

Our 'Word of the Week' is: **naive**

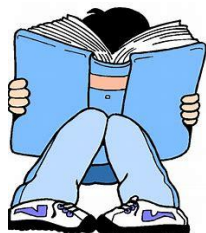
Can you use it in a sentence?

Write it down here:



Reading

Enjoy your book and remember to quiz when you have finished. I'll be checking AR and quizzes on Thursday afternoons.



Spellings

See the separate sheet with your spellings. It's important that you practise these often and understand the rule or rhyme.

This week we are looking at:

-ibly -ibly tele- audio-



Handwriting: Let's learn our Year 5/6 words while practising your neatest joined handwriting. Write each word **2 more times** each very carefully please.

competition competition ★ ★

conscience conscience

conscious conscious

controversy controversy

convenience convenience

Maths - Don't forget to keep working on your Timestables skills!

Spend 10 minutes on

TTRock Stars

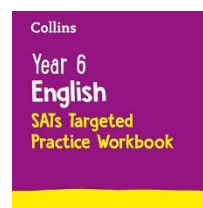
and we'll see who gets the trophy at the end of the week.



SPaG

This week I would like you to complete the worksheet on **relative clauses**.

We will mark it together in class, so remember to bring your sheets into school on Thursday.



G3.1: Sentences and Clauses



G3.1 What is a Clause?

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

What is a main clause?

A main clause is a group of words that expresses a complete thought and makes sense on its own. Main clauses can also be known as independent clauses. For example:

He ran.

What is a subordinate clause?

A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses are sometimes known as dependent clauses because they depend on a **main clause** for the sentence to make sense. They can appear anywhere in a sentence and often begin with a **subordinating conjunction**. For example:

He ran because the monster was fast.
Because the monster was fast, he ran.

What is a relative clause?

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause that give more detail about a noun or a clause. They contain a **subject** and a **verb** and often begin with a relative pronoun:

who

which

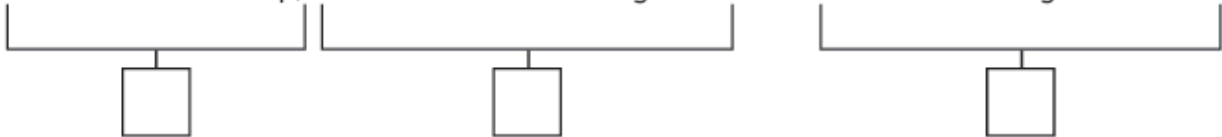
whose

whom

that

- 1 Label each of the clauses in the sentence below as either **main (M)** or **subordinate (S)**.

When we woke up, we rushed into the garden and we made a big snowman.



- 2 What is the grammatical term for the underlined part of the sentence? Tick **one**.

Despite being late, we didn't miss any of the show.

- ☐ a main clause
- ☐ a subordinate clause
- ☐ a relative clause
- ☐ a noun phrase

G3.1: Sentences and Clauses



- 3 Underline the **relative clause** in each sentence.

My grandmother who is ninety still enjoys gardening.

My friends and I prefer the cinema that has large seats.

My cousin whose coat I borrowed last week is 13 years old.

.....

- 4 Which sentence contains a **relative clause**? Tick **one**.

- ☐ We are going to visit my nan tomorrow.
 - ☐ The dog that I found belongs to my neighbour.
 - ☐ Alfie would like to travel around the world.
 - ☐ If the weather improves, we'll go cycling.
-

- 5 Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the underlined clause is a **main clause** or a **subordinate clause**.

Sentence	Main clause	Subordinate clause
Your friend, <u>whom you met on holiday last year</u> , is visiting this weekend.		
<u>We always try our best</u> even when things are tough.		
I'm feeling hungry <u>because I've done lots of exercise this afternoon</u> .		

.....

- 6 Underline the **relative clause** in the sentence below.

The swimming pool that has fast water slides is closed for refurbishments.