



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

Vocabulary – Practise Using Antonyms

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.
Examples:

always	never	maximum	minimum
ask	tell	neat	messy
bad	good	old	young
begin	finish	open	shut
dear	cheap	polite	rude
difficult	easy	quiet	noisy
dull	bright	rich	poor
early	late	rough	smooth
fast	slow	short	tall
full	empty	success	failure
gentle	rough	sweet	sour
huge	tiny	teacher	pupil
inside	outside	thick	thin
join	separate	up	down
kind	mean	visible	invisible
laugh	cry	vowel	consonant

LBQ – Tuesday

Reading – The Axolotl

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

Vocabulary- Practise Using Synonyms

A synonym is a word that has the same or a slightly different meaning as another. The Latin prefix syn- means 'the same'.

Examples:

Bad: awful, terrible, horrible.

Good: fine, excellent, great.

Hot: burning, fiery, boiling.

Cold: chilly, freezing, frosty.

Easy: Simple, effortless, straightforward.

Hard: difficult, challenging, tough.

Big: large, huge, giant.

Small: tiny, little, mini.

You can use a thesaurus to find synonyms and antonyms for words.

LBQ – Thursday

Spelling – Spell words with silent letters

Silent letters are the letters in words that are not pronounced but make a huge difference to the meaning and sometimes the pronunciation of the whole word.

Most of these silent letters were pronounced for centuries then they became silent but the spelling was already fixed with these spellings, and now they show the history of the word.

Watch the useful video below for spelling tips and take a look at the rules on the next few slides.

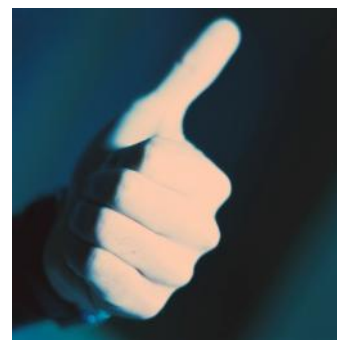
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-wonderful-words-silent-letters/zh4hf4j>

A silent **b** occurs after **m**, before **t**.

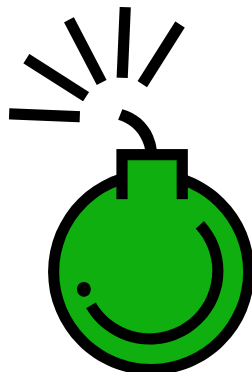
lamb**b**



thumb**b**



bomb**b**



debt**b**

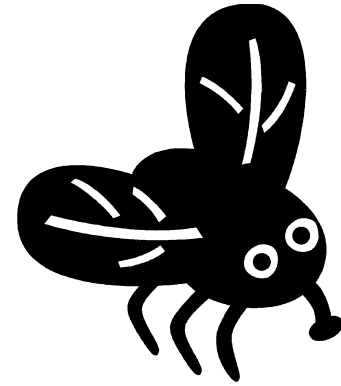


A silent **k** and a silent **g** are found
before **n**.

gnome



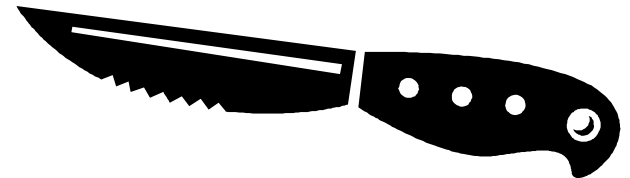
gnat



knee



knife

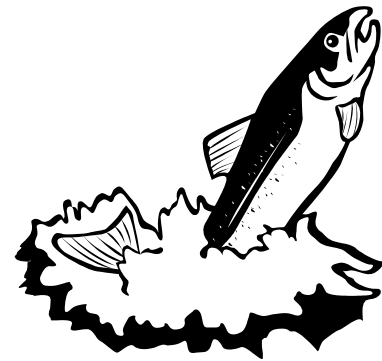


A silent **l** follows vowels **a, o, u**.

cal**l**f



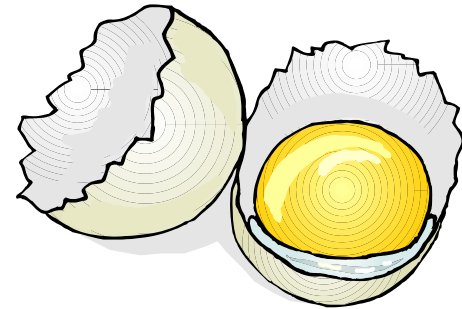
sal**l**mon



ch**l**alk



yo**l**k

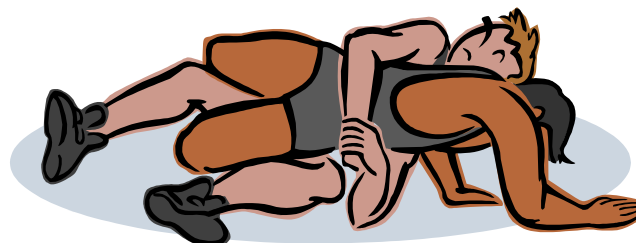


A silent **w** often goes before **r**

wrapper



wrestle



wrist



wreck



LBQ – Thursday

Reading – The Axolotl

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

Vocabulary – Practise Using Synonyms and Antonyms

Remember synonyms are words which have the same or a similar meaning whereas antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

WORD LIST		
correct	joy	false
unfamiliar	many	dead
opposite	same	known
<u>Keyword</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Antonyms</u>
true	<u>correct</u>	<u>false</u>
happiness	<u>joy</u>	<u>sadness</u>
abundant	<u>many</u>	<u>economical</u>
lifeless	<u>dead</u>	<u>alive</u>
identical	<u>same</u>	<u>opposite</u>
famous	<u>known</u>	<u>unfamiliar</u>

Play this fun game to recap synonyms and antonyms
<https://www.arcademics.com/games/frog>

LBQ – Friday

Spelling – Revision of Commonly Confused Words

Many commonly confused words either sound the same (homophones) or are spelt in a very similar way. You need to learn the meaning of the different spellings.

Examples:

to, two, too there, their, they're our hour

diary (to write in) and dairy (milk product)

herd (animals) and heard (listen)

desert (sand) and dessert (eat)

practise (verb) and practice (noun)

Profit (make money) and prophet (some who foretells)

Illuminate (light up) and eliminate (get rid of)