

Adjectival clauses

**Adjectival clauses** follow the nouns they describe. They are part of a noun group. The clauses can begin with **who, that** or **which**.  
 Example: It was a plane **that roared through the sky**.

Use **who** to describe people. Example: The woman, **who is wearing the big hat**, is crying.

Use **which** to describe things. Example: I want to read the book **which was just released**.

Also use **which** for any information which is not important in the sentence. Example: The chips, **which I don't like**, are stale.

Use **that** to describe things when adding important information in sentences. Example: We picked all the apples **that were red**.

Underline the adjectival clauses.

- Curry, which is very spicy, is enjoyed all over the world.
- Ships that were wrecked in the storm had to be repaired.
- The teacher who marked the exams is away today.

Add who, which or that to complete the adjectival clauses.

- People \_\_\_\_\_ donated money received a receipt.
- The school bus \_\_\_\_\_ comes at 8 am is the quickest.
- The illness \_\_\_\_\_ my dog had was caused by ticks.

Adjectival clauses and commas

Use commas around adjectival clauses that are not adding important information to a sentence. Example: The woman, **who is wearing the big hat**, is crying.

Clauses that begin with **that** never need commas because they always add important information. Example: We picked all the apples **that were red**.

Add commas around these adjectival clauses where necessary.

- The show that I watch every night has just been cancelled.
- The fire which had been raging all night damaged many homes.

- A biologist is a scientist who studies life.
- The jockey who is my uncle won the horse race.

Score 2 points for each correct answer!

SCORE /20 0-8 10-14 16-20

Phonic Knowledge & Spelling

ACELA1526, ACELA1830

Homophones

Remember! **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different spelling and meanings.

Example: **waist** and **waste** are homophones. **Waist** is the area around the centre of the body and **waste** means rubbish.

Underline the two homophones in each question.

- their they're thair
- toad tode towed
- moad mowed mode
- prophet profit proffit

Use the clues and choose a letter group from the box to complete the cat words.

fish ch astrophe dupli e walk

- to grasp: cat \_\_\_\_\_
- a disaster: cat \_\_\_\_\_
- type of fish: cat \_\_\_\_\_
- models walk on this: cat \_\_\_\_\_
- copy: \_\_\_\_\_ cat \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the base words in the words below.

- sausages
- unusual
- unemployed
- wonderful
- hauling
- opening



Write the suffix -or or -our to spell these words.

- a taste: flav \_\_\_\_\_
- a fine mist: vap \_\_\_\_\_
- a person who gives: don \_\_\_\_\_
- to eat hungrily: dev \_\_\_\_\_
- a male singer: ten \_\_\_\_\_

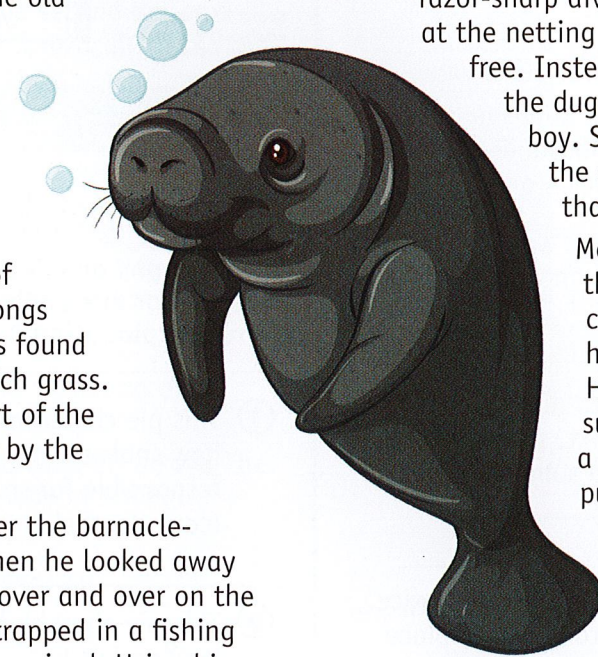
Score 2 points for each correct answer!

SCORE /40 0-18 20-34 36-40

Derec and the Dugong

Covered in seaweed, the old wreck was hard to find if you didn't know where to look. Meadows of seagrass surrounded what was left of the ship that went down before the beginning of the 20th century. Dugongs (sea cows) were always found grazing lazily on the rich grass. Free diving off this part of the coast was made better by the clear water.

Derec was hovering over the barnacle-covered rusting pile when he looked away for a moment. Rolling over and over on the seabed was a dugong trapped in a fishing net. Derec swam to the animal. Using his



Imaginative text – Narrative  
 Author – Peter Alford

razor-sharp diving knife, he slashed at the netting until the animal broke free. Instead of swimming away the dugong paddled towards the boy. Stopping at Derec's chest, the sea cow nuzzled him in thanks.

Months later, Derec was at the wreck. **Excruciating** cramps in his legs pulled him down to the seabed. He struggled to reach the surface. Then it happened, a huge whiskered nose pushed him upwards.

Gasping for air, the frightened boy turned to see a dugong staring at him.

Write or circle the correct answer.

- Which word gives the idea that the dugong is a sea cow?  
 a barnacle    b netting    c meadows
- When did the ship sink?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What did Derec use to free the snared dugong?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Which phrase helps you to picture how the wreck looked?  
 a barnacle-covered rusting pile  
 b beginning of the 20th century  
 c meadows of seagrass
- Why was free diving so good in this place?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Which word is a synonym (same meaning) for painful?  
 a excruciating  
 b frightened  
 c struggled

7 Why was the dugong in danger?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 How did the dugong thank Derec for being saved?

\_\_\_\_\_

9 Why was the wreck hard to find?

\_\_\_\_\_

Score 2 points for each correct answer!

SCORE /18 0-6 8-14 16-18

My Book Review

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Author \_\_\_\_\_

Rating ☆☆☆☆

Comment \_\_\_\_\_