





Calendar Answers

- **1.** The answer is: **Do you have my reading book?** A question should end in a question mark and be asking someone something.
- 2. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 3. An antonym is a word which means the opposite to another word. For example: happy and sad, or bad and good. Do this for 3 5 adjectives in your reading book.
- **4/5.** Remember the timeline needs to be in chronological order. Think about adding the most important events, or most dramatic, events to your timeline.
 - **6.** Think about what genre your book is. If you are reading a fairytale, think about other fairytales you have read. Think about similarities in the setting, characters and themes.
 - 7. A newspaper article should include: a snappy headline, facts and figures, a summary of what the article is about, paragraphs to help split up information, quotes to show peoples opinions about the event.
 - 8. You could create a venn diagram to outline what the similarities and differences between the two characters are. Think about their looks, their characteristics and the way they interact with other characters.
 - 9. The answer is: Lucy said, "I want more milk".
 - 10. A good blurb is usually simple and easy to read, it uses short sentences and simple descriptions of the plot and characters. It shouldn't give too much about the whole plot away, but it should give enough to make you want to read the whole book. See if your reading book has a good blurb. Your example of a good blurb can be anything you want, it should make you want to read the whole book!
 - 11. These could be any three letters, write the lower and uppercase of the letter. Make sure your handwriting is clear and neat!
 - 12. The rule is 'a' goes before words that begin with a consonant, but 'an' goes before words that start with a vowel. The word 'an' would go before all three of these words because they all start with a vowel.







- 13/14.You could ask the characters any question you would like. You could use the 5 W's (who, what, when, where, why) to help you think of questions. Use your imagination when you are writing the answers to these questions. Think about how the character would answer the question and try to answer the questions as if you are that character.
 - 15. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
 - 16. Homophones are words which sound the same as another word but are spelt differently. The answers are: Which = witch + wich, There = they're + their, Your = you're
 - 17. You could use third person pronouns such as: he, her or them.
 - 18. A fiction book is a book that is based on something that isn't real, it is made up describing imaginary events and imaginary people. Use emotive language to describe how the book title makes you feel.
 - **19.** Adjectives are describing words. Use these to describe the aircraft you are imagining.
- **20/21.** Think about changing the personality of certain characters to change the overall outcome of the book. Your ending could be something you wish had happened in the book or it could be something completely random and made up. Whatever it is, use existing characters and try to write in the same style as the author.
 - **22.** You could choose two adjectives, verbs, adverbs or nouns. Think of challenging synonyms you could replace them with.
 - 23. An exclamation mark could be used to show shock, surprise or disbelief. It could also be used to show someone is shouting. Use your exclamation mark appropriately, try to use it in different ways to show different emotions.
 - 24. Remember to tidy up after you are done!







- **25.** You can use the internet to help you find a story opening. This prompt sentence can be whatever genre you would like and your story can take whatever direction you would like. You have complete creative freedom with this task.
- 26. A possessive apostrophe indicates ownership. For example: **That was Amy's blue sparkly pencil case**. The apostrophe after the 's' in Amy's name indicates the pencil case belongs to Amy.
- 27. An apostrophe of omission is used to show two words have been contracted into one. For example: 'do not' becomes **don't**.
- 28. Adjectives are describing words. You could have used words like: fearless, brave, strong, helpful.
- **29.** The answers are: **disbelief** and **disappear**.
- **30.** Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!

