



## Tutor In A Box



## Calendar Answers

1. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
2. You should have a list of adjectives (which are describing words). For example: **excitement, enthusiasm, uneasiness, alarmed, pride, selfishness, greed.**
3. You could 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.
4. A verb is a doing word. For example you could have written: Birds **fly** in the sky.
5. The answer is: **I ate a cupcake.** The verb 'eating' changes to the past tense 'ate'.
- 6/7. You can use books or the internet to help you find a poem about childhood! Remember to read loudly and confidently. Try to remember the poem line by line to help you recite it from memory.
8. Re-read the poem if you need to. Be as creative as you can with this picture!
9. Remember to end your sentence with an exclamation mark. For example: I can't believe the sweets are only 30p!
10. A prefix goes in front of a root word. The common prefix is un-. That makes the words: **unable, unhappy and unusual.**
11. Ascending order means from smallest to biggest. The answer is: **small, tall, taller, tallest.**
12. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 13/14. Your bullet points can be short, remember to end each one with a full stop. These are your own memories so there is no right or wrong answer. Try to think of as many memories as you can! Keep this list safe, it will be useful later on...





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15. A common noun is the general name of a non-specific person, place or thing. The common nouns that should be circled are: **caterpillar** and **butterfly**.
16. The answers are: **eating** and **drinking**.
17. An ellipsis is the three dots (...). An example of what you could have written is: **Suddenly, the shadow on my bedroom window disappeared...**
18. The answer is: It was raining heavily over there. There are two mistakes in this sentence, firstly the word 'heavily' was spelt incorrectly. Secondly the wrong 'there' was used at the end of the sentence.
19. There are two more homophones for the word 'to' - they are **two** and **too**.
20. An adverb adds detail to a verb, they often end in -ly. Examples of adverbs you could have used to fill in the gap in the sentence are: **swiftly, quickly, slowly, quietly**.
21. The semicolon would go after the word 'miles'. It should separate the two independent clauses. The answer is: Our goal was to run eight miles; we only ran four miles.
22. A synonym is a word that means the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for the word big are: **massive, enormous, gigantic, huge, colossal**.
23. An antonym is a word which means the opposite to another word. Examples of antonyms for the word big are: **small, tiny, miniscule, miniature**.
24. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
25. A subordinate clause doesn't make sense by itself and cannot stand alone. The subordinate clause in this sentence is: for the dinosaur exhibition.





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- 26/27.** You can use the bullet point list that you made of your childhood memories to help you with this! Your poem could be any form – it could rhyme, be acrostic or a shape poem. Be as creative as you can!
- 28.** Remember to use commas to split up items in the list. Names of TV shows are proper nouns so they should all start with a capital letter. For example: **My favourite TV shows are Spongebob, Scooby Doo, Regular Show, Adventure Time and The Amazing World of Gumball.**
- 29.** A conjunction is a word used to connect two clauses together, for example **but, if, and**. The answer is: I like playing cricket **but** not football.
- 30.** Make a prediction based on what you have already read and what you already know about the characters. Carry on reading to find out if you were correct!
- 31.** Remember to use capital letters and punctuation appropriately throughout your paragraph.

