



- 1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 2. Remember to end your sentence with a question mark. For example: Which way is north?
- Homophones are words which sound the same but are spelt differently.
   There are two homophones for the word 'there', they are their and they're.
- 4. Adjectives are describing words. Examples of adjectives associated with the colour blue are: calm, peaceful, serene, icy, distant, cold.
- 5. This is an apostrophe used for contraction. The answer is won't.
- 6/7. You could change the personality of the characters, the setting or any other factor to write your alternative ending. Think about what makes your ending different from the original ending of your reading book. You can be as creative as you can!
  - 8. An exclamation mark can be used to show shock, surprise or disbelief. It could also be used to indicate someone is shouting. For example:

    The large, pink cake was left on the pavement unattended!
  - The dictionary definition of the word 'advertisement' is: a notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicising a job vacancy.
  - 10. This phrase should include adjectives or verbs which indicate how the character is feeling. Remember to write the phrase in speech marks.
  - 11. To rephrase the sentence you could use synonyms for some adjectives or structure the sentence differently.
  - 12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 13/14. Your story could take whatever direction you would like! You could continue with the horror theme or you could take the opposite approach and make it a lighthearted fake scare. Whatever theme you choose, make sure it is consistently reflected throughout the opening paragraph.







- 15. In five minutes, David will be able to go home. This comma separates the main clause and the dependent clause.
- 16. Adjectives are describing words. The words you pick should describe your emotions. For example, at the moment I am feeling happy, excited and peaceful.
- 17. If you get stuck, write the letters in a different order. This will help you see new words which you didn't see before! Count how many you managed to get.
- 18. Your answer should start: Last night I watched....
- 19. A conjunction links two parts of a sentence together. In this case the answer is: if.
- **20.** Apostrophes for possession need to be added to this sentence. The two corrections should be: **Amy's** and **Ben's**.
- 21. A conjunction links two parts of a sentence together. For example: I would like to have an ice cream, although the chocolate cake is tempting.
- **22.** A common noun refers to general people, places or things. For example: **mother**, **father**, **cat**, **tiger**, **computer**, **book**.
- 23. A proper noun refers to specific people, places or things. For example: **Jamie, Sylvia, Africa, Paris, Microsoft, Google.**
- 24. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 25. Make sure your drawing is based on detail from your reading book!

  Try and draw the character exactly how you imagine them in your mind.
- 26/27. Remember, newspaper headlines need to be short, catchy and punchy. You could use a short sentence with an exclamation mark to heighten the dramatic tension.
  - **28.** A verb is a doing word. For example: Sophie read a chapter of her reading book a day.







- **29.** An adverb adds detail to a verb. In this case the verb is rides and the **adverb is well.**
- 30. Write down and understand the dictionary definitions of these words.
- 31. Your sentences should test your understanding of the three words you identified! If you are not sure, you can ask a grownup (a parent, guardian or teacher) to explain what the word means to you.

