



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. The correct suffix is **-ful**. The words will then read: **helpful, peaceful and successful**.
3. Exclamation marks can be used in place of full stops to show surprise, shock or disbelief. In this case it should be used to show surprise. For example: **The alien was green and purple!**
4. Adjectives are describing words. Some adjectives you could have written are: **mystical, regal, magical, rare, intriguing**.
5. An acrostic poem is where the first letter of each line spells out a word vertically.
- 6/7. Vertically, you should be able to read the word happy. It would be great if each sentence linked to the feeling of being happy.
8. A prefix goes in front of a root word. For example: **unbelievable, unrealistic, unattractive, unable**.
9. Ascending order means from smallest to biggest. The correct sequence is: **small, big, bigger, biggest**.
10. Remember to end your sentence with a question mark. For example: **How do you know how to knit?**
11. Remember to use capital letters appropriately and end your sentence with a punctuation mark. For example: Jonathan was absent for an extremely significant exam.
12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 13/14. An excellent book report should include the following: book title, authors name, genre, character and setting description, overall plot, overall impression of the story and a final statement about whether or not you would suggest the book to others.
15. The apostrophe should be added to indicate the bike belongs to Andy. The answer is: **Andy's bike is very smart**.





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16. A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word. Examples of synonyms of the word angry are: **furious, irate, annoyed, irritated, cross, irked.**
17. An antonym means the opposite to another word. Examples of antonyms of the word angry are: **calm, pleased, peaceful, tranquil, serene, composed.**
18. A proper noun is a specific person, place or thing. The proper nouns that should be circled are: **Katie, London, Audi and Microsoft.**
19. An ellipsis is the three dots (...) which can be used to build suspense. Your short sentence could be used to build tension for a cliffhanger. For example: All she saw was darkness...
20. A compound sentence is two independent clauses joined together by a comma or conjunction. For example: The alien from Jupiter was bright green, the alien had come to Earth on a giant silver rocket.
21. A semicolon is used between two closely related independent clauses which are not joined by a coordinating conjunction. The answer is: It was raining heavily; we still managed to have our picnic.
22. A common noun is the general name of a person, place or thing. The words underlined should be **ice cream** and **car**.
23. You could have written words such as: **didn't, can't, won't, shouldn't, wouldn't, isn't, I'm.**
24. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
25. A complex sentence is an independent clause (a sentence that can stand alone) with one or more dependent clauses (a sentence that cannot stand alone) added on to it. For example: Cheetahs can run very quickly, up to 130km/h.
- 26/27. Remember to use capital letters and punctuation appropriately throughout your paragraph. Your prediction should be based on what you already know about the characters in your reading book.





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28. Adverbs add detail to verbs. An adverb you could use to fill in the gap could be **heavily**.
29. Read loudly and confidently! Remember to spell out words phonetically if you get stuck.
30. Style is very important, if you read an acrostic poem then create your own acrostic poem. Notice if your poem used rhyme, or followed a pattern, or created a shape. Try and write in the same style as the poet from yesterday.
31. Your piece of artwork should reflect the poem you wrote yesterday. Be as creative as you can!

