

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 an effect in the text.
Deduction	Using the evidence in the text to draw conclusions and make predictions.
Explanation	Drawing on reasons from the text, or your own knowledge and 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 told to you.
Prediction	Looking for clues in the text that help you to suggest what might happen next. Try and think of logical 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 defined 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

Traction Man is Here by Mini Grey
Marge in Charge by Isla Fisher and Eglantine Ceulemans
Billy and the Beast by Nadia Shireen
Spyder by Matt Carr
The Big Book of the Blue by Yuval Zommer
The Bear and the Piano by David Litchfield
The Couch Potato by Jory John and Pete Oswald
An Emotional Menagerie by The School of Life
Claude at the Circus by Alex T. Smith
Martin's Mice by Dick King Smith
Can I Build Another Me? by Shinsuke Yoshitake
Fred: Wizard in Training by Simon Philip and Sheena Dempsey
Investigators by John Patrick Green
The Invisible by Tom Pervical
The Secret Sky Garden by Linda Sarah and Fiona Lumbers
Book of the Brain by Betina Ip and Mia Nilsson
Poems Aloud by Joseph Coelho and Daniel Gray-Barnett
Flat Stanley by Jeff Brown and Rob Biddulph
Mr Big by Ed Vere
Perfectly Peculiar Pets by Elli Woollard and Anja Boretzki
Captain Flinn and the Pirate Dinosaurs by Giles Andreae and Russell Ayto
How To Live Forever by Colin Thompson
The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Pig by Eugene Trivizas and Helen Oxenbury
Hello World: Animals by Nicola Edwards and L'Atelier Cartographik
Sometimes: A Book of Feelings by Stephanie Stansbie and Elisa Paganelli
The Naughtiest Unicorn by Pip Bird and David O'Connell
Inside the Villains by Clotilde Perrin
The Rainbow Bear by Michael Morpurgo and Michael Foreman
Oliver and the Seawigs by Philip Reeve and Sarah McIntyre
Anna Hibiscus by Atinuke and Lauren Tobia
Unlocked by Delaram Ghanimifard and Tiny Owl
Beegu by Alexis Deacon

Bloom by Anne Booth and Robyn Owen Wilson
The Bee Book by Charlotte Milner
The Proudest Blue by Ibtihaj Muhammad, S.K. Ali and Hatem Aly
The Storm Whale by Benji Davis
The Story of the London Underground by David Long and Sarah McMenemy
Into the Forest by Anthony Browne
Midnight Feasts by A.F. Harrold and Katy Riddell
The Secret of Black Rock by Joe Todd-Stanton
Under Your Feet by RHS and DK
The Day the Crayons Quit by Drew Daywalt
George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl and Quentin Blake
The Jasmine Sneeze by Nadine Kaadan
Gregory Cool by Caroline Binch
A Planet Full of Plastic by Neal Layton
Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann
Lubna and Pebble by Wendy Meddour and Daniel Egneus
The King Who Banned the Dark by Emily Haworth-Booth
Milo Imagines the World by Matt de la Pena and Christian Robinson
Counting on Katherine by Helaine Becker and Dow Phumiruka
Inside the Villains by Clotilde Perrin
Bug Belly Froggy Rescue by Paul Morton
Salty Dogs by Matty Long
Don't Look in this Book by Samuel Langley-Swain
Gorilla by Anthony Browne
Dr Xargle's Book of Earthlets by Jeanne Willis
The Kiosk by Anete Melece
The Legend of Spud Murphy by Eoin Colfer
The Problem with Pierre by C.K. Smouha and Suzanna Hubbard
Mr Majeika by Humphrey Carpenter
Jinnie Ghost by Berlie Doherty

I Was a Rat! Or, the Scarlet Slippers by Philip Pullman
The Tear Thief by Carol Ann Duffy
Tuesday by David Wiesner
Beaver Towers by Nigel Hinton
The Happy Lion by Louise Fatio and Roger Duviousin
A Royal Lullabyhullabaloo by Mick Inkpen
Triangle by Mac Barnett
Fungus the Bogeyman by Raymond Briggs
Mrs Wobble the Waitress by Allan Ahlberg
The Adventures of Captain Underpants by Dav Pilkey
The Dunderheads by Paul Fleischman
The Man Whose Mother Was a Pirate by Margaret Mahy
Pirate School: Just a Bit of Wind by Jeremy Strong
The Giraffe and the Pelly and Me by Roald Dahl
Mog Time Treasury: Six Stories About Mog the Forgetful Cat by Judith Kerr
Uncle Gobb and the Dread Shed by Michael Rosen
Mr Wolf's Pancakes by Jan Fearnley
Gobbolino the Witch's Cat by Ursula Williams
The Enchanted Wood by Enid Blyton
Clarice Bean, That's Me by Lauren Child
The Story of Babar by Jean De Brunhoff
Nim's Island by Wendy Orr
Fluff the Farting Fish by Michael Rosen
The Penderwicks by Jeanne Birdsall
The Dragonsitter by Josh Lacey



Narrative (stories)**KEY FEATURES:**

- A title
- A setting
- A beginning, build-up, dilemma, resolution and ending
- Exciting and interesting language (adjectives, adverbs, expanded noun phrases)
- Characters

THINK ABOUT:

- How and when to introduce your main character
- The setting (who, what, when, where, why)
- What the problem or dilemma will be and how it will be solved
- How to use conjunctions like *because, but, when, if, and* to extend sentences.

Letters**KEY FEATURES:**

- Sender's and recipient's addresses
- The date
- An appropriate greeting
- Either formal or informal language depending on the letter
- An appropriate sign off (formal phrases such as Yours sincerely, or Yours faithfully, or informal phrases such as from or best wishes)

THINK ABOUT:

- The purpose of the 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 to introduce the letter and explain why you are writing
- How to conclude the letter
- How to use conjunctions like *because, but, when, if, and* to extend sentences.

Instructions**KEY FEATURES:**

- A title that explains what the instructions are for: "How to..."
- Subheadings to show each section
- An opening sentence
- A list of things needed
- Bossy (imperative) verbs
- Numbers for steps
- Chronological order
- A concluding sentence

THINK ABOUT:

- The clear simple steps you need to include
- How to make the writing clear and simple
- The chronological order.

Non-chronological reports**KEY FEATURES:**

- A topic title that covers the whole subject
- An introduction using Who, What, Where
- Information in sections with subheadings
- Facts and factual language
- Pictures with captions
- Third person
- Formal language
- 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 *because, but, when, if, and* to extend sentences.

Recounts/diaries**KEY FEATURES:**

- A title that relates to the writing
- An introduction that briefly explains: who, what, where and when
- Chronological order
- Detailed description of events
- A conclusion
- Writer's feelings and thoughts
- Past tense

THINK ABOUT:

- Who is writing
- How to use conjunctions like *because, but, when, if, and* to extend sentences

Poetry**KEY FEATURES:**

- Title
- Alliteration
- Rhyme
- Similes
- Personification
- Interesting verbs and adjectives
- Repetition
- Interesting vocabulary
- Stanzas

THINK ABOUT:

- The type of poem: rhyming poems, haiku, kenning, diamantes, free verse, limericks, shape, acrostic
- How to 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</i>
Adjective	A word that describes a noun, giving us extra information about it.	Examples <i>beautiful, purple, enormous, tiny, crunchy, grumpy, cheery, 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>The purple coat.</i> <i>Some crimson, glowing sparks.</i> <i>The enchanting green forest</i>
Verbs	A verb shows a physical action, a mental action or a state of being.	Examples <i>mutter, dance, smash, whisper, groan, tiptoe, shuffle, skipped</i>

The cat **scuttled** into the **enchanting green forest** **because** she **loved** to **listen** to the birds **singing** cheerfully.

Remember...

A before a consonant. **An** before a vowel

Sentences and paragraphs

Statement: a sentence that states a fact, opinion or idea. *The cat sat on the grass.*
Question: a sentence that asks for information. It always has a question mark at the end. *What time is it?*
Exclamation: a sentence introduced by a phrase that includes 'what' or 'how' and which is followed by a subject + verb + any other element. It always ends with an exclamation mark. *What big teeth you have, Grandma!*
Command: a command tells someone to do something. *Put your coat on.*

Make sentences more interesting by using **subordinating and coordinating conjunctions** and **expanded noun phrases**.

Tenses

<p>Past - has already happened <i>The dog ran.</i></p>	<p>Past progressive - uses 'was' to show that something happened continuously in the past <i>The dog was running.</i></p>
<p>Present - happening at the moment <i>The dog runs.</i></p>	<p>Present progressive - uses 'am' or 'is' to show that something is happening at the moment <i>The dog is running.</i></p>
<p>Future - will happen in the future <i>The dog will run.</i></p>	

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



Apostrophe - used for a missing letter/s (e.g. did not become didn't) or to show possession (e.g. Esther's coat).



Inverted commas or speech marks - used to show direct speech

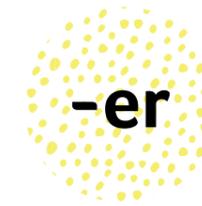


Comma - used to separate items in a list

Prefixes



Suffixes



Homophones

These words sound the same when you say them aloud, but they are spelt differently and mean different things.

bare/bear	night/knight	sun/son
be/bee	one/won	there/their/they're
blue/blew	see/sea	to/too/two
here/hear		



Words to learn

after	class	gold	Mr	would
again	climb	grass	Mrs	should
any	clothes cold	great	old	steak
bath	could	half	only	sugar
beautiful	door	hold hour	parents	sure
because	even	improve	pass	told
behind	every	kind	past	water
both	everybody	last	path	who
break	eye	many	people	whole
busy	fast	mind	plant	wild
child	father	money	poor	
children	find	most	pretty	
Christmas	floor	move	prove	