Grammar: Active and Passive Voice

Review the difference between the active and the passive voice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A truck hit the car.</td>
<td>The car was hit by a truck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A woman planted the flowers.</td>
<td>The flowers were planted by a woman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each active voice sentence to make it passive voice.

Example: That famous singer performed a concert.

   A concert was performed by that famous singer.

1. The teacher called on the boy.

   __________________________________________________________

2. Vanesa wrote the article.

   __________________________________________________________


   __________________________________________________________

4. The police finally caught the thief.

   __________________________________________________________

5. My mother baked the chocolate cake.

   __________________________________________________________

Home-School Connection

Write five sentences in the active voice. Then change them to the passive voice. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Adverbs of Frequency and Intensity

Review these common adverbs of frequency and intensity.

He is always late for class. / They were pretty upset.
She usually has pasta for lunch. / She talked really fast.
I rarely go swimming. / He almost got hit by a car.
I sometimes go skiing. / We barely finished on time.

Choose an adverb of frequency or intensity from the box to complete the sentences. More than one answer may be possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>just</th>
<th>rarely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>almost</td>
<td>really</td>
<td>barely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: I almost missed my bus.

1. She ___________ jogs in the mornings.
2. I think she’s a ___________ nice person.
3. It is ___________ necessary to call the police.
4. Volunteers ___________ try to help people after a disaster.
5. Do you ___________ come to school by bus?
6. I ___________ like to eat something sweet.
7. My boss ___________ yells when he is angry.
8. A good coach ___________ tries to encourage his team.
9. My parents ___________ arrived home from Alaska.
10. That dog is ___________ friendly most of the time.

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences with adverbs of frequency and intensity. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Capitalization

Review the rules of capitalization below.

Always capitalize the first word of a sentence or quotation. Capitalize the first letter of a proper noun. Capitalize the first letter of most words in a title. Capitalize acronyms.

Rewrite the sentences using proper capitalization and punctuation.

Example: I went to the top of the Empire State Building.

1. she can speak chinese english and french
   ___________________________________________________________

2. he used to be the director of the FBI
   ___________________________________________________________

3. her favorite book is the Missing Piece
   ___________________________________________________________

4. officer lópez said stop right there and turn around
   ___________________________________________________________

5. their group climbed to the top of Mount Everest
   ___________________________________________________________

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences using proper nouns. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Comparatives and Superlatives

Review some common **comparatives and superlatives**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
<td>nicest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>busier</td>
<td>busiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
<td>most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses. Add any other necessary words or phrases.

**Example**: (nice) That painting is **nicer** than this one.

1. (large) An elephant is ____________ a horse.
2. (interesting) I think biology class is ______________ than chemistry class.
3. (good) She is the ______________ basketball player in our school.
4. (little) There is ______________ water in this tank than there is in that one.
5. (cool) Yesterday was the ______________ day so far this year.
6. (busy), (careful) That street is ______________ now than before and you need to be ______________ when you try to cross.
7. (tall) The Willis Tower in Chicago is one of the ______________ buildings in the United States right now.

**Home-School Connection** Write five sentences using comparatives and superlatives. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Indefinite Pronouns

Review the list of some common indefinite pronouns.

| anyone  | anybody  | anything  | (a) few  
| everyone | everybody | everything | both  
| someone  | somebody  | something  | many  
| no one   | nobody    | nothing   | several |

Complete the sentences with an appropriate indefinite pronoun. More than one answer may be possible.

Example: Everybody at the party wanted to eat ice cream.

1. ____________ told me that there is a test today.

2. He asked ____________ for directions to the museum.

3. ____________ people saw the car drive away from the store.

4. He was so hungry, he ate ____________ on his plate.

5. ____________ came to the meeting last week.

6. There was ____________ he could do to help the victims of the fire.

7. ____________ is possible if you work hard.

8. Carol and Maria are ____________ looking for a new backpack.

9. I don’t think ____________ is ready to take that challenge.

10. ____________ animals migrate to warmer climates each year.

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences using indefinite pronouns about events you have seen this week. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Italics, Underlining, and Quotation Marks

Review these simple rules about italics, underlining, and quotation marks.

Rewrite each sentence using correct italics, underlining, or quotation marks.

Use *italics* or **underlining** for:
- titles of books, plays, newspapers, magazines, movies, TV shows, and CDs;
- foreign words not common in English; and
- emphasis.

Use **quotation marks** for titles of short stories, songs, and poems.

**Example:** I always watch American Idol on TV.
   
   I always watch *American Idol* on TV.

1. Have you ever seen the movie *Marley and Me*?

2. I am reading *Charlie and the Chocolate factory* now.

3. She tried on a kimono when she visited Japan.

4. You must not chew gum during an interview.

5. She cried when she heard the song *The Rose*.

**Home-School Connection** Write five sentences using italics, underlining, or quotations. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Necessity (should, have to, must)

Review the different uses of should, have to, and must.

| You should be on time. | You have to be on time. | You must be on time. |

Complete the sentences with the correct form of should, have to, or must. More than one answer may be possible.

Examples: You should try to come to the show.

1. They _____________ take the train to town.
2. You _____________ make a card for her birthday.
3. She _____________ try to be a better student.
4. You _____________ litter or throw trash on the street.
5. Stay home. You _____________ come to class today.
6. He _____________ take the dog for a walk every afternoon.
7. We _____________ do everything we can to save energy.
8. If you want to be a member of the team, you _____________ wear the uniform.
9. You _____________ have a ticket to see the concert.
10. You _____________ feed animals in a zoo.

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences using should, have to, and must. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Nouns

Review the singular and plural forms of some common nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spy</td>
<td>spies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato</td>
<td>potato</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>wolves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences using the correct singular or plural form of the word in parentheses.

Example: The (bird) birds live up in the trees.

1. The (shirt) _____________ are all on sale.
2. The (child) _____________ visit their grandmother every week.
3. A (man) _____________ from the store called me yesterday.
4. My (foot) _____________ are very painful after the race.
5. There are some (tomato) _____________ on the table.
6. A (group) _____________ of children crossed the street together.
7. There were three (team) _____________ in the competition.
8. The teacher asked a (student) _____________ to read aloud.
9. It took three (company) _____________ to create this new car.
10. There is a lot of (proof) _____________ against him.

Write five sentences about nouns that you use every day. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Past Irregular Verbs

Review these common irregular verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>become</th>
<th>became</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>got</th>
<th>put</th>
<th>put</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the correct past tense form of the verb in parentheses to complete each sentence.

Example: (make) My mother made a cake for my birthday.

1. (grow) My grandfather ___________ orchids in his garden all his life.
2. (find) I ___________ an antique ring on the train.
3. (begin) The performance ___________ about half an hour ago.
4. (become) She ___________ a nurse when she was 20 years old.
5. (put) Did you ___________ the bread in the toaster?
6. (break) The glass ___________ during the earthquake.
7. (give) Bobby ___________ me a very nice present for my birthday.
8. (stand) She ___________ behind me in the class photograph.
9. (sing) Who ___________ that song?
10. (get) My dad ___________ a speeding ticket for driving too fast.

Write five sentences about things you did today. Use the past tense of irregular verbs. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Possessives

Review the various types of possessives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The girl’s book</td>
<td>The girl’s book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The students’ books</td>
<td>The students’ books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul and Donna’s books</td>
<td>Paul and Donna’s books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane’s and Aron’s books</td>
<td>Jane’s and Aron’s books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My, his, her, your, its, our, their books</td>
<td>My, his, her, your, its, our, their books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each phrase using the proper possessive.

Example: the dress of Sheila
Sheila’s dress

1. the party of Adrian and the party of Alex
   Adrian and Alex’s party

2. the uncle of Robert
   Robert’s uncle

3. the house of Jon and Jason
   Jon and Jason’s house

4. the shoes of Maria
   Maria’s shoes

5. the bike of him
   His bike

6. the food of them
   Their food

7. the lights of car
   Car’s lights

8. the aunt of me
   My aunt

9. the bowl of it
   It’s bowl

10. the school of the students
    Students’ school

Home-School Connection
Write five sentences about things you or your family possess. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Review the list of some common prepositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>between</th>
<th>from</th>
<th>under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>until</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>into</td>
<td>along</td>
<td>toward</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>except</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences with one of prepositions from the list above. More than one answer may be possible.

Example: The plant is next to the bookshelf.

1. The pilot flew the airplane ___________ the two mountains.
2. I always stand ___________ Chen and Antonio in the lunch line.
3. The cattle were all eating grass ___________ the pasture.
4. Everyone came to see my show ___________ my grandmother.
5. In an emergency, sometimes people have to leave their homes ___________ their things.
6. At the park, a bird flew right ___________ my head.
7. There are beautiful grasslands ___________ the border of that country.
8. He hid the money ___________ the bed so no one would find it.
9. There are some important symbols ___________ that painting.
10. The mechanic put his wrench ___________ the top of the engine.

Write five sentences using prepositional phrases. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Quotations

Review the different uses of quotations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She looked at me and said, “I love you.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The doctor said, “You are fine.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Please,” said the guard, “don’t touch the art.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite the sentences using proper capitalization and quotations.

Examples: hey she said come here

“Hey,” she said, “come here!”

1. you should not be in here he said ______________________

2. she said please take a seat and be quiet ______________________

3. if you run she said you may get hurt ______________________

4. the man turned and shouted stop ______________________

5. my name he said is Felix what’s yours ______________________

Home-School Connection

Write five sentences using proper capitalization and quotations about things your family says. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Simple Past: Regular and be Verbs

Review the simple past forms of verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular verbs</th>
<th>save → She saved all her money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cry → The baby cried all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>play → The kids played all afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commit → He committed the crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be verbs</td>
<td>am/is → He was late for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are → They were ready to go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences using the simple past form of the verb in parentheses.

Example: He (play) played tennis last weekend.

1. The play (start) ____________ at 6:30.

2. There (is) ____________ a plate of food on the table.

3. The accident (occur) ____________ during a big storm.

4. I (am) ____________ sick last week and couldn’t go to class.

5. The boss (is not) ____________ angry when I came to work late.

6. They (are) ____________ always ready to help everyone.

7. She (try) ____________ to play the piano.

8. The teacher (permit) ____________ us to take the exam late.

9. The dog (stay) ____________ in the same spot all day.

10. They (are not) ____________ good at the game.

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences about things you did in the last week. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Subordinating Conjunctions

Review the list of these common subordinating conjunctions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after</th>
<th>although</th>
<th>as</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>if</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>once</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>until</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences with one of the subordinate conjunctions from the list above. More than one answer may be possible.

Example: Although he is very talented, Jacob is lazy.

1. _____________ buying a new computer, compare prices.
2. _____________ I was riding my bicycle, I saw many people walking their dogs.
3. _____________ he worked hard, he became a success at an early age.
4. _____________ you want to conserve energy, you should turn off the lights.
5. _____________ he was a pioneer in his field, people often asked him for advice.
6. _____________ you agree to a challenge, you need to focus on the results.
7. _____________ you want to contribute something to society, you should become a volunteer.
8. _____________ I identified the problem, I couldn’t fix it.
9. _____________ the doorbell rang, the dog began to bark.

Home-School Connection: Write five sentences about your day using subordinating conjunctions. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Transitional Words

Review the list of some common transitional words.

however     also     in addition     as well as     instead
for example  therefore      as a result      for this reason

Choose the best transitional word for each sentence. Write the word.

Example: (however / as well as) Everybody wanted to go swimming. **However**, it was raining.

1. (however / therefore) I want to go to college one day. **_________**, I study hard everyday.

2. (for example / instead) People contribute to the litter problem. **_________**, they throw trash on the ground.

3. (instead / for this reason) New technology is making space travel possible. **_________**, many people may soon be able to travel to space.

4. (however / also) I like sports. **_________**, I like music, too.

5. (also / such as) He is a member of the debate team. **_________**, he is president of his class.

6. (instead / for example) That fireman is a courageous person. **_________**, he risked his life to save a little girl.

7. (therefore / on the other hand) I really want to join the track team. **_________**, baseball sounds like fun, too.

Write five sentences using five different transitional words.
Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Future: will and be going to

Review using will and be going to for talking about the future.

| will + verb       | I will meet her at the airport.  
|                   | She will not be here at 9:00.    |
| be going to + verb| We’re going to have lunch after class. 
|                   | Sam is not going to go to the library today. |

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences and questions. Use will or be going to. More than one answer may be possible.

Examples: I (eat) am going to eat breakfast in the morning.
I (eat) will eat breakfast in the morning.

1. The concert (end) ____________ at 9 p.m.
2. There (is) ____________ a party next Friday night.
3. (run) ____________ you ____________ in the marathon in May?
4. (ride) ____________ you ____________ your bicycle tomorrow?
5. He (stay) ____________ home this weekend.
6. They (help) ____________ clean up.
7. She (not miss) ____________ the movie on Tuesday.
8. He (not fail) ____________ the exam next week.
9. (go) When ____________ they ____________ on vacation?
10. (buy) What ____________ you ____________ for her birthday?

Write five sentences about things you plan to do in the next month. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Compound Sentences

Review these common types of compound sentences.

The sky was blue, and the sun was bright. It was very early, and the air was cold. Yang brought a ball, but forgot his glove. We can go see a movie, or we can go ice skating.

Use the connecting words and, but, or or to combine the sentences.

Examples: She waited for an hour. The bus didn’t come.

She waited for an hour, but the bus didn’t come.

1. He wanted to be an actor. Now he is famous.

2. She’s cheerful. She’s a very nice person.

3. It was late. I was still waiting for him to call.

4. I want to be a doctor. I want to be a veterinarian.

5. It’s a perfect day. We’re going to go swimming.

Home-School Connection: Write five compound sentences about things you noticed today. Share your ideas with a family member.
Grammar: Present Perfect

Review how to form the present perfect tense.

I have studied French for five years.
She has played the piano since she was young.
They haven’t finished writing the report yet.

Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verb in parenthesis.

Example: (see) I have seen a horror movie before.

1. (grow) You _____________ since the last time I saw you.
2. (achieve) He _____________ many things in his long career.
3. (think) I _____________ about you many times today.
4. (feel) She _____________ sick for the past few days.
5. (not finish) They _____________ their projects yet.
6. (be) We _____________ to a rockabilly concert before.
7. (like) William _____________ Anita for a very long time.
8. (not be) He _____________ to see the dentist in over a year.
9. (instruct) The coach _____________ us to wear a uniform tomorrow.
10. (fly) The pilot _____________ more than one-hundred solo flights.

Write five sentences using the present perfect tense. Share your ideas with a family member.
Spelling: Adding -ed or -ing to Verbs

Make new words by adding -ed or -ing. The first one is done for you.

1. drop
   add -ed ____________________
   add -ing ____________________

2. watch
   add -ed ____________________
   add -ing ____________________

3. grab
   add -ed ____________________
   add -ing ____________________

4. work
   add -ed ____________________
   add -ing ____________________

Write a short paragraph that uses three words with -ed or -ing endings.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Think of five more words that have the -ed/ing pattern. Write each form of the words. Show your work to a family member.
Spelling: *ch* and *sh* Sounds

A. Read each word. Pay attention to the sounds.

- arches
- chip
- ouch
- fish
- ship
- wishes

Choose four words. Write a sentence for each word.

1. ______________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________________

B. Circle the words with the letters *ch* or *sh*. Write each word on the line. Then underline the consonant digraphs.

5. Which show do you like the best? ______________________________________________________________________
6. Our child likes to go fishing. ______________________________________________________________________

Write a journal entry using at least five words that have the digraphs *ch* or *sh*.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Write six more words that have the digraphs *ch* or *sh*. Write a definition of each word in your own words. Share your work with a family member.
Spelling:
Checking Your Spelling

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Andy wanted an apple, ______________________ .
   (to too two)

2. ______________________ the best player on the team.
   (Your You're)

3. I would like to pass my art ______________________ .
   (coarse course)

4. I ______________________ your invitation to the party.
   (accept except)

5. I put my ______________________ on when I get dressed.
   (close clothes)

6. The head of the school is the ______________________ .
   (principle principal)

Write a paragraph using at least three words that can be mistaken for other words.

_____________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________

Find five more words that you confuse with other words. Look up each word in the dictionary and use it in a sentence. Show your work to a family member.
Name _____________________________ Date ____________

**Spelling: Compound Words**

A. Use the two words to write a new word. The first one is done for you.

1. door knob _______________ **doorknob**
2. grand mother _______________
3. under ground _______________
4. house boat _______________
5. sand paper _______________

B. Use each word to help you form a compound word. Some examples have more than one choice.

6. day _______________ **daytime or Sunday**
7. light _______________
8. water _______________
9. seat _______________

Choose four of the words you wrote. Use each word in a sentence.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

**Home-School Connection** Write three more compound words. Circle the words that make up the compound words. Share your work with a family member.
Spelling: Consonant Clusters *ch* and *tch*

Read each clue. Write the word that matches the clue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beach</th>
<th>bench</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a small cut ________________
2. two of a kind ________________
3. you sit on it at the park ________________
4. you eat this at lunch ________________
5. a pretty color or a type of fruit ________________
6. a fun place to be in the summer ________________
7. to throw a baseball ________________

Write a journal entry using at least four of the words in the box.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

Home-School Connection

Use a dictionary to find the definitions of three of the words. Show your definitions to a family member.
Spelling: Endings -le
Read each clue. Then complete the words.

1. something used to sew cloth
   need _____
2. opposite of big
   lit _____
3. many of us
   peo _____
4. a crossword
   puz _____
5. not doing anything
   id _____
6. something to carry water in
   bot _____
7. can do something
   ab _____
8. to break into little pieces
   crum _____
9. mix up a deck of cards
   shuf _____
10. it helps you hold something
    han _____
11. holds paper together
    stap _____

Write a message to a friend. Use at least three words with -le endings.

Home-School Connection
Think of five more words with -le endings. Write your own clue for each word. Share your work with a family member.
Spelling: Finding Related Words

Read each word. Write the smaller word found in it.

1. performance
2. climber
3. selection
4. mixture
5. graphic
6. soloist
7. oily
8. throughout
9. musical
10. wonderful

Write a journal entry using at least four of the words above.

Find five words that contain a related word in a newspaper or magazine. Show your words to a family member.
Spelling: Homophones
Complete each sentence with the correct homophone.

1. ate eight
   My brother is ____________ years old.
   He ______________ everything on his plate.

2. one won
   She had trouble spelling ______________ of the words.
   I ______________ the spelling bee!

3. to two too
   Kai needs a map ____________ the beach.
   I want to go, ________________.
   He is taking his ________________ cousins.

Write a journal entry. Underline the words that are homophones.

Write definitions for two homophone pairs. Share your definitions with a family member.
Spelling: Spelling i and e Together

A. Write the word that best fits each clue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ceiling</th>
<th>fried</th>
<th>friend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>receiving</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. the top of a room ____________________
2. someone you work and play with ____________________
3. a person who lives next door ____________________
4. something you do to your shoelaces ____________________
5. giving is better than ____________________
6. some of your favourite foods are cooked this way ____________________

Write a paragraph using some of the words in the box.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Shortcut: When i and e appear together in a word, i is usually before e. But watch out, the exceptions can be tricky!

Spelling Tip: ceiling, fried, friend, neighbor, receiving, tie

Home-School Connection: Write five more words that have the letters i and e together. Explain the Spelling Tip to a family member.
Spelling: Plural Nouns
Use the correct form of the noun to complete each sentence.

1. We bought the children some new _________________.
   (toy/toys)
2. I went to the library to get some _________________.
   (book/books)
3. Wooden ________________ are hard to sit on. (bench/benches)
4. Dad ate both ________________ of ice cream. (bowl/bowls)
5. I work for a ________________ that makes cars.
   (company/companies)
6. The price of ________________ is high. (gas/gases)
7. All the ________________ in town sell fresh bread. (bakery/bakeries)

Choose two of the word pairs in parentheses. Write a paragraph using both the singular and plural forms of the words.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Write the plural form of three objects you see around you. Show your work to a family member.
Spelling: Prefixes and Suffixes

Read each clue. Use the correct prefix or suffix from the chart to spell the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>re</th>
<th>dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>ful</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. to appear again
   ______________________

2. noun using neat
   ______________________

3. full of power
   ______________________

4. make again
   ______________________

5. to not like
   ______________________

6. noun using great
   ______________________

7. full of color
   ______________________

8. to not connect
   ______________________

---

Write a journal entry using at least three words that have the prefixes and suffixes above.

____________________

____________________

____________________

---

Write two new words using each prefix and suffix. Share your words with a family member.
Spelling: Using a Dictionary

Read this definition for the word *conduct*. Use the definition to answer the questions.

**con•duct** /kən'dʌkt/ v. 1. to control or manage 2. to guide or lead 3. MUSIC to lead (a musical group) 4. to act in a certain way

**con•duct** /kəndʌkt/ n. 1. the way a person or people act 2. the act of controlling or managing

1. What parts of speech are shown in the definition for the word *conduct*?

2. What does the information between the slashes tell you?

3. How many definitions are given for *conduct* when it is used as a noun?

Write two sentences. Use *conduct* as a verb in one sentence. Use *conduct* as a noun in the other sentence.

Read the dictionary definitions of three words. Tell a family member what you learned.
Name _____________________________   Date _____________

Spelling: Words That Are Difficult to Spell

Find the word in each sentence that is spelled incorrectly. Spell the word correctly.

1. Every place on Earth is part of an ecosistem. _________________

2. Konservation work will save the environment. _________________

3. All of the smaller tributarys flowed into the big river. _________________

4. It took the climbers three days to reach the mowntain peak. _________________

5. We live on the edge of a national forrest. _________________

6. We had fun rowwing our boat on the lake. _________________

Write a paragraph using at least three words that you have had trouble spelling.

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Write the dictionary definitions to three words you have trouble spelling. Show your work to a family member.
Spelling: Words with Apostrophes

**do not** can also be written as *don’t*

I do not want that. / I don’t want that.

* The apostrophe takes the place of the letter *o* in **not**.

Follow the model above. Join the words, leave out a letter and add an apostrophe to form contractions.

1. should not __________________

2. it will __________________

3. he is __________________

4. are not __________________

5. they are __________________

6. can not __________________

Write a short paragraph using words with contractions.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Write a paragraph that includes some of the contractions you studied. Circle the contractions. Share your work with a family member.
Spelling: Words with *ght*

Read each clue. Write the word that matches the clue.

bought  caught  daughter
eight   fought   light
night   right    straight
tight

1. comes after the number seven ____________________
2. opposite of *left* ____________________
3. past tense of *buy* ____________________
4. comes after *day* ____________________
5. opposite of *curved* ____________________
6. what you get from the *sun* ____________________
7. past tense of *fight* ____________________
8. not *loose* ____________________
9. female child ____________________
10. past tense of *catch* ____________________

Write a journal entry using at least three of the words in the box.

______________________________

Write sentences for five of the words in the box. Share your sentences with a family member.
Spelling: /j/ Sound Spelled with g

When the /j/ sound is spelled with a g, the g is followed by i, e, or y, as in giant, gentle, and gym.

Read each clue. Write the word that matches the clue.

1. an animal with a long neck
2. a very smart person
3. huge, very big
4. a jewel or precious stone
5. a spice
6. only the main features of something
7. willing to give time or money to another
8. study of the countries of the world

Write a paragraph using at least four words that have the /j/ sound spelled with g. You can choose words from the box above.

Write the meanings of four words with the /j/ sound spelled with g. Share your work with a family member.
Name ___________________________ Date ____________

**Spelling: /k/ Sound Spelled with the Letter c**

A. Read the words. Circle the words that begin with the /k/ sound spelled c.

1. class  
2. cool  
3. chase  
4. chew  
5. car  
6. connect

| car | cat | cone | cub | cut |

---

B. Read each clue. Write the word that matches the clue.

7. something you put ice cream in ———————————————————
8. your mom or dad drives this ———————————————————
9. you can do this with scissors ———————————————————

Write a journal entry using at least four words with the /k/ sound spelled c.

_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

**Spelling Tip**

When the letter c is followed by a, o, or u, as in cat, cone, or cub, it stands for the sound /k/.

Think of five more words that have the /k/ sound spelled c. Write a sentence for each word. Share your work with a family member.
Spelling: Words with Silent Letters

Say each word including the silent letter. Then use each word in a sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. wrist  wuh-rist  My sister broke her wrist.
2. knee  kuh-nee
3. handsome  hand-sum
4. ghost  guh-host
5. often  off-ten
6. island  i-sland
7. toward  to-ward
8. soften  sof-ten

Write a journal entry using at least three words with silent letters. Show your work to a partner.

Write a journal entry using at least three words with silent letters. Show your work to a partner.

Make a list of five more words with silent letters. Show your list to a family member.