

FRIDAY

L.O. I can write a descriptive narrative

L.O. I can use relative clauses effectively in my writing

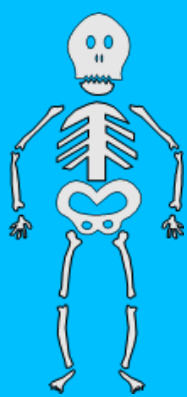


Today we are going to explore the second half of our objective!

Write the date and LO into your English book.

Now tell your partner what a relative clauses is!

In today's lesson we are going to be looking at how to accurately use relative clauses in our writing. Let's get started!



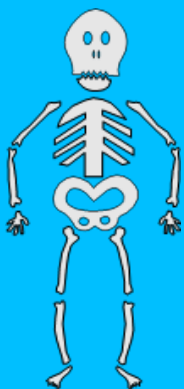
Human Sentence

Stanley looked out across the vast wasteland.

I think that we could heighten the impact on the reader by adding more detail about Stanley.

Human Sentence

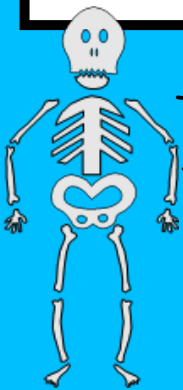
Stanley looked out across the vast wasteland. His mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt.



Ok. This is providing the reader with a bit more detail, but how could we improve it even further?

Human Sentence

Stanley looked out across the vast wasteland. His mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt.



The second sentence adds a bit of non-vital information to the first sentence, so we can drop it in as a relative clause! Where would it go?

Yay! We've dropped
in a relative clause!



Let's have a look in more detail
at the parts of our new
sentence. Where is the main
clause in the sentence?

Is there a subordinate clause?

Stanley, whose mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt, looked
out across the vast wasteland.

Main clause

Stanley, whose mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt, looked out across the vast wasteland.

Subordinate clause

The main clause could be a sentence by itself and still make sense:

Stanley looked out across the vast wasteland.

However the second sentence is now a subordinate clause, which doesn't make sense by itself:

whose mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt.

Stanley, whose mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt, looked out across the vast wasteland.

Main clause

Subordinate clause

What do you notice about the punctuation?

The 'dropped in' (embedded) relative clause needs to be stapled into the sentence with commas!

So it's all relative then?

Did anyone spot what we replaced in the sentence when we 'dropped in' the relative clause?


Stanley looked across the vast wasteland. His mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt.

Stanley, whose mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt, looked out across the vast wasteland.

We have replaced the pronoun in the second sentence with a relative pronoun!

Stanley looked across the vast wasteland. (His) mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt.

Stanley, (whose) mouth was dry with the thick heat and dirt, looked out across the vast wasteland.



Use your post it notes to re-write these sentences so that they include an embedded relative clause. Your main clause will need to be split over two post-it notes, and your relative clause will need to be on a post it note of it's own!

- 1) The kids dragged themselves towards the tent. They were dressed in orange and yellow.
- 2) The burlap sack sat on the floor next to the desk. It was filled with sunflower seeds.
- 3) The vast wasteland was covered in holes. This is where the yellow-spotted lizards could be found.

Use your post it notes to re-write these sentences so that they include an embedded relative clause. Your main clause will need to be split over two post-it notes, and your relative clause will need to be on a post it note of it's own!

- 1) The kids, who were dressed in orange and yellow, dragged themselves towards the tent.
- 2) The burlap sack, which was filled with sunflower seeds, sat on the floor next to the desk.
- 3) The vast wasteland, where the yellow spotted lizards could be found, was covered in holes.

In those example sentences, we used the relative pronouns 'who', 'which' and 'where'. Can you match the relative pronoun to the type of nouns/pronouns that it replaces? Look at your sentences to help you.

which replaces 'place' nouns and pronouns.

who replaces 'objects' nouns and pronouns.

where replaces 'people' nouns and pronouns.

Let's recap

Relative clauses containing non-vital information have to be separated from the main clause. Typically, we use commas to mark the relative clauses although sometimes we can use other pieces of punctuation. Can anybody tell me what punctuation we could use to mark a relative clause?

Brackets

Dashes

Have a go at using a relative clause on your whiteboard.



Spin the spinner to choose a topic to write your sentence about!



In your writing I expect to see that you are choosing the correct relative pronoun to use in the sentence and that you are punctuating your relative clause correctly!

You are going to be writing the descriptive narrative of Stanley's first day at Camp Green Lake. In our writing we are going to have to use our descriptive writing techniques to enable the reader to paint a picture of what is happening in their minds.

You are writing in 1st person.

I will be looking for relative clauses in your writing!



Success criteria:

- Describe using the 5 senses
- Figurative language (Similes, metaphors, personification)
- Ambitious vocabulary choices to heighten the effect on the reader
- A range of sentence structures for effect (simple, compound, complex - including relative clauses)



HOME LEARNERS - THIS IS
THE END OF FRIDAY'S
LESSON. STOP HERE!

