



## KS2 Unit 3 Lesson 3 Made-up Words

### Crib Sheet

**Slides 1 and 2:** Introduce the lesson objectives for today. We will look at portmanteau words and compound nouns and have fun mixing words and joining words together to make new meanings. A portmanteau is a word that is formed out of parts of two words blended to create a new meaning. E.g., smoke + fog = smog. A compound noun is two full words joined together without any changes to make a new word with a new meaning. E.g., sun + flower = sunflower. We are going to be working out meaning by looking at linguistic clues and we will be creating our own made-up words.

- We can have fun mixing words together to make our own new words.
- We can tell others what a portmanteau word and a compound word is.
- We can see how new technology has influenced languages around the world.

**Slide 3:** This starter slide asks pupils 5,4,3,2,1 questions relating to previous learning on loanwords and cognates.

**Slide 4:** Explains what a portmanteau word is. *Portmanteau* comes from French and means “suitcase”. Portmanteau words blend the sounds and meanings of two or more words.

**Slide 5:** Shows us the extract from Lewis Carroll’s “Through the Looking Glass” where the character of Humpty Dumpty uses portmanteau words.

**“Well, ‘slithy’ means ‘lithe and slimy’ and ‘mimsy’ is ‘flimsy and miserable’.**

**Slide 6:** This slide challenges pupils to match the portmanteau word with the original two words. They can work in pairs or against a timer on their worksheet. Here are the answers.

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Smoke + fog               | b. Smog        |
| 2. Motorway + hotel          | g. motel       |
| 3. Britain + exit            | e. Brexit      |
| 4. Information + commercial  | i. Infomercial |
| 5. Spoon + fork              | f. spork       |
| 6. Education + entertainment | j. edutainment |
| 7. Hungry + angry            | d. hangry      |
| 8. News + broadcast          | h. newscast    |
| 9. Breakfast + lunch         | c. brunch      |
| 10. Web + log                | a. Blog        |

**Slide 7:** Asks pupils what they think about these portmanteau words. Do they use them? Have they come across them? Do they like them? Are they pretty words? They are all modern and many are to do with technology.

**Slide 8:** Here we reverse the activity and pupils create the portmanteau from the two original words. We can see from this list that portmanteau words are not a new phenomenon from the examples of fortnight and shepherd. Pupils can work on the worksheet or orally. Here are the answers:

- i. Fourteen + night = fortnight
- ii. Sheep + herder = shepherd



- iii. Glamorous + camping = glamping
- iv. Lion + tiger = liger
- v. Labrador + poodle = labradoodle
- vi. Velvet + crochet = velcro
- vii. Pocket + monsters = pokémon
- viii. Bombay + Hollywood = Bollywood

**Slide 9:** This slide introduces compound words and explains the difference between compounds and portmanteaus. (Compound words join two full words while portmanteaus blend words and meanings). Pupils have to work out the compound words from the picture prompts.

- 1. Sunflower
- 2. Catfish
- 3. Firefly
- 4. Football
- 5. Rattlesnake

**Slides 10 and 11** show portmanteaus in other languages. Do you pupils know more?

**Slide 12:** Here pupils can get creative by creating their own portmanteau words. We suggest creating their favourite menu of made-up foods. My example may help: *miloffee* = milk with coffee, *croissana* = banana croissant. They can use words from other languages if they prefer.

**Slide 13:** This slide asks why other countries are using English portmanteau words that explain new technologies. Many answers are plausible, but English is the language of technology, often English was the first language to label new items and English has become a global lingua franca.

**Slide 14:** Plenary slide where pupils work on their worksheet or orally, to see if they can spot which of the 10 words are portmanteaus and which are compounds.

- 1. C
- 2. P
- 3. P
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. P
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. P
- 10. C