



- 1. Speech marks need to be added to these sentences. The answer is: "Was it really you?" she questioned. "Yes, I'm afraid it was".
- 2. This is a question, we can tell because it ends in a question mark.
- 3. A synonym is a word which means the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for said are: uttered, asked, remarked, cried, shouted, argued, commented, mumbled, murmured, groaned, sighed.
- 4. When the next word starts with a consonant, we use the determiner 'a'.

 For example: I just saw a massive balloon. But when the next word starts with a vowel, we use the determiner 'an'.
- 5. A subordinating conjunction is a word used to connect a subordinating clause to another clause. The answer is: I got my umbrella **because** it had started to rain.
- 6. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 7. The answers are: ate, drank and went.
- 8. Cause and effect conjunctions are used to introduce clauses with the purpose to express the concept of cause and effect. Examples of cause and effect conjunctions are: as a result of, because of, consequently, resulting in, thereby, hence.
- 9. A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins by telling you the placement and ends by telling you the object. Altogether it should tell you the placement of an object. For example: The dictionary was next to the bookshelf.
- 10. A coordinating conjunction is a joining word that links together parts of a sentence. For example: I love playing football **and** lacrosse.
- 11/12.A blurb is a short description of the story, usually on the back of the book. Try and improve the blurb by describing characters in more detail and mentioning parts of the book you found particularly exciting. Be careful to not give too much about the book away though!







- 13. The answers are: wrote and spoke.
- 14. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 15. A modal verb is a verb that is usually used with another verb to express ideas such as possibility, necessity and permission. The answers are: can and could.
- **16.** A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun. The answer is: **whose uncle is a magician.**
- 17. A synonym is a word that means the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for the word excited are: thrilled, exhilarated, animated, delighted, electrified, exuberant.
- 18. The answers are: suddenly, regularly and loudly.
- 19. The answer is: A ball is kicked by a boy.
- 20. Your list should start with the most powerful character and end with the least powerful, or weakest, character. Think carefully about what makes someone powerful. Is it their age? Their expertise? Their strength? Their intelligence?
- 21. Using emotive language is one way you can show a character is upset. Another way is through short sentences. Another way is to use verbs such as **cried** or **mumbled** to demonstrate they are upset through the tone of their speech.
- 22. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 23/24. Think about specific landscapes or important locations that were mentioned in your reading book. You can look back at the description in your reading book to help you!
 - 25. A verb is a doing word. The verb in this sentence is **persuade**.







- **26.** The subject is the person or thing doing something and the object is having something done to it. In this case the subject is the **lighting** and the object is the **yacht**.
- 27. A diary is written in the first person. Pronouns like 'I' and 'we' should be used.
- 28. Look at things such as the setting, the way characters speak, the way characters are dressed, the jobs or tasks that characters do every day and the challenges characters face. Considering all of these things you can make an inference as to which time period it is set in.
- **29.** An adverb adds detail to a verb. The verb is 'visit' and the adverb in this sentence is **frequently**.
- **30.** Remember to read loudly and confidently! If you get stuck on a word, try to spell it out phonetically.

