

## Answers – Developing Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

1a. A. Nouns = pages, dog, book; Verbs = tore, stepped

B. Nouns = water, glass; Verbs = spilt, was, knocked

2a. Adjectives

3a. Subject = Susan; Object = stable

4a. Nouns = passengers, children, plane;  
Verbs = could, board; Adverbs = first;  
Adjectives = young

### Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: The busy (adjective) train (noun) arrived (verb) late (adverb).

2a. No, an adjective would not fit in this sentence.

3a. True. Without a verb the sentences have no meaning or sense. For example, 'The gift shop a good choice of cards.'

## Answers – Developing Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

1b. A. Nouns = question, test; Verbs = was

B. Nouns = chair, pieces; Verbs = broke, fell

2b. Verbs

3b. Subject = Mark; Object = batteries

4b. Nouns = school, uniform, year; Verbs = decided, change; Adverbs = suddenly; Adjectives = new, next

### Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: The tiny (adjective) puppy licked (verb) her face (noun) excitedly (adverb).

2b. Yes, an adverb could be added. For example, 'quickly' could be added to the start of the sentence or after 'stairs'.

3b. False. The adjectives make the meaning of the sentences clearer but they do not need to have them. For example, 'Can you bring me your book?'

## Answers – Expected Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

- 1a. A. Nouns = dog, house, footprints, floor; Verbs = ran, leaving  
B. Nouns = doll, eye, hair; Verbs = had, had fallen
- 2a. Adverbs
- 3a. Subjects = everyone, he; Objects = clown, circus
- 4a. Subjects = driver; Objects = journey, Nouns = driver, break, journey, food, café; Verbs = took, could rest, have; Adverbs = briefly; Adjectives = lorry, long, some; Determiners = the, a, his, the; Conjunctions = so; Prepositions = from, at

### Application and Reasoning

- 1a. Various answers, for example: The silly (adjective) dog (subject, noun) ran (verb) excitedly (adverb) around (preposition) the corner (object) but (conjunction) he came back obediently (adverb).
- 2a. Yes, adding an adverb is possible. Various possible answers, for example: The adverb 'slowly' could be added at the start of the sentence.
- 3a. False. Each sentence can omit the noun and still make sense. If the noun is removed, it is also necessary to remove the preposition and determiner in the example 'Sit down at once!'

## Answers – Expected Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

- 1b. A. Nouns = car, puddle; Verbs = looked, drove  
B. Nouns = song, radio, building site; Verbs = blared
- 2b. Prepositions
- 3b. Subjects = Cameron, postman; Objects = letter, post box
- 4b. Subjects = mouse; Objects = hall; Nouns = mouse, hall, hole, corner, cat, room; Verbs = scurried, being; Adverbs = quickly; Adjectives = brave, same; Determiners = a, the, a, the, the; Conjunctions = despite; Prepositions = across, from, in

### Application and Reasoning

- 1b. Various answers, for example: An (determiner) enormous (adjective) turnip (subject) was pulled (verb) quickly (adverb) from (preposition) the ground (object) although (conjunction) it took three people (noun).
- 2b. Yes, adding a conjunction is possible. Various possible answers, for example: The conjunction 'despite' could be added at the start of the sentence or 'but' could replace the comma.
- 3b. False. The adjectives make the meaning of the sentences clearer but they do not need to have them. For example, 'Cameras are operating in this area.'

## Answers – Greater Depth Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

1a. A. Nouns = Year 9, Year 10, trip, Paris, month; Verbs = are going

B. Nouns = River Thames, river, England; Verbs = know, is

2a. Determiners

3a. Subject s= decision; Object = council They are also nouns.

4a. Subjects = house, gates; Objects = estate, security; Nouns = house, estate, gardens, outbuildings, property, gates, security; Verbs = was situated, were guarded, could, enter; Adverbs = privately; Adjectives = immaculate, two, large; Determiners = its, the, the, the; Conjunctions = and, so that; Prepositions = with, behind, by

### Application and Reasoning

1a. Various answers, for example: During the test, the (determiner) teacher (noun, subject) walked (verb) around (preposition) the classroom (noun, object) so (conjunction) she could see if all (adjective) the children were working silently (adverb).

2a. Yes, a preposition can be added. Various possible answers, for example: The word 'inside' could go at the end of the sentence. There is only one possibility of where the preposition could go.

3a. False. Each sentence can omit the object and still be understood. For example, 'The farmer was tired'.

## Answers – Greater Depth Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

### Varied Fluency

1b. A. Nouns = police, morning, house, street; Verbs = were called, was burgled

B. Nouns = dog, freedom, run, gate; Verbs = made, was

2b. Conjunctions

3b. Subjects = girls; Object s= skills They are also nouns.

4b. Subjects = Dan, water; Objects = shower; Nouns = Dan, shower, bathroom, morning, water; Verbs = took, got, stopped, working, was, running, was; Adverbs = suddenly, still; Adjectives = cold, downstairs, yesterday, extremely; Determiners = a, the, the; Conjunctions = which, although; Prepositions = in

### Application and Reasoning

1b. Various answers, for example: So that (conjunction) she (subject) could (verb) look after an elderly (adjective) patient (object) who had taken ill suddenly (adverb) in the waiting room, the doctor had to rush out (preposition) of her (determiner) appointment (noun).

2b. Yes, an object could be added. Various possible answers, for example: the word 'table' could be added after 'blew off'. There is only one possibility of where an object could go.

3b. True, the sentence would not make sense if the conjunction is taken out. For example, 'You finish you cannot go outside.'