

Day one.

Adjectives.

Remember an **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.

Can you choose an appropriate adjective to describe the noun?

If the adjective starts with a vowel, you will need to change 'a' into 'an'

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) a _____ dog | 2) a _____ cookie |
| 3) a _____ tree | 4) a _____ man |
| 5) a _____ ant | 6) a _____ car |
| 7) a _____ t-shirt | 8) a _____ mother |
| 9) a _____ necklace | 10) a _____ apple |
| 11) a _____ computer | 12) a _____ kitten |
| 13) a _____ bag | 14) the _____ sun |
| 15) a _____ dress | 16) a _____ snake |
| 17) a _____ monster | 18) a _____ cookie |
| 19) a _____ toy | 20) a _____ caterpillar |
| 21) a _____ necklace | 22) a _____ ring |
| 23) a _____ pencil case | 24) a _____ woman |
| 25) a _____ pig | 26) a _____ mango |

Now write 5 sentences using some of the adjectives above.

Day two.

Noun Phrases.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhEoRVNJfDs>

(The link above is the song we used in class to refresh your memory.)

A noun phrase is a group of words that include a noun as the main word in the phrase and other words give information about it.

Examples: A cat. His toy. Those shoes. The house. Two children.

The examples above all contain a determiner and a noun to make a noun phrase. Most noun phrases contain a determiner. In the sentence below the noun phrase has been underlined.

Bring your children with you.

Underline the simple noun phrases in the sentences below.

1. The girl played at the park.
2. "My leg hurts!" shouted the boy.
3. That's his bike over there.
4. Three cats sat on the fence.
5. An elephant was walking through the forest.
6. Early in the morning, a parrot landed on the balcony.
7. Whose coat is this?
8. Their house is in Manchester.
9. The car splashed through the puddle.

Expanded noun phrases.

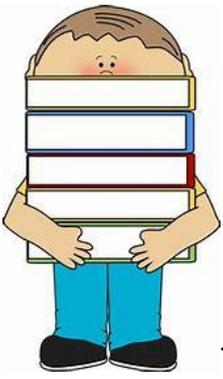
An expanded noun phrase gives more detail or information about a noun. This is usually done by adding adjectives to describe the noun in the noun phrase. For example:

She walked through the dark, mysterious forest.

Or by adding a prepositional phrase to add further information about the noun, such as:

The man **with the wooden walking stick** walked slowly across the road.

Have a go at writing your own expanded noun phrases about the pictures below. The first one has been done for you.



The kind boy with the brown hair helped his friend to carry his books.



Day three.

Fronted Adverbials.

- A fronted adverbial goes at the beginning of a sentence.
- It describes the verb in the sentence.
- It describes where, when and how.
- We always use a comma after it.

Last week, I went to the dentist.

In the winter, some animals hibernate.

Outside my house, I found pizza.

Write some of your own using these sentence starters:

Every week ...

During playtime ...

Once a year ...

Before I go to bed ...

When I go home ...

Without ...

Running ...

Carefully ...

Suddenly ...

Gently ...

Beside my bed ...

On holidays ...

In the park ...

At home ...

Now write 5 of your own independently.

Day four.

Plan a dream story.

As we are studying *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by William Shakespeare tomorrow we would like you to write a story about a dream. Today you will plan your story. Tomorrow you will need to use adjectives, noun phrases including expanded noun phrases and fronted adverbials in your stories. The story can be anything of your choice as long as it includes the ideas above and is about a dream. Let your imagination and creativity flow.

Day 5.

Write a dream story.

Use your plans from yesterday to write your own story. Remember to include: adjectives, noun phrases including expanded noun phrases and fronted adverbials.

Don't forget about our non-negotiables - capital letters, punctuation, paragraphs and your very best handwriting.