

Before	Date	During	Date	After	Date	At any point	Date
Using the cover (front and back) of the book, write 5 statements explaining what you know and 5 questions you have.		Choose one character and write a character description. Explain how you are alike or different.		Choose the five most important events that happened and turn them into a comic strip.		Write a paragraph comparing where the story is set to where you live.	
Identify the genre of the book based on the cover. Explain how you identified it and what you can expect from books of this genre.		Describe a problem that one of the characters has had and explain how they solved it.		Write a different ending to the book. Explain why you changed it the way you did.		Create a list of some of the places mentioned in the book and write the main features of them.	
Looking <b>only at the front</b> of the book, write a wildest prediction and safest prediction.		List five new words that you have read in the text, find out the meaning and use them in sentences.		What is the most exciting part of the book? Give three reasons explaining why you think that.		Where does/ did the story take place? Write a setting description of the most prominent setting.	
<p>Use your reading book or even the audio files of Greek Myths, the Iliad or the Odyssey on the <a href="http://classictales.educ.cam.ac.uk/">http://classictales.educ.cam.ac.uk/</a></p> <p>weblink as source material to complete a range of these activities.</p> <p>In your writing, remember to include relevant core skills we have been practising in class, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•planning and structuring your writing including use of paragraphs</li> <li>•cohesive phrases (co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions; adverbials; preposition phrases) to organise your writing in time and space</li> <li>•speech/dialogue punctuation</li> <li>•semi-colons to link independent clauses</li> </ul>		Choose a chapter to write your own ending to.		Write a new ending to the book. Consider the fate of key characters: how much will you change?		Design a new cover for the book.	
		Choose a part of the story and draw a picture to show what happened. Then write a paragraph to explaining what is happening.		Write a paragraph to explain how this story is similar/ different to other stories. Think about the characters, setting and themes.		Create a wanted poster for a main character from your book. Include a description and what they did.	
		In no more than 50 words summarise the paragraph that you have just read.		Write a book review. Include, who, what, where and when.		What character in the book would you choose for a friend? Why?	
		Imagine you are a character from the story. Write a letter to another character.		What lessons did you learn in the story that can help you in your real life? Include detail.		Choose a character in your book and write a kenning poem about them.	
		What can you infer about the main character from the chapter you have just read? Include evidence.		What you are still wondering? Write questions that you still have about the book.		Write 5 questions about your book using the key comprehension skills, then answer them.	

Remember: presentation is always important!

Draw a picture of a character in the story with 5 thought bubbles around them. Using inference, write what the character might be thinking.	Create a list of books written by the same author. Are there any you would like to read? Why?	Pick out 5 powerful phrases in the text and explain the effect they have on the reader.
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## ALL MODAL VERBS

**can could could have must need**  
**must have may might would would**  
**have shall need have to ought to**  
**dare should should have will be**  
**able to forced will have to allowed**

## Direct Speech

- \* Each new speaker on a new line.
- \* Speech marks (" ") round the **direct speech**.
- \* Comma between **direct speech** and **reporting clause**...
- \* ...unless there's a ? or !
- \* **Direct speech** begins with a capital letter...
- \* ...unless a sentence is interrupted by the reporting clause.

comma before the speech marks

"It's late," said Cinderella.

The prince smiled and answered, "Yes, but we have all the time in the world."

"What time is it?" asked Cinders. "I must leave before midnight."

"If you must go," said the prince, "you'd better hurry. It's 5 to 12."

"Oh no!" cried Cinders

## COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

<b>A</b>	after, although, as, as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though
<b>B</b>	because, before, by the time
<b>E</b>	even if, even though, every time
<b>H</b>	how
<b>I</b>	if, in order that
<b>L</b>	lest
<b>O</b>	once, only if
<b>P</b>	provided that
<b>S</b>	since, so, so that
<b>T</b>	till, than, though, that
<b>U</b>	unless, until
<b>W</b>	when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether, while

### Preposition

➤ is a word used to show the relation of a noun or a pronoun to some other word in the sentence.

#### Examples:

about	above	across	after	against
along	amid	among	around	at
before	below	beneath	beside	between
beyond	but	by	concerning	
down	during	except	for	in
like	of	off	on	over
through	throughout	toward	under	to
unto	up	upon	with	
within	without			



Use a semicolon to connect sentences that contain internal punctuation.

When dinosaurs agree on something, they'll often high five one another; dinosaurs are all about high fives!

If you'd used a comma in this sentence, it would have resulted in a comma splice. If you'd used a full stop, you'd lose the connection between the



Nothing can stop their love. Use a semicolon, you fool!

