Lesson 1: Expanded noun phrases with prepositions
Lesson 2: Speech punctuation
Lesson 3: Creative story writing.

This group of lessons is aimed at giving you the skills to write an interesting story with lots of description and dialogue to move the action along.

Each lesson may take more than a day. The pace is up to you but these would be expected to be completed over a week.
Lesson 1
Expanded noun phrases with prepositions.

Meet it: I can describe a noun with more than one adjective (expanded noun phrase)
Beat it: I can explain what a preposition is.
Smash it: I can use a preposition to give detail to my description
Prepositions

They are short words that links to *nouns* (things) together.

We usually use them to explain where something is.

The **teacher with a book**.

The **beast under the stairs**
What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?

An expanded noun phrase gives much more detail than a simple noun phrase, for example:

- Add a noun to modify
  - A teacher
- Add adjectives to modify
  - A maths teacher
- Add a prepositional phrase to give extra details
  - A helpful, friendly maths teacher with a fluffy moustache
What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?

Following the steps below, how could you expand this noun phrase?

1. Add a noun to modify: Two trees
2. Add adjectives to modify: Two **pine** trees
3. Add a prepositional phrase to give extra details: Two **towering, spindly** pine trees *in the middle of the lake*
What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?

Following the steps below, how could you expand this noun phrase?

1. Add a noun to modify: A ship
2. Add adjectives to modify: A pirate ship
3. Add a prepositional phrase to give extra details: An enormous, menacing pirate ship on the still, calm ocean
What Is an Expanded Noun Phrase?

Following the steps below, how could you expand this noun phrase?

1. Add a noun to modify
   - Write your own simple noun phrase. An eagle

2. Add adjectives to modify
   - An American eagle

3. Add a prepositional phrase to give extra details
   - An intimidating, predatory American eagle
     - An intimidating, predatory American eagle with a wide wingspan
Expand That Noun Phrase!

Use this picture to write some of your own expanded noun phrases.
Or...
Take a picture of someone or something at home and describe it using expanded noun phrases with a preposition.

The high quality pencil with a gloss finish lay next to the unwashed rancid mug.

The majestic bottle towered over the filthy keyboard.
Lesson 2

Punctuating direct speech

Meet it: I can add the correct punctuation to direct speech.

Beat it: I can write my own examples of correctly punctuated direct speech.

Smash it: I can find mistakes in speech punctuation
Reported speech summarises or paraphrases what has been said. It does not usually directly quote the words spoken, so does not need any special punctuation.

For example:
The goats said that they wanted to eat the green grass on the other side of the bridge.

The troll shouted to the goats to stay on their own side of the stream.
When a text uses **direct speech**, some specific punctuation conventions are required to separate what is said from the rest of the text; this enables the reader to follow what is going on.
Inverted Commas

The most important rule in punctuating direct speech is that all words spoken must be enclosed by inverted commas.

In British English, a single inverted comma may be used: ‘Get off my bridge.’

However a double inverted comma may also be used: “Get off my bridge.”

Whichever style you choose, use it consistently across a text.
Punctuation Inside Inverted Commas

All commas, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks must also be enclosed by inverted commas.

For example:

‘That grass looks delicious,’ said the smallest Billy Goat Gruff.

‘Hey, goat!’ shouted the troll. ‘You are not allowed to cross my bridge.’

‘How can we get to the other side?’ asked the Biggest Goat Gruff.

**NOT:** ‘Get off my bridge’! shouted the troll.
Commas

Where the direct speech **follows** a **verb**, a comma must be used after the verb to indicate that direct speech is about to begin.

**Note:** in this context, the direct speech must always begin with a capital letter.

**For example:**

The smallest Billy Goat Gruff **said**, ‘I’ll go first.’

The Troll **shouted**, ‘Who goes there?’

The biggest Billy Goat Gruff **shouted**, ‘Oh no you won’t!’
Punctuation Inside Inverted Commas

In addition, where the direct speech follows the verb, a full stop, exclamation mark or question mark must be used inside the inverted commas to signal the end of the speech.

For example:

The smallest Billy Goat Gruff said, ‘I’ll go first.’

The Troll shouted, ‘Who goes there?’

The biggest goat shouted, ‘Oh no you won’t!’
Commas

Commas are another important tool to help the reader separate direct speech from the rest of the text.

Where direct speech comes before a verb, and does not end in a question mark or exclamation mark, a comma must be used.

For example:

‘We need to get to the other side,’ moaned the goats.

‘Those goats are always disturbing my sleep,’ muttered the troll.
Commas

However, if the direct speech before a verb ends in a question mark or exclamation mark, this punctuation replaces the comma.

For example:

‘Who goes there?’ shouted the troll.

NOT:

‘Who goes there?,’ shouted the troll.
Your task

Task
You don’t need to print the sheets. Write your sentences into a notebook.

Meet it: Look at the comic speech and re write it with inverted commas with the person who said it.

Beat it: look at the picture and write a sentence or two about what is happening but include speech.

Smash it: Go through the sentences and fix the mistakes. Look at the answer sheet on slide 22 to see if you corrected them all.
Meet it: Look at the comic speech and rewrite it with inverted commas with the person who said it.

It's safe to cross the road now.

Beat it: look at the picture and write a sentence or two about what is happening but include speech.

Smash it: Go through the sentences and fix the mistakes. Look at the answer sheet to see if you corrected them all.

1. “We're very proud of him”, said Jake’s parents.
2. “I'm looking for a dragon,” said Pete. “Have you seen him”
3. “the only tired I was, was tired of giving in,” said Rosa.
5. The dentist said “Open wide!”
Smash it answers

1. “We’re very proud of him,” said Jake’s parents.
2. “I’m looking for a dragon,” said Pete. “Have you seen him?”
3. “The only tired I was, was the tired of giving in,” said Rosa.
   “A house made of sweets,” Gretel replied.
5. The dentist said, “Open wide!”
Lesson 3

Creative story writing

Meet it: I can use expanded noun phrases to describe

Beat it: I can use prepositions with my noun phrases to describe

Smash it: I can use speech in my story
Meet it: I can use expanded noun phrases to describe
Beat it: I can use prepositions with my noun phrases to describe
Smash it: I can use speech in my story

Oh no!
You have been shrunk by a shrinking ray and you are stuck in your garden or local park. The grass is like a jungle and insects that you used to think were tiny are now the size of elephants.

Write me a story of your adventure to try and get back to the shrink ray. What do your surroundings look like? What about the monstrous insects?
Describe your setting. What does everything look like now that you are tiny?

Above me, huge flowers towered. Their bright green stems were covered in bristles. Long, orange leaves spread out like an umbrella.
In front of me stood an enormous, disgusting beast with long pointed tusks either side of its evil eyes.