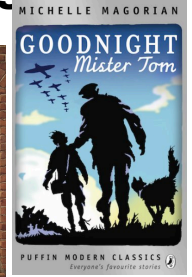
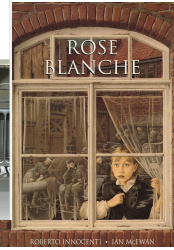
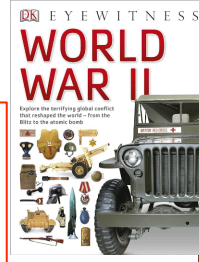


Year 6 Term 3



We are reading ...



I already know...

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

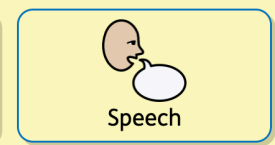
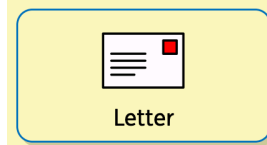


I am going to learn...

- 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 use a wide range of structures to create interest, including rhetorical question, short sentences and character thoughts and emotions.
- How to use imperative and modal verbs to convey urgency.
- How to use semi-colons for lists and/or structure repetition.



We are writing to ...



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

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rose Blanche | desperate, starving, begging for help | Winston Churchill | danger, devastation, destruction, bombing, risk of injury or loss of life, fatality |
| forest clearing, bare ground, expanse | whimpering, whispers, wails of anguish, moans, sobs | speech, announcement | British Citizens, residents of Britain |
| barbed wire fence, razor-sharp, impenetrable cage | dirty, dreary, tattered and torn, threadbare striped clothes | evacuation initiative, evacuate, evacuee | children, minors, youths, future of our country |
| deafening silence, not a whisper | frozen, frigid air, merciless chill | safety, refuge, protection of the innocent | upbringing, education, nurture, care |
| pale-faced, gaunt, ashen, vacant stares | imprisoned, confined, trapped, segregated | densely populated, overcrowded, unsafe cities | compliant, willing, amenable, understanding, assenting |
| wide-eyed, fearful, fatigued, lethargic, | digging, excavating, manual labour | countryside, countryside residence, safer district | support the war effort, active role in the strife to end the war |
| malnourished, frail, ghost-like, famished, ghostly figures | crowded, cramped, packed, huddled | priority, high importance, utmost importance | yours sincerely |

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.