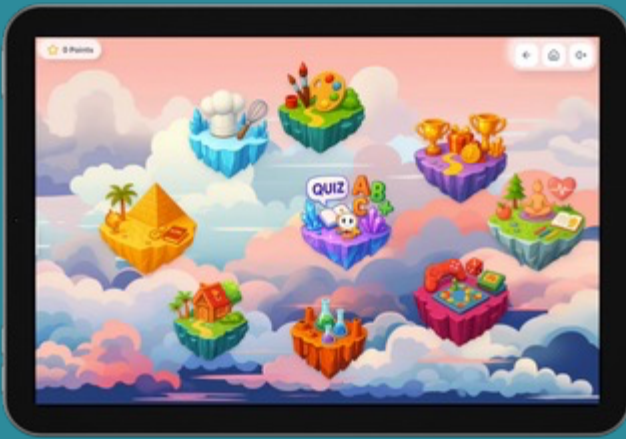


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Onomatopoeia - Year 3

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ONOMATOPOEIA

SOUND WALL

Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates or suggests a sound.

PEOPLE

- gasp



- whisper



- sneeze



ANIMALS

- woof



- buzz



- croak



NATURE

- drip



- crash



- rustle



OBJECTS

- clang



- click



- pop



Sound words can create mood, rhythm and vivid action.

SOUND CHAIN: **I HAVE WHO HAS?**

1. Share all 12 cards.

2. The START card begins.

3. Listen for the sound that matches your card.

4. Read your card clearly and keep the chain moving.



Use every card.

Work together.

Listen carefully.



SOUND CHAIN — CARDS 1-6

START

Who has the
sound of a
balloon bursting?



I have POP!

Who has the
sound of heavy
rain on a tin roof?



I have PATTER.

Who has the
sound of a
door closing hard?



I have SLAM!

Who has the
sound of dry
leaves moving?



I have TICK-TOCK.

Who has the
sound of a
clock?



I have TICK-TOCK.

Who has the
sound of a
bee?



SOUND CHAIN — CARDS 7-12

I have BUZZ!

**Who has the
sound of a dog?**



I have WOOF!

**Who has the
sound of glass
breaking?**



I have CRASH!

**Who has the
sound of water
falling from a tap?**



I have DRIP.

**Who has the
sound of a phone?**



I have BEEP!

**Who has the
sound of a
car horn?**



I have BEEP!

FINISH



SOUND DETECTIVE SORT

Cut out the cards. Match each sound to its source. Place it in the correct zone, then explain how the word helps a reader hear the scene.

PEOPLE



ANIMALS



NATURE



MACHINES & OBJECTS



SOUND DETECTIVE — CARDS A

CLAP



ACHOO!



WHISPER



GASP!



WOOF!



CROAK



CHIRP

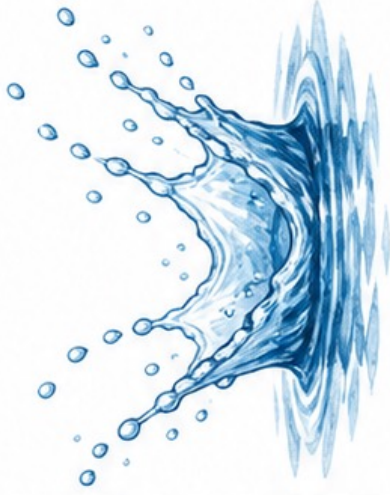


BUZZ!



SOUND DETECTIVE — CARDS B

SPLASH!



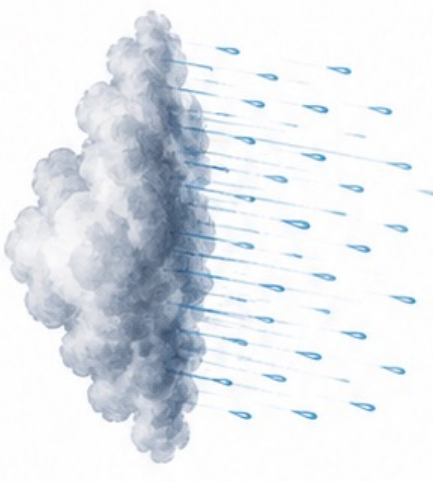
RUSLE



RUMBLE



PATTER



CLANG!



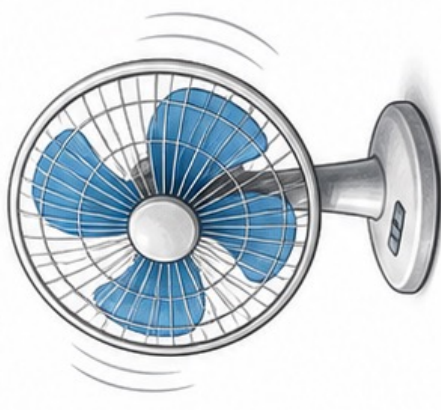
BEEP!



CLICK



WHIRR



SPOT THE SOUND WORDS

Name: _____

Underline the onomatopoeia in each sentence. Then write what makes the sound.

1. The saucepan clanged onto the tiles.

2. Bees buzzed around the purple flowers.

3. Drip, drip — the tap kept me awake.

4. The puppy yapped at the gate.

5. Leaves rustled under our boots.

6. The balloon popped beside Mia.

7. Rain pattered against the window.

8. The old floorboard creaked.

9. The race car zoomed past.

10. The campfire crackled in the dark.

SPOT THE SOUND WORDS

Name: ANSWERS

Underline the onomatopoeia in each sentence. Then write what makes the sound.

1. The saucepan clanged onto the tiles.

saucepan

2. Bees buzzed around the purple flowers.

bees

3. Drip, drip — the tap kept me awake.

tap

4. The puppy yapped at the gate.

puppy

5. Leaves rustled under our boots.

leaves

6. The balloon popped beside Mia.

balloon

7. Rain pattered against the window.

rain

8. The old floorboard creaked.

floorboard

9. The race car zoomed past.

race car

10. The campfire crackled in the dark.

campfire

CHOOSE THE BEST SOUND

Name: _____

Circle the sound word that best completes each sentence.

1. The fizzy drink _____ when I opened it. (hissed / glowed / floated)
2. The heavy book _____ onto the desk. (thudded / smiled / shone)
3. The tiny bell _____ at the door. (jinged / hon / sizzled)
4. The waves _____ against the rocks. (crashed / tasted / watched)
5. The bacon _____ in the pan. (sizzled / painted / wandered)
6. The branch _____ under my foot. (snapped / listened / balanced)
7. The mouse _____ behind the cupboard. (squeaked / sparkled / hurried)
8. The train _____ through the tunnel. (rumbled / softened / rested)

Choose one answer. How does the sound word affect the reader?

CHOOSE THE BEST SOUND

Name: ANSWERS

Circle the sound word that best completes each sentence.

1. The fizzy drink _____ when I opened it. (hissed) / glowed / floated)
2. The heavy book _____ onto the desk. (thudded) / smiled / shone)
3. The tiny bell _____ at the door. (jingled) / sang / searched)
4. The waves _____ against the rocks. (crashed) / tasted / watched)
5. The bacon _____ in the pan. (sizzled) / painted / wandered)
6. The branch _____ under my foot. (snapped) / listened / balanced)
7. The mouse _____ behind the cupboard. (squeaked) / sparkled / hurried)
8. The train _____ through the tunnel. (rumbled) / softened / rested)

Choose one answer. How does the sound word affect the reader?

Example: "crashed" makes the waves sound powerful and dramatic.

SOUND WORDS IN CONTEXT – PAGE 1

Name: _____

Use each word once to complete the sentences.

crackled, splashed, clattered, chimed, roared, whispered, fizzed, crunched

1. The dry twigs _____ beneath our shoes.
2. The lion _____ across the enclosure.
3. The icy drink _____ when the lid opened.
4. The bones _____ in the sink.
5. The clock _____ at midday.
6. Dad _____ so the baby stayed asleep.
7. The children _____ through the shallow creek.
8. The fire _____ beside the tent.

SOUND WORDS IN CONTEXT – PAGE 1

Name: ANSWERS

Use each word once to complete the sentences.

crackled, splashed, clattered, chimed, roared, whispered, fizzed, crunched

1. The dry twigs crunched beneath our shoes.
2. The lion roared across the enclosure.
3. The icy drink fizzed when the lid opened.
4. The bones clattered in the sink.
5. The clock chimed at midday.
6. Dad whispered so the baby stayed asleep.
7. The children splashed through the shallow creek.
8. The fire crackled beside the tent.

SOUND WORDS IN CONTEXT — PAGE 2

Name: _____

Improve each dull sentence with a precise onomatopoeia word. Then explain the effect of one choice.

1. The door closed.

2. The rain fell on the roof.

3. The motorcycle went past.

4. The page moved in the breeze.

5. The glass broke on the floor.

My strongest word was _____ because it made the reader

_____.

SOUND WORDS IN CONTEXT — PAGE 2

Name: ANSWERS

Improve each dull sentence with a precise onomatopoeia word. Then explain the effect of one choice.

1. The door closed.

The door slammed.

2. The rain fell on the roof.

Rain pattered on the roof.

3. The motorcycle went past.

The motorcycle roared past.

4. The paper moved in the breeze.

The paper rustled in the breeze.

5. The glass broke on the floor.

The glass crashed onto the floor.

My strongest word was _____ because it made the reader

Sample: "slammed" makes the closing sound forceful and angry.

POETRY SOUNDSCAPE — PAGE 1

Name: _____

Read the poem. Underline the sound words, then answer the questions.

THE NIGHT STORM

Pitter-patter taps the glass,
Rumble, rumble — thunder rolls.
Whoosh! The wild wind races past,
Branches scratch and shutters rattle.
Crack! A silver lightning flash.
Drip, drip, drip — the storm grows still.

1. List six onomatopoeic words from the poem.

2. Which sound words do you think create the most powerful image?

3. Which sound word is strongest? Explain.

4. How does repetition affect the rhythm?

POETRY SOUNDSCAPE — PAGE 1

Name: ANSWERS

Read the poem. Underline the sound words, then answer the questions.

THE NIGHT STORM

Pitter-patter taps the glass,

Rumble, rumble — thunder rolls.

Whoosh! The wild wind races past,

Branches scratch and shutters rattle.

Crack! A silver lightning flash

Drip, drip, drip — the storm grows still

1. List six onomatopoeia words from the poem.

pitter-patter, rumble, whoosh, scratch, rattle, crack, drip

2. What mood do the sound words create?

A tense, dramatic mood that becomes calm at the end.

3. Which sound word is strongest? Explain.

Sample: "Crack!" is sudden and sharp, so it surprises the reader.

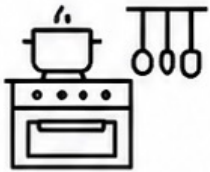
4. How does repetition affect the rhythm?

Repetition creates a steady beat and makes the storm sounds linger.

POETRY SOUNDSCAPE — PAGE 2

Name: _____

Plan and write a 6–8 line sound poem about one setting.



busy kitchen



playground



beach



train station

My setting _____

Five sound words _____

Mood _____

PREVIEW

- ☐ I used at least five sound words.
- ☐ I used repetition or rhythm.
- ☐ My words help the reader hear the scene.
- ☐ I checked spelling and punctuation.

NARRATIVE SOUND EFFECTS — PAGE 1

Name: _____

Read the paragraph. Underline the onomatopoeia, then explain its effect.

THE MUSEUM AFTER DARK

Click. The torch switched on. My shoes squeaked across the polished floor. Somewhere behind the dinosaur display, glass clinked. I froze. Tap ... tap ... tap. The sound came closer. Then—CRASH! A metal sign toppled beside me. I gasped and the torch clattered from my hand.

1. List five sound words.

2. Which words could you use to explain.

3. How does "CRASH!" change the pace?

4. Replace one sound word with a calmer choice. How does the mood change?

NARRATIVE SOUND EFFECTS — PAGE 1

Name: ANSWERS

Read the paragraph. Underline the onomatopoeia, then explain its effect.

THE MUSEUM AFTER DARK

Click. The torch switched on. My shoes squeaked across the polished floor. Somewhere behind the dinosaur display, glass clinked. I froze. Tap ... tap ... tap. The sound came closer. Then—CRASH! A metal sign toppled beside me. I gasped and the torch clattered from my hand.

1. List five sound words.

click, squeaked, clinked, tap, crash, gasped, clattered

2. Which words build suspense? Explain.

"tap" and "clinked" build suspense because the quiet sounds suggest something unseen is moving.

3. How does "CRASH!" change the pace?

"CRASH!" suddenly speeds the action and startles the reader.

4. Replace one sound word with a calmer choice. How does the mood change?

Sample: changing "CRASH!" to "clink" makes the moment quieter and less frightening.

NARRATIVE SOUND EFFECTS — PAGE 2

Name: _____

Plan and write one sound-rich narrative paragraph.

SETTING

CHARACTER

MOOD

SOUND WORDS (at least four)

PREVIEW

Choose one sound word and explain how it shapes the reader's reaction:

☐

capital letters

☐

punctuation

☐

precise sound words

☐

a clear mood

SOUND SCENE CREATOR

Name: _____

KITCHEN



Sound words

PLAYGROUND



Sound words

BEACH



Sound words

BUSY STREET



Sound words

Choose any two scenes. Write one vivid sentence for each, using at least one sound word.

1 _____

2 _____

Think about mood: calm, exciting, funny or tense.

SOUND SCENE CREATOR

Name: **ANSWERS**

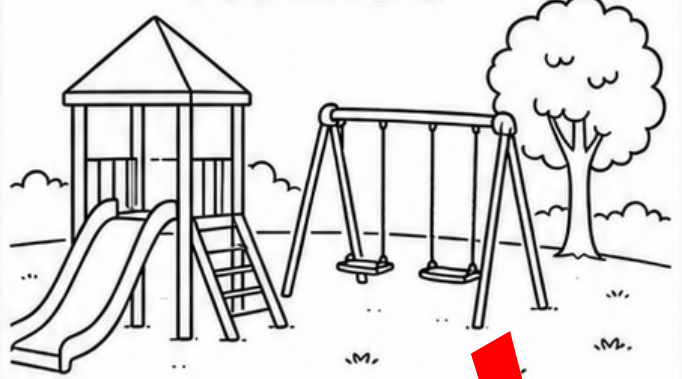
KITCHEN



Sound words

sizzle, clatter

PLAYGROUND



Sound words

squeal, thump

BEACH



Sound words

splash, whoosh

BUSY STREET



Sound words

beep, rumble

Choose any two scenes. Write one vivid sentence for each, using at least one sound word.

1 Sizzle! The onions danced in the hot pan.

2 Beep, beep! Buses rumbled along the busy street.

Think about mood: calm, exciting, funny or tense.

ONOMATOPOEIA IN ACTION – PART A

Name: _____

SECTION 1 — READ BOTH TEXTS. UNDERLINE EVERY ONOMATOPOEIA WORD.

PROSE

The toaster clicked. Pop!
Two slices jumped up as
the kettle hissed and the
spoon clinked against a
mug.

POEM

“Swish goes the broom,”
“Scrape goes the chair,”
“Tick-tock, tick-tock,”
“Quiet fills the air”

SECTION 2 — RESPOND

1. List six sound words from the texts.

3 marks

☐

2. Choose two sound words. Explain how each helps the reader imagine.

4 marks

☐

3. Which text has a steadier rhythm? Give one reason.

3 marks

☐

4. Replace “quiet fills the air” with a sound line that keeps a calm mood.

2 marks

☐

TOTAL: ____ / 12

ONOMATOPOEIA IN ACTION – PART A

Name: ANSWERS

SECTION 1 — READ BOTH TEXTS. UNDERLINE EVERY ONOMATOPOEIA WORD.

PROSE

The toaster clicked. Pop!
Two slices jumped up as
the kettle hissed and the
spoon clinked against a
mug.

POEM

“Swish goes the broom,”
“Scrape goes the chair,”
“Tick-tock, tick-tock,”
“Quiet fills the air”

SECTION 2 — RESPOND

1. List six sound words from the texts. 3 marks 3/3

clicked, pop, hissed, clinked, swish, scrape, tick-tock

2. Choose two sound words. Explain what each helps the reader imagine. 4 marks 4/4

Sample: “hissed” helps the reader hear escaping steam; “clinked” makes the spoon’s light metal sound clear.

3. Which text has a steadier rhythm? Give one reason. 3 marks 3/3

The poem has the steadier rhythm because its short repeated lines create a beat.

4. Replace “quiet fills the air” with a sound line that keeps a calm mood. 2 marks 2/2

Sample: “Hush goes the room.”

TOTAL: 12 / 12

ONOMATOPOEIA IN ACTION – PART B

Name: _____

Create either a 120–150 word scene OR an 8-line poem
about a place filled with sound.

REQUIREMENTS

- Use at least five accurate onomatopoeia words.
- Use rhythm or repetition deliberately.
- Create a clear mood.
- Underline your sound words.
- Explain how one sound word shapes the reader's reaction.

SETTING	MOOD	SOUND WORDS

PREVIEW

EXPLAIN ONE WORD'S EFFECT

SELF-CHECK

☐ five sound words	☐ rhythm or repetition	☐ clear mood	☐ checked conventions
---	---	-------------------------------------	--

TOTAL: ____ / 18

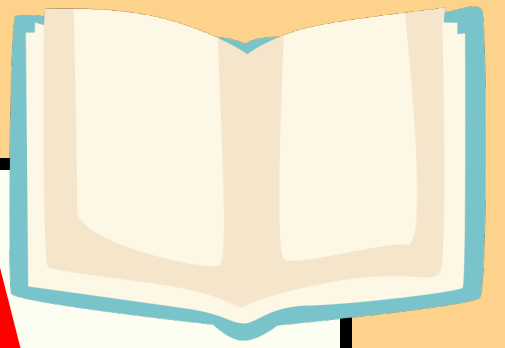
ONOMATOPOEIA - YEAR 3 RUBRIC

CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Identifies sound words	Finds few; often inaccurate.	Finds some familiar words.	Accurately finds sound words.	Accurately finds varied examples.	Precisely identifies subtle examples.
Explains meaning and reader effect	Gives limited or unclear ideas.	Gives a simple explanation of meaning.	Clearly explains meaning and effect.	Explains deliberate reader reactions.	Insightfully compares sustained effects.
Uses onomatopoeia and rhythm	Uses few or inaccurate examples.	Uses some suitable examples.	Uses accurate words for rhythm.	Uses deliberate words and rhythm.	Sustains precise, controlled choices.
Creates mood and controls conventions	Mood unclear; frequent errors.	Some mood; conventions developing.	Clear mood; conventions mostly correct.	Effective mood; conventions controlled.	Sustained mood; polished conventions.
Overall level		Teacher comment		Next step	

Onomatopoeia - Year 3



Learning focus



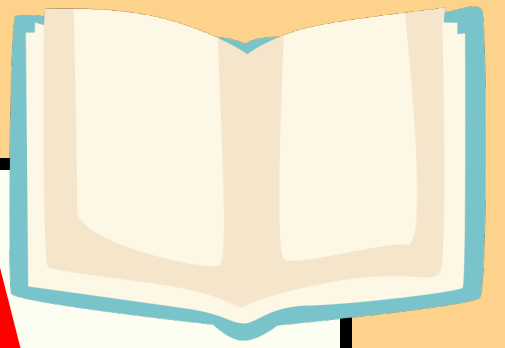
- Today we will:
- identify onomatopoeia in poetry and prose
 - explain how sound words shape meaning, mood, rhythm and reader reaction
 - use precise sound words deliberately



Onomatopoeia Quiz – Year 3



Question 1 · Multiple choice



Which definition best explains onomatopoeia?

A. A word that imitates or suggests a sound

B. A word that names a person or place

C. A word that joins ideas

D. A word that tells when something happened

