Lesson 3 LO: To use emotive language

Daily Fluency Identifying conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions link a **main clause** with a **dependent clause** (or subordinate clause) to form a **complex** sentence.

There are many subordinating conjunctions. After, although, as, because, except, if, since, that, though, unless, until, when, which, while are some of the most common subordinating conjunct

Correlative conjunctions are two or more conjunctions used together to link two balanced clauses, phrases or words. The most common correlative conjunctions are: either – or, neither – nor, if – then, not only – but also.

2 I didn't want to watch the programme, I changed the channel.

4 He hadseen that episode before,he was trying to get in her good books.

Daily Fluency <u>Direct speech</u>

Inverted commas (or speech marks) separate the words someone actually says from the rest of the sentence. These words are called direct speech.

Speech can go at the beginning of a sentence.

"One last thing before I go," said the policeman.

Speech can go at the end of the sentence.

The policeman asked, "Are the children being evacuated tomorrow?"

Speech can go their side of the sentence.

The policeman asked, "Are the children being evacuates tomorrow:"
Speech can go either side of the sentence.
"In the meantime," he said to the lady, "would you be willing to look after him?"
This is the only time that you don't need a capital letter after speech marks. This is because in the
meantime, would you be willing to look after him? is one sentence interrupted with "he said."
Often though, there are tops separate sentences, so we do need to finish the first sentence with a full stop
and start the second sentence with a capital letter often the speech marks.
"There must be some error," said the policeman. "This will need looking into."

Later that day. Drew was able to speak to Kenneth on his own.

Write the sentences using all correct speech punctuation. (The actual words spoken have been written in italics to help you.)

1 thanks for covering for me earlier today 1 said that was kind of you

2 that policeman was suspicious of you Kenneth said

if it hadn't been for you I said I don't know what I would have done

4 now I've done something for you he said you can do something for me

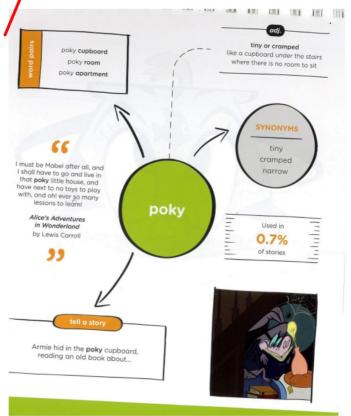
Word of the day



poky

adj. tiny or cramped
like a cupboard under the stairs where there is no room to sit
mrswordsmith.com

Can you think of any more word pairs?



What is emotive language?

Why do we use this in persuasive reports?

annotate

Watch the following clip and annotate any emotive language that you think of.

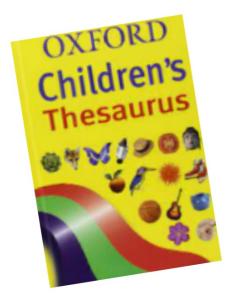


Clip in files ...



We are going to watch the Free Morgan campaign video.
Can you write down as many powerful phrases or words
that you would like to use in your report?

Use a thesaurus to uplevel your emotive language.



locked up

Write an emotive paragraph include your uplevelled emotive language. Compare and contrast between both the free and captured orcas. Cover the points suggested below

Write an emotive paragraph include your uplevelled emotive language. Cover the points suggested below.

Write a paragraph using the guide provided



Morgan is locked up.
She works three shows a day.
site works there shows a day.
The audience shout at her.

Majestically, the wild creature tosses and turns, thrashing
desperatly with every thunderous clap, around her cell.
Animated shrieking, fills the air as the incarcerated victim
dives deeper; panic and disorientation finally subsiding.
She is safe - for now. Summoned to the shimmering
surface with payment
surface with payment

Lesson 4

L.O. To organise my ideas into a plan.

Daily Fluency Comma placement with paired adjectives

A comma should be used to separate two or more coordinating adjectives. I woke up to this piercing, wailing sound.

Both the adjectives describe the noun sound.

But some adjectives modify the adjective before it. These adjectives don't need commas in bet

But some agrectives mounty are superant extended that the wore a dark blue uniform.

There is no comma between dark and blue. Dark modifies the colour blue.

As always, there are rules and there are exceptions to these rules. However, the easiest way to decide which adjectives should have commos between them and which shouldn't is to swap the adjectives around and see if it still sounds right.

I woke up to this wailing, piercing sound. (That still sounds okay.) He wore a blue dark uniform. (That doesn't sound right!)

So, if the adjectives can be reversed, they should be coordinating adjectives and they need a comma between them. If they can't be reversed without it sounding odd, they are not coordinating adjectives and there is no need for a comma between them.

Decide whether the following adjectives should have commas between them.

- There was broken glass everywhere, and it cut into my bare slipperless feet.
- 2 I let out a pathetic little whimper of pain.
- The man took me up in his big powerful arms and carried me across the rubble and broken glass.
- He was wearing a large metal helmet.

Daily Fluency Relative clauses

 $\label{eq:Approx} \textit{A \textbf{relative clause}} \ \textit{is a specific type of subordinate clause that adds extra information about a noun.}$

Who is used for people. I thought about Mum who would be waiting for me at the station Which is used for animals, places and things. Mrs Brown gave me some clothes which I packed in

That can refer to people or things. They had an outside toilet that was cold and damp.

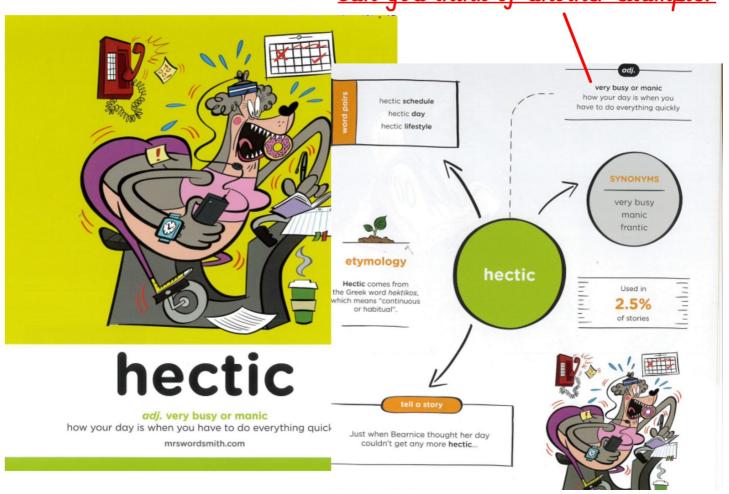
A relative clause can also be an embedded clause if it is placed in the middle of the sentence. The teachers, who were all on edge, were too busy to notice.

Underline the relative clauses in the sentences below.

- Imagine my disappointment when I saw that the person shouting my name was the policeman who had interrogated me the day before.
- 2 He went straight up to the teacher who was in charge of the evacuees.
- 8 He asked to look at the register that she was still holding in her hands.
- We were now approaching the station which was crowded with children from other schools.
- 3 However, there was no sign of the camera crew which I had expected to be there.

Word of the day

Can you think of another example?





Go to freemorgan.com and research the following

Evidence Gathering

Argument	Evidence
How orcas are captured.	
Where they live when	
they are in captivity	
Their health and wellheing	

As a class, find out this information.

Use the headings, present your plan in which ever way you wish to. make sure you use your work from the last week and the target sheet.

Use the headings, to help structure your plan. Ensure you include emotive language in your plan.

Work together to build a plan to support your report writing.

Introduction.	
Hook the reader	
Main Point 1	
<u>Main. Point 2</u>	Use your —work from yesterday
<u>Main. Point 3</u>	
Conclusion • What could people do to help?	

Lesson 5 LO: to independently write a persuasive report.

Assessed Independent Writing		
My Checklist:		



Condimend, areas are captured from

a very young age (2-3 years old), They are

condimend to die; Globally, thousands of

helpless creatures are farced to do unnatural

Jos the man of ententains

tricks in the "thusement Dark"; hellied for money

areas have also a life. With your help, we

could change their life

comput a SJOP to this = we can end their misery

Good examples of work

Languished in the "Abusement Ranh", Orcas have captivity inprisonment a harrible life in the Leavords; their horrible starts are separated.

Life in tooting when they have two to three years they being captured:

They being captured.