



- 1. Fiction texts are not based on fact, they are make-believe stories.
- 2. A prefix goes in front of the root word. The common prefix that can be added to all of these words is un-. This makes the words unusual, unhelpful and unfriendly.
- 3. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 4. An adverbial phrase describes the verb. In this case the verb phrase is 'turn eleven' so the adverbial phrase is during the summer holidays.
- 5. A synonym is a word which means the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for the word sad are: upset, melancholy, depressed, unhappy, dejected, sorrowful, despondent.
- **6.** Make a note of these definitions and make sure you understand what each word means.
- Prepositions of place tell you where something or someone is. Examples
 of prepositions of place are: behind, in front of, next to, between, near,
 above.
- 8. The answer is: James murmured, "I'm never going to win".
- 9. The alphabet backwards is: ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA
- 10. Two words that sound the same but are spelt differently are called **homophones**.
- 11. Read loudly and confidently! If you get stuck on a word, try to spell it out phonetically.
- 12. Be as creative as you can with this. Don't forget to clean up any mess you make!
- 13. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 14/15 Make sure this is in chronological order. Think about including the most important plot points in the story!







Calendar Answers

- 16. You could have written a full stop (.), exclamation mark (!), question mark (?), comma (,), ellipsis (...), speech marks (""), apostrophe ('), hyphen (-), semicolon (:), colon (:),
- 17/18. Be as creative as you can with this! Think about important settings or landscapes in your reading book and include them on your map.
 - Short sentences can be used to create tension. They are snappy and dramatic. They are good for changing the pace, especially when it is put in between lots of long sentences.
 - 20. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. The suffix to add to help could be -less or -ful. You could have the word helpless or the word helpful.
 - 21. The answers are: weren't, didn't and isn't.
 - 22. The answers are: think, feel and have.
 - 23. Non-fiction texts are based on facts and the truth. For example: a dictionary, encyclopedias, biographies, auto-biographys, newspapers and magazine articles.
 - **24.** Adverbs add detail to verbs, they often end in -ly. The answers are: frequently, unusually and reluctantly.
- 25/26. You can look back in your reading book for the description of the character you are drawing to help you. Try and draw the character exactly as you imagine them in your head!
 - Two words that are spelt the same but have different meanings are **27**. called homographs.
 - 28. Think about what the best parts of the story were and link that to why you think the person you have chosen will enjoy the book. Or think about the things the person likes and explain how that is reflected in the reading book.
 - The mistake is the phrase 'could of'. The correct phrase is **should have** or **29**. should've.







- 30. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
- 31. Use the beginning, middle and end structure to ensure you are telling the story in the correct order. Think about the most important parts of the story and be sure to include them when retelling the story.

