What to do today

Today is a revision session on word classes, sentences and their punctuation.
Tip: Online dictionaries are useful for determining tricky word classes
For example Oxford Dictionary online.

1. Start with the grammar – word classes
   - Go through the Word Classes Revision Cards to remind yourself.
   - Now look at the Word Class Grid
     - Choose at least 8 words from the grid. Make sure you include words from each word class.
     - Write a definition for each word, stating the word class.
     - If your word can fit into more than one class, write a definition for each meaning.

2. Complete the Sentence Activities.
   Use the Sentences Revision Cards to help you.
   Follow the instructions on each of these:
   - Complete Sentences?
   - Sentence Punctuation
   - Subject, Verb, Object

Wow! Well done! Now work with a grown-up to check the answers. Discuss any wrong answers. Can you see what went wrong?

3. Now for some writing
   Write a paragraph describing an event from one of the Harry Potter books. Follow the instructions given.

Try the Fun-Time Extras
Create a Harry Potter dictionary. It will be important to list the terms and their definitions which will include the word class.
**Nouns**

A **noun** names a person, place, idea, thing or feeling.

- *a boy, the cupboard, an owl, a mystery*

In front of a noun, we often have:

- **a**
- **an**
- **the**

Determiners

When a noun is a particular name it is called a **proper noun**.

Harry
Privet Drive
Hedwig, an owl

*My favourite treat is a Chocolate Frog.*

**Verbs**

Verbs indicate that someone or something is doing, feeling or being.

- *Dursley blinked.*
- *The cat waited.*
- *They have a secret.*
- *I wish!*

Usually verbs have the name of a person or thing or a pronoun in front of them.

**Adjectives**

An **adjective** is a describing word.

- It tells you more about a noun.

- *those funny clothes*
- *some mysterious news*
- *a nice, normal day*
- *her pursed lips*

The clothes were funny.

Adjectives sometimes come next to ‘their’ nouns...

- *but sometimes they do not.*

**Adverbs**

An **adverb** tells you more about a verb.

- *sharply*  
- *casually*  
- *stiffly*  
- *horribly*  
- *fast*

*“No,” she said sharply.*  
*He spoke as casually as he could.*  
*His heart sank fast.*

An adverb can also add to an adjective.

*He had a perfectly normal morning.*  
*It was an obviously silly stunt.*
**Word Classes Revision Cards**

**Pronouns**

Pronouns can stand in the place of a noun or noun phrase.

- He
- Them
- Mr Dursley came into the room carrying **two cups of tea**.
- He
- Her
- Mr Dursley would have to say something to **Mrs Dursley**.
- It
- They
- It
- The news could not be ignored. **Mr and Mrs Dursley** needed to talk about the news.

**Determiners**

Determiners stand in front of nouns. They specify a noun.

- Any cat
- A cat stood on the corner.
- A particular cat
- The cat stood on the corner.
- That cat stood on the corner.
- A cat which belongs to...
- My cat stood on the corner.
- Your cat stood on the corner.
- A specified number of cats
- Every cat stood on the corner.
- Some cats stood on the corner.

**Prepositions**

Prepositions link a noun or noun phrase to a sentence.

- There was a cat reading a map **on the corner**.
- Owls swooped **in broad daylight**.
- He yelled **at five different people**.
- He found it hard to concentrate **after lunch**.

**Conjunctions**

Co-ordinating conjunctions join two words or clauses.

- The cat sat **and** waited.
- The cat might have been reading a map **or** he may have imagined it.
- Mr Dursley was snoring **but** the cat was showing no sign of sleepiness.

Subordinating conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses.

- It was nearly midnight **before** the cat moved.
- A man appeared **while** the cat waited.
- **Because** he sensed he was being watched, Dumbledore looked up.

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Year 6 Day 2 Harry Potter
**Word Class Grid**

- Choose at least 8 words from the grid. You must include words from each word class.
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- If your word can fit into more than one class, write a definition for each meaning.
- If you have time, choose more words from the grid.

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Sentences and their Punctuation

We **punctuate** sentences to make our writing clearer.

A **capital letter** goes at the beginning and the end is indicated by...

a full stop, question mark or **exclamation mark**.

**He was late.**

**watched them all day.**

**He wrote a letter.**

not a complete sentence

Who did the verb?

Punctuation does not make a complete sentence: it makes the beginning and ending clear.

**He was late.**

**watched them all day.**

**She changed her mind.**

**He wrote a letter.**

not a complete sentence - a noun phrase.

**Sentences**

**Sentences** make sense by themselves.

They need at least one main clause.

Each clause has an active **verb**.

They **went** to the zoo.

Harry **ate** an ice lolly.

It **was** cool in the reptile house.

Harry **looked** intently at the snake.

**Was it nice there?**

**Parts of a Clause**

A **clause** is a group of words which contains a **verb**.

All verbs have a **subject**.

**Dudley threw**

**Harry opened**

**The cat watched**

The subject is what the clause is about.

This clause is about Dudley.

This clause is about Harry.

This clause is about the cat.

In some clauses there is something the **verb** acts on.

This is called the **object**.

**Parts of a Clause**

A clause is a group of words which contains a verb.

All verbs have a subject.

**Dudley threw the dinner**

**Harry opened the envelope**

**The cat watched the Dursleys**

The object is affected by the verb.

The subject is what the clause is about.

In some clauses there is something the verb acts on.

This is called the object.
Sort the text boxes into complete sentences and not complete sentences. *You could cut them out and sort them or use ticks and crosses on the sheet.*

Take 3-5 incomplete sentences and rewrite them to make them complete and correctly punctuated.

- tried to grab the letter
- she took it curiously and read the first line
- for a moment, it looked as though she might faint
- clutched her throat and made a choking noise
- Harry and Dudley had a furious but silent fight over
- his glasses dangling from one ear
- seeming to have forgotten that Harry was in the room
- as Dudley wasn’t used to sharing
- not moving
- that evening, when Vernon got back from work
- Harry stared
- Harry sat down on the bed when
### Sentence Punctuation

- Read the letters. What is wrong with the punctuation in each box? Highlight or underline the mistakes.
- Correct the punctuation. **HINT**: Hagrid’s letter might need some extra words adding
  
  *You could correct the text on the sheet or correct the document on the computer.*
- Write a tip or advice to help the writers of each text to avoid their mistakes.

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**Subject, verb or object?**

- Create at least 5 of your own clauses (you can change the verb endings).

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- Identify the subject, object and verb in each clause below; underline them in different colours.

  e.g. They *ate* stale cornflakes.

1) She held a letter.

2) Uncle Vernon knocked Harry’s hand.

3) He held it out of reach.

4) Petunia narrowed her eyes.

5) Vernon ignored her.

6) Dudley hid his face.

7) The rain chilled them.

8) Uncle Vernon parked the car.

- Now change the subject, verb or object in each clause to change the meaning.
Choose at least 8 words from the grid. You must include words from each word class. Write a definition for each word, including stating the word class. If your word can fit into more than one class, write a definition for each meaning. If you have time, choose more words from the grid.

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e.g. The cat polished the mirror. or Dumbledore carried the chair.

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