Dictionary organization



Parts of speech (1)

Learning objectives: to revise word classes, especially verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs; to use the dictionary more efficiently by being aware that the dictionary is a source of information about parts of speech and to practise looking up this information



- You may wish to look at a dictionary together, identifying where parts of speech are mentioned
- 1. verb, (then, in any order) noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection

 Every sentence must have a verb.

2. nouns prose, jaw, reed, snake
verbs hover, read, began , cease
adjectives bogus, milky, kosher, weak
adverbs possibly, anywhere, across, nearly

3. The children should write four nouns beginning with a, four verbs beginning with b, four adjectives beginning with c and four adverbs beginning with d.



- Ask the children to write four sentences, each containing a noun, a verb, an adjective and an adverb from the list they compiled in question 3. (These could be nonsense sentences, as long as the words are used correctly in a grammatical sense.)
- If appropriate to the ability level, explain that the adverb definition is necessarily simplified, as adverbs do not just qualify verbs and other adverbs. For example, they also add information about adjectives: 'She was *really* helpful'.

Activity

Parts of speech (2)

Learning objectives: to revise word classes, especially pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections; to use the dictionary more efficiently by being aware that the dictionary is a source of information about parts of speech and to practise looking up this information



pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections before they tackle the activity sheet.

• Depending on the children's level of knowledge, you may wish to discuss the function of



- **Answers**
- **1.** a) A pronoun is a word that stands in place of a noun.
 - b) A conjunction is used to link sentences or clauses.
 - c) A preposition shows the relationship of one noun to another.d) An interjection is grammatically unconnected with the words around it.

2. pronouns they, yours, anyone, it prepositions around, from, with, through because, but, although, whether interjections Ooh!, Sh!, Hi!, Uqh!

3. and 4. There are no set answers but check the children have used the parts of speech correctly.



• If appropriate to the ability level, explain that the pronoun definition is necessarily simplified. Discuss the concept of the noun phrase, for example 'the boy with the hat on'. Explain that a pronoun such as *him* could replace the whole phrase, not just a noun. Invent other noun phrases, put them in sentences, then replace them with pronouns.

Name:				
Activity	Parts of speed	:h (1)		
Find them in your	eight main parts of sp dictionary and write th verb		s called word classe	?S).
Why are verbs the	e most important words	S?		
columns, then che	ck using a dictionary.		adjectives and four bogus	adverbs. Sort them into the right
possibly milky	anywhere hover	prose jaw	reed	
read	began	across	snake	
nearly	cease	kosher	weak	
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	
3. Using a dictionary	•			
• four nouns beg	-			-
 four verbs begin 	inning with b			-
• four adjective :	s beginning with c			-
• four adverbs b	eginning with d			-

ctivity	Parts of speeci	h (2)	
Complete the follo	owing sentences.		
a) A pronoun is	s a word that		
b) A conjunction	n is used to		
c) A preposition	n shows		
d) An interject	ion is		
	below contains four pro e right columns, then ch		
because	around	Ooh!	they
yours	Sh!	but	from
although	with	Hi!	whether
anyone	Ugh!	through	it
Pronouns	Prepositions	Conjunctions	Interjections
	abovo write four centen	ces, each containina c	one pronoun, pre p
Using the words o	above, write jour sertieri		