



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. Adjectives are describing words, the three you have picked should describe how you are feeling. For example: **exhilarated**, **nervous** and **thrilled**.
3. You should have included speech marks to indicate direct speech and a question mark at the end of the question. The answer is: **“When is your birthday?”**
4. The answer is: The sun is bright here.
5. A synonym is a word which means the same thing as another word. An antonym is a word which means the opposite to the original word. Examples of synonyms for the word happy are: **joyful**, **cheerful**, **merry** and **joyial**. An antonym for the word happy would be **sad**.
- 6/7. Use exciting adjectives to grab the reader's attention right from the start of your story. Think about what makes your favourite animal unique and interesting. Think about why you enjoy your favourite hobby so much. Try and link these emotions in to make the story really interesting.
8. A prefix is a group of letters that change the meaning of a word when they are added to the start. Some examples of prefixes include: **dis-**, **re-**, **co-**, **pre-**, **inter-**, **mis-**.
9. A preposition tells you which position something is placed or where something is. The preposition that should be circled is **underneath**.
10. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. Four examples of words that use the suffix **-ity** are: **probability**, **activity**, **university** and **security**. Four examples of words that use the suffix **-ness** are: **weakness**, **darkness**, **awareness** and **consciousness**.
11. Fiction refers to books which are based on imaginary people, scenarios and things that do not exist in the real world. Nonfiction refers to literature which is based on facts and the truth.





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12. Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words which are next to each other. For example: I love eating cool, crunchy, crispy cucumbers. The repetition of the letter 'c' is what makes the alliteration.
13. The two noun phrases are: **new ball** and **sparkling blue sea**.
14. A genre is a category that is defined by its style or form. Examples of book genres are: **fantasy, sci-fi, mystery, thriller, romance, dystopian and historical fiction**.
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- 16/17. Apostrophes can be used for possession, to show ownership. They can also be used for omission, this is where they are used to shorten a phrase. The answer is: **She'll take John's bag outside because it's raining**. Two apostrophes for omission are used and one apostrophe for possession.
18. The answer is: Sara painted a picture.
19. A verb is a doing word. There are many verbs that you could have identified, some examples of verbs are: **catch, run, ask, fly, grow, turn, reply**. Remember to use capital letters and punctuation appropriately in your paragraph.
20. Compound words are two words which are put together to make an entirely new word. The answers are: **starfish, butterfly and cowboy**. **Star + fish = starfish, Butter + fly = butterfly, Cow + boy = cowboy**
21. You could think of any question you would like to ask a character from your reading book. You can use the 5 W's (who, what, when, where, why) to help you think of a question. Remember to end your sentence with a question mark.
22. A conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences together. Examples of conjunctions are: **and, but, if**.





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23. Pronouns are words which take the place of a noun. Examples of pronouns are: **I, me, she, he, they, you, it**. An example of using a pronoun in a sentence is: Danny saw Freddie and waved at **him**.
24. A conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences. The word which isn't a conjunction is '**the**'.
- 25/26. A blurb should be simple and easy to read. You might want to use short sentences, short paragraphs and simple descriptions of the plot and characters. You shouldn't give too much away, but there should be enough to make someone want to find out what else happens in the book.
27. Think about a character you like and a character you dislike. Think about what traits make these characters likeable and unlikeable. Is it the way they speak? The way they look? How they treat others? Try to come up with a list of what makes a character likeable compared to what makes a character unlikeable.
28. A verb is a doing word and an adverb adds detail to a verb. The verb in this sentence is '**walked**' and the adverb is '**slowly**'. An example of what you could have written is: Ben **ran** home **quickly**. Both the verb and adverb have changed to change the overall meaning of the sentence.
29. You should have added a semicolon to the sentence, the answer is: Amy and Dan went to get pizza; the pizza was very hot.
30. A fronted adverbial is when the adverbial word or phrase is moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. Examples of fronted adverbials are: **after a while, all of a sudden, before long, at sunrise**.
31. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!

