

Genre

Explanations

Explanations

Technician year 4

To use expanded noun phrases with the addition of modifying adjectives.

To use a subordinate clause in a sentence, using the conjunctions when, if, so and because

Explanations

Master year 3

To use a subordinate clause in a sentence, using the conjunctions when, if, so, because and although

To group information into paragraphs.

Explanations

Apprentice


To continue to use a wider range of conjunctions, when / if/ that/ because

Explanations

Technician year 3

Use a wide range of conjunctions including when, before, after, while and so

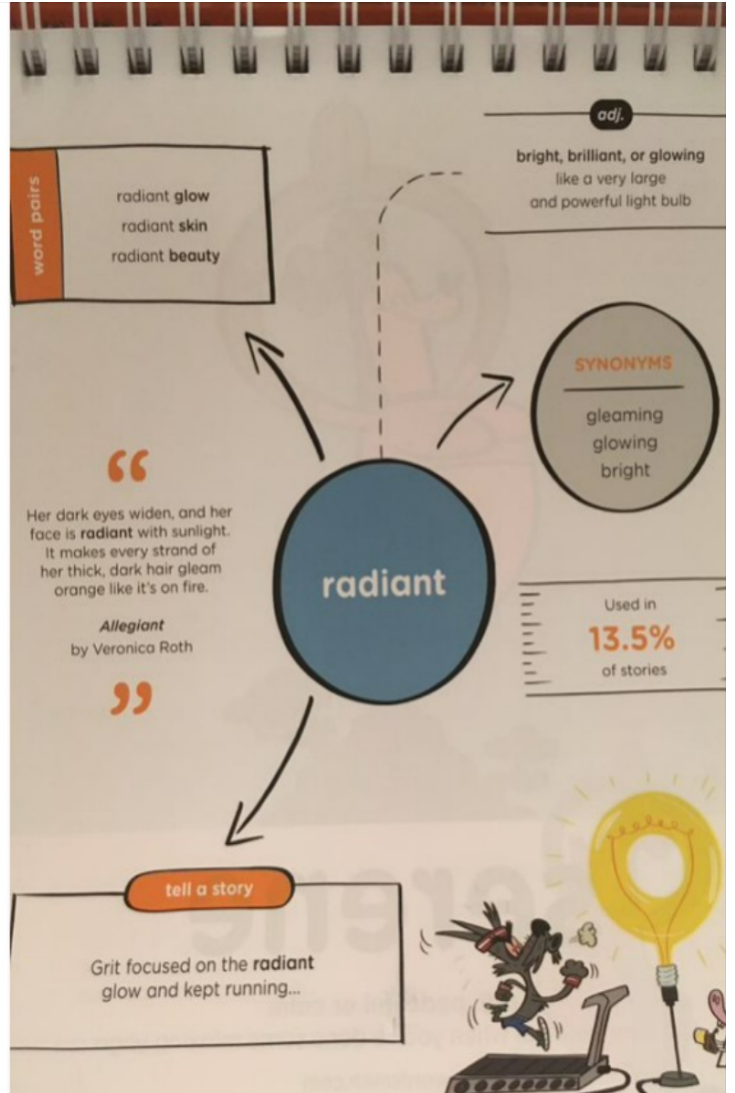
Use paragraphs to group ideas together.



radiant

adj. bright, brilliant, or glowing
like a very large and powerful light bulb

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radiant

word pairs

- radiant glow
- radiant skin
- radiant beauty

adj.

bright, brilliant, or glowing
like a very large
and powerful light bulb

SYNONYMS

- gleaming
- glowing
- bright

Used in

13.5%
of stories

“

Her dark eyes widen, and her face is **radiant** with sunlight. It makes every strand of her thick, dark hair gleam orange like it's on fire.

Allegiant
by Veronica Roth

”

tell a story

Grit focused on the **radiant** glow and kept running...

Monday 31st January

L.O. To find the features of an explanation text.

Fluency of skills Wednesday
Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in these sentences.
Jane quickly went to line up.
The dog barked angrily at the rattling letterbox.
The rain tricked slowly down the window pane.

M and C

Fluency of skills Wednesday
Adverbs

Underline the adverb to complete each sentence.

- 1 The three pirates **quiet** / **quietly** made their way through the dense undergrowth.
- 2 Captain Starling **quickly** / **quick** cut her way through the jungle, but Stragglebeard and Barnaby **slowly** / **slow** followed behind.
- 3 Barnaby **foolishly** / **foolish** began to whistle as he **nervous** / **nervously** looked up into the trees above.
- 4 Captain Starling **firm** / **firmly** told him to stop making any silly noises.

3

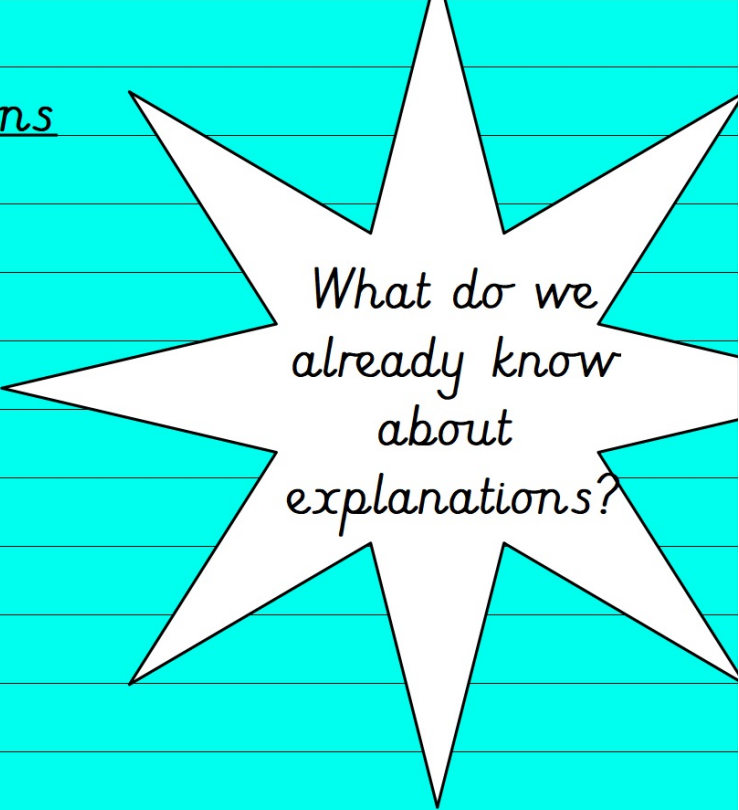
Fluency of skills Wednesday
Adverbs

Use your own adverbs to add more meaning to the verbs in these sentences.

- 1 Pip gathered up any armour that would fit him.
- 2 Next he chose a sword and a shield.
- 3 Then he ran to the castle stables to choose a horse for his quest.
- 4 Most of the horses were far too big for Pip to ride

4

Prior Knowledge - Explanations



What do we
already know
about
explanations?

Can you spot the features?

Features of an explanation	
Title	
Pictures / diagrams	
Chronological order/ following a process.	
Paragraphs	
Subordinate clauses	
Apostrophe to show possession	
Fronted adverbials (time)	
Conjunctions	

How do plants grow?



Everywhere you look, you will see many plants of all shapes, sizes and colours, but do you know how they grow? The lifecycle of a plant is very simple to understand. Each part of a plant has a job that will help it to grow. Read on to find out more.

Most plants start as seeds or bulbs. First, the seed will grow roots. The roots grow downwards into the soil because this helps to secure the plant in the



ground. The roots' job is also to **absorb** water and food from the soil. This food is important because it helps the plants to grow.

absorb:

to suck up or to soak up

At the same time, the seed's shoots will grow upwards and then it will grow leaves above the ground. The shoots form a stem.

After about a week, the seed becomes a seedling. It will grow taller and the leaves will become bigger. The stem carries food from the leaves to the rest of the plant so the flowers can grow. New seeds are made when flowers form! When the new seeds are pollinated, new plants might be able to grow.

When the weather becomes colder, the plant starts to die.

The plant will quickly turn brown and the petals or the leaves will

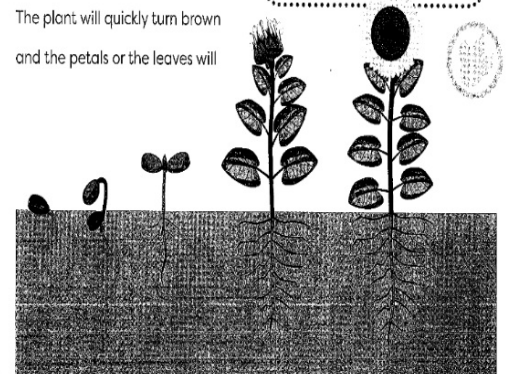
soon fall off. Following that, the seeds will fall out of the dead flower and onto the soil.

They will replant themselves and the cycle begins again.

We call this a lifecycle.

? Did you know that plants

- will only grow well in the right conditions? If the temperature is too hot or too cold, this may stop the plant from growing.



Plenary

Place the features of explanations on the working wall.

Tuesday 1st February

L.O. To orally rehearse and create a flow chart of the events of an erupting volcano.

Fluency of skills Thursday
Adverbs

Write a sentence which include the word slowly.

Fluency of skills Thursday
Adverbs

Write a sentence using one of these adverbs:

carefully **strongly** **silently** **cautiously** |

Fluency of skills Thursday
Adverbials

- ① Pip caught the bag awkwardly.

Awkwardly,

- ② He desperately scabbled after the pearls.

.....

Write them in your book.

Year
3

Year 4



overjoyed

adj. delighted and gleeful
like when you feel like partying
mrswordsmith.com

overjoyed

- overjoyed reaction**
overjoyed parent
overjoyed crowd
- etymology**
Overjoyed is translated from the Latin word *supergaudere*, which means "to rejoice over".
- SYNONYMS**
delighted
gleeful
elated
- Used in **1.5%** of stories
- tell a story**
Bogart had never felt as overjoyed as he did when...

adj.
delighted and gleeful
like when you feel like partying

Watch this video about the process of an erupting volcano.

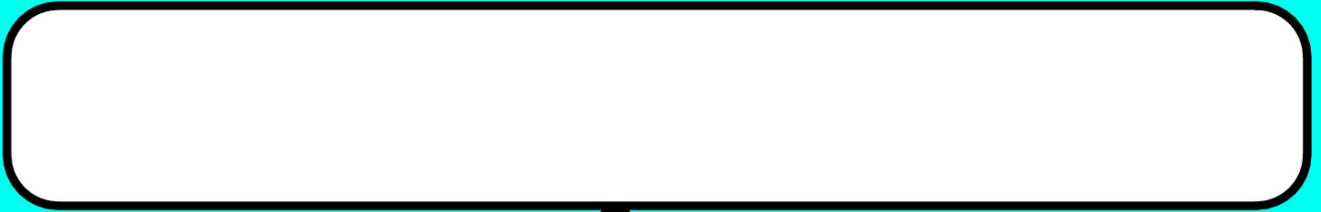


What are volcanoes and how are they formed? - YouTube

Now, you need to orally rehearse explaining how a volcano is formed.

Now, we need to create a flow chart of the the process of how a volcano is formed.





Plenary

Do you think you have included all the steps of how a volcano is formed?

Read it to a partner to check.

Thursday 3rd February

L.O. To use subordinate clauses

Fluency of skills Friday

Conjunctions

Can you add a conjunction to each of these sentences? Each one needs a different conjunction.

I wanted to go out to play _____ it's raining.

It's lovely and warm today _____ it's sunny.

Fluency of skills Friday

Conjunctions

Choose a conjunction from the brackets to complete each sentence.

① They didn't understand what Mister P was saying they understood that he was being rude. (and / but)

② The tribesmen ran towards the bushes they wanted to see who was making all the noise. (but / because)

Meanwhile, Captain Starling was hiding in the bushes on the other side of the village.



Year 3

Fluency of skills Friday

Conjunctions

Choose a conjunction from the brackets to complete the sentences.

① Pip has been Sir Ansell's squire for just over a month he became fourteen. (since / although)

② He is very proud to be a squire Sir Ansell can be very demanding at times. (because / although)

③ He enjoys most of his duties he does not like mucking out the horses. (but / because)



Year 4



wistful

adj. sad, longing, or nostalgic
like the sad feeling you get from some memories

mrswordsmith.com

word pairs

- wistful sigh
- wistful smile
- wistful memory

adj.
sad, longing, or nostalgic
like the sad feeling you get from some memories

SYNONYMS

- longing
- nostalgic
- sad

etymology

Wistful is thought to be closely related to "wishful".

Used in 8.7% of stories

tell a story

Shang High clutched his childhood teddy bear and let out a wistful sigh...

wistful

www.dreamstime.com

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.

When to Use a Comma



Sometimes you will need to use a comma to mark where your subordinate clause is. Here are some general rules to help you know when to use commas.

If the subordinate clause starts the sentence, use a comma after it. If it ends the sentence do not use a comma.

Before we go swimming, we have to go to school.
We have to go to school before we go swimming.

If the subordinate clause is adding additional information in the middle of your sentence, put commas before and after it. If you could put parentheses () around your clause, it needs commas.

Tomorrow morning, when the clock strikes nine, school will begin.

Conjunctions



Conjunctions are used to start subordinate clauses.
Here is a collection of conjunctions.

Can you use the conjunctions to make subordinate clauses
for this sentence?

She walked for an hour.



Now, look at your flowchart from yesterday.

Write sentences explaining all about how volcanoes are formed, using subordinate clauses on your sentences.