

Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June

L.O. To read and spell tricky words

Spot the tricky word mistakes in the sentences below and write the correct spelling.

Mohammed painted a  
bewartiful picture.

Eight is an eevan number.

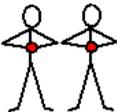
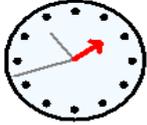
We want to plarnt a sunflower.

I can clym over the rocks.

I cood play the recorder  
in assembly.

Ali's farther is a doctor.

L.O. To know the difference between 'our', 'are' and 'hour'

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>—</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>are</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">We <b>are</b> going swimming.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>our</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Belonging!</b> <b>Our</b> house is next to the park.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>hour</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">An amount of <b>time</b> The lesson lasts for one <b>hour.</b></p>
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Decide which of the sentences below is right and which is wrong. Put a tick or a cross next to each.

Hour cat lives in the garden.	
Our cat lives in the garden.	

The children are getting on the coach.	
The children our getting on the coach.	

The journey will take one hour.	
The journey will take one our.	

Are house is by the river.	
Our house is by the river.	

*L.O. To use noun phrases in instructions*

Tomorrow, we'll be writing instructions about how to make a jam sandwich. Here are some of the nouns that you'll be using.

<b>knife</b>	<b>bread</b>	<b>butter</b>	<b>jam</b>

Sort the adjectives below into the noun they best describe:

**creamy, sweet, blunt, strawberry, delicious, soft, silver, sticky, tasty, nutritious, unsalted, raspberry**

Now use your table to add a noun phrase to describe the nouns highlighted.

- First, get two slices of **bread**.
- Next, use a **knife** to spread some **butter** on both slices.
- After, spread the **jam** on top of the butter.

*L.O. To spell words ending in -el, -al, -il, -le*

Complete the words with the correct ending.

	<b>-el</b>	<b>-al</b>	<b>-il</b>	<b>-le</b>
unusu				
penc				
bicyc				
anim				
tab				
pup				
capit				

*L.O. To use the apostrophe for omission: you're or your?*

Lots of people (including adults!!) get muddled on whether they need to use you're or your.

Remember:

**your = the belonging one**, for example, "I really like **your** coat".

**you're = you are**, for example, "You're older than me."

To check which one you need, try saying 'you are'.

"I really like you are coat" doesn't make sense!! So we DON'T need an apostrophe, we need the belonging your.

Write *you're* or *your* in the gaps in the sentences below.

- Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- How old is \_\_\_\_\_ cat?
- If you don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, it will go cold.
- Be careful, \_\_\_\_\_ bag is open.
- \_\_\_\_\_ really good at maths.

Write one *your* and one *you're* sentence of your own.