

IAL: to make plausible predictions and explain what I am basing them on

A

Read the words on this note and think very carefully about them. What does each word suggest? What do you think it means? Annotate the text, using a spider diagram style like we have done in class.

YOU ARE ONE OF THE
MISSING

It will be really interesting to see the different ideas around this! Some of you might have read stories with the word 'missing' in that you make links to...there are no 'wrong' ideas as long as you can make and explain the links clearly.

Now watch the clip from the link below. What do you think now about the words? Have your ideas changed/developed? Annotate it again, with the fresh information.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GAjEdOiNaI>

YOU ARE ONE OF THE
MISSING

Writing challenge

This week's spellings (silent letters)

solemn doubtful environment government island
combed numbed autumn fasten listened

Who do you think sent the message 'YOU ARE ONE OF THE MISSING'? What does it mean?

Choose the style of writing you want (playscript, newspaper report, diary entry etc) to explain what you think is going on in this story.

IAL: use hyphens to avoid ambiguity

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmnwjhv>

A

In Nursery class, there are 10 girls and 20 boys. All of the children are aged 4. Which of these sentences shows the information about the boys correctly?

Tick one.

There are twenty four-year-old boys in Nursery.



There are twenty-four-year-old boys in Nursery.



There are twenty-four year old boys in Nursery.



There are twenty-four year-old boys in Nursery.



"We loved the toe tapping rhythm in the song!" shouted Kylie and Gumbo simultaneously.

Ernie says that this is weird because it means they loved the toe that was tapping the rhythm in song.

Burt thinks it means that they loved the rhythm because it made them tap their toes.

Who is right? **Burt is right. The hyphen between the words toe and tapping create the description 'toe-tapping'.**

B

Explain how the hyphen changes the meaning of what is being said for these two examples.

I saw a man-eating shark when I visited Amity island.

I saw a man eating shark when I visited Amity Island.

The first sentence says that you saw a dangerous shark, capable of eating a person, at Amity Island.

The second sentence says that you saw a male eating a shark at Amity Island!

Sadio is going to recover the sofa at the weekend.

Sadio is going to re-cover the sofa at the weekend.

The first sentence says that Sadio is going to bring back or rescue the sofa whereas the second sentence says that he is going to put a new cover on it.