



Due in end of week 4 (Friday 25.09.26)

PART 1

During term 1, we are going to be looking at **noun phrases** and **different sentence types**. Being able to recall and identify different word types will be very important throughout KS2.

Use the key below to identify the different word types for the labelled words in the sentence.

You could colour code them, number them or label them with the first letter of the word type, e.g. ADJ (adjective), ADV (adverb), *conjunction* (C).

If you use the emailed version of this document, you can [click on the blue underlined words](#) and it'll take you to a website to help you understand the word – there are games there too!

Noun	Names of things: people, places, objects	1
Verb	An action or being word using to describe actions of people or things	2
Conjunction	Words that link clauses and phrases together, e.g. <i>but, and, so, because</i>	3
Adjectives	Words used to describe nouns	4
Adverbs	Words to describe the verb	5
Determiners	Often placed before a noun to specify some details about it, e.g. <i>the, a, an, two</i>	6

Passage 1

The excited children walked into Snow
 Leopards class. Mr Hindle smiled warmly and
showed everyone a shiny Stone Age display.

Passage 2

The class carefully explored some old Stone Age tools
because they wanted to discover how people lived long ago.

Passage 3

After lunch, the children happily worked together and created their own colourful cave paintings with charcoal and chalk.

PART 2

Use this [BBC Bitesize link](#) to support you, if you need help with the difference between the three different sentence types.

(1) Identify whether the sentences below are simple (S), compound (CMD) and complex (CMX).

The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410.	
Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up quickly because they were considered adults at the age of ten.	
The Anglo-Saxons had armies, but their soldiers didn't fight all time.	
Children would learn to chop down trees with an axe and they would learn how to use a spear in battle.	
Not many Anglo-Saxons could read or write.	

(2) Write an example of each of the three different sentence types. Don't forget to really think about your handwriting and use capital letters and full stops where needed! Your partner will need to be able to read it.

a) Simple sentence:

b) Compound sentence:

c) Complex sentence:
