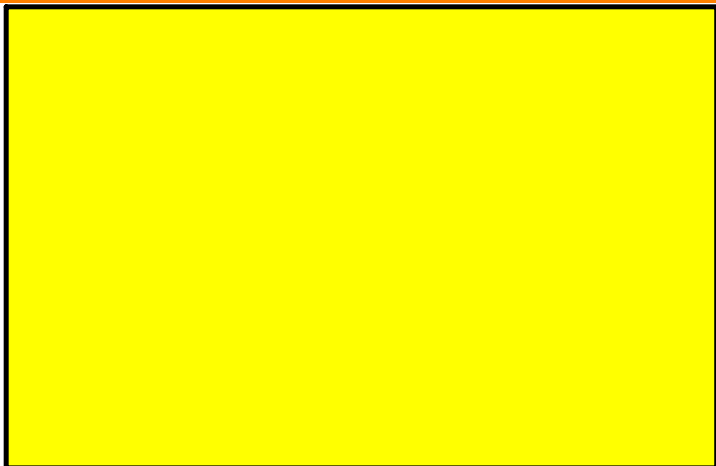
**WEDNESDAY**

L.O. I can write a newspaper report after the Blitz



We are going to be writing our articles from an English viewpoint. In your book, write the sentence starter, 'From dusk till dawn...' Finish the sentence to create a possible lead.

Remember your viewpoint (English), any bias you may have, and that the purpose of a newspaper is to inform the reader on events.



We are going to be writing our articles from an English viewpoint. In your book, write the sentence starter, 'From dusk till dawn...' Finish the sentence to create a possible lead.

Remember your viewpoint (English), any bias you may have, and that the purpose of a newspaper is to inform the reader on events.

From dusk till dawn.....



*.....fires blazed across London last night after the German air force unleashed one of the worst nights of heavy bombing raids killing hundreds.*

Who: The Luftwaffe - German Air Force

What: Heavy bombing

Where: London

When: Last night (the date on the newspaper would be 30th December 1940)

Why: To try to make Britain to surrender

Your lead must include the  
5'Ws!

Can you edit and improve the text below in your book?

Lots of bombs was dropped on London last night in the worst air raged yet. People were very scared. They went into shelters. Some people went into the Underground. Lots of people died. A survivor said "I was really scared. It was very noisy loud and cold. We didn't know if we'd make it through the night."

One of the firemen at the scene had said "That it was the worst night so far. There were fires everywhere."



## Lead

What does your lead (orientation) need to include?

What makes a good lead?



### Lead

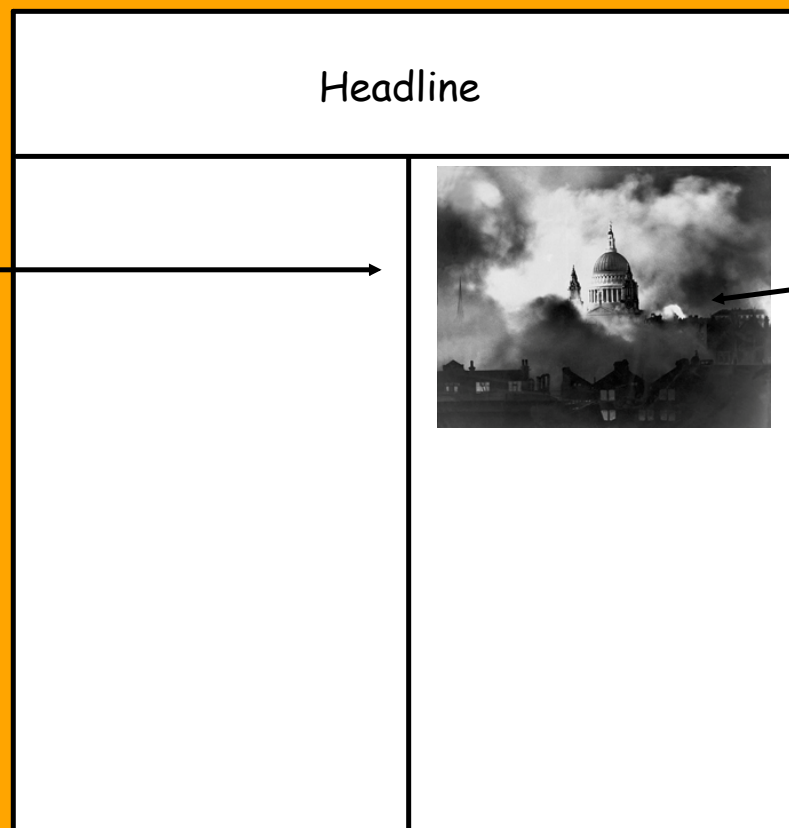
A good lead should cover the 5W's - Who, what, where, when and why. It should require the information that the reader needs to understand what the article is about, in a short paragraph. A lead doesn't go into too much detail - the audience must read the rest of the article to find out more!





The structure of our page - Turn to a new page and set your page out like this:

Line down the middle of the page to split the page into 2 columns.



Image

Model paragraph - lead

This is my example of what a good lead would look like!

Remember, the lead provides the 5W's and sets the scene for what the article is about.

Last night, Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> December 1940, the dastardly Luftwaffe (the Nazi air force) wreaked havoc on London. Throughout the evening they mercilessly rained thousands of bombs over the city, as part of their 'Lightening War' to force Britain to surrender. Frightened Londoners bravely searched for shelter in the city's Underground stations, as the relentless night of bombing delivered a crushing blow.

Can you identify the 5Ws in my lead?

Is there anything missing? Check your plans

### Independent writing

Write your lead paragraph. Make sure that you use your plans to support you.

#### Self assess

Re-read your lead....

Have you used capital letters?

Have you spelt everything correctly?

Are all of your sentences punctuated accurately?

How can your grammar be improved?

Have you used your plan?

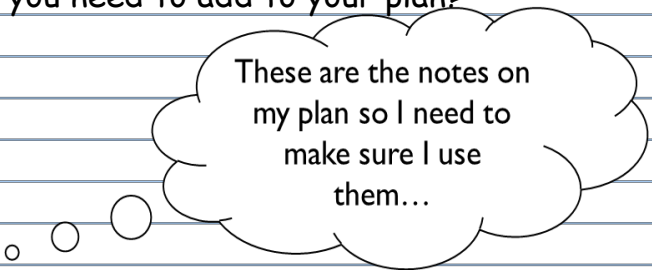
Does your introduction include the 5W's and how?

What vocabulary, sentence structures and phrases could you magpie from the model.

## THURSDAY

Paragraph 2 - Let's start by looking at the notes that I have written on my plan! Compare with your notes. Do you need to add to your plan?

- *29<sup>th</sup> December*
- *Lots of families still in festive spirit*
- *Many children are at home*
- *Quiet couple of days*
- *First wave of German bombers*
- *Six fires destroy offices, banks, homes and eight churches.*
- *Air Raid Wardens shepherd the people to safety*
- *Anderson shelters, underground stations*
- *People calmly collecting their items – used to these events*



These are the notes on my plan so I need to make sure I use them...

*Direct quote.*

Model paragraph 2 - This is my example of what a good paragraph 2 might look like!

During the raid, six huge fires began which destroyed offices, banks, homes and eight ancient churches. Civil defence workers and volunteers, who worked tirelessly throughout the night, came out to find the victims food and shelter. In addition, firemen worked relentlessly to try to stem the deadly flames. One survivor stated that London appeared to be a giant circle of fire. Later that evening (at approximately 7pm), ferocious dogfights could be seen above the river Thames, with fearless RAF pilots battling the evil enemy plans. The Air Ministry stated that "our valiant pilots managed to destroy eighty-eight German planes."

## Independent writing

Write paragraph 2. Make sure that you use your plans to support you. You can also use the scaffolds below to help you.

### Scaffolds:

#### 7PM – FEROCIOUS DOGFIGHTS

As the clocks struck seven,  
For a moment it was silent, then suddenly,  
Without any warning,  
Only minutes after the first wave of bombs,  
As the civilians began to grow tired of the constant bombing,

Death snuck up on the enemy in the form of the RAF.  
Hope rang through the air...  
Our heroic and brave RAF pilots appeared through the smog  
and fire-fueled clouds.

Continuous firing...  
Explosions...  
Crashing of metal and machinery...  
Wailing...

Albert Truckle, an Air Raid Warden who witnessed the  
dogfights, reported that the planes soared effortlessly before  
aggressively turning and focusing all their power on each  
other. He watched as German planes crumbled out of the sky  
describing them as burning meteorites plummeting to the  
ground.

88 planes eliminated/destroyed/perished...  
RAF successful in their attack.

In context, when did it happen?  
(Fronted adverbial)

RAF appeared.

How will you describe them?  
(expanded noun phrase)

Can you explain how their  
planes moved?  
(adverbs)

Describe the dog fights.  
Remember, recall the facts – do  
not tell a story!

Reported speech.  
Who are they?  
Where were they?  
What did they say?

What happened at the end?

Read through your writing so far.

What have you done well?



What grammar features have you included?

## Independent writing **FRIDAY**

Use the scaffolds below and your plans to help you to write paragraph 3. I have also written an example paragraph 3 on the next slide!

Although the dogfights were successful,  
Even though we, the RAF, managed to  
defeat the Luftwaffe above the Thames,

Could you use a subordinate clause to  
introduce?  
Otherwise, a fronted adverbial would  
work again.

The fires were so terrible and bright that  
they lead to a second wave.

Explain how the fires lead the Germans  
to the city.  
Describe the fires.

Blazing, burning, raging, enormous,  
ever-growing,

Beneath the ground civilians continued to  
sing songs, read books, hold their loved  
ones...

What were the people doing?

Over 4 hours of bombing  
Approximately 160 civilians dead

What were the finishing statistics?  
How long did it last?

Returned to their homes  
Searched for property in the disaster  
Helped neighbours  
Got ready for a day at work/school the following day

What did the civilians do last  
night after coming out of their  
shelter?



### Model paragraph 3

Unfortunately, the fires in the city were so terrible and bright that they led a second wave of German bombers to their targets. Death and destruction fell from the sky once more. A further one hundred and sixty civilians were killed during the brutal attack, which lasted for 4 hours. Near the end of the enemy raid, one bomb exploded on a crowded air raid shelter killing many more civilians, including children. Thankfully, the raid ended shortly afterwards and Londoners were left to count the cost of the deadly night.

### Closing paragraph

The closing paragraph contains no new events or information. Rather it looks to the future and expresses bias more openly.

Can you guess which viewpoints these closing paragraphs are from?

More detailed reports of the night's events will appear in tomorrow's edition. London, despite what the British say, is doomed to destruction and now only St Paul's Cathedral stands between Germany and victory.

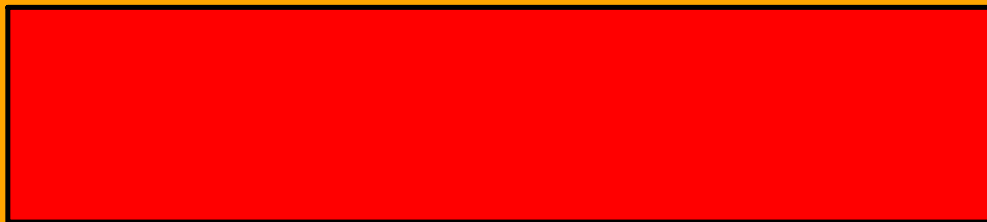
More detailed reports of the night's terrible events will appear in tomorrow's edition of the paper. Even though the Germans have tried to destroy London, they have failed. St Paul's is still standing, and London will not give up.

Independent writing

Write your closing paragraph. Make sure that you use your plans to support you. Remember your point of view when writing this paragraph!



What is a headline?



What is a headline?

A headline should grab attention, make the audience want to read the story and give a hint at what the article is about.

Can you think of an effective headline for this picture? Remember your viewpoint.



### Your task

- 1) Think of a headline for your story. Try to keep it as short as possible.
- 2) Write it at the top of the newspaper report in capitals to help it stand out.



