

LESSON 10: I can plan and write paragraphs for a biography

L.I:I can generate adverbials of time

What is an adverbial?
When do we use them?
What do the adverbials below tell us?

Initially,
Eventually,
At last,

During...
Meanwhile,
At this time,
While ...
Before long,

After that,
Whilst this was happening,
Not long after,
At that point,

Biography Writing Quick Quiz!

1. How many sections will your biography include?

2. Name each of those sections.

3. How many paragraphs will your biography include?

4. Name two features of a biography.

Let's remind ourselves of the success criteria before we begin:

I have summarised the main events of Mandela's life

I have used headings and subheadings

I have written in 3rd person, past tense and formal tone

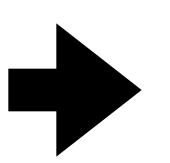
I have included: embedded clauses, linking adverbials and parenthesis

(information in brackets).

<u>Sections</u>	Key events / dates (one or two in each paragraph)	Vocabulary / sentences to include.
Introduction -What was significant about Nelson Mandela?	Paragraph I	
Early Life (Nelson the child) What in his childhood shaped his life?	Paragraph I	
Birth 18 07.1918 1925 Mission school 1930 death of father 1934 Clartebury boarding school	Paragraph 2 Our plan:	
Young Adult (Nelson the activist) How did he respond to apartheid South Africa?	Paragraph I you don't need to copy	this out;
Fort Have university 1940 left uni for Johnny 1944 Joined the ANC 1952 opened a law firm Leaves SA to get support	Paragraph 2 Collect bullet points	
Time in Prison (Nelson prisoner) 1964 sentenced to life in prison His son and mother died 1980-1982 people sign a petition to release him Released 1990	Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2	

	<u>Sections</u>	Key events / dates (one or two in each paragraph)	Vocabulary / sentences to include.
- 1	Introduction What was significant bout Nelson Mandela?	Paragraph I Completed	
	Early Life (Nelson the child) What in his childhood haped his life? What is 67.1918 What is a shool What is a father What is	Today we will be writing up this section Paragraph 2	
H 10	Young Adult (Nelson the activist) four did he respond to partheid South Africa? Fort Hare university 140 left you for Jobying 144 Joined the ANC 152 opened a law firm eaves SA to get support	Paragraph I Thursday Paragraph 2	
P H I	Time in Prison (Nelson prisoner) 964 sentenced to life in rison his son and mother died 980-1982 people sign a etition to release him Released 1990	Paragraph I Friday Paragraph 2	
	<u>Legacy</u> <u>Mandela the president</u>	Paragraph I Friday	

Recap your sentences from last week...



Turn back to Friday's lesson in your English books. You can use these in your paragraphs today!

RECAP: SHARE OTHER SENTENCES YOU WROTE, USING AN EMBEDDED CLAUSE

Nelson, who was given an English name by a teacher, was one of the first of his tribe to be educated.

Early life facts

- was given an English name by a teacher
- was one of the first of his tribe to be formally educated
- loved to study
- father died when he was 9 years old
- relocated to live with his uncle
- · was the son of the Thembu tribe's chief
- was named Rohliahla (meaning 'troublemaker' in Xhosa)

L.I:I can plan and write paragraphs for a biography

Think of point in Mandela's early childhood that shaped his character.

<u>Early Life</u>	<u>Paragraph I</u>	
(Nelson the child)		
What in his childhood		
shaped his life?		
Burth 18 07.1918	Paragraph 2	
1925 Mission school	1 ca caga capa c c	
1930 death of father		
1934 Clarkebury boarding		
school		

What points could we add?

Use your timelines from last week to make bullet points!

L.I:I can plan and write paragraphs for a biography

Points in Mandela's early childhood that shaped his character:

<u>Early Life</u> (Nelson the child)

What in his childhood shaped his life?

Buth 18.07.1918 1925 Mission school 1930 death of father 1934 Clarkebury boarding school

Paragraph 1

- Mandela, who was the son of the Thembu tribe chief, was born in 1918.
- Attended a mission school aged seven.
- Mandela, who loved to study, was give the English name 'Nelson' by a teacher.

<u>Paragraph 2</u>

- Mandela's father died when he was nine.
- · He moved to live with his uncle.
- Was sent to boarding school at Clarkebury aged 16.
- Finished high school at Healdtown three years later.

- Mvezo, South Africa
- Thembu tribe
- Education
- Family values (respect, kindness)
- Role models
- Uncle Jongi
- Cousin Justice
- Healdtown

Now let's write up the first paragraph for this section using the bullet points to guide us.

(You can have more than three points!)

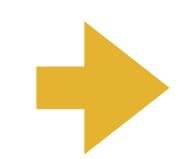
Top sentence:	
1	
2	
3	
Closing sentence:	

Mandela, who was the son of the Thembu tribe chief, was born in 1918.

> Attended a mission school aged seven.

Mandela, who loved to study, was give the English name 'Nelson' by a teacher.

Use the model overleaf to help!



Use this guide to help you; you can rewrite in your own words.

Top sentence: Mandela, who was the son of the Thembu tribe chief, was born in 1918.

- 1 His parents valued education and sent him to a mission school when he was seven. Here he was given the name 'Nelson' by a teacher.
- 2. His father, who was a true role model to him, died when Mandela was only nine.
- 3. The young Mandela moved to live with his Uncle Jongi (his father's friend), but stayed in touch with his mother.

Closing sentence: How would you conclude this paragraph?

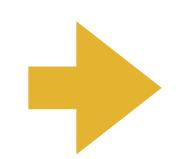
Now let's write up the second paragraph for this section (Mandela the Child):

Top sentence:	 	
1	 	
2	 	
3		

Closing sentence:

- Mandela's father died when he was nine.
- He moved to live with his Uncle Jongi.
- Was sent to boarding school at Clarkebury aged 16.
- Finished high school at Healdtown three years later.

Use the model overleaf to help with structure!



Now let's write up the first paragraph for this section using the bullet points* to guide us.

Top sentence: Despite this early loss, education remained important in Mandela's early life.

- 1. Aged 16, Mandela was sent to Clarkebury boarding school.
- 2. Three years later he joined his cousin, Justice, at Healdtown high school.
- 3 At Healdtown (the biggest school for Africans in the country), Mandela excelled.

Closing sentence: How would you conclude this paragraph?

Check you have used adverbials of time correctly!

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When do we use them?
What do the adverbials below tell us?

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Well done biographers!