

Key vocabulary

Blurb	The information found on the back of a book that tells you a bit more about the story or what the book is about – it is there to try and hook you in!
Book review	Sharing your opinion about a book you have read. You might like to tell others to read it ... or you might think they should steer clear!
Comprehension	Understanding the text you read. Sometimes you will be asked comprehension questions by your teacher or as written questions – these may ask you to infer, predict, explain, retrieve, summarise, sequence or to think about what certain words mean and how they have been used to create a feeling or effect in the text.
Deduction	Using the evidence in the text to draw conclusions and make predictions.
Explanation	Drawing on events from the text, or your own experience, to explain why certain things happen.
Genre	Different types of books that fit into fiction, non-fiction, poetry, plays or reference books. Have a look at the Book genres box to find out more!
Inference	Looking for clues in the story. You won't find this information written in the text, but there will be things that point you in the right direction. You can 'infer' the feelings, thoughts and motives from characters' actions – they are often shown through actions rather than explained to the reader.
Prediction	Looking for clues in the text that help you to suggest what might happen next. Try and think of sensible ideas and a reason for your predictions.
Retrieval	Finding a piece of information from the text - it will be there if you re-read the words!
Sequence	Thinking about the key events or ideas and putting them in a particular order. You will need to go back through the text to find each piece of information that needs sequencing.
Summary	Taking lots of information and squashing it down into one or two sentences. Summarising shows that you have understood the text and can tell someone else about it.

Book reviews

- Who are the main characters?
- What is the main plot?
(Without giving too much away!)
- What were the highlights?
- Who was your favourite/least favourite character? Why?
- Was it unputdownable? If so, why?
- Were there any weak or boring bits?
- Did you discover any new words?
- Are there any other similar books or books by the same author that you would like to read next?

Book genres

- Picture books
- Modern fiction
- Historical fiction
- Mystery
- Fairy tale/fable/folktale
- Fantasy
- Science fiction
- Information books/non-fiction
- Biography/autobiography
- Poetry
- Playscripts

Choosing books

- Is there an author you know or like?
- Do you want to read a specific genre of book?
- Does the picture on the front catch your eye?
- Does the title excite you?
- Read the blurb on the back – does it sound interesting and exciting?
- Read the first few sentences – are you hooked? Do you want to read more?
- Is the book the right amount of challenge for you?

Answering comprehension questions

- Read the text carefully then re-read it through a second time.
- Re-read bits of the text to answer questions.
- What is the question asking you to do? Suggest ideas? Predict? Find information? Look at the vocabulary? Summarise something? Explain the order?
- To find alternative words, try swapping some of your ideas in.
- Answer the question out loud first and check that it makes sense before writing it down.
- A quote or being asked to reference the text means you need to find parts of the text to back up your answer. A quote is a direct copy of a piece of text.
- Use part of the question to start the answer!

Books to read

A Bear Called Paddington by Michael Bond
A Cat's Guide to The Night Sky by Stuart Atkinson and Brendan Kearney
A Dark, Dark Tale by Ruth Brown
A Lion in the Meadow by Margaret Mahy
Anita and the Dragons by Hannah Carmona and Anna Cunha
Avocado Baby by John Burningham
Baby Brains by Simon James
Boo! A Fishy Mystery by Kate Read
Captain Toby by Satoshi Kitamura
Captain Tom Moore by Maria Isabel Sanchez Vegara
Chocolate Cake by Michael Rosen and Kevin Waldron
Cinnamon by Neil Gaiman
Cops and Robbers by Allan Ahlberg
Dinosaurs in the Supermarket! by Timothy Knapman
Do You Love Dinosaurs? by Matt Robertson
Dogger by Shirley Hughes
Dolphin Boy by Michael Morpurgo and Michael Foreman
Everybody Counts by Kristin Roskifte
Funnybones by Allan Ahlberg
Goodnight Everyone by Chris Haughton
Gorilla by Anthony Browne
Hairy Maclary from Donaldson's Dairy by Lynley Dodd
Harry the Poisonous Centipede by Lynne Reid Banks and Tony Ross
How Many Spots has a Cheetah Got? by Steve Martin and Amber Davenport
How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson
I Can Only Draw Worms by Will Mabbitt
I Want My Hat Back by Jon Klassen
I'm Sticking with You by Smriti Halls and Steve Small
Isadora Moon Goes to School by Harriet Muncaster
Jabari Jumps by Gaia Cornwall
Joy by Corrinne Averiss and Isabelle Follath
Katie Morag's Island Stories by Mairi Hedderwick
King of the Classroom by Derrick Barnes and Vanessa Brantley-Newton

King of the Swamp by Catherine Emmett and Ben Mantle
Lights on Cotton Rock by David Litchfield
Look Up! by Nathan Bryon and Dapo Adeola
Man on the Moon by Simon Bartram
Meg and Mog by Helen Nichol
Mister Magnolia by Quentin Blake
My Dad is a Grizzly Bear by Swapna Haddow and Dapo Adeola
My Friend Bear by Jez Alborough
Never Show a T-Rex a Book by Rashmi Sirdeshpande and Diane Ewen
Nimesh the Adventurer by Ranjit Singh and Mehrdokht Amini
No-Bot by Sue Hendra and Paul Linnet
Not Now, Bernard by David McKee
Numenia and the Hurricane by Fiona Halliday
On Sudden Hill by Linda Sarah and Benji Davies
Once Upon a Raindrop by James Carter and Nomoco
Oof Makes an Ouch! by Duncan Beedle
Owl Babies by Martin Waddell
Peace At Last by Jill Murphy
Penguin by Polly Dunbar
Poems Out Loud by Ladybird and Laurie Stansfield
Professor Astro Cat's Human Body Odyssey by Dominic Walliman and Ben Newman
Rabbit & Bear by Julian Gough and Jim Field
Ruby's Worry by Tom Percival
Sona Sharma, Very Best Big Sister by Chitra Soundar and Jen Khatun
Sophie's Adventures by Dick King Smith
Stanley's Stick by Neale Layton and John Hegley
Stick Man by Julia Donaldson and Axel Scheffler
That Rabbit Belongs to Emily Brown by Cressida Cowell and Neal Layton
The Adventures of the Dish and the Spoon by Mini Grey
The Bad-Tempered Ladybird by Eric Carle
The Big Book of Blooms by Yuval Zommer
The Dark by Lemony Snicket
The Emperor of Absurdia by Chris Riddell

The Gruffalo by Julia Donaldson and Axel Scheffler
The Hat Full of Secrets by Karl Newson and Wazza Pink
The Legend of Kevin by Philip Reeve and Sarah McIntyre
The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch by Ronda Armitage and David Armitage
The Lost Homework by Richard O'Neill and Kirsti Beautyman
The Pocket Chaotic by Ziggy Hanaor and Daniel Gray-Barnett
The Smile Shop by Satoshi Kitamura
The Tiger Who Came to Tea by Judith Kerr
The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle
There Are Cats in this Book by Viviane Schwarz
There's a Tiger in the Garden by Lizzy Stewart
This Rabbit Belongs to Emily Brown by Cressida Cowell and Neal Layton
We're Going on a Bear Hunt by Michael Rosen
What to Do If an Elephant Stands on Your Foot by Michelle Robinson
Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak
Wigglesbottom Primary: The Magic Hamster by Pamela Butchart and Becka Moo
You Can't Take an Elephant on the Bus by Patricia Cleveland-Peck
You Choose! by Pippa Goodhart
You Matter by Christian Robinson
You're Called What? by Kes Gray and Nikki Dyson



Narrative (stories)**KEY FEATURES:**

- A title
- A setting
- A beginning, middle and end
- Exciting and interesting language (adjectives, adverbs)
- Characters

THINK ABOUT:

- The setting (who, what, when, where, why)
- What the problem will be and how it will be solved
- How to use conjunctions like 'and', 'but', 'because' to add to your sentences.

Letters**KEY FEATURES:**

- Sender's and recipient's addresses
- The date
- A greeting (Dear...)
- Either formal or informal language depending on the letter
- A sign off (from, best wishes, yours...)

THINK ABOUT:

- The purpose of your letter: to persuade, to complain, to give information, to apply for a job, to say thank you, to keep in touch
- Whether the letter is informal or formal
- How you will introduce the letter and explain why you are writing
- How you will end the letter
- How you can use conjunctions to extend sentences.

Instructions**KEY FEATURES:**

- A title that explains what the instructions are for (How to...)
- An opening sentence
- A list of things needed
- Bossy (imperative) verbs
- Numbers for steps
- Chronological (sequence) order

THINK ABOUT:

- The clear simple steps to be included.

Non-chronological reports**KEY FEATURES:**

- A topic title
- An introduction using Who, What, Where
- Information in sections
- Facts and factual language
- Pictures
- Third person
- Present tense

THINK ABOUT:

- The purpose of the report e.g. non-fiction books, information leaflets or posters, fact sheets
- How to use conjunctions like 'and', 'but', 'because' to add to your sentences.

Diaries**KEY FEATURES:**

- The date of the event
- Chronological order
- Details of events
- Informal language
- Feelings and thoughts
- First person
- Past tense

THINK ABOUT:

- Who is writing
- How to use conjunctions like 'and', 'but', 'because' to add to your sentences.

Poetry**KEY FEATURES:**

- Title
- Alliteration
- Rhyme
- Similes
- Repetition
- Interesting vocabulary
- Stanzas

THINK ABOUT:

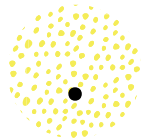
- The type of poem: rhyming poems, diamantes, free verse, limericks, shape, acrostic
- How to make and keep a rhyming pattern.

Types of words to use in your writing

Adverbs	An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a clause. Adverbs show us how, when, where or why something happens. Lots of adverbs use the suffix 'ly'.	Examples <i>happily, sadly, quickly, slowly, playfully, cheerfully</i>
Adjective	A word that describes a noun, giving us extra information about it.	Examples <i>beautiful, yellow, grumpy, huge, tiny, crunchy, fluffy</i>
Conjunctions	Conjunctions connect parts of text. They come in two forms: co-ordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.	Examples Co-ordinating conjunctions: <i>and, but, or</i> Subordinating conjunctions: <i>when, that, if, because</i>
Nouns	A noun is a thing, person, animal, place, concept or feeling.	Examples <i>coat, bird, giant, car, forest, castle, girl, mountain, sadness</i>
Verbs	A verb shows a physical action, a mental action or a state of being.	Examples <i>run, dance, catch, read, play, sleep, cook</i>

The **grumpy** **giant** **sat** in the **forest** **and** **listened** to the **birds** **singing** **cheerfully**.

Punctuation



Full stop - used at the end of a sentence



Question mark - used at the end of a question



Exclamation mark - used at the end of an exclamation or to show that something, loud, scary, exciting...has happened

Prefixes

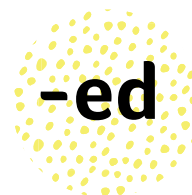


Not

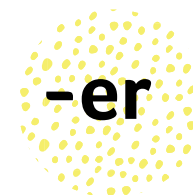
Suffixes



Action or process



Making something in the past



More or a person or thing that does an action



Most

Sentences and paragraphs

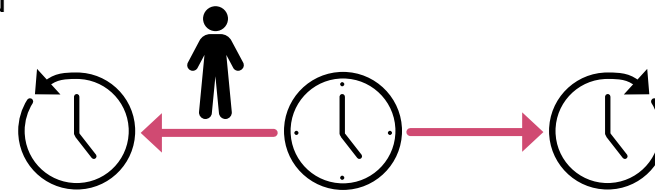
Use interesting words in your sentences. Join words and groups of words using 'and'.

Use a **capital letter** at the start of your sentences and put a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark at the end.

Tenses

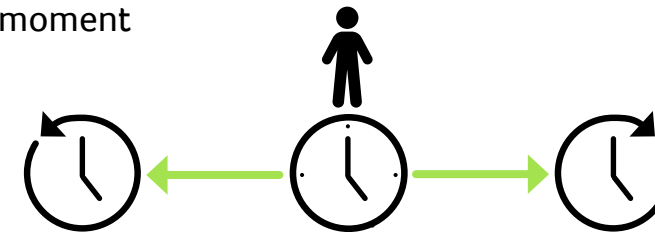
Past - has already happened

The dog ran.



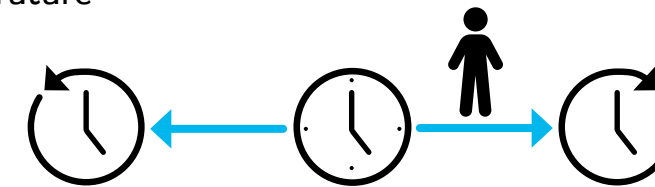
Present - happening at the moment

The dog runs.



Future - will happen in the future

The dog will run.



Remember...

Capital letters are used at the beginning of sentences and for the names of people or places

The boy was called Sam. He lived in York.

Words to learn

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a | once |
| are | one |
| ask | our |
| be | pull |
| by | push |
| come | put |
| do | said |
| friend | says |
| full | school |
| go | she |
| has | so |
| he | some |
| here | the |
| his | there |
| house | they |
| I | to |
| is | today |
| love | was |
| me | we |
| my | were |
| no | where |
| of | you |