



I am a scientist.

I want to **explain** the world around me.

I **question**
everything.

How?
What?
Why?

I make a **prediction**.

I **investigate** then use what I find out to explain.

I **change my mind** after finding things out.

Thursday 28th January 2021

WALT: Plan paragraphs using subordinate clauses

Give time to respond to marking from previous paragraphs

Today we are going to use our notes about...

Seasons

Planets

To plan the next two paragraphs for our non-chronological report.

Where are we going with our writing?

Title

Introduction to solar system (how many planets, names of planets, how planets move etc.)

The Sun and Earth (facts about The Sun, importance of The Sun, Earth's orbit, eclipses)

Day and night (how we experience day and night)

Seasons (the seasons, what causes different seasons)

Planets (gassy and rocky, comparison between the two planets researched)

Re-cap subordinate clauses

What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb.

There are two types of clauses, **independent clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

The **independent clause** makes sense on its own because it is a complete thought.

For example:
I went to town.
It was red.

A **subordinate clause** supports the independent clause. The opening words of subordinate clauses show that they are dependent on the independent clause.

For example:
after the storm cleared
because he didn't like chocolate

The Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause can come at various points in a sentence.

You might use one at the **front** of a sentence.
For example, a **fronted adverbial** can be a type of subordinate clause:

Like a bullet speeding through the air, he ran through the door.

You might want to use one at the **end** of the sentence:

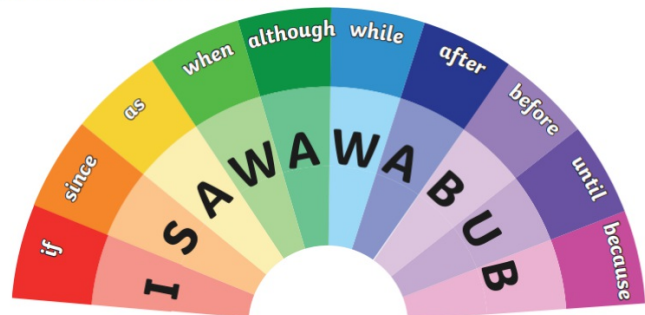
She went straight home after school **because she needed an early tea.**

Sometimes they even come in the **middle** of sentences:

My brother Richard, **who lives in Australia**,
is coming home for Christmas.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause which is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own.



T.S.

1)

2)

3)

C.S.

Your turn!

Have a go at using your notes about the following topics to plan two paragraphs:

Seasons (the seasons, what causes different seasons)

Planets (gassy and rocky, comparison between the two planets researched)

Remember to consider the use of subordinate clauses in your T.S and C.S

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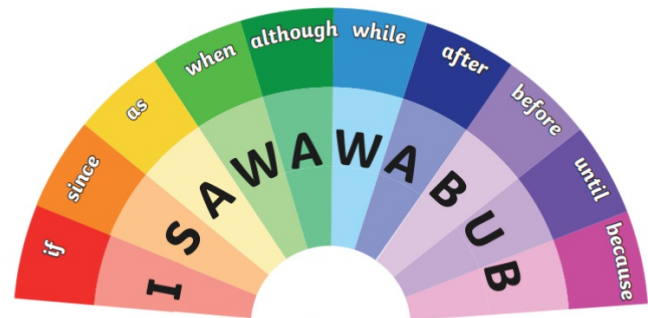
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