



LBQ Literacy Support Pack

Welcome to your LBQ Literacy support pack for the week. In this pack you will find a page or two that will help you with the days task on LBQ.

If you are still unsure of something from your LBQ task, just email Miss Bird.

LBQ – Monday

Spelling – words ending in shus sound spelt cious

The endings -cious or -tious

Handy hint: If the root word ends in 'ce',
the sound is usually spelt as -cious.

-cious

vicious
precious
conscious
delicious
malicious
suspicious

-tious

ambitious
cautious
fictitious
infectious
nutritious

Examples

space > spacious

malice > malicious

fierce > ferocious

LBQ – Tuesday

Reading – David Attenborough

Today you will need to use word-reading strategies to read a new text.

When you are trying to work out the meaning of unknown words there are some strategies you can use:

- Use the context to help you infer the meaning - this means you should look at what comes before and after that word. The surrounding words can give you helpful context clues about the meaning and structure of the new word, as well as how it is used.

Example:

Question: When Jenny found out that her sister had carelessly smashed her phone screen, Jenny was vexed and let her sister know it. What does the word vexed mean in this sentence?

Answer: If someone carelessly smashes something, it means that they did it casually and without caring. Phones can often be quite expensive, so vexed might mean that she is really annoyed about the situation.

Substitution - Sometimes unfamiliar words can be substituted (replaced) by others with a similar meaning, which might help you check the meaning.

Example

The ground had not received rain for months and was **parched** and dry. Parched could be replaced with **thirsty** to check the meaning.

Etymology - the study of the origin of words. If you know the meaning of word roots then it can help you understand other words with a similar root.

***Root words** - can be identified within words to help identify its meaning.*

E.g. What is Cardiology? 'Cardio' means relating to the heart and 'ology' means 'the study of', so it must mean the study of the heart.

Also if you know the meaning of prefixes and suffixes it can help

E.g. He could rebuild the bridge - rebuild has the prefix 're' which means to do again. The root word is 'build' so it means to build again.

LBQ – Wednesday

Spelling – words ending in shus sound spelt tious

If the start of the word can also have a /shun/ ending then add -tious.

e.g. ambition > ambitious

caution > cautious

infection > infectious

nutrition > nutritious

Watch this video and try the activity to practise spelling words ending in cious and tious

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt62mnb/articles/zp7dk7h>

LBQ – Thursday

Grammar – Informal and Formal Language

Formal language is used when we are communicating with people we don't know very well and want to impress or show respect to. For example, police officers or head teachers.

Informal language is used when we are more relaxed and with people we know well.

e.g. informal - I have seen loads of rubbish

formal - I have noticed a great deal of litter

informal - I reckon

formal - It is my opinion

LBQ – Thursday

Reading – David Attenborough

Today you will need to retrieve information from non-fiction texts.

- Remember to read through the whole text first.
- Look back at the text to retrieve answers - don't guess or just try to remember - the answers are there in the text waiting for you.
- Skim and scan the text for key words to help you - pick out key words from the question to look for.

LBQ – Friday

Spelling – words ending in shul sound

The endings
-cial or -tial

Be careful. There are some exceptions to the rules.

Handy hint: -cial is usually used after a vowel letter and -tial is usually used after a consonant letter.

e.g. initial
palatial
financial
commercial

-cial

official
special
artificial

-tial

partial
confidential
essential

LBQ – Friday

Reading – David Attenborough

Today you will need to identify features of non-fiction texts.

Some Common Text Features within Non-Fiction

- Captions: Help you better understand a picture or photograph
- Glossary: Helps you define words that are in the book - words found in the glossary are usually written in bold
- Illustrations/Photographs: Help you to know exactly what something looks like
- Index: This is an alphabetical list of ideas that are in the book. It tells you what page the idea is on.
- Special Print: When a word is **bold**, in *italics*, or underlined, it is an ***important*** word for you to know
- Subtitles: These headings help you to know what the next section will be about
- Table of Contents: Helps you identify key topics in the book in the order they are presented