



Every Monday, you will have a 10 minute spelling session where we will go over the spelling words set as homework.

Every Friday, you will have a spelling test.

Today we will focus on **Unit 6: What are homophones?**



Look at the following words:

**advice**

**device**

**licence**

**practice**

**prophecy**

Do you recognise these words?

Can you pronounce them?

What do the words mean?

Lets take a look at another set of words.

# SPELLING

advice

device

licence

practice

prophecy

advise

devise

license

practise

prophecy

Answer the following questions:

a) What is the difference in spelling between the words in the first list and the words in the second list?

- The 'c' has been replaced with an 's'.

b) Can you spell the words in two different ways or are they different words?

- They can be spelt like that because they are different words.

c) Do you pronounce them the same or differently?

- They are still pronounced the same way.

d) Can you think of a reason why you would use the spellings in each list?

- They would mean slightly different things. For example - you would give advice to someone (noun) or you would advise them (verb).

# SPELLING

advice

device

licence

practice

prophecy

advise

devise

license

practise

prophecy

What types of words are these?

Do you know the correct term used?

**Homophones: Each of two or more words having the same pronunciation byt different meanings, origins or spellings.**

# SPELLING

Spend a few minutes practising your homework spelling words.  
Use Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check in your draft books.

Challenge 1	Challenge 2/3
exercise	environment
experience	equipment
experiment	equipped
extreme	especially
famous	exaggerate
legend	legend
heroic	heroic
warrior	warrior
mighty	mighty
enrage	enrage

L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

Key Vocabulary:  
expanded noun phrase  
simile  
metaphor  
personification

## Success Criteria:

Ch:1

I can identify and use expanded noun phrases for description

Ch:2

I can identify and use:

- metaphors
- similes

Ch:3

I can identify and use personification



L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

Next week, you will be writing your own legend of Beowulf.



Today, you will be creating a word bank to help you create a descriptive character sketch of Beowulf.

Q. What do you remember about Beowulf?  
Who was he?

- A hero from a story from Anglo Saxons times.

Key Vocabulary:  
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## L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

Let's read the story again to remind ourselves of what happens.

### Beowulf

Hrothgar, King of the Scyldings, was a great warrior and his brothers and cousins looked up to him. He ordered a huge hall to be built. The hall towered up, high and wide. But the powerful spirit who lived in darkness suffered the pain of hearing the partying in the hall each day. There was the sound of music and singing. The dark spirit was called Grendel.

He went when night fell and found all the lords sleeping. He grabbed thirty of them and went home, filling his house with killing. In the morning, Hrothgar saw what had happened and was very sad for his lost men. Grendel came the next night, and the next. Soon men began to sleep somewhere else to stay safe. Grendel attacked Hrothgar's people for twelve years.

Men did not know what to do. They killed animals in their temples and prayed to their gods that this would help them against the monster. They did not know the power of the Christian God.

Then a hero appeared at the beach in a boat filled with warriors. One of Hrothgar's lords went to meet them and bring them to his hall. The strangers took off their armour and put down their weapons. Hrothgar's servant said, "Why have you got so many weapons? Who are you?"

The hero answered "I am Beowulf, servant of the King of the Geats. I will only speak to Hrothgar." Then Hrothgar spoke and said, "I knew your father. He was a great warrior. They say you are as strong as thirty men."

"Hrothgar," Beowulf said, "I will beat Grendel, the monster, the giant. I heard about Grendel's attacks in my homeland. My people knew I was strong and told me to come. I know Grendel does not use weapons, so I won't either. I will fight him with my bare hands."

Everyone celebrated in the hall that night. There was music, singing and laughter. Then everyone except the Geats left and Beowulf put away his weapons to get ready for Grendel.

Everyone fell asleep, except one man. Then from the moor under the misty cliffs came Grendel. He ripped off the door of the hall. Flames shot from his eyes. He did not wait. He grabbed a sleeping warrior, tore him open and drank the blood from his veins. He reached for Beowulf, but the hero was ready. He grabbed Grendel's hand in his strong grip.

Grendel had not met a stronger hand grip. He felt afraid. The monster felt pain. His shoulder started to tear, the muscles ripped, the skin burst open. Grendel ran away to the fen-cliffs mortally wounded. He knew the end of his life was near. Fame in war was granted to Beowulf.

Hrothgar gave Beowulf a golden flag as a reward, a decorated banner with a handle, a helmet and armour, and a famous sword.



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L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

What is descriptive writing?

- Descriptive writing includes similes, metaphors, personification, expanded noun phrases, onomatopoeia.

What is the purpose of including descriptive techniques in your writing?

- To create imagery in the reader's mind to keep them hooked.



Key

Vocabulary:

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## L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

Let's have a look at a character description.

My brother Ben's face, thought Eugene, is like a piece of slightly yellow ivory; his high white head is knotted fiercely by his old man's scowl; his mouth is like a knife, his smile the flicker of light across a blade. His face is like a blade, and a knife, and a flicker of light. It is delicate and fierce, and scowls beautifully forever, and when he fastens his hard white fingers and his scowling eyes upon a thing he wants to fix, he sniffs with sharp and private concentration through his long, pointed nose...his hair shines like that of a young boy—it is crinkled and crisp as lettuce.

What do you like about this character description?

- It includes a lot of description to describe Ben's face.

What makes it effective? What techniques have been used?

- It includes similes and metaphors as well as expanded noun phrases.

Key

Vocabulary:

expanded noun

phrase

simile

metaphor

personification

L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

What is the purpose of figurative language?

The purpose is to build an image in the reader's mind.

Key Vocabulary:  
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personification

Here are some examples of the different figurative language types.

**Is it a metaphor/simile or personification?**

- muscles as large as a tree trunk
- strength is the only friend I can count on
- the sun stretched it's golden arms across the fields
- the trees dropped their leaves and rested
- his razor sharp teeth gripped into the flesh like a hungry lion
- the thunder was an angry beast

L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

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**Is it a metaphor/simile or personification?**

- muscles as large as a tree trunk - simile
- strength is the only friend I can count on - metaphor
- the sun stretched it's golden arms across the fields - personification
- the trees dropped their leaves and rested - personification
- his razor sharp teeth gripped into the flesh like a hungry lion - simile
- the thunder was an angry beast - metaphor



L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

Q. Can you think of a simile/metaphor or personification to describe Grendel?

Key Vocabulary:  
expanded noun  
phrase  
simile  
metaphor  
personification

*blood thirsty*

*eyes of fire*

*vicious*



CT to model  
on paper flip.

*murderous as a minotaur*

*hideous*

*sinister*

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### Activity

Use the vocabulary provided to create a word bank to describe Beowulf.

Include:

- Expanded noun phrases
- Similes
- Metaphors
- Personification
- Sensory language





L.O: To recognise and use figurative language.

GLOSSARY:

- expanded noun phrase - a noun that is supported with two or more adjectives.
- simile - comparing one thing to another using like or as.
- metaphor - comparing one thing to another by saying it is something else.
- personification - giving non human things human attributes for more description

Key Vocabulary:  
expanded noun phrase  
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metaphor  
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