



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. You should use a question mark at the end of every sentence that asks a direct question. For example: What time is it Timmy?
3. The answers are: **bushes, crashes** and **wishes**. The rule is if the word ends in ch, sh, s, x or z, add -es to make the word a plural.
4. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you! The answers are: **Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday** and **Sunday**.
5. A prefix goes at the start of a root word. The answer is the prefix un-. This makes the words **unhappy** and **unhelpful**.
6. Compound words are formed when two or more words are joined together to create a new word that has an entirely different meaning. For example: **sun + flower = sunflower. Cow + boy = cowboy. Snow + ball = snowball.**
7. The capital letters should look like this: **A, B, C, D, E**.
8. The answers are: **boxes** and **foxes**. The rule is if the word ends in ch, sh, s, x or z, add -es to make the word a plural.
9. Think about what makes a character 'bad'. Is it the way they look? The way they speak? The way they treat other characters? Think about how we know they are bad.
10. The answers are: **boxing, brushing** and **crashing**. A suffix goes at the end of a root word.
11. The capital letters should look like this: **F, G, H, I, J**.
12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
13. A noun phrase is a group of words which contains a noun plus other words to describe the noun. For example: **The happy little puppy**. The word 'puppy' is the noun and the words 'happy' and 'little' are used to describe the puppy.





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14. An exclamation mark can be used to show shock, surprise or disbelief. They can also be used to indicate someone is shouting. For example: The chocolate cake was taller than me!
- 15/16. Be as creative as you can with your drawing! Remember to use lots of adjectives to describe what you can see. Think about the setting, buildings and the landscape. Use the five senses (sight, sound, smell, touch, taste) to help you with your description.
17. The answers are: **boxed**, **brushed** and **crashed**. A suffix goes at the end of a root word.
18. Read loudly and confidently! Remember to spell out words phonetically if you get stuck.
19. The capital letters should look like this: **K, L, M, N, O**.
20. The answers are: **churches** and **benches**. The rule is if the word ends in ch, sh, s, x or z, add -es to make the word a plural.
21. Use the beginning, middle, end structure to help you sum up the story in chronological order. Think about which points in the story are the most important and include them in your summary of the story.
22. A person that tells a story is called the **narrator**.
23. A compound sentence is two simple sentences joined together by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, but, or, yet, so). For example: I like swimming **and** I win awards quite often.
24. The capital letters should look like this: **P, Q, R, S, T**.
25. An expanded noun phrase adds more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives. For example: The **vast blue** ocean.





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- 26 /27.** Your poem could be any form – it could rhyme, be acrostic or a shape poem. You could look at an image of your favourite animal to give you some inspiration for your poem. See if someone can guess what animal you are talking about in your poem!
- 28.** Make a prediction based on what you have already read and what you already know about the characters. Keep reading to see how accurate your prediction was!
- 29.** The capital letters should look like this: **U, V, W, X, Y, Z.**
- 30.** Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!

