



Hallowe'en

Learning Objectives

By the end of the lesson you will...

- ✓ Be able to explore the format of a non-fiction text
- ✓ Be able to reproduce the format, tone and structure of a non-fiction text
- ✓ To identify word classes



Word Classes

- 1) Noun
- 2) Verb
- 3) Adjective
- 4) Adverb
- 5) Preposition
- 6) Determiner
- 7) Pronoun
- 8) Conjunction

What terms do you remember?

Can you tell a partner what they mean?

Can you give examples of any?

Use the following slides to revise word classes and try to give examples of your own for each 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

Nouns

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

Proper nouns are shown using capital letters.

Harry

Privet Drive

***Hedwig** an owl*

*My favourite treat is a **Chocolate Frog**.*



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

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*.

*Which **verb** is being modified by the **adverbs**?*

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 **adverb**?~~
An **adverb** can also add to an **adjective**.

He had a perfectly normal morning.

adverb

adjective

noun

It was an obviously silly stunt.

adverb

adjective

noun

*Can you identify the **noun**, **adjective** and **adverb**?*



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*.

Prepositions tell us how words are related.

They can tell us about time, place and cause.

Determiners

Determiners stand in front of nouns.

They specify a noun.

A cat stood on the corner.

any cat

The cat stood on the corner.

That cat stood on the corner.

a particular cat

My cat stood on the corner.

Your cat stood on the corner.

a cat which belongs to...

Every cat stood on the corner.

Some cats stood on the corner.

a specified number of cats



Pronouns

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

What pronouns
could replace
these **nouns** and
noun phrases?



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

What pronouns
could replace
these nouns and
noun phrases?



Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions join two words or

The cat sat waited. clauses.

What conjunctions
could be inserted

Co-ordinating
conjunctions
and
but
or

The cat might have been reading a map he may have imagined it.

Mr Dursley was snoring the cat was showing no sign of sleepiness.

Subordinating conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses.

It was nearly midnight the cat moved.

A man appeared the cat waited.

What conjunctions
could be inserted

Subordinating
conjunctions
when
while
before
because
so
if
unless
although

he sensed he was being watched, Dumbledore looked up.

Word Classes –

Check your
knowledge

- 1) Noun
- 2) Verb
- 3) Adjective
- 4) Adverb
- 5) Preposition
- 6) Determiner
- 7) Pronoun
- 8) Conjunction

landed

motorbike

on

a

Identify
the Word
Class

steadily

although

huge

they



Click to
check.

The Troll

Remember: an adjective makes sense when you put 'seems' in front of it – seems happy, seems sad.

The troll is a fearsome creature up to twelve feet tall and weighing over a tonne. Notable for its equally prodigious strength and stupidity, the troll is often violent and unpredictable. Trolls originated in Scandinavia but these days they may be found in Britain, Ireland and other areas of northern Europe.

Trolls generally converse in grunts that appear to constitute a crude language, though some have been known to understand and to even speak a few human words. The more intelligent of the species have been trained as guardians.

There are three types of troll: mountain, forest and river. The mountain troll is the largest and most vicious. It is bald, with a pale-grey skin. The forest troll has a pale-green skin and some specimens have hair, which is green or brown, thin and straggly. The river troll has short horns and may be hairy. It has purplish skin and is often found lurking beneath bridges. Trolls eat raw flesh and are not fussy in their prey, which ranges from wild animals to humans.

What do you notice about the tone of the description? Where could this extract have come from?

Why does the writer change paragraphs? Decide on three subheadings for the paragraphs.

Pick out some of the adjectives in the extract that show the troll's appearance and personality.

Create your own Fantastic Beast

Create your own magical creature to add to 'Fantastic Beasts & Where To Find Them'.

Write three paragraphs, focusing on the areas discussed in the troll extract.

Include a sketch when you have finished.

Some ideas:

Unicorn	Pixie	Dragon
Phoenix	Centaur	Chimaera
Sea Serpent	Yeti	Fairy

