



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.

Monday

Reading – Is There Life on Other Planets?

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.

Tuesday

ei or ie

I before E except after C or when sounding like AY as in neighbour and weigh

Rule	Examples
I before E	achieve, believe, brief, chief, friend, grief, hygiene, patience, pierce, priest, thief
except after C	ceiling, conceit, conceive, deceit, deceive, perceive, receipt, receive
or when sounding like AY	beige, feint, freight, inveigle, neighbour, sleigh, vein, weigh, weight

Here are some common exceptions to the above rule:

- either, neither, caffeine, codeine, counterfeit, foreign, forfeit, height, leisure, protein, their, weird, seize, seizure

Wednesday

Reading- Is there Life on Other Planets?

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.

Thursday

Punctuation – Using Bullets Points Consistently

Bullet points, like numbered lists, help to break down a set of key ideas or items so that the reader can see them all easily. We use bullets instead of numbers when the items in the list don't need to go in any particular order.

We can see bullet points in lots of places, such as:

- shopping lists;
- names in a class or team;
- presentation notes;
- survey questions;
- science resources list.

An introduction phrase or title for the list is often called the **stem**.

Make sure each point is clearly different from the others.

Bullet points don't have to be dots, but they should all be the same in one list.

Listing Facts

You could put some individual facts about a topic into a bullet point fact box, for example in a report.

Facts are usually given as statements in a sentence. And what does a statement sentence always need?

That's right – capital letter and full stop.

Fascinating Space Facts

- Because of Mars's lower gravity, you would weigh less there than you do on Earth.
- Venus spins in the opposite direction to the other planets.
- Uranus takes 84 Earth years to orbit the sun.

Listing things or items

A bullet point list is a really clear way to show a set of resources or equipment needed.

These items are usually just words or phrases, so they don't need sentence punctuation.

If your list has a **stem** followed by a **colon**, each item needs a **semi-colon** except the last, which has a **full stop**.

You will need:

- tea bags;
- milk;
- water;
- kettle;
- mug;
- teaspoon;
- sugar.

Labels with arrows pointing to the list:

- stem** (blue arrow pointing to "You will need:")
- colon** (purple arrow pointing to the colon after the stem)
- semi-colon** (orange arrows pointing to the semi-colons after each item)
- full stop** (green arrow pointing to the full stop after the last item)

Football tournament

- blow-up goalposts
- footballs
- cones
- whistles
- stopwatches

You don't have to use : and ; in your list of items. The most important thing is to be **consistent**. Stick to one style only in each list.

Just taking notes?

Bullet points are great for keeping your notes separate when you are researching a topic. If a set of points are just being jotted down for your own reference, you don't need to worry about grammar, spelling and punctuation; it's only your notebook after all!

Elephants

- *biggest land mammals*
- *weigh > car*
- *African ele bigger than Asian*
- *trunk = nose*
- *tusks = v long teeth*

In Summary

- When bullet points mark a list of **statements**, we use capital letters and full stops.
- If the list is a set of **questions**, we use capital letters and question marks.
- **Proper nouns** always need capital letters.
- Lists of **items** can have:
 - no punctuation at all;
 - OR**
 - colon, semi-colons and full stop.
- **BE CONSISTENT!**

Thursday

Spelling – using ei after c

Think of the saying *i before e, except after c.*

Except after C

Here are some examples of words that are spelt 'cei':

How did the dog leave footprints on the **ceiling**?

I didn't **receive** your present in the post yesterday, maybe it will come today.

The shop assistant gave the boy his change and **receipt**.

All these words have a long 'ee' sound

i before e

long-e vowel

- achieve
- belief
- chief
- relief
- yield

-cie-

"s" sound or
"sh" sound

- policies ("s")
- science ("s")
- society ("s")
- efficient ("sh")
- glacier ("sh")

e before i

long-a vowel

- beige
- eight
- feign
- neighbor
- weigh

-cei-

"s" sound

- ceiling
- deceive
- perceive
- receipt
- receive



**Follow
the
Sounds**

Friday

Reading – Is There Life on Other Planets?

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

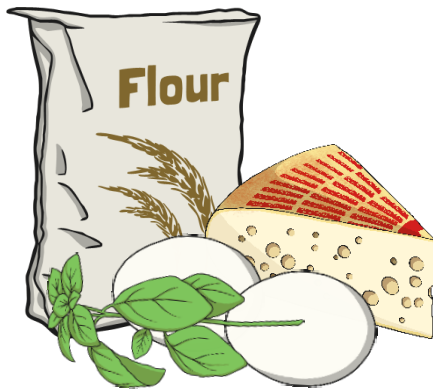
Friday

Punctuation – Use colons to introduce lists

The colon comes before the start of the list.

Items in the list are separated by commas.

Here are the things you will need: flour, two eggs, cheese and fresh basil.



'and' is used before the last item in the list,
this does not need a comma.

Colons for Bullet Points

A colon might also be used to introduce a series of bullet points.

This is the recommended kit list for the camping trip:

- tent
- camp stove
- sleeping bag
- food
- dry clothes



The Tricky Bit

This is the key question to ask when you're deciding whether or not to use a colon:

Does the phrase before my list make sense on its own?

If the phrase does make sense on its own, we can use a colon. If it does not, we should not use one.

Here is an example:

The pot held pencils, rubbers and elastic bands.

The pot contained the following: pencils, rubbers and elastic bands.

