



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 2/3. Check whether you have included enough detail, like what they look like, where they were last seen and what the reward is for finding them!
4. Ask them to tell you what you did well and what you could do better next time!
5. Ask the person whether you summed up clearly and with the correct details.
6. Once upon a time...
7. Yes because they are names: Amy, France and Disney.
8. We can use a dictionary, the internet or ask someone else!
9. We need a joining word **like** because or as.
10. Between the n and t to show that a second o has been removed: **don't**.
11. We can think about how they behave and the things they say and do. If there are pictures, we can look at those to help us too.
12. We add -ly to make slowly, quickly and cautiously.
13. You can add an adjective before forest to describe it: **The spooky forest** or **The magical forest**.
14. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
15. Thirdly and fourthly.
16. Try to explain to a friend or grown-up why you chose this poem and what you like. Maybe you could share it with them and see if they like it too!





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17. We say **The end!**
18. Adjectives are describing words, so you may have found examples like **enormous, terrible or royal.**
- 19/20. Your drawing should include as much detail as possible and look how you imagined it when you read the story!
21. Adverbs give us more detail about a verb, so examples could be **carefully, slowly or suddenly.**
22. There are lots of reasons! Some are that they **help us to read**, they show the characters' **feelings**, they help us to enjoy art and develop our **critical thinking** because our brains make **connections** between the words and pictures.
23. Tell someone about your new title and see if they prefer it to the real one!
24. The hero defeats the villain!
25. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 26/27. Your map should include all the main places from the story, such as a tower with no stairs for Rapunzel or a river for the Gingerbread Man.
28. Some examples are **kitchen, fetch, hutch, pitch.**
29. We add **s** to show that there is more than one: **cats, houses, pencils, farmers.**
30. Compound words are made from two other words. Other examples are: **blackberry, farmyard, playground and bedroom.**
31. A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another but has a different spelling. A homophone of here is **hear.**

