



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. When changing these verbs to the past tense you add the suffix **-ed** to the root word. The answers are **jumped, passed and played**.
3. Some examples of words that rhyme with cat are: **bat, mat, fat, rat, hat**.
4. Adjectives are describing words, you should have picked three words to describe how you are feeling today!
5. The answer is: Can **I** have mango juice please? The **C** becomes capitalised because it is at the start of the sentence and the letter **I** should always be capitalised when written alone.
- 6/7. Use the description from your reading book to help you!
8. The plurals are: **glasses, phones and bushes**.
9. Remember to use a question mark at the end of your sentence!
10. You can use books and the internet to help you find the answer to your question.
11. Some examples of communication verbs include: **shouted, screamed, whispered, murmured and uttered**.
12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 13/14. You could use the 5 W's (who, what, when, where and why) to help you think of a question. Remember to justify why you would like to ask your favourite character that question. It could be because you want to know what happens next in the book or maybe because you are interested in how they felt at certain points in the story.
15. You can be as creative as you want to with this question, any sentence that uses the two words and an exclamation mark is great! For example: **I can't believe that cuddly cat ate all of my raspberries!**





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16. An expanded noun phrase adds more by adding one or more adjectives to the noun. For example: **The fluffy, white clouds.**
17. You can use books or the internet to help you find a poem about family! Remember to read loudly and confidently. If you get stuck on a word, try to spell it out phonetically.
18. An apostrophe for contraction is placed where a letter has been removed to shorten a word. In this case the 'a' is removed and replaced with an apostrophe to make the word **you're**.
19. An adverb is used to add detail to a verb. The answers are **bravely, happily and quickly.**
20. A conjunction is a word used to connect two clauses together. The answer is: **I will watch the football if it is on before 6pm.**
21. A statement has a full stop at the end, the answer is: **Look left and right before you cross the road.**
22. Some examples include: **disadvantaged, disbelief, dislike, disown and dishearten.**
23. Use the beginning, middle and end structure to help retell the story.
24. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
25. The correct spelling is **because.**
- 26/27. Your poem could be any form – it could rhyme, be acrostic or a shape poem. You could think about your own family to help you write your poem.
28. A homophone is two or more words that sound the same but are spelt differently. There are two homophones of the word 'there' – **their and they're.**





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29. An adverb adds detail to a verb, they often end in -ly. Some examples include: **quickly, happily, quietly and angrily.**
30. A conjunction is a word used to connect two clauses together. The answer is: **but.**

