**English Task 4**

At the end of Chapter 2 the characters are told they are going to save Meg’s father:

*“She’s busy. It’s getting near time, Charlsie, getting near time. Ab honesto virum bonum nihil deterret. Seneca. Nothing deters a good man from doing what is honorable. And he’s a very good man, Charlsie, darling, but right now he needs our help.”*

*“Who?” Meg demanded.*

*“And little Megsie! Lovely to meet you, sweetheart. Your father, of course. Now go home, loves. The time is not yet ripe. Don’t worry, we won’t go without you. Get plenty of food and rest. Feed Calvin up. Now, off with you! Justitiae soror fides. Latin again, of course. Faith is the sister of justice. Trust in us! Now, shoo!” And she fluttered up from her chair and pushed them out the door with surprising power.*

Think of another adventure story you have read. Can you compare the protagonist (main character) of that book to Meg? You may have to read back through the chapters to gain more insight into Meg’s character. Your reciprocal reading work will help with this.

A comparative piece of writing will require (need) a varied causal and comparative vocabulary, which you all have! However, just in case a few have slipped your mind I have popped a list below.

Remember to firstly draft, polish and then write up neatly with a beautiful illustration!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Although | Contrary to | However | Nevertheless |
| On the other hand | Alike | In addition to | Whereas |
| Similarly | Likewise | In contrast | Unlike |

**English Task 5 Commonly Confused Homophones**

They’re tricky to get right, but it’s easy when your teacher explains it like this!

To / too / two

**to – a direction or preposition**

e.g. I’m going to school.

**too – as well/also, too much**

e.g. I’m going to school, too.

e.g. We have too much homework.

**two – the number 2**

e.g. I have two literacy classes today.

your / you’re

**your – shows possession/ownership**

e.g. Your story was really interesting! (possessive pronoun)

**you’re – a contraction of ‘you are’.**

e.g. You’re in year 5.

their / they’re / there

**their – shows possession/ownership**

e.g. Their names are Oscar and Mercedes. (possessive pronoun)

**they’re – a contraction for ‘they are’**

e.g. They’re at the market.

**there – a place**

e.g. The market is just over there. - with the verb ‘to be’

e.g. There are a lot of homophones (e.g. am, are, is, was, were) in the English language!

its / it’s

**its – shows possession / ownership**

e.g. That dog is chasing its tail! (possessive pronoun)

e.g. What is its name?

**it’s – a contraction for ‘it is’**

e.g. It’s time to go.

**or ‘it has’**

e.g. It’s been a long time since we were in the classroom.

Can you write a short sentence for each of these homophones – make them relevant to you. Double check you have the correct meaning!

*For example:*

*I am going to write all of these sentences perfectly.*

*I hope you all can too.*

*I know that it definitely won’t be too much work!*

*I can definitely get it done by two o’clock.*

Challenge: instead of individual sentences can you write a short story using the all? Or even a poem? Get creative boys and girls 😊