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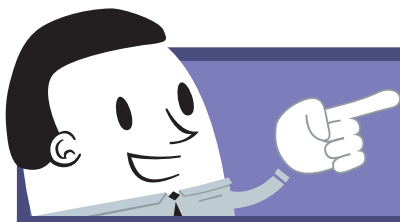


Boundaries of Cases & Clauses

Literacy

- Famous Indians
 - Gods
- Caste System

Resource code: 27052226



Famous Indians

Commas have many functions, and one of these is to separate clauses from the rest of a sentence. A *parenthetical clause* that adds additional but non-essential information to a sentence. For example, *A man, gets his suits custom made.*



Q1 Insert commas as required into the sentences below

Ashoka the Great was one of India's greatest emperors ever. He has it that his birth which occurred in 304BC to the Maurya King Bindusara and a queen named Dharma had been preceded by a dream of himself. His name in Sanskrit the classical language of India means "painless and without sorrow". Quite fitting really as he managed to make Buddhism a world religion. Because of this even more than two million years later he is remembered as being an exemplary ruler.

Aryabhata born in 476 AD was the first Indian mathematician to state that the concept of zero can be used in mathematics.

Chandragupta Maurya was the first emperor of the Maurya Empire. He is credited for giving the world the first empire.

Samudra Gupta was a great ruler who expanded the boundaries of his empire. He was a keen athlete and a keen lute player who was also an immensely popular ruler.

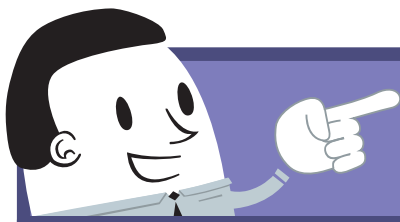


Remember

- Determining a parenthetical clause involves removing it from a sentence and seeing if the sentence still makes sense.
- If it does, the phrase is a parenthetical clause and should have commas in the sentence before and after it!



The Sikh world was founded by a guru called Nanak Dev. He was of the opinion that this God can be reached through any religion regardless of



Gods

A semi-colon has several functions. They connect two clauses that are independent from one another but closely related. Many people in the Indian population identify themselves as being Hindu. Hinduism is a polytheistic religion with many goddesses. A collection of these religious figures have various powers and special skills they possess, but some of their sentences are incorrectly punctuated.



Q1

Fix up any errors you see, and circle the first letter of the clause that has made this mistake. Then write any letters you have written. Finally, unscramble the letters you have written.

I am the goddess of beauty; light; good fortune and wealth.
- Lakshmi

I am a monkey god; worshipped for my strength and courage.
- Lanuman

I am half-bird; I am half-man. Often, I carry messages between humans and the gods. - Garuda

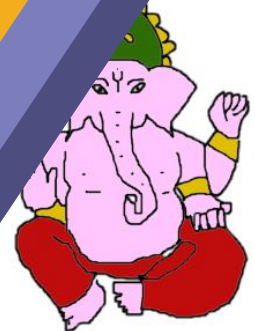
I am the goddess of cooking and food.
- Ennapurna

I am the goddess of music, dance, art, knowledge, wisdom, and creative arts. I ride a swan.
- Saraswati

I rule the heavens and earth. I am also the god of thunder and lightning.
- Indra

I am known by many different names.
I ride a bull.

I have a black crow on my back; the crow is my messenger of magic. - Ohumavati



I am worshipped by as many people as I like.

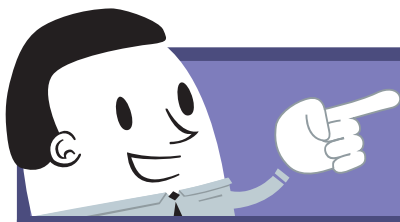
I am the goddess of time; and death.
- Yhali

! Tip

- Two clauses that could function as stand alone sentences contain semi-colons.
- Semi-colons can be used to separate items in lists already containing commas to avoid confusion, e.g. I went to Tokyo, Japan; Seoul, South Korea; Beijing, China; and Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



...s skin is:



Caste System

Colons are easy once you master them. *India's ancient social system was banned in 1950 due to its promotion of discrimination. Test your knowledge below to learn more about this system and its categories.*



Q1 Identify which sentence uses colons correctly and explain why.

Sentence 1: The Indian caste system is: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, and Harijans.

Sentence 2: The Indian caste system is made up of five different categories: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, and Harijans.

Q2 Read the following sentence and complete the sentence with the correct punctuation marks below.

My great grandfather was formerly known as a Brahmin, a caste of people encompassing rulers, warriors, and scholars.

Tip

Colons can be used after a full sentence to introduce a list, quote or explanation. Colons appear between hours and minutes when expressing digital time; and are used in mathematical ratios.

Q3 Insert colons in the following sentence below.

Brahmins, the priests, must adhere to three compulsory duties: studying the Vedas, which are sacred Hindu scripts; worshipping the deity (Hindu gods); and giving charity. According to the Vedas, Brahmins should wake up at 4:30 am. As soon as they wake up they should think about what they did the previous day; whether they gave charity the previous day or whether they asked somebody else to give charity the previous day; and the truths they should think about age, sorrow, death, passion and the future.



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Boun
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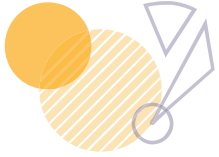


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Mighty Minds Lesson Installs 'Fundamentals' Lessons



Firstly, thank you for your support of Mighty Minds and our resources. We are proud to provide quality resources that are both educational and engaging, and we hope you enjoy using our works.

To assist you in using this resource, we have compiled some information for you.

About this resource

This Mighty Minds 'Fundamentals' Lesson focuses on a specific skill (in this case, *Maps and Plans* and *Maps and Plans* presents this skill through a theme from the Australian Curriculum (Geography). This lesson is also targeted at a certain skill level (in this case, *Year 5*) and is designed for completing work that is suited to them.

How to use this resource

Our 'Fundamentals' Lessons are split into two parts: a Teacher's Copy and a Student Workbook. Each contain different types of resources.

The student workbook contains:

- The main title page; and
- The blank student workbook pages.

The teacher resources contain:

- This set of instructions for how to use the resource;
- The Teacher's Copy of the lesson, which includes the lesson plan, the lesson content, and any resources that will be needed to teach the lesson;
- The Item Description, which includes the lesson's aims, as well as extension and differentiation ideas;
- The student model responses, which are provided to ensure that any student who is struggling with the lesson can see that answers are possible and to ensure that any student who is struggling with the lesson can see that answers are possible;
- The teacher's copy of the student workbook, which includes more detailed explanation of the model responses and any resources that will be needed to teach the lesson;
- Final notes for the teacher.

We recommend that you print out the Student Workbook (the first set of pages) for the students. If students are struggling with the lesson, you may also like to provide them with the student answer key.

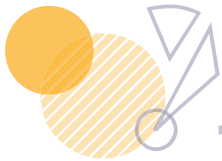


Helping us

We would love to hear from you. If you email us with suggested changes to any lesson, we will be happy to consider them. We will send you the revised lesson – free of charge.

You can email us at resources@mightyminds.com.au and we'll get back to you as soon as we can.





Boundaries of Phrases and

Run-on sentences, fragments and comma splices are some of the most common errors that students make in their writing. To combat this problem, they need to better understand the boundaries of phrases and clauses. The key to this area of literacy is accurate use of commas, dashes and brackets. The following worksheets will focus on the first three of these conventions. Each of these conventions needs to be explicitly taught in a direct manner so that they can become second nature to students.



Types of Clauses

Independent Clause

An independent clause is a type of clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence. It is also known as a simple sentence. For example, *Jack went to school.*

Introductory/Adverbial Clause

An introductory clause is a dependent clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence. An introductory clause provides background information about time, place, purpose, reason or condition for the main part of the sentence. For example, *After the rain, he went to school; he slept in.*

Parenthetical Clause

A parenthetical clause is another type of dependent clause that provides the additional, but non-essential, information of a sentence. A parenthetical clause requires commas before and after it. An example is *My teacher, who was exceptionally strict, was not happy.*

Uses of

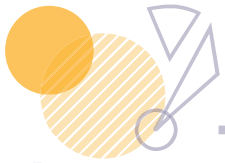
Commas are used

- to separate items in a list. Example: *At the shops I bought carrots, onion, potato.*
- to separate an introductory clause from the rest of the sentence. For example: *Lelu was a confident, gifted child.*
- to separate a parenthetical clause from the rest of the sentence. For example: *My teacher, who was exceptionally strict, was not happy.*
- to separate a dependent clause that occurs before the main clause. For example: *When I was young, I loved to read.*
- to separate a dependent clause that occurs after the main clause. For example: *Oodgeroo was a key player in gaining Indigenous Australians political rights.*
- to separate a direct speech from the rest of the sentence. For example: *"Did you know," said Professor Snape, "that the Hogwarts Express is late."*
- to separate a phrase from the rest of the sentence. For example: *Let's eat Grandma! → Let's eat, Grandma!*



This teaching guide is continued on the next page...





...This teaching guide is continued from the previous page.

Uses of Semi-Colons (;)

Semi-colons are used:

- to separate two independent but related clauses. For example: *I have a passion for music; I play the bassoon.*
- as a super comma in lists for distinction in sentences. For example: *My favourite places were Berlin, Germany; Amsterdam, Netherlands; and Paris, France.*

Uses of Colons (:)

Colons are used:

- to introduce explanations or quotes when the opening clause is a whole sentence. For example: *In Kyoto we spent our vacation with these entertainers.*
- to introduce lists when the opening clause is a whole sentence. For example: *The teacher gave us a list of things to do: read, write, and draw.*
- to separate hours and minutes when the opening clause is a whole sentence. For example: *The sun will rise at 5:15 tomorrow.*
- to separate mathematical values when the opening clause is a whole sentence. For example: *We have girls to every boy in the class, or 5:1.*





Item Description

Please note: any activity that is not completed during class time will be undertaken at a later date.

'Famous Indians', 'Gods' and



Activity Description:

- These activities are focused on punctuation marks such as commas, semi-colons and colons.
- In the first activity, students are required to identify famous Indian people featuring parenthetical clauses.
- In the second activity, they are to identify famous Hindu gods and goddesses containing correct use of semi-colons and colons.
- In the final activity, students are to identify famous Indian people and how to use colons.

Purpose of the activities:

- While undertaking these activities, the Hindu religion and famous Indian people are used to provide an awareness of how to use different punctuation marks. This includes commas, semi-

KL

- ... words or other symbols (α4)
- ... (α3)
- ... items/ information (α52)
- ... (θ45)

...pelling, punctuation, grammar (π9)

...to be completed in an hour – about 20 minutes per page.

...this lesson it would be useful to run through the different types of commas, semi-colons and colons as a class. An example of each should be written on the board.

...to either read or discuss the explanations prior to commencing each activity.





Famous Indians

Commas have many functions, and one of these is to separate clauses from the rest of a sentence. A *parenthetical clause* that adds additional but non-essential information to a sentence, *man, gets his suits custom made.*



Q1 Insert commas as required into the sentences below

Ashoka the Great was one of India's greatest emperors ever. It has it that his birth(,) which occurred in 304BC to the Maurya Emperor Bindusara and a queen named Dharma(,) had been predicted by Buddha himself. His name in Sanskrit, the classical language of India(,) means "painless and without sorrow" which is fitting really, as Ashoka managed to make his empire flourish without violence or war. Because of this(,) he is remembered millenniums after his reign(,) he is regarded as an exemplary ruler.

Aryabhata born in 476 AD was the first Indian mathematician who showed that the concept of zero can be attributed.

Chandragupta Maurya was the first emperor of the Maurya Empire. He can be credited for the unification of the Indian subcontinent.

Samudra Gupta was a great ruler who expanded the boundaries of his empire. He was a keen devotee of Hinduism and a keen lute player. He was a great patron of art and literature(,) and he immensely enjoyed the arts.



Remember

- Determining a parenthetical clause involves removing it from a sentence and seeing if the sentence still makes sense.
- If it does, the phrase is a parenthetical clause and should have commas in the sentence before and after it!



Sikhism, a monotheistic religion in the world(,) was founded by a guru called Nanak Dev. He was of the belief that there is only one God and that this God can be reached through any religion regardless of

Famous Indians

Question One:

Students should have placed commas around any parenthetical clause. Encourage students to remove the clause from a sentence to see if the remaining sentence still makes sense without the clause, then place commas around the clause. Model answers are shown below.

- Legend has it that his birth(,) which occurred in 304 B.C. and a queen named Dharma(,) had been predicted by Brahmins. The clause as the information that is underlined is adding information to the sentence: *Legend has it that his birth had been predicted by Brahmins and a queen named Dharma.* The underlined clause is not necessary for the sentence.
- His name in Sanskrit(,) the classical language of India means "without sorrow". This sentence contains a parenthetical clause. The clause "without sorrow" makes sense after you remove the parenthetical clause. The clause is informing you that Sanskrit is the classical language of India.
- Because of this(,) even more than any other ruler Ashoka is remembered as being an exemplary ruler. This sentence contains a parenthetical clause. The clause "even more than any other ruler" is an added explanation that enhances the sentence. The sentence "Ashoka is remembered as being an exemplary ruler" still makes sense after the clause has been removed.
- Aryabhata(,) born in 476 A.D. is considered to be one of the greatest mathematicians. Although this sentence is very small, it still is considered to include a parenthetical clause. The clause "born in 476 A.D." is added information by adding in the underlined section to the sentence. The sentence "Aryabhata is considered to be one of the greatest mathematicians" still makes sense.
- Chandragupta Maurya(,) the first emperor of the Maurya Empire can be credited for giving India political unity for the first time. *Chandragupta Maurya can be credited for giving India political unity for the first time.* The sentence after removing the parenthetical clause is still meaningful. The underlined clause is providing you with relevant information to the sentence.
- He was a keen lute player(,) and he immensely enjoyed reading. The clause "and he immensely enjoyed reading" is providing you with necessary information. The sentence "He was a keen lute player" still makes sense. *He was a keen lute player and he immensely enjoyed reading.*
- Sikhism(,) the world's fifth largest religion was founded by a guru called Nanak Dev. The clause "the world's fifth largest religion" is providing you with relevant information. The sentence "Sikhism was founded by a guru called Nanak Dev" still makes sense. *Sikhism was founded by a guru called Nanak Dev and it is the world's fifth largest religion.*





Gods

A semi-colon has several functions. They connect two clauses that are independent from one another but closely related. Many people in the Indian population identify themselves as being Hindu. Hinduism is a monotheistic religion with many goddesses. A collection of these religious figures have various special skills they possess, but some of their sentences



Q1

Fix up any errors you see, and circle the first letter of each sentence. The person who has made this mistake. Then write any letters you have written. Finally, unscramble the letters you have written.

I am the goddess of beauty; light; good fortune and wealth. I am beautiful.

- Lakshmi

I am a monkey god, worshipped for my strength and devotion.

- Hanuman

I am half-bird; I am half-man. Often I carry the gods and the gods. - Garuda

I am the goddess of cooking and food. I cook and serve as many people as I like.

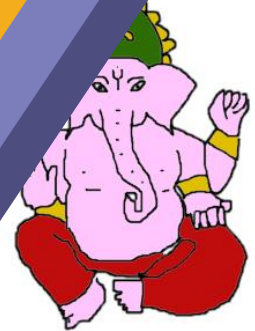
- Parvati

I am the goddess of music, dance, art, knowledge, wisdom, veena; knowledge, and creative arts. I ride a swan. - Saraswati

I rule the world. I am the god of war. I also the god of rain. - Indra

I have 31 different forms.

I am the god of death. I have a black crow on my back; I use it to do black magic.



I supply food to as many people as I like.

I am the goddess of time and death.

- Yama



Remember

- Two clauses that could function as stand alone sentences contain semi-colons.
- Semi-colons can be used to separate items in lists already containing commas to avoid confusion, e.g. I went to Tokyo, Japan; Seoul, South Korea; Beijing, China; and Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



His skin is: YELLOW

Gods

Question One:

Students should have identified the sentences that featured incorrect colons that joined two independent clauses or acted as a superfluous comma. They then should have circled the first letter of the name of the gods that were incorrectly used semi-colons, then unscrambled the anagrams to identify the names of the goddess Indra's skin.

Lakshmi:

I am the goddess of beauty; light; good fortune and wealth.
 → *I am the goddess of beauty, light, good fortune and wealth.*
 'Beauty, light, good fortune and wealth' are not independent clauses and therefore do not stand alone as its own sentence. Therefore, no semi-colon is needed.

Lanuman:

I am a monkey god; worshipped for my strength, courage and wisdom.
 → *I am a monkey god, worshipped for my strength, courage and wisdom.*
 'Worshipped for my strength, courage and wisdom' is a dependent clause, and could not stand alone as its own sentence. Therefore, a semi-colon is not required. The sentence does not contain internal commas, hence does not require a comma.

Yhali:

I am the goddess of time; and death.
 → *I am the goddess of time and death.*
 'Time and death' is not an independent clause and therefore does not stand alone as its own sentence. Therefore, no semi-colon is needed.

Ennapurna:

I am the goddess who has the ability to supply food; to as many people as I like.
 → *I am the goddess who has the ability to supply food to as many people as I like.*
 'I have the ability to supply food to as many people as I like,' are not independent clauses – in fact, together they form a single sentence. Therefore, no pause whatsoever.

Wartik:

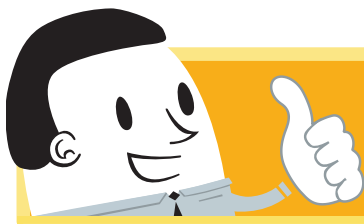
I am the goddess who has 31 different names. I ride on a peacock.
 → *I am the goddess who has 31 different names. I ride on a peacock.*
 'I have 31 different names' is an independent clause and 'I ride on a peacock' is another independent clause. A co-ordinating conjunction that links two independent clauses is needed.

I am the goddess who has a black crow on it; the crow represents my ability to do black magic.
 → *I am the goddess who has a black crow on it, the crow represents my ability to do black magic.*

I am the goddess who has a black crow on it; the crow represents my ability to do black magic.
 → *I am the goddess who has a black crow on it, the crow represents my ability to do black magic.*

Colour of the colour YELLOW





Caste System

Colons are easy once you master them. India's ancient social system was banned in 1950 due to its promotion of discrimination. Test your knowledge below to learn more about this system and its categories.



Q1 Identify which sentence uses colons correctly and explain why.

Sentence 1: The Indian caste system is: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, and Harijans.

Sentence 2: The Indian caste system is made up of five different categories: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, and Harijans.

Sentence 2 uses colons correctly. A colon can be used to separate a full sentence. 'The Indian cast system' is not a full sentence.

Q2 Read the following sentence and choose the correct option from the choices below.

My great grandfather was formerly known as a Kshatriya, a caste of people encompassing rulers, warriors, and nobles.

Colons can also be used to separate information after the colon. A Kshatriya is a caste of people encompassing rulers, warriors, and nobles.

Remember

Colons can be used after a full sentence to introduce a list, quote or explanation. Colons appear between hours and minutes when expressing digital time; and are used in mathematical ratios.

Q1 Insert colons in the following sentence.

Brahmins, the priests, must adhere to three compulsory duties (:): studying the Vedas, which are sacred Hindu scripts; worshipping the deity (Hindu gods); and giving charity. According to the Vedas, Brahmins should wake up at 30am. As soon as they wake up they should think about what they did the previous day; whether they gave charity the previous day or whether they asked somebody else to give charity the previous day; and the truths they should think about age, sorrow, death, passion and the future.



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Caste System

Question One:

Students should have been able to identify which sentence used a colon and explain why the sentence used the colon correctly.

Sentence 2 used the colon correctly: *The Indian caste system consists of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra, and Harijans.*

A colon can only be used to introduce a list after a full sentence. Sentence 1 is not a full sentence.

Question Two:

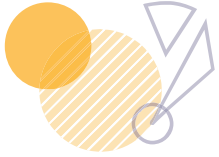
Students were asked to read the sentence and explain why a colon was used in this particular sentence. Colons can also be used to introduce a list. In this particular sentence explains what a Kshatriya is. A colon is used in this context after an independent clause, which is the main clause. The Kshatriya is formerly known as a Kshatriya'

Question Three:

For this question students were asked to write a paragraph where necessary. Model answer is shown below.

Brahmins, most of whom are vegetarians, have several compulsory duties(;) (**colon introduces list after independent clause**) such as: reading and writing the sacred Hindu scripts; worshipping the deity (Hindu gods and goddesses) every day; according to the Vedas, Brahmins should wake up at 4(:)30am (**colon introduces time**). As soon as they wake up they should think about their previous day's activities (**independent clause**) what they did the previous day; whether they gave charity to the poor; whether they asked somebody else to give charity to the poor; whether they were happy, sad, angry, sorrow, death, passion and the future.





End of Learning

Please

If you feel there are any issues with this booklet for you to use in your class, you may contact us via email or phone. We offer a variety of activities (whole worksheets, half worksheets, and worksheets) for

Alternative activities for the entire worksheet to be used at a later date.

