



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. Adverbs are words which add detail to a verb. Some examples you could have used are: **quickly, silently, hastily, gingerly, bravely.**
3. Examples of synonyms for the word perplexed include: **confused, baffled, puzzled, mystified and bewildered.**
4. Examples of antonyms for the word perplexed include: **understand, clear, comprehensible, uncomplicated and explicit.**
5. Remember to use speech marks to indicate dialogue or speech. For example: **“Jenny can you hear me?” shouted Johnny.**
- 6/7. Remember to use capital letters and punctuation throughout the paragraph. Think about ways you can write about your own memory so anyone reading your paragraph will understand why the memory is so funny. You could create tension by leaving the punchline till the very end of the paragraph.
8. There are four mistakes in this sentence. The correct sentence should look like this: **Both Julia and John rode their bikes outside in the garden.** First, both Julia and John are names so they need to start with a capital letter. The wrong ‘there’ was used, it should be corrected to ‘their’. Lastly the word ‘garden’ isn’t a proper noun so it doesn’t need to start with a capital letter.
9. Adjectives are describing words. Some words you could use to describe the colour purple include: **mysterious, regal, rare, intriguing and imaginative.**
10. The semicolon would go after the word swim. It should separate the two independent clauses. The answer is: Susan loves to swim; her brother likes to dive.
11. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. The answer is **-ness**. This would create the words **happiness, awareness and consciousness.**





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12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 13/14. Remember to write the instructions in chronological order, otherwise they won't make sense. You should number them to make this easier to follow.
15. See how successful you were at following the instructions you created and enjoy your own origami crane!
16. Hyphens can be used to connect two related words together. In this case the answer is: **rock-hard**.
17. Make a prediction based on what you have already read. Continue reading to see how accurate your prediction was!
18. A verb is a doing word. The word underlined should be **rises**.
19. You can use books or the internet to help you. Rhyming words are words that sound similar when you say them out loud, they usually end in the same letters. For example; cat, mat, rat and fat.
20. You can be as creative as you want when you write this poem! You can check your words rhyme by reading the poem aloud.
21. A proper noun refers to specific people, places or things. For example: Jane, London or Google. Common nouns refer to general, non-specific people, places, things or ideas. For example: mum, lion or book. Proper nouns need to start with a capital letter, whereas proper nouns do not need to start with a capital letter.
22. Any three proper and common nouns. Make sure you understand the difference between common and proper nouns.
23. You could pick any genre – make sure you justify why it is your favourite genre. For example: **My favourite genre is dystopian because I find reading about the opposite to a perfect society exciting and interesting.**





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24. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
25. Using a short sentence could be dramatic. It could heighten tension. It could show a character is angry or under pressure.
26. You can use books or the internet to help you find the poem. Use the look, cover, read, repeat method to help you memorise the poem!
27. Your poem could be any form – it could rhyme, be acrostic or a shape poem. You could go outside or look at images of nature in books or online to help you write your poem.
28. A homophone is two or more words that sound the same but are spelt differently.
29. A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon. For example: The bear looked up at the clouds; the trees stood tall and proud.
30. If there are no specific dates in your book, don't worry, you can make up the dates! Remember the timeline should be in chronological order.

