



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.

Friday 29th January 2021

WALT: Vary the position of subordinate clauses

Today we are going to use our paragraph planners about...

Seasons

Planets

To write two paragraphs for our non-chronological report.

Key Vocabulary

seasons, rotate, facing, equator, axis, planet, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, gas, rock, atmosphere, moon, temperature

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)

Can you remember the features of
a non-chronological report?

Features of a Non-Chronological Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topic title which covers the whole subject • A brief introduction paragraph which gives a who/what/where overview • Information grouped into paragraphs, which may include subheadings • Some information contained in fact boxes and bullet point lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual points supported by extra detail and examples or evidence • Present tense verbs • Third person pronouns and a formal tone • Images with captions • Diagrams and labels • Technical vocabulary in bold with a glossary



We have written a non-chronological report before. The significant difference is that our solar system report is in the **present tense** as it still exists! Our Roman Army report last term was written in the past tense because we were writing about events that had already happened.

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:

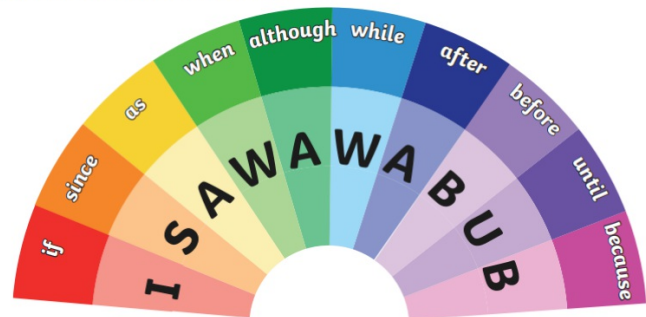
She went straight home after school **because she needed an early tea.**

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. On Earth, we experience seasons because of the way the Earth spins round, or orbits.

- 1) Orbit, year, Earth tilted
- 2) seasons in Northern Hemisphere
- 3) seasons in Southern Hemisphere

C.S Throughout the year, different parts of Earth get the sun's rays and this is why we experience seasons at different times of the year.

You are now going to use your paragraph planners about...


Seasons

Planets

To write two paragraphs for your non-chronological report.

Use the modelled example and the vocabulary on the next page
to help you!

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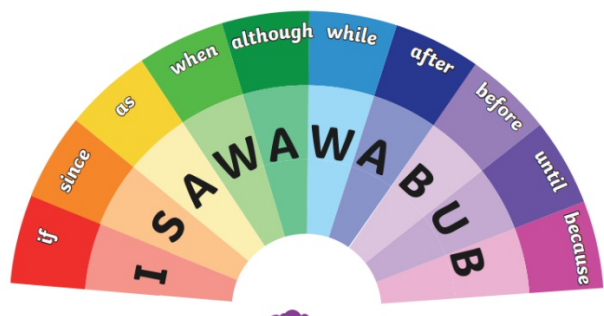
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if since as when although while after before until because

I S A W A B U B

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