

L.I. To use direct and indirect speech.

	Success Criteria
NOVICE ✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can tell you what inverted commas are used for.
CAPABLE ✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
CONFIDENT ✓✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can use inverted commas to include dialogue in my writing to give more details for the reader.
PROFICIENT ✓✓✓✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can make choices between direct and reported speech and punctuate these accurately.• I can evaluate the effectiveness of the type of speech being used.

There are two forms of speech that we use in our writing.

Direct Speech – this is when you write down exactly what the person is saying. You will need to use inverted commas which we will look at more next lesson.

“I don’t want to eat my cabbage,” Peter grumbled to his mother.

Indirect Speech (reported speech) – this is when you are repeating what someone has said. Imagine that you are telling another person what Peter said. You do not need inverted commas. Reported speech is written in the past tense.

Peter told his mum that he did not want to eat his cabbage.

Direct Speech

“The level of noise in this classroom is totally unacceptable,” said Mr Smith.

Indirect Speech (reported)

Mr Smith told his class that they were being far too noisy.

Have a look at these examples of **direct** speech. See if you and your partner can change them in to indirect speech in your draft books.

“Can I have another biscuit please?” Jake asked his Dad politely.

“Stop thief!” the policeman bellowed.

“I’m not going to football on Monday night because I’ve got far too much work to do,” Mr Williams said.

Have a look at these examples of **indirect** speech. See if you and your partner can change them in to direct speech in draft books.

Hayley shouted at the dog to stop barking.

Mrs Wilson asked the bus driver if he knew what stop was closest to the town centre.

The fireman begged the cat to come down from the tree.

SATS example – draft books

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

I asked her if she needed any help.

I asked, _____

SATs example – draft books

Jane wants to know if the band is playing at the festival.
Write the **question** she could ask to find out.
Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

SATs example – draft books

Rewrite the sentence below as **direct speech**.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

She asked if he wanted a banana.

She asked him, _____

L.I. To use inverted commas – lesson 1

	Success Criteria
NOVICE ✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can tell you what inverted commas are used for.
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Using Direct Speech

Let's look carefully at the direct speech sentence.

What do you notice?



I bid you
farewell
Earthlings!

“I bid you farewell Earthlings!” shouted Iggy from his spaceship.

The exact words of the speaker are enclosed in inverted commas (speech marks).

In direct speech, the exact words of the speaker are quoted with no change to their content or order.

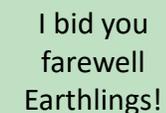
The correct punctuation is used before the inverted commas close.

There is often a reporting clause to explain who said the speech. Sometimes the reporting clause can be extended with an adverb, subordinate clause or prepositional phrase to explain more about how, where or when the speech was said. The reporting clause can appear before or after the spoken words themselves.

Using Indirect Speech

Now, let's take a look at the indirect (reported) speech sentence.

How is it different to the direct speech sentence?



I bid you
farewell
Earthlings!



From his spaceship, Iggy bid farewell to the Earthlings.

In indirect speech, no inverted commas (speech marks) are used.

The actual words of the speaker are often changed. The spoken words need to be in the correct tense, extra words may need to be added and pronouns may need to be changed (e.g. I → Iggy).

There are no reporting clauses within indirect (reported) speech. However, an adverb or prepositional phrase to explain more about how, where or when the speech was said can be added if needed.

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

Kayla explained that she used to live in New York.



This is an example of indirect speech and does not need inverted commas. The sentence is reporting what Kayla explained.

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

“ Watch out! screamed George as he launched the frisbee.



This is an example of direct speech and does need inverted commas around the spoken words. Where should they go?

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

Guthrum announced that they should charge towards to the village.

This is an example of indirect speech and does not need inverted commas. The sentence is reporting what Guthrum announced.



Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

“ The doctor gently said, Open your mouth as wide as possible. ”



This is an example of direct speech and does need inverted commas around the spoken words. Where should they go?

Create your own **short** comic scene using direct and indirect speech. Remember to punctuate correctly.

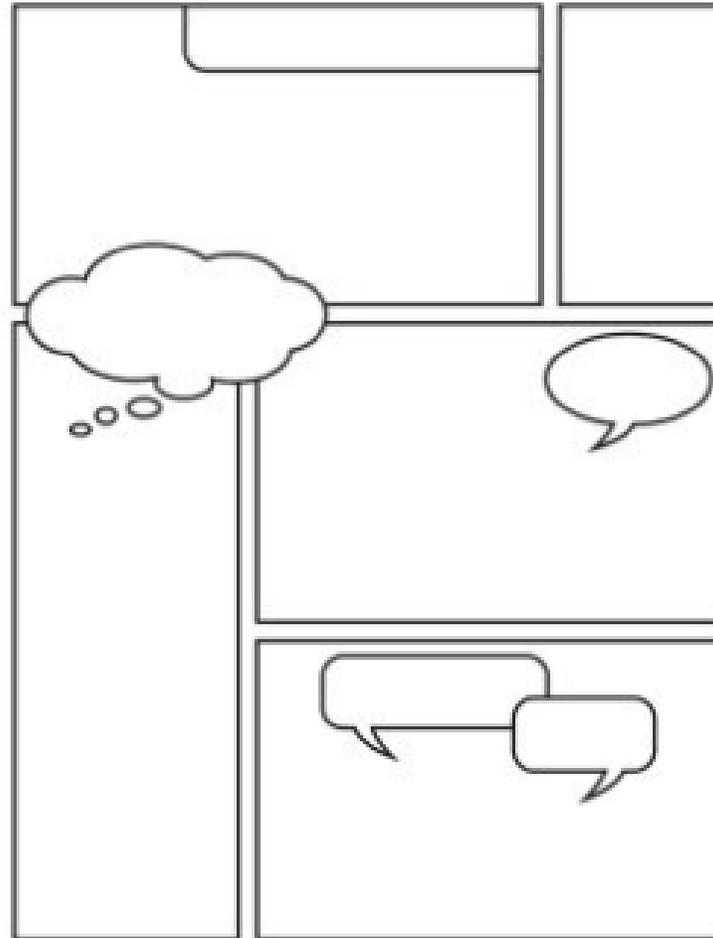


Ideas – think about a conversation that might happen at...

Playtime

Dinner

During a football game



Use the speech bubbles for your direct speech.



L.I. To use inverted commas – lesson 2

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SATs example – TYP starter

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

Abdul called out, “will you come and help me?”

Abdul called out “Will you come and help me”

Abdul called out, “Will you come and help me”?

Abdul called out, “Will you come and help me?”

SATs example – TTYP starter

Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

Our parents always say “work hard and do your best.”

Our parents always say, “work hard and do your best.”

Our parents always say, “Work hard and do your best.”

Our parents always say “Work hard and do your best.”

Writing Direct and Indirect Speech sentences



Look at the photograph. Can you and your partner create both a direct and an indirect speech sentence based upon it?

Share your ideas with the class.

Write these sentences out in your Learning Journals.
Insert the inverted commas in the correct places.

1. Stand there! Shouted Mr Cockcroft.
2. Phil cried, Watch out for that door!
3. Please don't hurt me, begged the little man.
- 4 I can't play out tonight, explained Rachel. I've got too much homework to do.
5. Is it nearly dinner? asked Anna. I'm starving.
6. You're early, said the waiter. Your table isn't quite ready.
7. Tim asked, What is the date please?
8. It's no use crying, snapped Tony, you'll only make me angrier.

Confident task – write the indirect speech under each punctuated sentence.

Write these sentences out in your Learning Journals.
Insert the inverted commas in the correct places.

1. “Stand there!” Shouted Mr Cockcroft.
2. Phil cried, “Watch out for that door!”
3. “Please don’t hurt me,” begged the little man.
- 4 “I can’t play out tonight,” explained Rachel. “I’ve got too much homework to do”.
5. “Is it nearly dinner?” asked Anna. “I’m starving.”
6. “You’re early,” said the waiter. “Your table isn’t quite ready.”
7. Tim asked, “What is the date please?”
8. “It’s no use crying,” snapped Tony, “you’ll only make me angrier.”

Confident task – write the indirect speech under each punctuated sentence.

Four principles for writing direct speech

- 1) You must use open AND close inverted commas
- 2) Begin direct speech with a capital letter
- 3) Include a piece of punctuation before you close your inverted commas
- 4) New speaker = New line

- **Include punctuation before you close your inverted commas.**
- Use a **.** if it's the end of the sentence.
- Use a **,** if you're carrying the sentence on.
- Use a **?** If someone is asking something.
- Use a **!** If someone is shouting or yelling.
- **Example** - “ Do you know what time it is**?**” asked the train driver.

Use a **new line** every time there is a new speaker. It helps to organise your writing and it lets the reader know when a different person starts talking.

In your **Learning Journals**, rewrite this piece of dialogue. Decide when and where to use a new line.

“Come on, we’re going to be late,” Sidney called from the top of the stairs. “Stop moaning,” replied Dave. “I’m not moaning, I just don’t want to be late that’s all,” Sidney said, his voice full of frustration. “We’ll be fine,” Dave responded, “just stop worrying.” “How can you say that?” Sidney asked.

**Confident and Proficient task –
rewrite this piece of dialogue using
both direct and indirect speech.**

Does your dialogue look like this?

“Come on, we’re going to be late,” Sidney called from the top of the stairs.

“Stop moaning,” replied Dave.

“I’m not moaning, I just don’t want to be late that’s all,” Sidney said, his voice full of frustration.

“We’ll be fine,” Dave responded, “just stop worrying.”

“How can you say that?” Sidney asked.