

September Y3+4 Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. Exclamation marks can be used to show emotions such as **shock, surprise or disbelief**. They can also be used to indicate someone is **shouting or talking loudly**.
3. A suffix is added to the end of a root word. In this case: **helpful, thoughtful and careful**.
4. Remember to include a question mark at the end of your question. Some questions you could have asked are **about specific characters, what happens after the book ends or about the author's inspiration**.
5. A homophone is two words which sound the same but are spelt differently. The matching homophones for these words would be **not + knot** and **grate + great**.
6. Make sure you explain why you thought that part of your reading book was the best, compare it to other sections of the book.
7. A biography is an account of someone's life written by someone else. So in this case it would be an account of your life written by someone else! Your blurb should be a short description of what readers should expect to find in your biography.
8. (“)
9. Remember to put a question mark at the end of your sentence, for example: **How do plants grow?**
10. A verb is a doing word. You could have used verbs such as **ran, walked, sprinted, skipped or danced**.
11. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
12. Non-fiction writing is **based on fact and is truthful**.
13. Remember to use capital letters at the start of sentences and full stops at the end. The prompt sentence has a dark, possibly scary, tone. Your opening paragraph could follow this dark and eerie tone.
14. (“)
15. Possessive apostrophes indicate possession, for example: **The blue pencil case was Amy's favourite pencil case**.
16. When you retell the story make sure it is in chronological order. You could structure it so you **start with the beginning of the story, then the middle and then the end**.
17. A prefix goes in front of the root word, for example: **return, replay and rearrange**.
18. An acrostic poem is where the first letter of each line spells out a word vertically. Your poem should spell out your own name!
19. Remember to use a question mark at the end of your sentence. For example: **Do you have my phone charger?**
20. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
21. Make a note of the words and their dictionary definitions.
22. This is to check you understand what the words mean, if you are unsure of how to use the word in a sentence, check back to the notes you made yesterday to help you.
23. Commas can be used to separate a main and subordinate clause, like this: In the distance, the trees waved in the wind.
24. A noun phrase is a group of two or more nouns headed by a noun that includes modifiers. In this case the noun phrases are **young child** and **fluffy teddy**.
25. You could have thought of words like: **sew, raw, cars, race, crow, worse, scare, cores**.
26. Don't forget to include speech marks to indicate when someone starts and finishes talking.
27. (“)

28. **Milly** and **Molly** put on **their** trainers and coats to go to **London**.

There were four mistakes in this sentence. Both Milly and Molly are names so they need capital letters. The wrong 'there' was used. Lastly, London is a proper noun so therefore needs a capital letter.

29. Read loudly and confidently! Remember to spell out words phonetically if you get stuck.

30. An adverbial that marks time tells us when the sentence is taking place, for example: **before**, **after**, **finally** and **eventually**.