



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.

Monday 1st February 2021

WALT: Edit paragraphs with subordinate clauses

Today we are going to edit and revise our paragraphs about...

Seasons

Planets

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)

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:

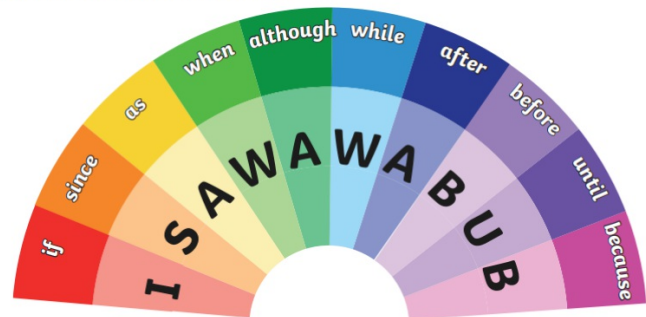
She went straight home after school **because she needed an early tea.**

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.



What does it mean to **edit** and
revise our writing?

Edit means to check your work for the BASICS (spelling, punctuation, paragraphs). Editing your work accurately makes it easier for your reader to understand what you want to tell them.

Revise means to add, move or cut words and phrases in your writing. Revising your work effectively will make it more interesting for the reader.

We are going to use our edit and revise document to go through
our writing

Step 1:Edit
Check for the
BASICS

Edit:

Check your spellings

Check you have included capital letters at the start of sentences and for proper nouns

Have you used punctuation accurately? (, ' ? ! " " - ; :)

Have you read your work aloud to check it makes sense?

Are your paragraphs in the right order?

Day and night

On Earth, we experience seasons because of the way earth spins round, or orbits. The seasons are caused by a tilt in the Earth's axis which means throughout the year, certain areas of the world are tilted towards the sun whereas other areas are tilted away from it. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun, people in these areas experience winter and people on the other side of the world experience summer. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, people in these areas experience summer and people in the Southern Hemisphere experience winter. It takes one year for Earth to complete an orbit and throughout this period, different parts of our planet experience different seasons.

Step 2: Revise

Could we add anything to improve our writing?

Remember the WALT!

Add:

Could you add adjectives to form expanded noun phrases? *the deep, damp cave*

Could you use a range of conjunctions?

Co-ordinating (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Subordinating (if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because)

Have you got a range of short, compound and complex sentences?

Dad plays football in the morning.

Dad was playing football so mum went to the beach.

I did not see Dad today because he was playing football.

Could you add a simile? *as red as a tomato, as bright as the sun*

Could you use a relative clause? *The girl, who was feeling nervous, entered the dark forest.*

Step 3: Revise
Do we need to
move or cut
anything in our
writing?

Move:

Are words and phrases in the best order for your audience and purpose?

Could you start each sentence differently? *-ing, simile, preposition, adverb, possibility*

Cut:

Are there any words or phrases which don't make sense?

Are there any words or phrases which aren't relevant to your audience/purpose?

Step 4: Check against our success criteria

Features of a Non-Chronological Report

- 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
- 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



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You are now going to use the document provided to edit and revise your paragraphs about...

Seasons

Planets

Remember that each paragraph needs to include a subordinate clause! Try to vary the position of these in each paragraph.