English - Week Beginning 29.6.20

It was great fun reading all of your Slow Writing last week! This week there are two pictures to choose from: a circus and a section of a Where's Wally page, each one with a 6×6 grid for dice-rolling.

I chose the circus picture and rolled two dice.

First roll



Second roll





Here are the instructions for Monday.

Monday

Sentence 1	Must use an expanded noun phrase .	
	Help with Nouns ✓ Noun = person, place, thing (aunt, shop, curtain) ✓ Noun phrase = noun + words that describe it (black dog, red pen) Note: nouns can be concrete objects like curtains and pencils as well as abstract ideas like truth, danger and happiness.	
	✓ Expanded noun phrase = noun + longer description (the black, furry dog with white bulging eyes; a red pen she used for marking books)	
Sentence 2	Must use unusual adjectives of colour .	
	Try using the Colour Thesaurus to help you.	
Sentence 3	Must describe a smell.	
Sentence 4	Must be three words exactly.	
Sentence 5	Must be in the first person .	
	If you are unsure, click this link for help. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrqqtfr/articles/zxdhsg8	

And here's what I wrote:

Above the Big Top was a yellow flag fluttering in the cool evening breeze. In the distance, the azure lake lapped at the shamrock banks. The smells of pine needles and popcorn mingled in the air. A perfect evening. I couldn't wait to watch the legendary Fiorelli's Circus.

<u>Tuesday</u>

Sentence 1	Must use two expanded noun phrases.
	See Monday Sentence 1 for help with this.
Sentence 2	Must use a powerful verb.
	Try thinking of a basic verb – e.g. run, laugh – and then using a
	thesaurus to improve it. (<u>www.thesaurus.com</u>)
	Run – charge, storm, jog, sprint
	Laugh – cackle, snigger, snort
Sentence 3	Must be a question.
Sentence 4	Must answer the question in sentence 4.
Sentence 5	Must be only one word.

<u>Wednesday</u>

Sentence 1	Must begin with an adverbial of time .
	For example, "After the interval" or "During the performance".
Sentence 2	Must start with the word "Because".
Sentence 3	Must describe the size of something.
Sentence 4	Must compare two things.
	For example, you could compare two people in the audience – one who is happy and one who is frightened. You could compare the peaceful
	evening outside the tent to the rambunctious excitement inside the tent.
Sentence 5	Must use personification.
	<u>Personification</u> is where you write about an inanimate, non-living thing as if it were alive. For example, "The ground hungrily waited for one of the aerialists to fall down – SPLAT!" Here I made the ground (which, in reality, is just a patch of dust and straw) seem cruel. This helps to describe how risky the acrobats' performance is.
	Another example: "Popcorn leapt and frolicked in the air above the heads of the audience." People must be throwing the popcorn about but I made it seem like the popcorn is alive and enjoying the show as much as the people are.

<u>Thursday</u>

Sentence 1	Must begin with an adverbial of frequency . Adverbs of frequency say <u>how often</u> something happens. For example, "Every night, the circus performers blew the audience's minds." Some adverbs of frequency you might use: Often, Every, Sometimes, Never, Always, Frequently, Seldom
Sentence 2	Must start with an " ing" verb . For example, "Chattering" or "Gazing".
Sentence 3	Must be six words exactly.
Sentence 4	Must use a colon to introduce a list. (Don't forget commas too.) Examples Several snacks were on sale: hotdogs, lollipops, candy floss and popcorn. An incredible menagerie of animals performed: dogs, horses, elephants and even lions and tigers!
Sentence 5	Must use a coordinating conjunction. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z9wvqhv Examples and, but, or

<u>Friday</u>

Sentence 1	Must begin with a simile (e.g. "as stealthy as a panther"
	or " like a panther, she crept").
Sentence 2	Must use a word you've never used before.
Sentence 3	Must use onomatopoeia.
	Onomatopoeia is when a word sounds like what it means.
	<u>Examples</u>
	woof, quack, whirr, buzz, hum, mumble, murmur, whisper, crack
Sentence 4	Must use a subordinating conjunction.
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zqk37p3
	<u>Examples</u>
	if, since, as, when, after, which, although, before, until, because
Sentence 5	Must use only monosyllabic words.
	Monosyllabic words have only one syllable. These are some monosyllabic
	words: here, see, ball, tree, one, two, three, me, you, I, pen, card.
	These words are NOT monosyllabic: never, acorn, poodle, monosyllabic.
	So don't use them! ⊕