

## 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 – Adjectives

*Adjectives describe the noun.*

Imagine you are the wolf now staring at the second dead little pig. What do you think the wolf would be thinking? Mind map **10 adjectives** to describe the pig (meat) in front of the wolf, for example, pink, fatty, juicy, crispy, reddish.

Now choose 3 of your favourite **adjectives** and write how the wolf looked at the pig (meat). Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***The wolf stared at the fat, juicy, meaty pig with drool coming from his mouth.***

### Tuesday – Adverb and Verb

*Adverbs – An adverb is a word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word).  
Adverbs often end in -ly.*

*Verbs – names an action (doing words).*

Mind map 10 **adverbs** that show ‘how’ the wolf ate the pig, for example, gleefully, happily, heartlessly, deceitfully.

Now mind map 10 alternative **verbs** for the word ‘ate’, for example, swallowed, gobbled. You could look up the word ‘eat’ in the Thesaurus to help you here.

Choose one **adverb** and one **verb** to write how the wolf ate the pig. Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***Licking his lips greedily, he swallowed the pig whole and continued to the next little pig’s house in search of sugar.***

## Wednesday – Dialogue

### *A conversation between people.*

Direct speech is when the exact words that have been said by a person are written down inside inverted commas.

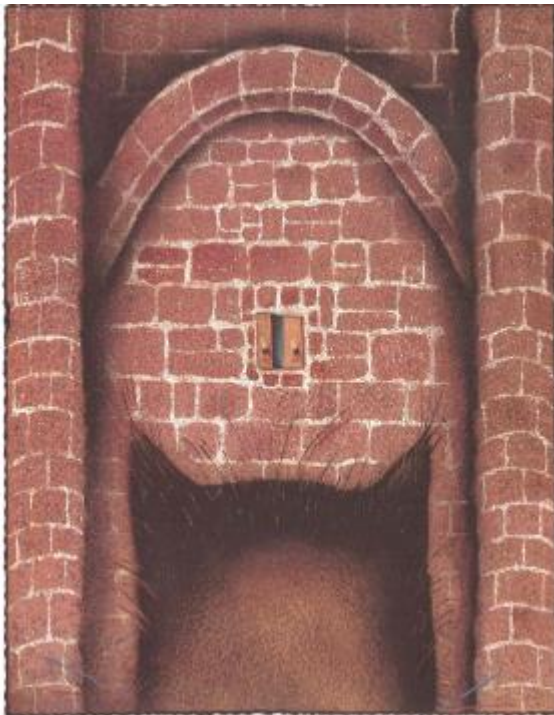
- Inverted commas (speech marks) go before and after direct speech. They surround what was said by the speaker. For example:

"I'm pleased to have raised so much money," said Captain Tom.

### **Punctuating direct speech**

- A new speaker needs a new line.
- You should use a capital letter at the start of each piece of speech.
- Punctuation (question marks, full stops, and exclamation marks) go inside the inverted commas.
- If the person who is speaking is named before the speech, you must use a comma before the first set of inverted commas. For example:

Captain Tom exclaimed, "Let's go and do some more laps of the garden!"



Looking at the image of the brick house. Imagine you are the wolf and you are knocking on the door. What does he say?

Mind map 8 things the wolf might **say** to the pig, for example, can you help me? I need sugar.

Then place your chosen **dialogue** into a sentence where the wolf is knocking on the pig's door and asking for sugar. Remember to follow the rules of direct speech above and watch the video. Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***At the brick house he said, "Let me in please. I need a cup of sugar."***

## Thursday – Adjectives

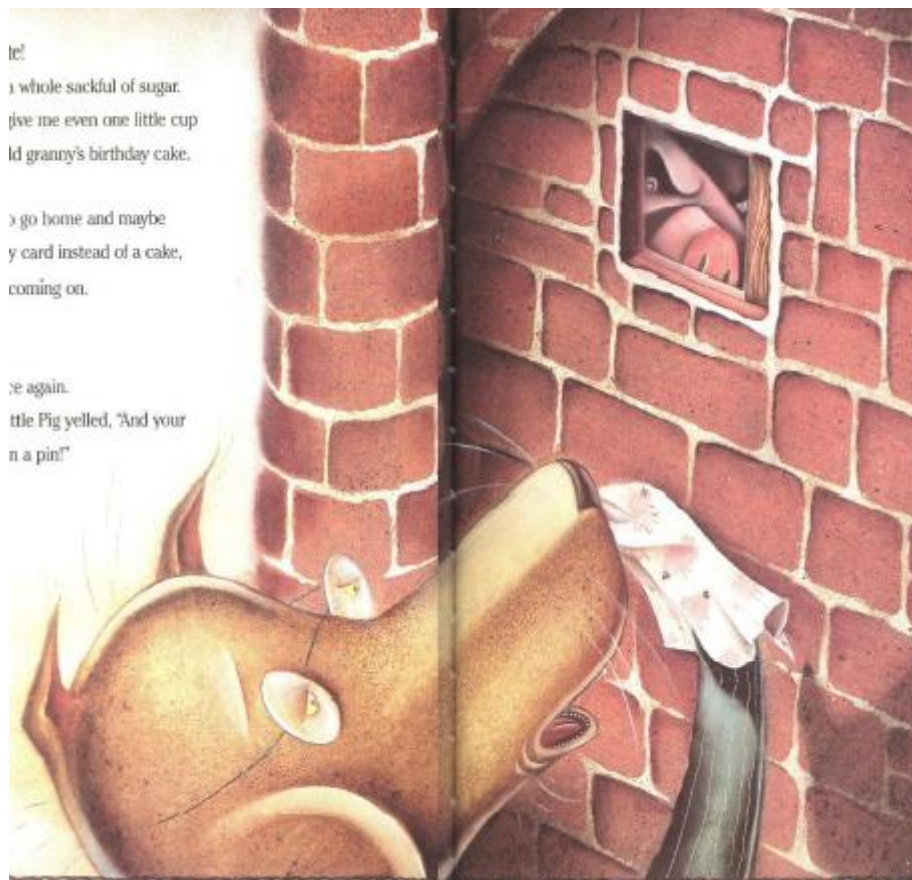
*Adjectives describe the noun.*

Look at the picture of the feisty pig. Mind map 10 **adjectives** that describe his eyes, for example, menacing, angry, dark.

Then mind map 8 **adjectives** to describe the pig's frown, for example, harsh, unforgiving.

Now write a sentence to describe the pig at the door choosing two **adjectives** for his eyes and two **adjectives** for his frown. You could try to use a ; (semi-colon) to separate your main clauses (a main clause can make sense on its own). Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***This pig's eyes were evil and dark; his frown was angry and arched.***



## Friday – Feelings and Dialogue

*To express an emotion.*

Using the picture above, the wolf is looking at the pig in the window. Mind map 8 alternative words for the **feeling** of 'nervousness', for example, worried, anxious.

Choosing one of your words for 'nervousness' write how the wolf feels looking at the pig. Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***The angry pig made the wolf feel timid.***

## Dialogue

### *A conversation between people.*

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"I'm pleased to have raised so much money," said Captain Tom.

### **Punctuating direct speech**

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- You should use a capital letter at the start of each piece of speech.
- Punctuation (question marks, full stops and exclamation marks) go inside the inverted commas.
- If the person who is speaking is named before the speech, you must use a comma before the first set of inverted commas. For example:

Captain Tom exclaimed, "Let's go and do some more laps of the garden!"

Remembering your learning from Wednesday about **dialogue**, mind map 5 ways of how the angry pig replies to the wolf, for example, go away you silly wolf! Get lost!

Now mind map 8 angry **synonyms** for the word 'said', for example, yelled, raged.

Now write dialogue with what the wolf says to the pig and the pig's angry response. Remember to use the direct speech guide above to follow the rules and watch Wednesday's video if you need a reminder of how to write direct speech accurately. Use the modelled sentence below to help you.

***"Please can I have a cup of sugar for my granny's cake?" the wolf asked.***

***"Go away you silly wolf, I'm busy!" boomed the pig.***