

## English - Summer 2 Week 5 - Home Learning

### Session 1

In today's session, you will be taking a look at some ways to improve your writing. This includes a grammar lesson and a punctuation lesson and it should leave you with lots of sentences and ideas to use in your writing this week.

How to share your work:

- Write your answers into your exercise book and take a picture of your work.
- Type your answers directly into the boxes on this page or use Google Docs to edit.

Once you've completed the work, submit your work to Google Classroom following this set of instructions:

1. Go to [classroom.google.com](https://classroom.google.com)
2. Click the class - Classwork - the assignment.
3. To attach an item, click 'Add or create' and select 'Google Drive', 'Link' or 'File' depending on what type of file you have created.
4. The status of your work will change to 'Turned in'.

## Grammar: Clauses and Phrases

By Year Six, you should know all of these 'off by heart' (which means you ought to know them). If you have forgotten any, I have given you a definition of each and an example:

### Clause vs Phrase

Contains a **subject** and a **verb**. An independent clause can be **read as a sentence by itself** but a dependent clause cannot.

A **group of words** which form part of a sentence but **do not contain a verb and do not make sense alone**.

<p><b>Main Clause</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a simple sentence which includes a subject and a verb.</p> <p><i>He heard something.</i></p>	<p><b>Compound Sentence</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> contains two main clauses joined with a co-ordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) or a semi-colon.</p> <p><i>He heard something; he couldn't see a thing.</i></p>
<p><b>Complex Sentence</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> when a main clause is joined to at least one subordinate clause (which requires a subordinating conjunction).</p> <p><i>As he walked on, he heard something.</i></p>	<p><b>Subordinate Clause</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a clause which cannot stand alone and begins with a subordinating conjunction (because, as, while, if, etc.).</p> <p><i>As he walked on,</i></p>
<p><b>Relative Clause</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a type of a subordinate clause beginning with a relative pronoun (who, that, which, whose, etc.).</p> <p><i>...which came from the darkness.</i></p>	<p><b>Adverbial Phrase</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a group of words which function like an adverb to tell the reader how, what, when, why or how often something (the verb) has occurred.</p> <p><i>Almost instantly,</i></p>
<p><b>Prepositional Phrase</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a group of words which tell the reader where the noun is.</p> <p><i>...under the tree...</i></p>	<p><b>Noun Phrase</b></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> a group of words which give more information to the noun.</p> <p><i>...the moss-covered gravestone...</i></p>

## Punctuation: Semi-Colon or Colon

Both a semi-colon and a colon are used to separate information.

A semi-colon can be used in the place of a co-ordinating conjunction when the two main clauses are on a similar topic and/or are linked. Both **must** be main clauses (also known as independent clauses) so require a subject and a verb. E.g.

*He went to the graveyard; he saw a broken tombstone.*

*I heard it; I ran.*

In Year Six, we use a colon to stress that both parts in the sentence are closely linked *but* the second clause/phrase emphasises, adds clarification or adds further detail to the first clause. E.g.

*No-one was there: it was a dark and empty room.*

*I decided it was time to leave: I needed to get home.*

*He knew what he needed to do: get home and quickly.*

*I heard it: footsteps.*

## Your Task

You must come up with **3** examples of each type of phrase and clause and **3** examples of using a colon and a semi-colon. **All** of these sentences **must** be linked to spooky stories (just as the examples above have been). This way, you will be able to quickly and easily use them in your writing this week.

### Main Clauses / Independent Clauses / Simple Sentences:

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2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Compound Sentences:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Complex Sentences:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Subordinate Clauses:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Relative Clauses:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
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### Adverbial Phrases:

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### Prepositional Phrases:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
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### Noun Phrases:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Semi-Colons:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.

### Colons:

1. Click or tap here to enter text.
2. Click or tap here to enter text.
3. Click or tap here to enter text.