

Write a sensible **question** to fit each answer in the table below. One has already been done for you.

Question	Answer
Where do you live?	At 42 Lime Tree Avenue.
Sursi,	A sandwich and a banana.
1 0000	At quarter to nine.

## Relative pronoun

A relative pronoun is a word which is used to refer back to nouns which have already been mentioned in the sentence. Relative pronouns can describe people, things (including animals), places and abstract ideas. They can also be used to join two parts of a complex sentence, using relative clauses.

Subject	Object	Possessive
who	who(m)	whose
which	which	whose
that	that	

We use who and whom for people, and which for things.

Or we can use that for people or things.

We use relative pronouns:

after a noun, to make it clear which person or thing we are talking about:
 the house that Jack built
 an eight-year-old boy who attempted to rob a sweet shop

· to tell us more about a person or thing:

My mother, who was born overseas, has always been a great traveller. We had fish and chips, which is my favourite meal.

I'm so p	oleased fo	r the tear	n wo	on the tou	rnament.	
they	that	he	whom			
						1 mark

## active or passive

Depending on the way in which you word a sentence, a verb can be either active or passive.

When the verb is active, the <u>subject</u> of the verb is doing the action.

England beat Spain in the match.

subject

active verb

When the verb is passive, the subject undergoes the action rather than doing it:

Spain was beaten in the match.

subject passive verb

Sentence	Active	Passive
Everyone loved watching sports day.	1	
I was driven here by my mum.		a hersel
I can grow fruit and vegetables.		
e were shown round by the tour guide.		

a)	Circle three words in the sentence above that should have an apostrophe.
b)	Pick <b>one</b> of the words that you have circled.  Explain why it needs an apostrophe.
	Word chosen
	_

Question	Command	1000
Can you tell me the truth?		
		1 mark
	were to chimal works of second or	10 10 TO 10

### Subordinating conjunction

A conjunction is a word, or words, used to connect two clauses together.

eg. 'although', 'because' or 'when'.

A subordinating clause is a part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause. A subordinating conjunction is the word/words that is used to join a subordinating clause to another clause or sentence.

He was annoyed because the train had stopped.

the sentence			rdinating conjunction	
Freda's han	ds are o	cold	she forgot her m	ittens.
because	if	that	when	1 mark

### **Brackets**

Brackets are mainly used to separate off information that is not essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence. If you removed the bracketed material, the sentence would still make perfectly good sense.

Mount Everest (in the Himalayas) is the highest mountain in the world.

There are several books on the subject (see page 120).

Add the missing brackets to the sentences below so that they are correct.

Mr Hargreaves (our history teacher rides a motorbike to school.

My dress the red one) has got a stain on it.

### Day 1: Monday 1st February

Do you know what these words mean?

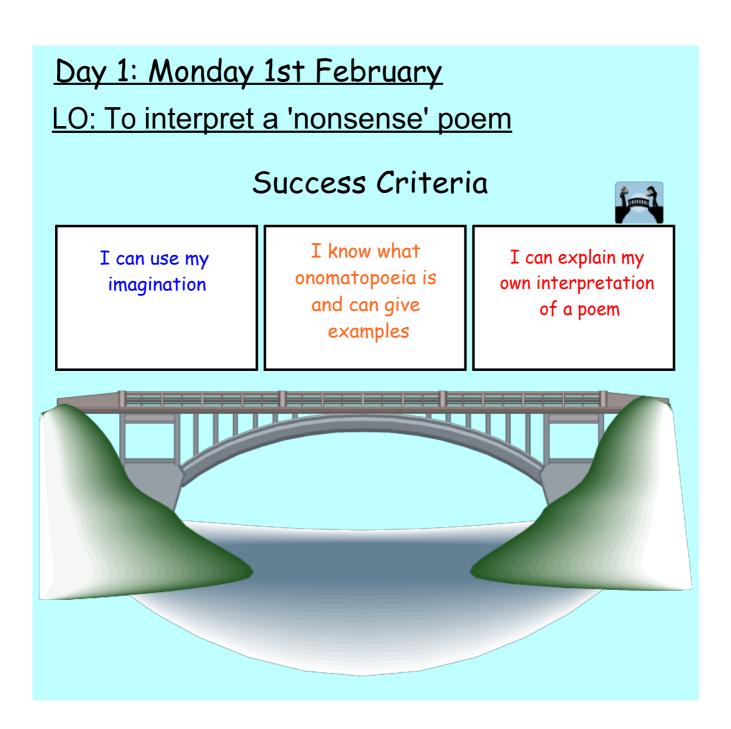
Choose 5 and find the defintion

stanza line pace

verse rhythm pattern

beat free verse syllable flow

What type of writing do these words link to?



## Nonsense poetry

Some poems use made up words to describe things, or just to make a nice sound. Nonsense poems may seemingly not make sense, however, because they mix up real words with the nonsense words, the poem can be given purpose and meaning. Although the interpretation of these poems can be different to each reader.

Lewis Carroll, Edward Lear and Spike Milligan are good authors to read if you like nonsense poetry.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4mmn39/articles/zgbyw6f

TASK: carefully read this nonsense poem.

#### **JABBERWOCKY - Lewis Carroll**

(from Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There, 1872)

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought -So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One, two! One, two! And through and through The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!

He left it dead, and with its head

He went galumphing back.

One, two! One, two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And, has thou slain the Jabberwock? Come to my arms, my beamish boy! O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!'

He chortled in his joy.

Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; All mimsy were the borogoves, And the mome raths outgrabe.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q\_Um3787fSY

What did you think of it? If there is someone at home with you, can you explain to them what you think is happening in the poem.

TASK: Watch this retelling of the poem to help. (The link is on the Year6 webpage).















### Use highlighters to analyse the poem.

pink = alliteration

green = rhyme pattern

yellow = onomatopoeia

blue = nonsense words

The colours are just examples - you can use what ever colours you have, as long as you make a key.

Around the edge make notes/sketches of what you think is happening.

#### pink = alliteration

The repeated occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of connected words.

green = rhyme pattern
The pattern of rhymes in the poem.

yellow = onomatopoeia
A word that resembles the sound it describes.

blue = nonsense words
Words that you think the poet has made up.

## What do you think is going on in this poem?





#### Jabberwocky (1871) by Lewis Carroll

Milestone

'Jabberwocky' is considered one of the finest nonsense poems ever written in the English language and originally appeared in the novel Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There, the sequel to Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Its playful and whimsical language masks the fact the poem is actually about the hunting and killing of a fearsome creature, the Jabberwock. Carroll cleverly provides enough contextual clues to enable the reader to attempt an interpretation of the nonsense words and to therefore make sense of the events in the poem.

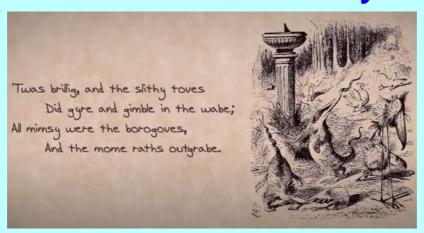
### Did you know?

- Lewis Carroll was born in Cheshire in 1832.
- # His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.
- # He was one of 11 children.
- As well as writing poetry, Dodgson also worked as a mathematician, university lecturer, photographer, Anglican deacon and novelist. His most famous novel is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
- He obtained a first class honours degree in mathematics from Oxford University and took up a post as lecturer there.
- The character 'Alice' was based on Alice Liddell, the daughter of a close friend of Dodgson.
- There is an 'Alice' stained glass window at Christchurch College in Oxford, in honour of Dodgson's time there. There is also a memorial to him in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.
- Dodgson loved inventing things and created a game that was the forerunner of Scrabble.
- He died in 1898 and is buried in Guildford.

What do you think these nonsense words from the poem mean?

## brillig

## slithy



# What other nonsense words are there in the poem - can you find them all?

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"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he soughtSo rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One two! One two! And through and through

The vorpal blade went snicker-snack! He left it dead, and with its head He went galumphing back.

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.

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TASK: Make a list of 10 words from the poem that are nonsense words. Write an explanation of what you think each means.

#### **Glossary:**

frabjous = wonderful, joyous

 $Who Want stobe a Millionaire\_-\_shun\_words.ppt$ 

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Prepositions.ppt