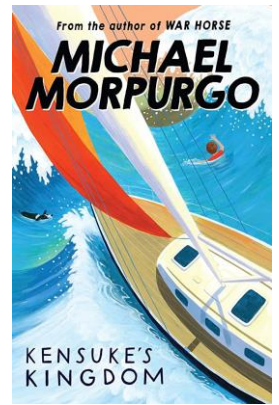


# Year 6 Term 1



We are reading ...

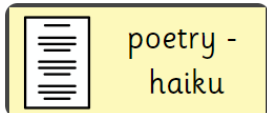
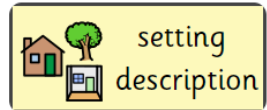
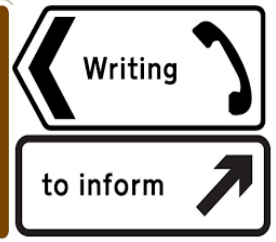


## I already know...

- How to write relative clause sentences
- How to use punctuation for parenthesis
- How to use modal verbs
- How to choose vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing



We are writing to ...



## I am going to learn...

- How to develop relative clauses to add more detail to sentences
- How to choose precise vocabulary to create a mood when describing a setting
- How to construct sentences using clauses in different positions
- How to punctuate complex dialogue using inverted commas
- How to explore finer meanings of words, including the meaning of vocabulary in context
- How to summarise content drawn from more than one paragraph



### Expanded Noun Phrase

The dark-haired girl with the taste for frozen lollies

### Brackets, Dashes and Commas for parenthesis

- Eva (the lolly fan) is ten.
- Will – the football fan – plays in goal.
- Eva and Will, my friends, are kind.

### Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)

could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought

### Adverbs (indicating possibility)

never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably

affliction	benefactor	beseeching	bewilder	brackish	cacophony
debilitated	diminutive	dinghy	flounder	galley	gesticulate
haul	incessant	inconsolable	liability	loll	marooned
nonchalantly	outrigger	provisions	reconciliation	scour	skipper
surreptitious	talisman	trepidation	veer	wretched	yacht

### Relative Pronouns

used at the beginning of a relative clause

who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when

Cheetahs, **which** are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.

### Hyphens to avoid ambiguity

- a man eating snake
- a man-eating snake

### Commas to clarify meaning

Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch.

'Fruit pasta?!'

Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch.