

Read chapter 5 'The Whomping Willow'.

Your task is to retell this chapter using all of the exciting vocabulary and writing skills that you know. Remember to use your cards to help you. Try and use the spellings from the cards as these are also things that I need to see.

Think about how Harry and Ron would have felt when they couldn't get through the barrier, what must have been going through their minds?

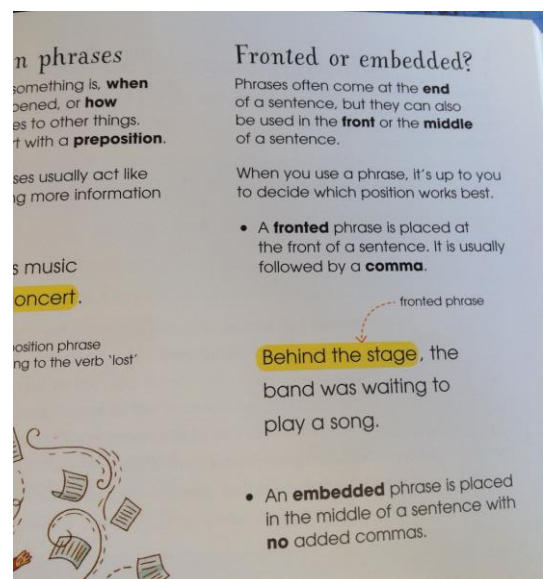
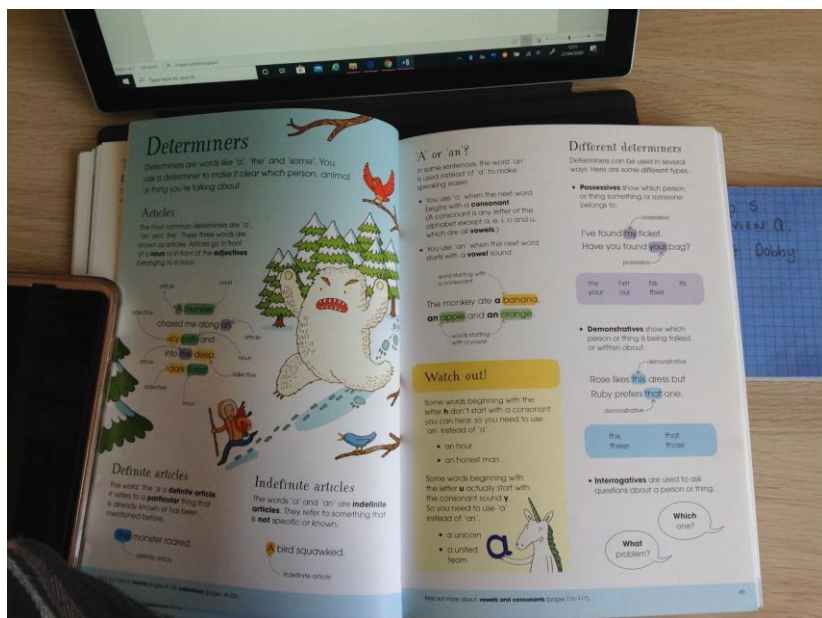
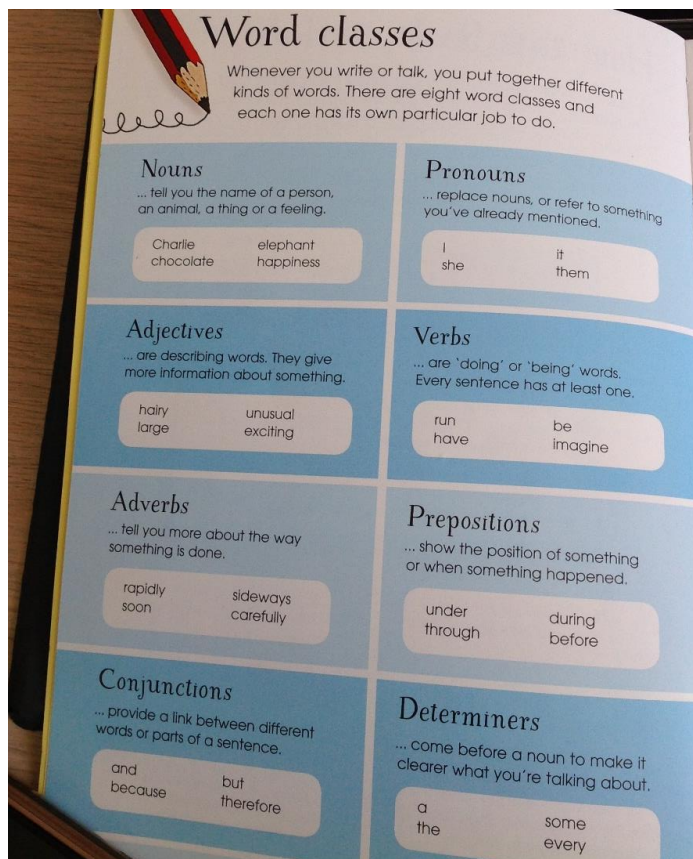
Remember to describe what they can see, taste, feel or smell.

Describe the feeling of flying in the car and then the spectacular landing into the Whomping Willow!

Remember to read back over your work, use expanded noun phrases, punctuation, frontal adverbials, prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns and direct speech.

I am looking for 1 page of really good, neat writing please.

I will not accept sentences without capital letters as you are Year 4!



Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words like 'and', 'because' or 'but'. They provide a link between different words and are sometimes known as connectives.

Conjunctions can be used to link two words or to connect two parts of a sentence.



The witches added frogs and spiders, but their spell still didn't work.

Co-ordinating conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions, like 'and', 'but' and 'or', link two statements that can each stand on their own and are each **equally important**.

These two statements are equally important.

Goblins are noisy, but fairies are quiet.

co-ordinating conjunction

Some co-ordinating conjunctions:

and not
yet or
but so

Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions link two statements that are **not** equally important. One statement is the **main clause** and the other is the **subordinate clause**.

The main clause is the most important.

I keep away from spiders because they frighten me.

subordinating conjunction

The subordinate clause adds extra meaning.

Some subordinating conjunctions:

although because
if unless
when where

Using subordinating conjunctions

You can use a subordinating conjunction in two different positions.

- It can be placed **between** two statements:

The dragon slept soundly, although the knight kept sneezing.

conjunction subordinate clause main clause

- Or it can come at the **start** of a sentence:

Although the knight kept sneezing, the dragon slept soundly.

conjunction subordinate clause main clause



When you change the position of a conjunction, you emphasize a different part of the sentence.

Comma alert!

When you use a conjunction at the **start** of a sentence, it must be followed by two statements divided by a **comma**.

If you want to visit the castle, you must cross the bridge.

conjunction first statement second statement Add a comma after the first statement.



Unless you are very careful, you will fall.

conjunction first statement second statement Add a comma after the first statement.

Starting sentences

In the past, people often insisted that a sentence should never start with 'And' or 'But'. Nowadays, however, these rules are not so strictly followed. Many good writers use the words 'And' or 'But' to introduce a sentence.