Writing

Y3 W3g: Can punctuate simple direct speech accurately using speech marks

Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd.
July 2019

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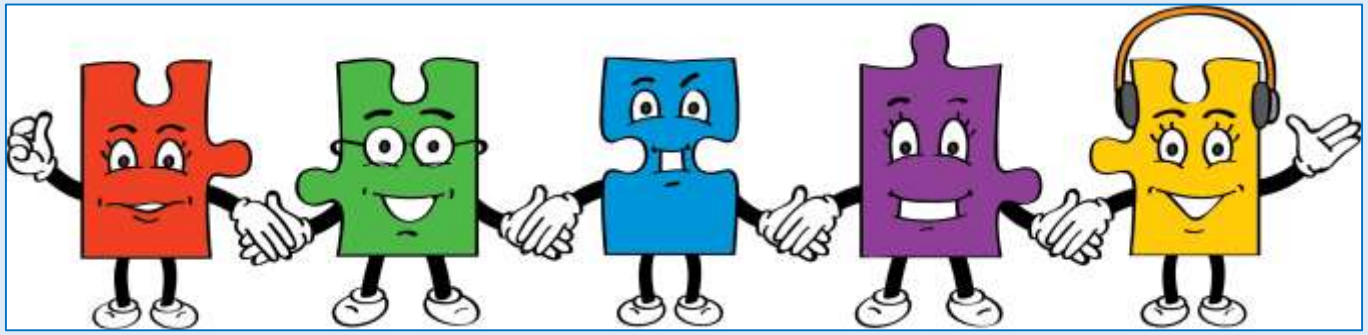
Teachers' Notes

- The PiXL therapies can be taught to a whole class or a target group. Each therapy is editable so that it can be adapted or extended.
- Each therapy begins with a LORIC activity to develop relevant character attributes.
- This is followed by a vocabulary task, which uses the PiXL 5-phase approach to teach key vocabulary. Further resources to develop vocabulary can be found in the Whole School area under the PiXL Unlock strategy.
- Each therapy adopts the 'Teach, model and apply' process with plenty of opportunities for pupils to demonstrate the taught skill.
- A range of question types are included to promote pupils' developing security by testing the same skill in different ways.

Progress across amber – the 4-stage model

The three therapy tests which accompany this resource can be used to revisit the taught skill to check that the pupil is able to perform it independently and consistently.

A	A child has successfully completed a therapy test independently, following a set of therapy sessions.
A	A child has successfully completed a therapy test independently, a period after the relevant therapy sessions – we would advise about 2 weeks.
DA	A child has successfully applied their knowledge or skill in an unfamiliar context. This may be application across the curriculum or in a problem.
G	A pupil has successfully re-visited the skills at a later point, and applies these in an unfamiliar context or problem, or across the curriculum.



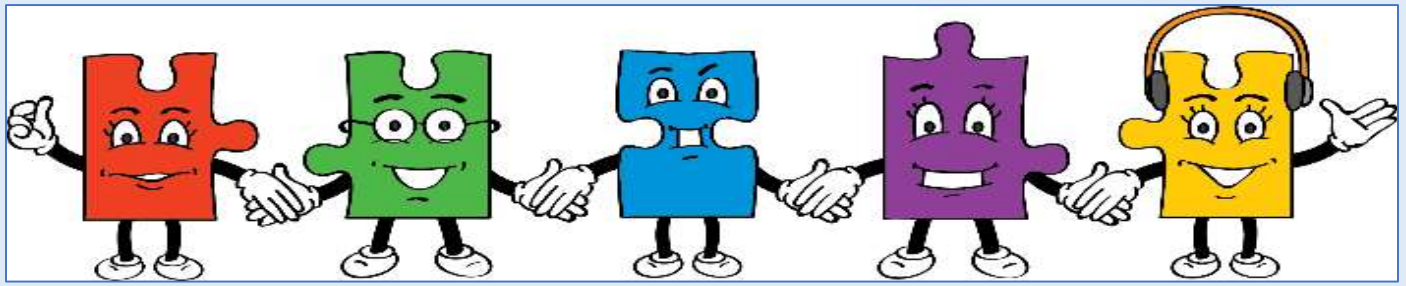
LORIC Task

Our Primary Edge attributes help us to become better learners and today is no exception. Before you start this activity, here are some ideas for how you will need your Charlie Communication skills today:

- Share your ideas.
- Use full sentences for your statements.
- Present your statements with expression.

Command Words:

Create Write
Present Contribute



LORIC Task

‘I message’ game:

Divide pupils into small groups and have them sit in a circle facing each other. Each pupil takes it in turns to send an ‘I message’ using one of the sentence starters.

- I think
- I want
- I feel
- I wish
- I guess
- I expect
- I need
- I know

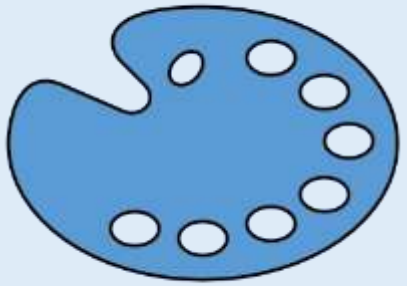
Vocabulary activity

LINK IT/USE IT

Shades of meaning

Put these words in order. Explain how you have ordered them.

- grumbled
- moaned
- yelled
- bellowed
- grunted
- thundered



A reminder

Quick-fire GPS recall
Punctuation
Inverted commas go around speech (what someone has said)
Insert inverted commas:
"It's nearly bedtime. Hurry up!" shouted mum.

A conversation

What is being said?

How do you know?

Speech bubbles have been used to show what is being said.

Inverted commas “ ”

Our writing would begin to look very messy if we had to draw a speech bubble every time someone spoke.
We can turn this conversation into a written text by using **inverted commas**.

“What time did you arrive?” asked Karl.

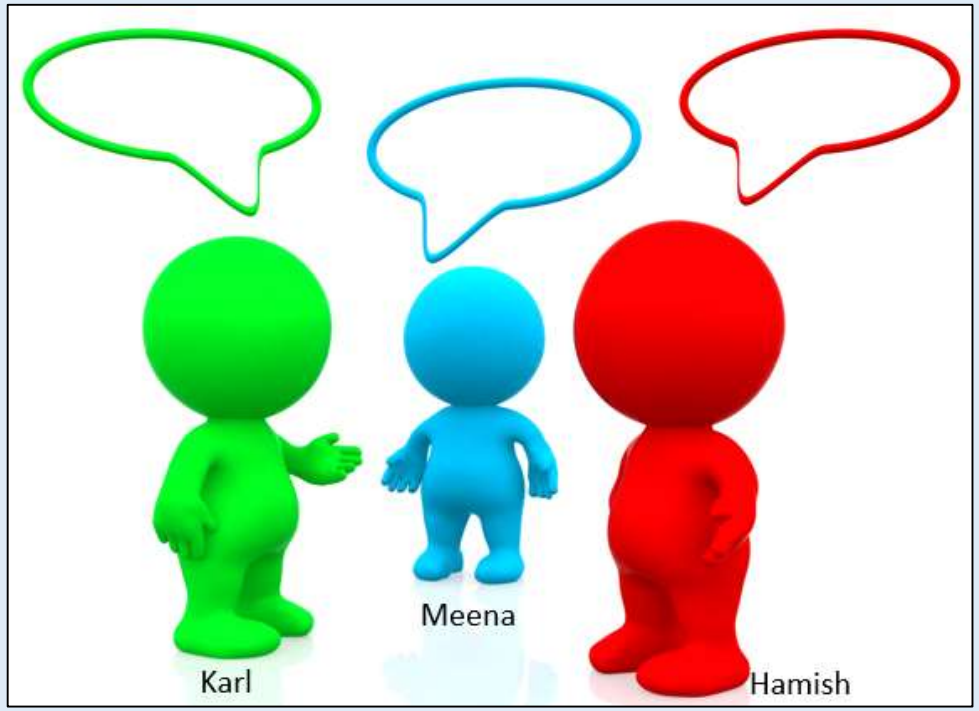
Inverted commas “ ”

“What time did you arrive?” asked Karl.

Did you notice that the **inverted commas** are placed on either side of the words that are spoken?

Inverted commas mark the **beginning** and **end** of direct speech.

A conversation



Which words are actually spoken by these people? How do you know?

"What time did you arrive?" asked Karl.

"I got here just before noon," replied Meena.

"Goodness me, that is late!" exclaimed Hamish.

Practise

Which words are spoken in the sentences below?

"I can see land ahead," stated Nisha.

"We are still being chased by pirates!" yelled Simon.

"Can we get to island before they catch us?" questioned Nisha.

Punctuation for direct speech

What other punctuation marks are used apart from the **inverted commas**?

"What time did you arrive?" asked Karl.

"I got here just before noon," replied Meena.

"Goodness me, that is late!" exclaimed Hamish.

Punctuation for direct speech

Direct speech needs **inverted commas** and a relevant **punctuation mark**.

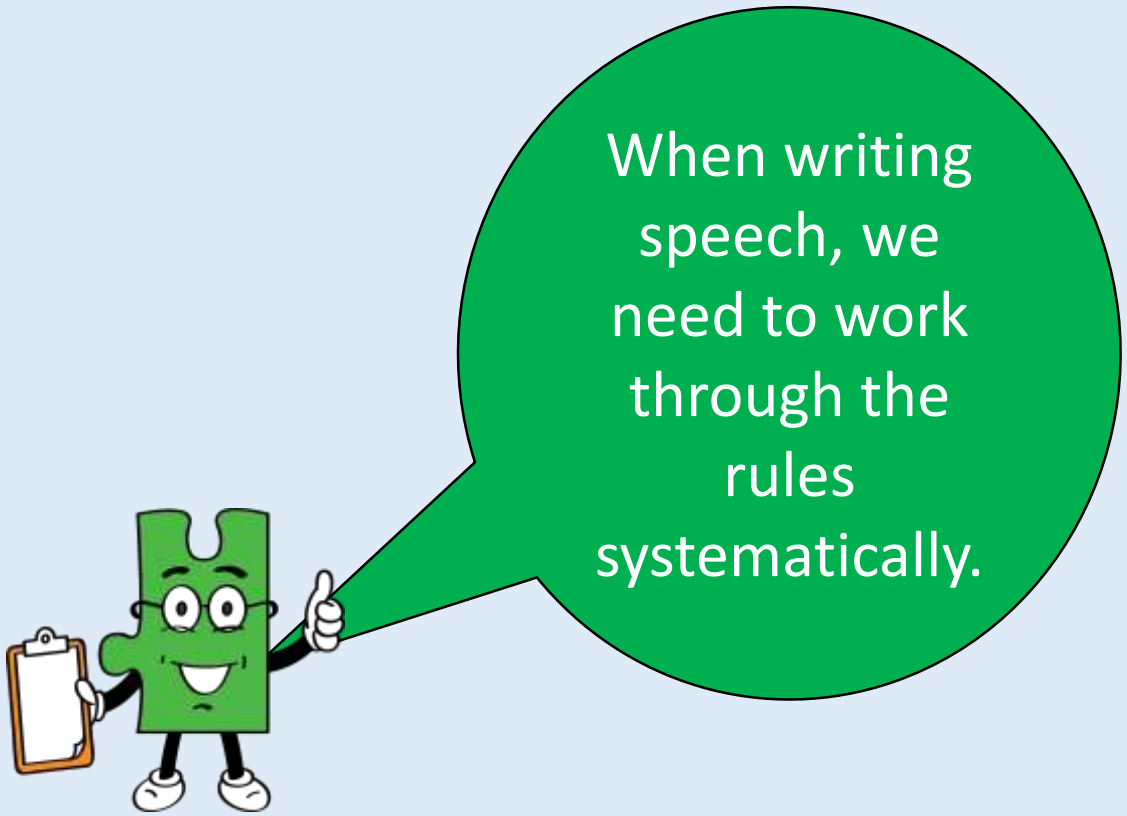
- If the speech is a question, use a **question mark**.
- If the speech is something said with strong emotion, use an **exclamation mark**.
- For all other speech, the break between the spoken and the non-spoken words is indicated by a **comma**.

Rules for writing speech

Let's put all this together. There are 5 steps that you need to follow to punctuate simple direct speech. They are:

1. Identify or decide what is being spoken.
2. Open the inverted commas and start speech with a capital letter.
3. Write what the character actually says.
4. Write the appropriate punctuation and close the inverted commas.
5. Write who said the words and how they said it, finishing with a full stop.

Writing speech



Let's write Olly Organisation's speech using inverted commas.

"When writing speech, we need to work through the rules systematically," advised Olly Organisation.

Practise

Insert the **inverted commas** into the sentences below. Remember, **inverted commas** mark the **beginning** and **end** of direct speech.

You look tired, said Mrs Hughes.

Is that my lunchbox? asked Grant.

Practise

Now you have a go on your own. Write the speech in the speech bubbles using **inverted commas**.

Can you please help me?

I have found the smallest fish ever!

This is my favourite game.

Challenge:
Can you use a different word for ‘said’ when writing your speech?

How did you do?

"Can you please help me?" asked Micah.

"I have found the smallest fish ever!" yelled Zac.

"This is my favourite game," laughed Zara.

Practise

Each sentence below has a mistake. Can you find it and then rewrite the speech accurately?

"I can't wait for the holidays, said Isla."

"who would like to do some painting?" the teacher asked.

"Elephants are known for their large ears, tusks and their trunks," Explained the ranger.

How did you do?

"I can't wait for the holidays," said Isla."

"Wwho would like to do some painting?" the teacher asked.

"Elephants are known for their large ears, tusks and their trunks," Eexplained the ranger.

Review

Things to remember:

- All spoken words are inside the **inverted commas**.
- All non-spoken words are outside the **inverted commas**.
- All speech starts with a capital letter.
- The ‘said’ verb (e.g. asked, shouted, explained) never has a capital letter.
- The break between the speech and the non-spoken part will be either a comma, a question mark or an exclamation mark.
- Always add who is speaking and finish the sentence with a full stop.