



KS2 Unit 6 Lesson 5 Building Sentences

Worksheet

A) Word Order

1) In English we use the word order Subject, Verb, Object (or SVO for short).

The dog eats the food.

Here, “the dog” is the subject – he is doing the eating (doing the action) and “the food” is the object – the thing that is being eaten (being done to).

Point to the subject and object in the sentences below.

1. The cat chases the mouse
2. The girl throws the ball
3. Jacob eats the chocolate
4. The teachers prepare lessons

2) Not all languages have the same word order. In **Bangla** (the official language of Bangladesh) for example, they use Subject, Object, Verb

Ami boiti porechi

I book read

SOV (Subject, object, verb) is very common! It is also the word order of Urdu, Turkish, Korean, Japanese and Tamil.

- Create three sentences using the **SOV** rule.

3) A few languages have the object first: **OSV** Object, Subject, Verb.

Most of these languages come from the Amazon Basin, such as Xavanta, Apurinã and Kayabi.

Here's an example from **Apurinã**.

anana nota apa

pineapple I fetch

- Create three sentences using the OSV rule.



4) Some languages begin with the verb.

Here are some sentences in **Fijian**:

edirika na niu ko Eroni

crack the coconut Eroni

'Eroni is cracking the coconut.'

Here are some sentences in **Scottish Gaelic**:

Chunnaic mi an cat

saw I the cat

'I saw the cat.'

- Create three simple sentences beginning with a verb.

5) Some languages have no word order rule! Here are some sentences in Warlpiri, an Aboriginal language.

Ngarrkangu ka wawirri pantirni

Wawirri ka pantirni ngarrkanku

Ngarrkangu ka pantirni wawirri

Pantirni ka wawirri ngarkangu

Wawirri ka ngarkangu pantirni

They all mean "the man is spearing the kangaroo."

- How do they know what the subject is? Can you spot the suffix that shows the subject?



- Find the subject in each Aboriginal sentence.

Design Choice: Choose your word order.

B) Determiners: "a" and "the"

- The monster ran through the forest after a man and then the monster speared the man with his claw so that he could roast him in a fire and eat him.
- Monster ran through forest after man and then monster speared man with claw so that he could roast him in fire and eat him.

Do we need all these **the** and **a** words? Lots of languages do not bother!

Design Choice: Will you use determiners?

Now, describe your creature doing something on the island. (Keep it simple.)

Stick to your alphabet and your rules (plurals, word order, capitals, tenses).

C) Conversations and speech

How shall we add in a conversation?

I see a volcano!

The monster says, "I see a volcano!"

The monster says he/she sees a volcano.

Or we can write about what the monsters think:

The monster thinks he/she sees a volcano.

D) A story

Turn your dialogue into a story, by writing what your monster says in each sentence.

Make some of your dialogue into thoughts or add a sentence describing a thought.

You may need to come up with words for I and you, he and she, and they. Good luck!



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