



What Are Nouns?

A **noun** is a naming word. They are used to identify a **person, place, object, animal** or **idea**. There are several different types of noun; we most commonly use 'common nouns'.

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.

For example:

teacher	church
candle	gorilla

What Are Proper Nouns?

Proper nouns are different in that they name a **specific place, object** or **person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris	London Eye	John Davis
-------	---------------	---------------

Months of the year, days of the week, some religious events and **brand names** are also considered to be **proper nouns**.

- 1 Circle the **two nouns** in this sentence.

Due to a delayed bus, we arrived just as the band started performing.

- 2 Tick **four** boxes to show the **nouns** in the sentence below.

In December, Dave visited his uncle in Australia.



- 3 Write a sentence using the word visit as a **noun**. Do not change the word. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.



4 Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following sentences.

On Sunday, I went to see my aunt at her house.

Last year, I went on holiday to Belgium for two weeks.

At the weekend, we went to the cinema in London to see a new film.

5 Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

Does your book fit in the bag?.....

When we saw the snow, we were very excited.....

We train every Friday for rugby.....

Will you help me with my homework?.....

6 Circle all of the **proper nouns** in the following extract.

Sophie and Simone are sisters, who live at 25 Twinkl Street in Sheffield. Simone's birthday is in March and she would like a hamster, which she will call Fluffy.

7 In which sentence is the word light used as a **noun**? Tick **one**.

My bedroom is light and airy.....

I will light the candles on the birthday cake.....

When I jumped on my bed, I accidentally broke my light.....

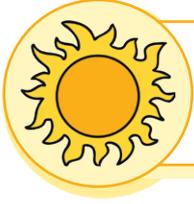
My little brother has light blue eyes.....

8 Complete the sentence with a **noun** formed from the verb to object.

They raised an _____ about the plans for a large housing development nearby.

Find the Nouns

Each sentence below contains at least one noun.
Highlight or underline each one that you find.



The sun was shining brightly.



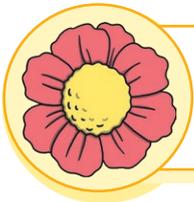
I ate so much ice cream I felt sick!



Last year, we visited the sandy beach.



In summer, I like to play outside.



The small, colourful flower was beautiful.



Our teacher, Miss Green, took us out on the field to read.



At the weekend, all of my family came over for a barbecue.



We went to the seaside to explore the rock pools.



What Is a Verb?

Verbs tell us the **tense** of the sentence. A **verb** can be a **doing, being** or **action word**.

Verbs usually express
physical actions, such as:

walk

drink

shout

cry

Verbs can express
mental actions, such as:

think

guess

feel

consider

Verbs include **'to be'** and **'to have'**. For example:

I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.

1 Circle the **four verbs** in this sentence.

There were lots of children playing on the beach, enjoying the sunshine and eating ice creams.

2 Circle the **two verbs** in each of the sentences.

Miss Frost ate her toast before teaching the class.

I rushed into school after waking up late.

3 Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.

My sister is a fabulous dancer.

We travelled to Germany for our holiday.

We were very early for the concert.

Every morning, we read our books.



- 4 Which sentence uses the word **back** as a **verb**? Tick **one**
- I hurt my back when I fell.....
- Turn to the back of your book.....
- We use our back door mostly.....
- I had to back away slowly.....

- 5 Circle the **two verbs** in each of the sentences.
- Are you eating lunch with me today?
- James finished his homework before playing football with his friends.

- 6 Circle the **verb** in each of the sentences.
- Please help me.
- My hamster runs quickly on his wheel.
- The snow is bright white.
- Hamza was late for school again.

Activate V
Go to Setting

- 7 Circle the **four verbs** in this sentence.
- When I was out with my nan, I noticed a large flock of birds circling in the sky before swooping down towards the field.

- 8 Which sentence uses the underlined word as a **verb**? Tick **one**.
- Will you visit me again soon?.....
- I ate the sweets quickly so I didn't have to share.....
- Working together, we completed our homework in record time.....
- Please take your shoes off at the door.....

Verb Hunt



Read the sentences and circle the verb in each of them.

1 Saskia ran in the race.

2 Daniel danced for his exam.

3 Jessica read her favourite book.

4 The rabbit hopped away quickly.

5 The sun shone brightly.

6 Guinea pigs eat fresh vegetables.

7 The fish swam in shallow waters.

Choose two sentences to improve. Can you change the verbs to be more exciting?

Example: Saskia **sprinted** in the race.

Verb Hunt

Circle the verb in each of these sentences.

Choose three sentences to improve. Change the verbs to be more exciting and write your new sentences below.

Example: Saskia **sprinted** as fast as she could.



1 Saskia ran as fast as she could.

2 Daniel danced gracefully.

3 Jessica read her favourite comic book.

4 The dainty, white rabbit hopped away.

5 The sun shone brightly through the clouds.

6 My guinea pigs eat fresh vegetables.

7 Many fish swim in deep and shallow waters.

Verb Hunt

Circle the verbs in each one of these sentences. Choose three sentences to improve by rewriting them below and replacing the verbs with more exciting ones.

1. Saskia ran as fast as she could in the race.
2. Many fish swim in deep and shallow waters.
3. The dainty, white rabbit hopped away quickly when the car drove past.
4. The sun shone brightly through the grey clouds.
5. My pet guinea pigs like to eat fresh vegetables.
6. Jessica walked to the corner of the room to read her favourite comic book.
7. Daniel danced gracefully during his ballet exam.





What Is an Adjective?

An **adjective** is a **describing word** that can either **come before a noun or come after a form of the verb 'to be'**.

For example:

The pupils did some **remarkable** work.

The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many **adjectives** have similar meanings but to varying strengths. For example:



A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house
with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house
with my grandmother.

- 1** Circle the **four adjectives** in the following sentence.

We visited a stunning building which had exquisite carvings on the great roof and many windows which were gleaming.
- 2** Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

An immense earthquake shook the ground.

Running from their ruined homes, the people were petrified.

The calm worker tried to help despite the choking dust.
- 3** Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **shock**.

As the film reached its dramatic conclusion, the crowd were _____.



- 4 Which sentence uses the word clear as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.
- The day was fine and clear.....
- Please clear your plates away.....
- I coughed to clear my throat.....
- The fever should clear within two days.....

- 5 Circle the **three adjectives** in the sentence below.
- She made her way up the windy path, skipping like the happy and content individual she was.

- 6 Which sentence uses the underlined word as an **adjective**? Tick **one**.
- We always go swimming at the weekend.....
- Our new puppy is adorable.....
- Would you like to play football or hockey?.....
- Wearing a beautiful dress, the bride entered the room.....

- 7 Choose the correct **adjective** to complete the sentence.
- great greater greatest most great
- In their opinion, he was the _____ singer of all time.

- 8 Complete the sentence below with a powerful **adjective** to describe **happiness**.
- As soon as we saw the waterslides, we felt _____.

Adjective Hunt

Read the sentences and circle the adjective in each of them.



1 The cat is pretty.

2 I have long legs.

3 Mary found a shiny shell.

4 The happy penguin looked up.

5 The big elephant drank water.

6 The dog had fluffy fur.

7 Adam walked to the busy park.

Choose two sentences to improve. Can you change the adjectives to be more exciting?

Example: The cat is **beautiful**.

Adjective Hunt

Circle the adjectives in each of these sentences.

Choose three sentences to improve. Change the adjectives to be more exciting and write your new sentences below.

Example: The cat has **beautiful** eyes.

1 The cat has pretty eyes.

2 Mark has long legs.

3 Eileen picked up a big stick.

4 The shiny diamond sparkled in the sun.

5 The penguin looked around the pebbly beach.

6 The elephant drank from the murky lake.

7 The small dog has fluffy, brown fur.



Adjective Hunt

Circle the adjectives in each sentence. Choose three sentences to improve by rewriting them below and replacing the adjectives with more exciting ones.

1. The cat has beautiful, green eyes.
2. Eileen moved the big stick and found a hairy spider underneath it!
3. Khalil laughed excitedly at the funny, foolish clown.
4. The shiny diamond glistened in the bright sun.
5. The black and white penguin waddled calmly around the pebbly beach.
6. The furry, adorable dog wagged his stubby tail at the postman.
7. Tuyen won an impressive award for being a kind and inspiring student.

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines for rewriting sentences.





What Is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or adjective; it tells you **where**, **how**, **how often** or **when** something is done.

My brother rides his bike **everywhere**.

Fazook **bravely** skied down the mountain.

Recently, we visited an interesting museum.

What Is an Adverbial?

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that **modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, adverb or clause**.

Adverbials of **time** tell us '**when**', such as: **Every week**, we write our spellings.

Adverbials of **place** tell us '**where**', such as: I saw a worm **on the ground**.

Adverbials of **number** tell us '**in what order**', such as: **Firstly**, turn it on.

Adverbials of **frequency** tell us '**how often**', such as: We walk home **daily**.

Adverbials of **manner** tell us '**in what manner**', such as: We will play **quietly**.

1 Tick the **adverb** in the sentence below.

Skiing confidently, Jude made it to the bottom.



2 Circle the **adverbs** in the sentence below.

As we entered the infant classroom, my little sister ran excitedly over to me while squealing loudly.

Find the Adverbs

Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.



1. "Stop being so loud!" he shouted angrily.

2. They slowly skated across the ice rink.

3. Have you been swimming lately?

4. They merrily sang songs long into the night.

5. The dancers gracefully floated across the ballroom floor, like stars across the night sky.

6. Frantically, they searched for the stolen treasure.

7. "I don't think we should cheer just yet," Pam said sadly.

8. He wanted to be early for the lesson, but he was usually late.

9. The prowling cat carefully stalked the mice around the room.

10. Finally, Peter asked, "Would you all like a nice, hot drink?"





Adjective or Adverb

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.
Circle in blue if it is an adjective and green if it is an adverb.



The (quick / quickly) dog chased a squirrel in the park.



The child (quick / quickly) sprinted across the field.



Sofia (rare / rarely) played tennis anymore.



The (rare / rarely) object was displayed in the museum.



Peter was (careful / carefully) as he climbed the tree.



Priya (careful / carefully) carried a heavy jug of water into the kitchen.



The (noisy / noisily) parrots squawked as they flew.



The pupils played (noisy / noisily) on the playground.



Mr Chen (tight / tightly) tied his shoelace.



Sami complained that his shoes were too (tight / tightly).



Liam Baby-sits

Gus and Bret started crying as soon as their mother closed the door. They didn't want her to leave. Liam, their baby sitter, tried to distract the boys. "Let's play hide-and-seek. You guys hide and I'll count to ten. Then I'll try to find you." Liam found Gus under a chair and Bret behind a door. They played over and over again. Each time, the two boys hid in the same places. Finally, Liam could not stand to play one more time. "Let's take the dog for a walk," he said.

Big Bertha pulled her leash and Liam, too. Gus ran one way and Bret dashed the other. Liam had to act fast. He decided to bribe the boys into behaving. "Whoever walks back to the house with me can have a snack!" Liam shouted.

At home, the boys chomped on some cookies and got ready for a nap. They demanded a story. Liam told them the story of the little red hen over and over again. When Mrs. Hobbs returned home, she found three sleeping boys.

1. Why were Gus and Bret crying?

2. What is the setting of the story?

3. Who is Big Bertha?

4. What do you think is the meaning of "chomped"?

5. What is the climax? And how was it solved?

6. Find and copy an example of:



- irregular past tense: _____

- synonym of said: _____

7. Read the last line “When Mrs. Hobbs returned home, she found three sleeping boys” who is the third boy?

Let's Get Writing

Planning Sheet

About your story:

Setting:

Characters:

Object (KS1 only):

At the beginning: *(Remember KS2 need to include Rising Action and Conflict ideas here too).*

In the middle: *(Remember KS2 need to include Falling Action here too).*

At the end:

Descriptive language and other ideas:

Draw a picture of your character/setting/object here:

The Three Little Pigs Caption Writing

Write a caption to match the picture.







The Three Little Pigs Caption Writing



