To write a letter.

Friday 8th January 2021

Who is Jacqueline Auriol?



Spend 20 minutes researching Jacqueline Auriol and take notes.



Suggested sites:

https://www.encyclopedia.com/women/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/aurioljacqueline-1917

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Jacqueline_Aurio

*	Use some question marks or exclamation marks accurately.	Question marks are used when a question is posed to the reader or between characters. Exclamation marks are used to demonstrate to the reader a feeling of shock, anger or when a character is shouting. It is generally used to highlight strong feelings.	How did you remain calm when your plane started to fail? What made you want to break speed records?
			I can only imagine how exciting it must be to move that fast!
	Use 'a' or 'an' before a word starting with a vowel sound or a consonant.	When writing a word that starts with a consonant sound, the determiner used before it would be 'a'. When writing a word that starts with a vowel sound, the determiner used before it would be 'an'.	I think you are amazing! It must have been an amazing experience to fly at such speeds. I am an extremely big fan of fighter jets. You are a superb example of what can be achieved if you work hard.
			Such a fast moving vehicle must have been hard to control.
**	Use paragraphs to organise ideas mostly correctly and consistently.	Paragraphs help to structure text; every new paragraph starts on a new line. We start a new paragraph to signal that the person, place, time or topic of the sentences has changed. In fiction text, paragraphs are usually used to mark breaks in time. A new paragraph may also be started if the point of view switches from one character to another. In a non-fiction text, a paragraph is a group of sentences that usually all have one theme in common.	1st paragraph subject matter – who you are and why you are writing. 2nd paragraph subject matter – Jacqueline's achievements and how they might inspire people. 3rd paragraph subject matter – questions you would want to ask and what aspects of her life amaze you.
***	Use relative clauses beginning with who, which and that to add detail and description.	Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as who, that or which. The relative clause is used to add information about the noun, so it must be 'related' to the noun. Here are some examples of relative clauses (in purple): She lives in Worcester, which is a cathedral city. That's the girl who lives near school. I don't like the clown that has a bright red nose. I am cross with the cat, which has poved in the garden. Rachel liked the new chair, which was very comfortable. A relative clause can also be an embedded clause if it is positioned in the middle of a sentence, for example: My gran, who is 82, still goes swimming every day.	Your letter should be between 4 to 6 paragraphs. The planes you flew, which must have been so advanced at the time, look truly amazing in the pictures I have seen online. The engineers, who built these marvellous machines, must have been some of the smartest people in the world. My research about you, taught me the importance of hard work, which always pays off.
		Jamie, who scored the winning goal, was congratulated by his team.	مراجع والمراجع والم والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع و

Grammatical skills for letter

- Take time to read your section and make sure you understand – you can email <u>NJS.Year6@taw.org.uk</u> if you don't understand.
- Write some examples of sentences using your skills in your book.
- *** Use all grammatical skills

Task

Write	Write a letter to Jacqueline Auriol.	
Don't bother	Don't bother with addresses – start with opening salutation (Dear Jacqueline)	
Think about	Think about what you could ask her.	
Talk about	Talk about her life and what amazes you about her life.	
Ask	Ask her how she overcame her challenges.	
Aim	Aim to produce between 4-6 paragraphs.	