

### Year 5 and 6 Fact File Writing

Your writing task this week is linked to the weekly topic of Art, looking at the artist Picasso. You will be using what you have learnt, as well as the weekly skill of using relative clauses to create a fact file about Picasso.

#### Monday

Watch the short clip on this website, read the information and have a go at the quiz to help you recap your learning from school about relative pronouns and relative clauses:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsrt4qt>

Remember, the most commonly used **relative pronouns** are... **who, whose, which, where and that**. **Relative clauses** are clauses (part of a sentence) which start with a relative pronoun. Look at the examples below:

Miss Rogan, who was very impressed with the children, sent a Marvellous ME.

*who - is the relative pronoun*

who was very impressed with the children - is the relative clause

The children decided to have a go at the games, which had been put on Abacus.

*which - is the relative pronoun*

which had been put on Abacus. - is the relative clause

Now try the challenge below, which continues onto page 2.

### To identify and use relative clauses.

**Task 1. Identify the relative clauses in each of these sentences by copying them into your book, circling the relative pronoun and underlining the relative clause.**

Jim, who was an overweight whale, bumped his head on an oil tanker as he swam.

The villain marched across the crater that had once been a playing-field full of flowers.

The police officer called to his partner, who ignored him and continued to eat his doughnut.

I'm looking for a minion that can use Word on the computer.

The man, who lives next door to me, might be a werewolf.

Task 2. Match the correct (embedded) relative clause with the sentence start and sentence end it could go with and write them into your book. For example: Berty, who was red faced, shouted loudly. **REMEMBER TO USE A COMMA BEFORE AND AFTER THE EMBEDDED CLAUSE.**

Sentence Starts	Embedded Clause	Sentence Ends
Berty	which had sharp teeth	cried bitterly.
Bill	which was green	dived under.
Carter	which was covered in spots	flew away.
Mr Snakeye	who was red faced	held on tightly.
Mr Wiggle	who had on a green hat	held the gun.
Mrs Biggerstuff	who was wearing a cloak	hid by the car.
Mrs Windscreen	who had a mean mouth	hissed angrily.
The dog	who wore dark sunglasses	mumbled.
The parrot	who was thin as a pole	ran home.
The policeman	who had no teeth	shouted loudly.
The snake	who had gnarled fingers	slipped over.
The teacher	who wore red 'Speedo' trunks	tripped over.
Yan	who had a wig on	whistled.

Tuesday

1. Have a look at the short clip and read the information on the following web page <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zwyr87h> Record all the interesting facts about Picasso in your writing book - you'll need these later to help you with your writing.
2. Now have a go at reading some more information about Picasso and answering the questions on page 4 to help you gather more interesting facts about him! You may wish to do some of your own research too.

# Pablo Picasso

1881 - 1973



Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain. When he was baptized, his name was 23 words long! Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Martyr Patricio Clito Ruiz y Picasso.

Picasso's father was an artist and gave Pablo art lessons. He finished his first painting, *Le Picador*, when he was nine. When he was 13, he was admitted to the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. At 16, he went to Spain's top art school, Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando.

In 1900, Picasso went to Paris where he met Max Jacob, a journalist who helped Picasso learn French. In 1905, some American art collectors bought some of Picasso's paintings and he became famous. Initially, Picasso painted in

a realistic manner but later his work became more abstract.

Picasso co-founded the Cubist movement. Cubism was a new way of painting, in which artists would paint a person or object from different angles using geometric shapes. The artists created a picture of something by breaking it up into different blocks. Picasso (and other artists) began to add other materials, leading to the invention of collage.

Picasso died in France in 1973. Several of his paintings are amongst the most expensive in the world. More of his paintings have been stolen than any other artist's.

Pablo Picasso Comprehension

1. How old was Pablo Picasso when he died?
2. Where was he born?
3. Using the information in the text, why do you think Picasso decided to become an artist?
4. What 3 important events happened to Picasso during his childhood?  
Event 1  
  
Event 2  
  
Event 3
5. How did he become famous?  
  

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6. What is cubism?  
  

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7. How was collage invented?
8. How do you know Picasso is a *famous* artist?
9. How did Picasso's artwork change over time?

Wednesday - Let's look at how to write a fact file!

Read the fact file below about William Shakespeare, which continues on page 6.  
Then have a go at the activities on page 7.

## William Shakespeare

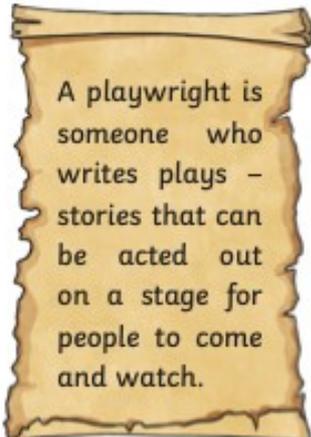


### William Shakespeare's Family

William Shakespeare is thought to have been born on 23rd April, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. William was the third child of John and Mary Shakespeare.

### Fascinating Facts

- At the age of 18, William married Anne Hathaway.
- They had a daughter called Susanna in 1583.
- Two years later, Anne gave birth to twins - a boy called Hamnet and a girl called Judith. Hamnet died when he was 11 years old.
- William moved to London where he earned money as an actor and a playwright.



A playwright is someone who writes plays - stories that can be acted out on a stage for people to come and watch.

## Shakespeare's Plays

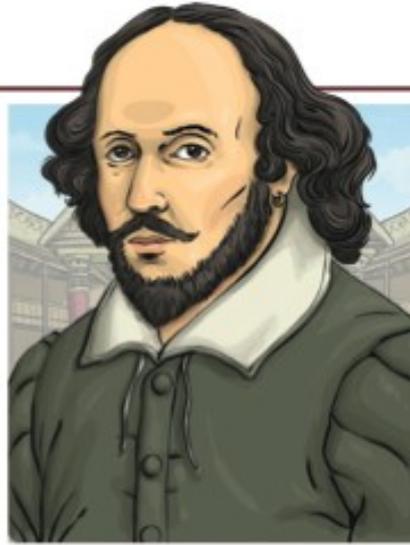
Shakespeare wrote plays which were tragedies (very sad plays) and comedies, which were amusing. Some of his tragedies are Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet and King Lear. Some of his comedies are A Midsummer Night's Dream and All's Well That Ends Well.

He wrote about themes which people could relate to: jealousy, anger, love, romance, religion and war.

## A Lasting Legacy

Because of Shakespeare, there are over three hundred words and well-known phrases in the English language that he invented. Some of them are:

all that glitters is not gold	fair-play
barefaced	bedazzled
hobnob	watchdog
wild goose chase	lacklustre



William Shakespeare died on April 23rd, 1616, which was the same day as his birthday, at the age of 52. It is thought that he died from a fever.

Shakespeare had written his will a few months before he died and famously, and rather strangely, left his wife his 'second best bed' and all his other possessions to his daughter.



Each year around the 23rd April, the streets of Stratford-upon-Avon are filled with music, song and performers in celebration of the life of William Shakespeare.

What do you notice about how fact files are written?

Record the answers to the questions in your book.

1. Can you spot the use of any relative clauses? If you can, underline them in the text and record them in your book.
2. What subtitles have been used? Record them in your book.
3. What do you notice about how the **fascinating facts** section is presented?
4. What information is presented in the scroll on the first page of the fact file?
5. Record all of the different types of punctuation you can spot in the fact file.
6. How has the writer of the fact file made it appealing for the readers? What would make you want to read this at a first glance?
7. Do you notice anything else interesting about how it is presented or any of the language that is used, which may help you when creating your fact file?



## Thursday planning and writing

### Plan

1. Consider 4 subheadings you may use in your writing. For example: Family, Childhood, How Picasso became famous, Picasso's Paintings. You could use the examples if you like or think of some of your own! Record 4 you will use in the boxes below along with a title for your fact file.

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Subheading \_\_\_\_\_

Subheading \_\_\_\_\_

Subheading \_\_\_\_\_

Subheading \_\_\_\_\_

2. Use the ideas gathered this week, and make notes under each subheading to show what information you will include in each section. Remember to try and include some relative clauses using **who, whose, which where** and **that**.

3.

Now have a go at creating your fact file using your plan to guide you.

Tick off the parts of your plan as you include them, to ensure you include all your ideas. Remember to

and include some relative clauses. You may like to use the template on pages 11 and 12 to help you or you may like to create your own.

try

Friday - Check through your writing and make any changes needed to spelling, punctuation and vocabulary to ensure accuracy and to make sure it is engaging for your readers. Also, consider if any of it can be improved in any way....

- Could you add a wider range of Punctuation?
- Could you include more ambitious vocabulary?
- Could you play around with sentence length to add variety?
- Could you include more descriptive vocabulary such as adjectives and adverbs?



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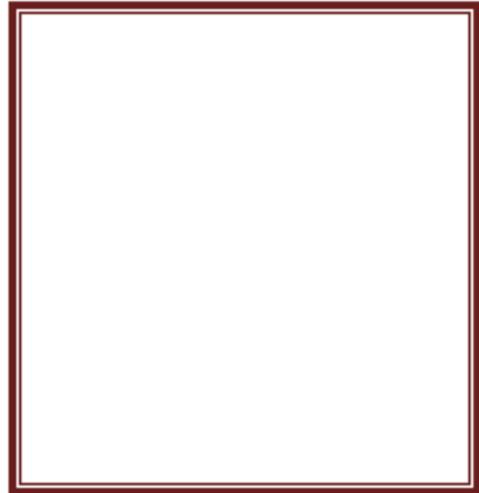
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