## The True Story of the Three Little Pigs ~ Writing Activities

ALL activities to be handwritten making sure you remember punctuation in particular, your capital letters and full stops and check your spellings. We expect a high standard of presentation – please use a black handwriting pen if you use pen in class or a sharp pencil and write on lined paper.

Over the next few weeks, we are going to be focusing on the story, 'The True Story of the Three Little Pigs'. This story is written from the wolf's perspective of what happened.

You will need to use a thesaurus or an online thesaurus most days to support you to gather a rich bank of vocabulary that you will need to keep each week.

The story of - The True Story of the Three Little Pigs - YouTube

#### Monday – Complex sentence

A complex sentence is formed when you join a main clause (main clause can make sense on their own) and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is one that relies on a main clause to make sense.

For example,		
Walking through the woods	,	he saw a fox following him.
Subordinate clause	comma	Main clause

Look at the image of the wolf stepping into the house. Gather eight alternative words for 'looking', for example, 'peering'.



Then beginning with your alternative word for 'looking', write a complex sentence about the wolf entering the house. Use the model below to help you.

Peering around the door, the wolf stepped inside.

Onomatopoeia is a word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound, e.g., boom, splat, pop.



Look at the image of the wolf sneezing. Collect **onomatopoeic words** for the sounds of the sneeze and objects falling down, for example, bang, crash, huff.

Choose *three* onomatopoeic words for the sneeze and another three for the objects falling, remember to use exclamation marks at the end of the onomatopoeic words. Use the model to help you.

# He sneezed. Huff! Puff! Snuff! Things fell. Crash! Bang! Bash!

### Wednesday - Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives and superlatives are used to compare things and to say which thing is top in a group. We can use '-er-' and '-est' to do this.



For example, big, bigger, biggest.

Mind map four words for the sneeze that can be turned into **comparatives** and **superlatives**, '- er' and '-est' words.

Write three short sentences including your **comparatives** and **superlatives** in a sequence and end with an exclamation mark.

Use the model below to help you.

He sneezed a big sneeze. He sneezed a bigger sneeze. He sneezed the biggest sneeze!

### Thursday - Onomatopoeic Words

Onomatopoeia is a word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound, e.g., boom, splat, pop.

Mind map six **onomatopoeic** words for the house collapsing.

Include three 'crashing' **onomatopoeic words** with exclamation marks. Use the model below.

Thud! Crash! Bang! The house fell down.

Simile – Comparing two unlike things using like or as. For example, Henry's smile beamed as bright as the sun. Mrs Rudge is as busy as a bee.



Look at the picture of the wolf with the first dead pig. Write down four other things that are yellow to describe the dust around him.

Write a sentence with a **simile** that compares the colour yellow to dust. Use the model below to help you.

The dust was yellow like melted butter in a pan.

Friday - Inner Thoughts



Thoughts and feelings of the character.



The wolf is considering whether to eat the pig. Draw a speech bubble and gather some of the wolf's inner thoughts about what he should do? Write down two positive and two negative **inner thoughts** for the wolf.

Choose one positive and one negative **inner thought** and write the wolf's direct thought in inverted commas. Use the model below to help you.

The wolf thought, 'It's such a shame for that poor pig but it would be a waste if I didn't eat him'. The wolf ate the first pig.