

## September Y5+6 Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. A verb is a doing word, it is usually used to convey an action. A synonym is a word which means the same thing as another word.
3. A complex sentence is an independent clause (a sentence that makes sense by itself) with one or more dependent clauses added (a sentence that doesn't make sense by itself). Exclamation marks can be used to indicate shock, surprise or disbelief. They can also be used to indicate someone is shouting or speaking loudly.
4. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. You could have used the words: **modify, verify, notify, purify** or any other word that uses the suffix -ify.
5. Some examples of persuasive devices include: rhetorical questions, using emotive language, exaggeration and using facts or statistics.
6. Lily had **picked** the flower. The verb 'pick' changes to 'picked', the suffix -ed indicates the verb is in the past tense.
7. You can use books and the internet to help you with this question!
8. Your poem could be any form – it could rhyme, be acrostic or a shape poem. You could think about your own friendships to help you write your poem.
9. A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses which are separated by a comma or by a conjunction. Make sure there is a question mark at the end of the sentence.
10. The semicolon would go after the word complete. An independent clause can stand alone and make sense by itself. For example: Their mission was complete; **the spaceship had landed.**
11. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
12. Your prediction should be influenced by what you have already read and what you know about the characters. As you carry on reading, check how accurate your prediction was!
13. Remember to number your instructions. It's important they are in chronological order so the instructions need to be followed in the correct order.
14. (“)
15. A homophone is two or more words that sound the same but are spelt differently. Some examples include: **great and grate, see and sea, two and too, cell and sell.**
16. Whenever the **first letter of the previous word is a vowel**, you use **an**. When the **first letter of the previous word is a consonant**, you use **a**.
17. **Geese, mice and fish.** These words don't become plural by just adding -s or -es, they are exceptions to the general rule.
18. I love my dog, playing Scrabble in the afternoon, riding my bike and Harry Potter. Two commas need to be added to this sentence to split up items in the list.
19. A coordinating conjunction links together parts of a sentence. In this case the answer would be: **but**.
20. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
21. The missing punctuation is two commas: Alex, who normally woke up very late, was up and out by 7am this morning.
22. The prefix dis- changes the meaning of the original root word. For example: **dislike, disbelief, disown, dishearten.**
23. A synonym is a word which means the same thing as another word. Examples for the word run include: **sprint, dart, race, dash, charge, gallop, rush.**
24. Before the weekend, I will have **watched** the film.

25. An antonym is a word that means the opposite thing to another, like good and bad.  
Examples of antonyms for the word cold include: **hot, warm, boiling, tropical, baking, fiery.**
26. This could be any character, make sure your annotations mention: their best and worst feature, who they are friends with and what they add to the story line.
27. (“
28. In the past tense these verbs would be: ran, threw and caught.
29. The correct spelling of these words is: **acceptable, because** and **conscience.**
30. Some examples of words that use an apostrophe for contraction include: **don't, can't, won't, didn't, it's, I'm.**