



Tutor In A Box



Calendar Answers

1. Some more examples include: I have met him once before. People have travelled to the moon. Nobody has ever climbed that mountain.
2. Adjectives are describing words. For example: A **shiny red** car pulled up.
3. A suffix goes at the end of a root word. Some examples of words that end in -ous are: **famous, ambiguous, stupendous, serious, nervous, adventurous, joyous.**
4. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
5. A collective noun is a noun that represents a collection of individuals. For example: **an army of ants, a flock of sheep, a hive of bees, a litter of kittens, a pack of hounds, a murder of crows.**
- 6/7. Look out for things like: **rhyme, alliteration, onomatopoeia, triplets, exaggeration and rhetorical questions.** Make sure you think about why these techniques are significant and what impact they have on the listener. This will help you understand why the writer has used them!
8. Read loudly and confidently! If you get stuck on a word, try to spell it out phonetically.
9. A moral of a story is the lesson or meaning behind the story. For example the moral of the story of the tortoise and hare is that slow and steady wins the race. Try and think about a meaning or lesson that has come out of a book you have read.
10. A synonym is a word that means the same thing as another word. Examples of synonyms for the word creepy are: **frightening, scaring, terrifying, chilling, petrifying, horrific.**
11. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!
12. We can look up the definition of the word in a dictionary, this will give us the meaning of the word.
13. 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.**





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14. Think about what made the story funny. Was it a particular character? Or was it the narration of the book overall? Was it a funny storyline?
15. Identify what made this ending the 'best' you have ever read. Was it a happy ending? Or a surprising ending? Think about what language techniques were used to make this ending so good.
- 16/17 An abstract noun denotes an idea, quality or state rather than being a concrete object. It is a noun that refers to something intangible. For example: **truth, danger, happiness, love, joy, excitement.**
18. The first line of the story needs to be interesting so it grabs the attention of the reader. Think about introducing a character, a setting or a problem. These things will make the reader want to continue reading the story.
19. A modal verb is a verb that is usually used with another verb to express ideas such as possibility, necessity and permission. The answers are: **will** and **would.**
20. Make a prediction based on what you have already read and what you know about the characters. Keep reading to see how accurate your prediction was!
21. Adjectives are describing words. Examples of adjectives to describe a person's hair are: **long, soft, shiny, short, spiky, greasy, clean.**
22. Think about what draws you to a reading book. Is it to do with the title? Or the front cover of the book? The genre of the book? Do you read the blurb? Or take recommendations from other people? Think about which factors help you decide to select a reading book.
23. An adverbial phrase adds more information to a sentence by using more than one word to describe the verb. The verb in this sentence is 'cycled' and the adverbial phrase in this sentence is '**For four years**'.





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24. You can use the 5 W's (**who, what, when, where, why**) to help you think of a question that you would like to ask the author of your current reading book. Your question could be about anything, it could be about what inspired them to write the book. It could be about the characters themselves. Or it could be about the time period the book was set in.
25. Instructions are typically written in the **second person**. They use pronouns such as **you, your** or **yours**.
26. You can use the 5 W's (**who, what, when, where, why**) to help you think of questions you have after reading the blurb of your book.
27. The pronouns that should be underlined are: **your, my and me**.
28. The answer is: **The baker is mixing the cake batter**.
29. Compound nouns are nouns made up of two or more existing words. For example: **classmate, greenhouse, cowboy, moonlight**.
30. You can use books and the internet to help you find a poem about an animal. Verbs are doing words, for example: **canter, bolt, jog, jump, leap, dash, dart**.
31. Check them carefully or ask a grown-up to check with you!

