



## Tutor In A Box



## Calendar Answers

1. Synonyms are words which mean the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for angry are: **irate, annoyed, cross, irritated, displeased, vexed.**
2. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 3/4. You can use books and the internet to help you find a poem. Keep your handwriting neat and clear to read! Remember to use finger spaces in between each word.
5. This could be from one of your reading books or a description of a setting you found on the internet. You should have a list of interesting adjectives, verbs and adverbs! If you are unsure of the meaning of any of the words, you can check its definition in the dictionary.
6. A verb is a doing word. The answer is '**achieve**'.
7. These could be books you have already read. Think about the similarities between the characters, settings or the way in which each book has been written. Write a list of all the similarities you can identify.
8. This is an exclamation, you can tell as the sentence ends with an exclamation mark.
9. The answer is: When I have finished my exams, I am going to Paris. A subordinate clause is a part of a sentence that cannot stand alone, it doesn't make sense by itself.
10. Think about why the title is significant. Does it tell you something about the main character? Or is it a clue for what is to come later on in the story? Identify why you think the author made that the title of the book.
11. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
12. This could be any situation that a character from your reading book has been in. Think about the similarities and differences between how you reacted compared to how the character reacted.
13. Modal verbs express necessity or possibility. The modal verbs which begin with 'M' are: might, may and must.





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14. Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, for how long and how often. Examples of adverbs of time are: **yesterday, tomorrow, today, last year, two weeks ago, now, later.**
15. You can be as creative as you can with this question! This opening could be about a memory you have, a lost memory, the idea that someone has no memories or any other idea you have. Make the start of the story interesting and gripping through using exciting adjectives.
16. Relative clauses often start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which, whose, where, when). The part of the sentence that should be underlined is: when you are old enough.
17. Think about what makes a character powerful. Is it their strength? The respect they have? The way they treat others? The way they are treated by others? Determine how you define power and then create your list.
18. Prepositions tell you where something is. The two prepositions are: on (the table) and behind (the vase).
19. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
20. The answer is: My mum went to town on the bus this morning.
21. A relative pronoun heads an adjective clause, for example: that, which, who and whose. You should have removed the word 'that'. The new sentence should read: There's the cat I saw earlier.
- 22/23. Be as creative as you can! Think about the characters you want on the front cover and the different settings. Use bright colours and bold letters!
24. Read loudly and confidently! Remember to spell out words phonetically if you get stuck.
25. The sentence should be changed to: **We were** on holiday when the storm happened.





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- 26/27.** 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.
- 28.** The answer is: They are put in groups by the teacher.
- 29.** The two nouns in this sentence are 'the pupils' and 'the farm'. The sentences should read: The pupils will visit the farm. **They will love it.**
- 30.** A fronted adverbial is when the adverbial word or phrase is moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. For example: **Before sunrise,** we went away in our caravan.

