

Mastering Nouns and Verbs with Max the Monkey

Learning objective: To identify, classify, and use nouns and verbs accurately within complex sentences, demonstrating an understanding of subject-verb agreement and word classes.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of nouns and verbs. Read the front carefully, then reveal the answer to see if you can identify the word class and its function in a sentence.

What is a collective noun? Give an example featuring Max the monkey.

A collective noun refers to a group of individuals or things.
Example: A 'troop' of monkeys.

Define an abstract noun and provide an example related to Leo the lion's poetry.

An abstract noun represents an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object. Example: 'Bravery' or 'courage'.

What is the difference between a dynamic verb and a stative verb?

A dynamic verb describes an action (e.g., run), whereas a stative verb describes a state of being or feeling (e.g., know, believe).

Identify the noun and the verb in this sentence: 'Pip reads a book.'

Noun: Pip (proper), book (common). Verb: reads (dynamic).

What is a proper noun and how must it be written?

A proper noun is the specific name of a person, place, or organisation. It must always start with a capital letter.

Explain why the verb needs to change in this sentence: 'Max jumps' vs 'They jump'.

This is subject-verb agreement. The verb must change form to match the number of the subject (singular vs plural).

Justify why 'happiness' is classified as an abstract noun.

It is an abstract noun because it refers to an internal feeling or state of mind that cannot be physically touched or measured with the senses.

Compare and contrast a common noun and a proper noun.

A common noun refers to general items (e.g., desk), while a proper noun refers to a unique entity (e.g., London). Proper nouns require capitalisation; common nouns do not.

What might happen if a sentence lacks a verb?

Without a verb, the sentence would lack an action or a state of being, making it a fragment rather than a complete, coherent thought.

If 'thought' is used in the sentence 'Kit had a clever thought', is it a noun or a verb? Explain your reasoning.

It is a noun, because it is the object of the verb 'had' and describes an idea or concept.

Create a sentence using a collective noun and a stative verb involving Nova the owl.

Example: 'The parliament of owls understands the stars.'
(Collective noun: parliament; Stative verb: understands).

Justify your answer: Is 'running' always a dynamic verb?

Not necessarily. It can function as a noun (a gerund) if it is the subject of a sentence, such as: 'Running is excellent exercise.'