



KS2 Unit 4 Lesson 6 Nouns Crib Sheet

Slides 1 and 2 introduce the lesson and the objectives. This is a harder lesson aimed at Year 6 pupils.

- We can see that, in many languages, noun endings change depending on their gender, number and their function within a sentence.
- We can spot patterns: similarities and differences.
- We can see how these patterns can be linked to other languages.

Slide 3 is an introductory slide which gets pupils actively looking for nouns with a game of eye spy.

Slide 4: Pupils own responses are given to the question, “What is a noun?”. When shown the sentence, “How many nouns can you spot in this question?” the answer is 3 (nouns, you (a pronoun) and question). “Spot” could be a noun, but in this example, it is used as a verb. Nouns can change making them plural or to show possession (’s), but they don’t decline ie they don’t change depending on the grammatical function of the noun.

Slide 5: Pupils match the nouns on the right with the categories on the left. The terms are tricky. Can they work them out?

- Concrete (proper & common) - dictionary/ Isobel
- Abstract (an idea or quality) - humour
- Collective (a group) - class
- Compound (made up of two or more words) - lighthouse
- Countable & uncountable – dictionary/water
- Possessive (showing ownership) - Sam’s
- Singular & plural – dictionary/books

Slide 6: Here we ask pupils to think back to the lesson on grammatical gender. They can spot that in Spanish, feminine nouns end in “a” while masculine nouns can have different endings.

Slide 7: We introduce the idea of cases to the pupils. In the sentence examples given, “Anna” has different functions in the sentence.

Slide 8 shows the names of some cases in Latin and gives brief explanations. The main idea here is to allow pupils to hear this grammatical terminology.

Slide 9 asks pupils to examine the grid. Can they find the “stem” of the noun – i.e. the part of the noun to which other letters are added. **Puell**. The case endings are the letters added on to the end of the stem.

Slide 10 takes us to Serbia, where they speak Serbian. There are 7 cases in Serbian. Ask pupils to examine the grid. What do they spot? *Lingvista* means “linguist”. The stem is *lingvist* and the endings change depending on the case/the function of the noun on the sentence. Novak Djokovic comes from Serbia.

Slide 11: Pupils compare Latin and Serbian – what do they notice? There are different cases in each and some are the same. Some endings are the same (e.g. nominative – add an –e).

Slide 12: Can pupils work out how English shows function of nouns? On slide 7, we have the example of Anna. In each sentence, her name has a different function. Pupils can work out that we use strict word order rules to show the function of nouns in a sentence. **Slide 13** asks plenary questions.