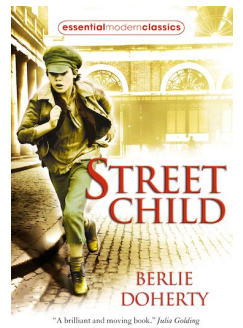


Year 6 Term 2



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 use vocabulary and grammar to suit informal writing with guidance



I am going to learn...

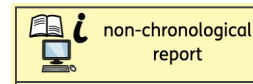
- How to use appropriate presentational devices to guide the reader.
- How to use vocabulary which is varied, detailed and precise.
- How to use fronted adverbials with deliberate intent
- How to use modal verbs confidently to indicate a degree of possibility.
- How to choose precise vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing.
- How to use apostrophes for contractions and possession.



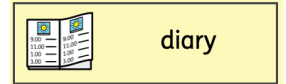
We are writing to ...



Writing to entertain



non-chronological report



diary

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

Victorian	chalk and slate	R privileged, advantaged, rich	ladle of broth, crust of bread
poverty	quill and ink	poor, disadvantaged, paupers	dormitory, sleeping boxes
19th Century	insolent, disrespectful, naughty, insubordinate	B Bobbies (policeman)	cold yard, iron railings
education	caned, wrote lines, punished, humiliated	scratchy grey clothes and caps	asylum, locked up, imprisoned
governess	factories	workhouse, tall building with rows or barred windows	scrawny, skinny, sallow-faced, dark, sunken eyes
strict, severe, firm	textile mills	infirmary	sack-makers, carpet-beaters
blackboard	chimney sweeps	matron	sickness, cholera, typhoid

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.