

Thursday 2nd July

Spellings

This week we are looking at what happens to words that have more than one syllable, and end in one consonant with one vowel before it.

The rule is that we double the consonant:



Your words to try and learn this week are:

beginner

beginning

regretted

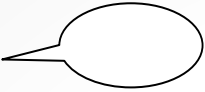



preferred

forgotten

forgetting

controlling

controlled

				
LOOK	SAY	TAKE A PICTURE	SAY THE LETTER NAMES AND WRITE	CHECK
Spellings				
beginner				
beginning				
regretted				
preferred				
forgotten				
forgetting				
controlling				
controlled				

Thursday 2nd July - SPaG

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4rbgwx>

This link will take you to the BBC Bitesize lesson on using inverted commas to show speech.

If you are unable to access the internet, the next few slides will help you, and the worksheets will be in your paper packs.



Home learning focus

To understand how to use inverted commas to show when someone is speaking.

This lesson includes:

- two videos to show you how to use inverted commas to show speech
- three activities

When you are writing, **inverted commas** (also called **speech marks**) go before and after any words that a character says.

For example: "I'm hungry," complained Goldilocks.

'I'm hungry' are the words that Goldilocks says out loud (also called **direct speech**), so the inverted commas go at the **start** and **end** of those words.

If another character replies, the rule is to:

- use **another set** of inverted commas
- put the new person speaking on a **new line**.

For example:

"There's some porridge on the stove," said her mum.

"But I've already had some porridge today!" exclaimed Goldilocks.

Any punctuation goes **inside** the inverted commas at the end of what the character is saying.

Let's recap on Mr Smith's groovy ground rules for using inverted commas.

1. If it's a new speaker, start a new line.
2. Use inverted commas when a character **starts** to speak.
3. Write the **actual words** the character is saying (starting with a **capital letter**).
4. End the speech with **punctuation**.
5. Show the speech has **ended** using inverted commas.
6. Don't forget to tell your reader **who said it**.

For example:

"It's time to learn about inverted commas. Here we go!" said Mr Smith.

