

Lower KS2 Halloween Grammar Lesson

We can either be burst with a pin or we can learn about the three parts of a sentence.
Has anyone got a pin?



This lesson looks at these three parts of a sentence:

subjects

verbs

prepositional phrases

WHAT TO DO

You will need to work with a partner for this lesson so choose either a cat, a pumpkin or another pupil.

You and your partner are going to make notes about subjects, verbs and prepositional phrases and then you are going to teach subjects, verbs and prepositional phrases to another pair.

Happy Halloween!



The Big Picture

Every sentence must have both a subject and a main verb



Depending on the verb in the sentence the subject of the sentence is who or what is doing the *action* in a sentence
or
the subject is who or what is being *described* in a sentence.

Main *action* verb

The friends *played* trick or treat.

Helping verb and *action* verb

A bat *was flying* across the moon.

linking verb

The moon *was bright*.

The subject of the sentence is who or what is doing the *action*.

The subject of the sentence is who or what is being *described*.

This lesson looks at sentences with main action verbs

There are three types of verb
This lesson looks at one type of verb - main action verbs



A sentence is a group of words about something or someone that has both a subject and a verb and makes sense.

The children *played* trick or treat.

This sentence has an action in it - *played* - and this action is the verb.

Whoever or whatever is *doing* this action will be the subject.

The children are *doing* the action played - so the children are the subject.

This lesson is looking at one type of verb - an action verb



A sentence must have both a subject and a *verb* and it must make sense:

The four children *met* as soon as it was dark.

In a sentence with an *action* in it, this action will be the verb.
Whoever or whatever is *doing* the action will be the subject.

The action in the sentence above is *met* - it is what
the children *did* so this is the verb.

The four children are doing this *action* - so the **four children** are the subject.

This lesson looks at sentences with action verbs



A sentence must have both a subject and a verb.

Finley	wore	his Harry Potter costume.
the subject	the verb	
who did the action	what action the subject did	

A sentence must have both a subject and a verb



In an action verb sentence whoever is doing the action is the subject and the action being done by the subject is the verb.

The girl in the ghost costume

collected

the sweets.

the subject

the verb

who did
the action

what action
the subject did

A sentence must have both a subject and a verb



More than one person or thing can be doing the same action.

In the sentence below two of the children are doing the *same* action - so they are both the subject.

Two of the children

carried

buckets for the treats.

the subject

the verb

because they both did the same action (the verb *carried*)

what action the subject did

A subject can be a person, a place or a thing



In a sentence with an action verb **whoever** or **whatever** is doing that action will be the subject of the sentence.

Ava wore a witch's costume and hat.

- the subject can be a **person**

Ava did the action.

The woods at night frightened the children.

- the subject can be a **place**

The woods at night did the action.

Suddenly a noisy bat flew in front of the moon.

- the subject can be a **thing**

A noisy bat did the action.

A sentence must have both a subject and a verb

The subject of an action verb sentence is whoever or whatever is *doing* the action in the sentence.

The verb is the action being done.



After school, **Marcus** *practised* his Dracula impression.

After school is not doing the *action* in this sentence.
Marcus is doing the *action* - so he is the **subject** of this sentence.

The subject of an action verb sentence is whoever or whatever is *doing* the action in the sentence.

The verb is the *action* being done.



Two of the pumpkins *told* ghost stories all night.

If more than one person or thing is doing the *same action* then they are both the subject of the sentence

Reminder

The first key part of a sentence
is called the subject



the subject is who or what is doing the *action* in a sentence

The Halloween party *started* at 8pm.

the **subject** is the Halloween party

The subject is who or what is doing the action in a sentence
the subject can be one person or thing or more than one person or thing



Dracula and the witch hired their
costumes from a fancy dress shop.

the subject is **Dracula and the witch** because they are both
doing the *same* action - they both *hired* their costumes

The first key part of sentence is called the subject
The second key part of sentence is called the verb



there are three
types of verb

this lesson is
looking at one
type of verb:
an action verb

an action verb tells us the action that the subject is doing

The **mummy** *made* a costume from bandages.

the **mummy** is the subject because it did the *action*

In a sentence with an action verb, the **subject** is whoever or whatever is doing the *action*



More than one person or thing can be the **subject** of a sentence

the *action* the subject is doing will be the *verb*

The cat *sat* close to the witch.

The skeleton and Dracula *stood* behind the mummy.

To find the subject in a sentence with an action verb you need to identify who or what is doing the action



The **green slime** *bubbled* in the witch's cauldron.

the **witch** is *not* doing the action

the **cauldron** is *not* doing the action

the **green slime** is doing the action - so it is the subject

In sentences with an action verb...

to find the subject you need to identify
who or what is doing the action



The witch's cauldron made gurgling noises.

the **witch** is *not* doing the action

the **gurgling noises** is *not* doing the action

the **witch's cauldron** *is* doing the action - so it is the subject

More than one person or thing can be doing the same action



if more than one person or one thing is doing
the *same* action they will act as one subject

The two black cats loved Halloween.

the **two black cats** are the subject of this sentence because they
are both doing the same action - they both *loved* Halloween

More than one person or thing can act as one subject



One pumpkin *wore* a hat with a pink ribbon around it.

one subject
doing *one action*



Two pumpkins *wore* hats with ribbons around them.

two pumpkins acting as
one subject because they
are doing the *same action*

Whoever or whatever is doing the *action* is the subject
More than one person or thing can act as one subject



The moon *lit* the path to the house.

one thing doing the action = one subject



The windows *lit* the path to the house.

more than one thing is doing the same action = acts as one subject

The subject of a sentence is who or what is doing the action

- a noun or a pronoun can be doing the action



nouns are words that name people or things

pronouns are words that take the place of nouns

Three pumpkins

hung

down from a long branch.

subject = noun

verb (the action)

They

frightened

everyone that went pass.

subject = pronoun

verb (the action)

The subject of a sentence is who or what is doing the action



prepositional phrases
can tell us

where
something is

or **when**
something happened

The bats	in the sky	flew	in front of the moon.
subject	where the bats are	verb	where the bats flew

Two pumpkins	glowed	after dark.
subject	verb	when the pumpkins glowed

The subject of a sentence is who or what is doing the action



prepositional
phrases can tell us
where or **when**
an action happened

The owl	perched	on a long branch.
subject	verb	where the owl perched
Two pumpkins	glowed	after dark.
subject	verb	when the pumpkins glowed

reminder

More than one person or thing can act as one subject



whoever or whatever is doing the action is the subject

One owl

wore

a pirate hat.

the subject because
it is doing the action

action verb

The two owls

enjoyed

the fancy dress party.

both owls act as one subject because
they are both doing the same action

action verb

Reminder: a sentence must have two things

1 A sentence must have a **subject**

2 A sentence must have a main verb - *action verbs* are one type of main verb

The **Halloween balloons** *floated* up to the ceiling.



3 A sentence might also have a prepositional phrase.

Prepositional phrases can act as adjectives or adverbs.

This is covered in the Year 5 and 6 Halloween lesson.

A Teacher Reminder
from the Yr 5 + 6
Halloween Pack

A *prepositional phrase* can act
as an **adjective** or an adverb



The balloon with the skull and
crossbones **burst**.

The owls **tied** the
balloons onto a branch.

this prepositional phrase is used
before the verb to identify
which balloon is being talked about
so it acts as an **adjective**

this prepositional phrase is
used **after** the verb to describe
where the owls tied the balloons
so it acts as an adverb

this prepositional phrase is adjectival
because it describes a noun (balloon)

this prepositional phrase is adverbial
because it describes a verb (tied)