Treasures



Grammar AND Writing Handbook

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Handbook



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RULE 1

Sentences

- A sentence tells a complete thought. Words that do not tell a complete thought are not a sentence.

Practice **Write each complete sentence.**

1. Blackie is a gerbil.
2. He runs on his wheel.
3. Is very small and furry.
4. Our teacher and the students.
5. Dina touches his fur.

RULE 2

Kinds of Sentences

- Every sentence begins with a capital letter.

Kind of Sentence	Example
A statement tells something. It ends with a period.	*Firefighters put out fires.*
A question asks something. It ends with a question mark.	*Why do firefighters wear boots?*
A command tells someone to do something. It ends with a period.	*Watch the firefighters climb the ladder.*
An exclamation shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.	*At last, the fire is out!*

Practice **Tell what kind of sentence you see.**

1. Firefighters work together.
2. Would you like to be a firefighter?
3. What a great job it is!

RULE 3

Subjects and Predicates in Sentences

- Every sentence has two parts.
  The **subject** tells who or what does something.
  The **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

Tony (subject) *walks to the park.* (predicate)

Practice **Write each sentence. Draw one line under the subject. Circle the predicate.**

1. The children go to the pond.
2. Tony and Nancy catch fish.
3. Nancy watches the frogs.

RULE 4

Combining Sentences

- Use the word **and** to join two sentences that have the same subjects or the same predicates.

Margo went to the zoo.
Sam went to the zoo.
→ *Margo and Sam went to the zoo.*

Practice **Use *and* to put together each pair of sentences. Write the new sentence.**

1. Monkeys jumped. Kangaroos jumped.
2. Lions roared. Tigers roared.
3. Bears splashed. Bears played.

QUICK WRITE **Imagine you are at a zoo. Write an example of each type of sentence.**

RULE 1

Nouns

- A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

*The **boy** makes a **sandwich** in the **kitchen**.*

(person) (thing) (place)

Practice **Write the sentences. Draw a line under each noun.**

1. The family lives in the city.
2. The children play ball in the park.
3. A woman walks to the beach.
4. A man gets on the bus.
5. A boy sells newspapers.

RULE 2

Proper Nouns

- A **proper noun** is a word that names special people, pets, and places.
- A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Roberto Brown walks Buddy down Main Street.

special person special pet special place



Practice **Write each sentence. Begin each proper noun with a capital letter.**

1. I have a friend named peter.
2. He has a dog named simon.
3. Peter lives on maple street.
4. We both go to davis school.
5. Rick and julie are in our class.

RULE 3

Days, Months, and Holidays

- **Some proper nouns** name days of the week, months, and holidays.

Is Flag Day on a Monday in June?

(holiday) (day of week) (month)

Practice **Write each sentence. Begin each proper noun with a capital letter.**

1. On new year's day, we always have a party.
2. Tomorrow is valentine's day.
3. What holiday is in may?
4. School begins in september.
5. My birthday is next friday.



QUICK WRITE **Write about a holiday you enjoyed. Who else was there? Use proper nouns in your sentences.**

RULE 1

Plural Nouns

- A noun can name more than one. Add *-s* to form the plural of most nouns.

  bird, birds *song, songs* *street, streets*

- Add *-es* to form the plural of nouns that end in *s, sh, ch,* or *x*.

  dish, dishes *box, boxes* *ranch, ranches*

Practice **Write the sentences. Make the noun in ( ) name more than one.**

1. We have (box) of books.
2. The books are about (bird).
3. Do you know any bird (song)?

RULE 2

More Plural Nouns

- If a word ends in a consonant plus *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es* to form the plural.

  bunny, bunnies *pony, ponies* *cherry, cherries*

- Some nouns change their spelling to name more than one.

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
foot	feet



Practice **Make the noun in ( ) name more than one. Write the new sentence.**

1. Three (child) came to our farm.
2. There are ten (bunny) on our farm.
3. All the rabbits have big (foot).

RULE 3

Singular and Plural Possessive Nouns

- A possessive noun is a noun that shows who or what owns something. Add an apostrophe (') and an *-s* to a singular noun to make it possessive.

  Rita's sisters wear red boots in the winter.

- Add just an apostrophe (') to most plural nouns to make them possessive.

  The sisters' boots are all alike.

- Add an apostrophe (') and an *-s* to form the possessive of plural nouns that do not end in *-s*.

  The children's boots are lined up in the closet.

Singular Possessive	Plural Possessive
boy's lunch	boys' lunches

Practice **Write each sentence. Use the possessive form of the noun in ( ).**

1. (Trina) dog is called Sparky.
2. (Sparky) food is in his dish.
3. Where are the (pets) bowls?
4. The (kittens) mother feeds them.



QUICK WRITE **Write five sentences with singular and plural possessive nouns.**

RULE 1

Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

- An **action verb** is a word that shows action.

  *Kim **plays** the piano.*

- A **linking verb** does not show action. The verb ***be*** is a linking verb.

  *Mr. Lee **is** her teacher.*

Practice **Write the sentences. Draw a line under each action verb. Circle each linking verb.**

1. The yard is messy.
2. The children clean the yard.
3. Sara mows the grass.
4. Kevin rakes the leaves.
5. The children are very busy.

RULE 2

Present- and Past-Tense Verbs

- **Present-tense verbs** tell what is happening now. Add ***-s*** or ***-es*** to tell what one person or thing is doing.

  *Frank drive**s** to work. Rita fix**es** her car.*

- **Past-tense verbs** tell about actions in the past. Most past-tense verbs end with ***-ed***.

  *Chuck spill**ed** the grape juice.*

- For verbs like **stop**, double the final consonant before adding ***-ed***.

  *Ben stop**ped** at the red light.*

- For verbs like **race**, **drop the *e*** before adding ***-ed***.

  *Laura rac**ed** home after school.*

Practice **Write each sentence in present or past tense as shown in ( ).**

1. (present) We (like) farms.
2. (present) We (collect) pictures of animals.
3. (past) Last week, our class (plan) a trip to a farm.
4. (past) Everyone (like) the trip.
5. (past) The class (thank) the teacher.

RULE 3

Subject-Verb Agreement

- A subject and verb must agree. Add *-s* or *-es* only if the subject tells about one person or thing.

One	More Than One
Martha sings a song.	*Martha and Tim sing a song.*

Practice **Choose the correct verb in ( ). Then write each sentence correctly.**

1. Mr. Chin (teach, teaches) math.
2. Tony and Ron (read, reads) their math books.
3. Molly (write, writes) in her notebook.
4. The teacher (help, helps) the students.
5. We (learn, learns) about numbers.

QUICK WRITE **Describe a game you like to play. Circle the action verbs.**

RULE 1

The Verb *Have*

- The verb *have* has three forms:

  have *has* *had*

- Use *have* and *has* for the present tense. Use *had* for the past tense.

  Present tense → *Today I have fun in school.*
  Past tense → *Yesterday, I had fun, too.*

Practice **Choose the correct verb in ( ). Write the sentence.**

1. Yesterday, we (had, has) company.
2. Today, we (have, had) more company.
3. My sister (have, has) a friend at our house.

RULE 2

The Verb *Be*

- The verb *be* has special forms in the present tense and in the past tense.

Subject	Present	Past
I	am	was
she, he, it	is	was
you, we, they	are	were

Practice **Choose the correct verb in ( ). Write the sentence.**

1. Yesterday, it (is, was) hot and sunny.
2. We (was, were) at the beach.
3. Now, the sky (is, was) cloudy.
4. We (is, are) at the park.



RULE 3

Helping Verbs

- A **helping verb** helps another verb show action.
- *Am*, *is*, and *are* can help tell about action that is happening now.
- *Has* and *have* can help tell about past actions.

Practice **Write each sentence. Underline the helping verb.**

1. We are eating lunch.

2. We have asked for pizza.

RULE 4

Irregular Verbs

- **Irregular verbs** do not add *-ed* in the past tense. They have a different spelling in the past tense.

Verb	Now	Past
go	go, goes	went
say	say, says	said
see	see, sees	saw
come	come, comes	came
give	give, gives	gave

Practice **Write the sentences. Use the past tense of the verb in ( ).**

1. I (go) home after school.

2. Mom (give) me a hug.



QUICK WRITE **Write about a time you had fun. Use some past-tense verbs from the chart.**

RULE 1

Pronouns

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun or nouns. Pronouns match the noun or nouns they replace.

  Tina plays ball. She plays ball.

- Use *I* and *we* to tell about yourself and others in the subject of a sentence. Use *me* and *us* after an action verb.

  Lil and I play outside. Bob gives us the ball.

Practice **Write each sentence. Replace the underlined words with the correct pronoun in ( ).**

1. The children kick the ball. (They, We)
2. The ball rolls to Kim. (She, It)
3. Kim scores a goal. (He, She)
4. Lucy and I give a cheer. (She, We)
5. The coach helps Lucy and me. (us, we)

RULE 2

Pronoun-Verb Agreement

- A present tense verb must agree with a pronoun in the subject of a sentence.
- If the pronoun is *he, she,* or *it,* add *-s* to the action verb. If it is *I, you, we,* or *they,* do not add *-s*.

  He eats pizza. *We eat popcorn.*

Practice **Write each sentence. Choose the correct verb in ( ).**

1. We (walk, walks) to the store.
2. I (buy, buys) some bananas.
3. He (get, gets) some bread.

RULE 3

Possessive Pronouns

- A **possessive pronoun** takes the place of a possessive noun. It shows who or what owns something.

Susan's friends are fun. *Her* friends are fun.

One Person or Thing	More Than One
my	our
your	your
her, his, its	their

Practice **Write the sentences. Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.**

1. Eric's dad goes by train.
2. Jane's mom goes by car.
3. The children's friend rides a bike.

RULE 4

Contractions

- A **contraction** is a short form of two words.
- An **apostrophe** (') takes the place of the letters that are left out of the contraction.

Practice **Write the sentences. Replace the underlined words with the correct word in ( ).**

1. I am writing a story. (It's, I'm)
2. It is about two bear cubs. (He's, It's)
3. They are a brother and sister. (We're, They're)

QUICK WRITE **Write about helping a friend or family member. Use pronouns and contractions.**

RULE 1

Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Some adjectives tell *what kind* and *how many*.

happy *children* — *what kind*

two *children* — *how many*

Practice **Write the sentences. Draw one line under each adjective.**

1. We had a great party.
2. We played two games.
3. Some clowns showed up.
4. The clowns had big noses.
5. They carried red balloons.

RULE 2

Articles

- The words *a* and *an* are special adjectives called articles. Use *a* before a word that begins with a consonant sound. Use *an* before vowel sounds.

a *turtle* — *consonant*

an *otter* — *vowel*

Practice **Write the correct article in each sentence.**

1. I have (a, an) toy train.
2. Sally gave me (a, an) elephant.
3. (A, An) octopus is in the toy chest.
4. I put (a, an) doll on my bed.
5. (A, An) friend has some new toys.

RULE 3

Adjectives That Compare

- Add *-er* to an adjective to compare two nouns.
- Add *-est* to compare more than two nouns.

A horse is faster than a rabbit.
A cheetah is the fastest animal of all.

Practice **Write the sentences. Add *-er* or *-est* to the adjective in ( ).**

1. Ducks are (small) than swans.
2. A turkey is (great) than a goose.
3. Whales have the (long) body of all.
4. Kangaroos leap (high) than rabbits.
5. A snail is the (slow) animal I know.

RULE 4

Adverbs

- An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb. Adverbs tell *how, when,* or *where*.

Yesterday, the band played loudly.

Practice **Write *how*, *when*, or *where* to show what each underlined adverb tells about the verb.**

1. Drums banged <u>loudly</u>.
2. <u>Soon</u> a horn sounded.
3. I sat <u>there</u>.

QUICK WRITE **Write five sentences with adjectives that compare.**

Abbreviations

- An abbreviation is a short form of a word.

Titles

- The abbreviation of a title before a name begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Mr. John Carpenter *Ms.* Barbara Clarke
Mrs. Bruce Murdock *Dr.* Harold Natola

Practice **Write each abbreviation correctly.**

1. mr Dwight Collins
2. ms Dara Atkinson
3. dr Sarah Romer
4. mrs Amanda Ling

Days of the Week/Months of the Year

- When you abbreviate the days of the week or the months of the year, begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Sun. *Mon.* *Tues.* *Wed.* *Thurs.* *Fri.* *Sat.*

Jan. *Feb.* *Mar.* *Apr.* *Aug.* *Sept.* *Oct.* *Nov.* *Dec.*

- Do not abbreviate the following words.

May *June* *July*

Practice **Write each abbreviation correctly.**

1. mar
2. sat
3. fri
4. aug
5. oct



States

- When you write the address on an envelope you may use United States Postal Service Abbreviations for the names of the states. The abbreviations are two capital letters with no periods.

Alabama	AL	Kentucky	KY	North Carolina	NC
Alaska	AK	Louisiana	LA	North Dakota	ND
Arizona	AZ	Maine	ME	Ohio	OH
Arkansas	AR	Maryland	MD	Oklahoma	OK
California	CA	Massachusetts	MA	Oregon	OR
Colorado	CO	Michigan	MI	Pennsylvania	PA
Connecticut	CT	Minnesota	MN	Rhode Island	RI
Delaware	DE	Mississippi	MS	South Carolina	SC
District of Columbia	DC	Missouri	MO	South Dakota	SD
Florida	FL	Montana	MT	Tennessee	TN
Georgia	GA	Nebraska	NE	Texas	TX
Hawaii	HI	Nevada	NV	Utah	UT
Idaho	ID	New Hampshire	NH	Vermont	VT
Illinois	IL	New Jersey	NJ	Virginia	VA
Indiana	IN	New Mexico	NM	Washington	WA
Iowa	IA	New York	NY	West Virginia	WV
Kansas	KS			Wisconsin	WI
				Wyoming	WY

Practice **Write the U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each of the following states.**

1. Oregon

2. Rhode Island

3. Texas

4. Vermont

5. West Virginia

First Word in a Sentence

- The first word in a sentence begins with a capital letter.

  It is raining today.
  We are staying in the house.

- The first word in a quotation begins with a capital letter. A quotation is the exact words of a person speaking.

  My brother said, "Our dog is getting wet."
  "Let's put him in the basement," I said.

Letters

- All of the words in a letter's greeting begin with a capital letter.

  Dear Mrs. Drake,

- Only the first word in the closing of a letter begins with a capital letter.

  Yours truly,

Practice **Write each item. Use capital letters correctly.**

1. dear uncle jerry,
2. our dog Gabby got wet in the rain.
3. Mom said, "let's give Gabby a bath."
4. gabby is clean and dry now.
5. yours truly,



Names and Titles of People

- The names of people begin with a capital letter.

  Martha Bates *Jason S. Golov*

- Titles begin with a capital letter.

  Senator Hunter *Aunt Terri* *Mr. Wasserman*

- Always make the pronoun *I* a capital letter.

  My sister Natalie and I went apple picking.

Practice **Write the sentences. Use capital letters correctly.**

1. We visited mr. cook's apple orchard.
2. Natalie and i picked lots of apples.
3. We watched mrs. cook make apple cider.

Names of Places

- The names of cities, states, countries, and continents begin with a capital letter.

  Chicago *Nevada* *Canada* *Africa*

- The names of streets, buildings, and planets begin with a capital letter.

  Longwood Street *Lincoln Memorial* *Earth*

Practice **Write the sentences. Use capital letters correctly.**

1. Erica visited her best friend Katie in england .
2. Katie lives on dexter street in london.
3. They saw a famous clock called big ben.

More Proper Nouns and Adjectives

- The names of schools, clubs, and businesses begin with a capital letter.

  Ambrose School *Drama Club* *Randal Company*

- The days of the week, months of the year, and holidays begin with a capital letter. Do not begin the names of the seasons with a capital letter.

  Sunday *June* *Columbus Day* *winter*

- Most abbreviations have capital letters.

  Dr. *Ms.* *St.* *Mt.*

- The first, last, and all important words in the title of a book, poem, song, story, play, movie, magazine, and newspaper begin with a capital letter.

  The Owl and the Pussycat
  The Wizard of Oz
  The Los Angeles Times

Practice **Write the sentences. Use capital letters correctly.**

1. Julie's class at rockville school is having a science show.
2. Julie is in the young inventors club.
3. The science show is this spring in may.
4. It's on memorial day at the b & k arena.
5. The *rockville news* is printing a story about the science show.



End Marks

- A statement is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a **period (.)**.

  We have a birdfeeder in our backyard.

- A command is a sentence that tells or asks someone to do something. It ends with a **period (.)**.

  Buy some seeds for the birds.

- A question is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a **question mark (?)**.

  Do they like sunflower seeds?

- An exclamation is a sentence that shows strong feeling. It ends with an **exclamation mark (!)**.

  That bag of seeds is too big!

Periods

- Use a **period** to show the end of an abbreviation. An abbreviation is the short form for a word.

  Mr. *Dr.* *Ave.*

- Use a **period** with initials. Initials are capital letters that stand for a person's name.

  J. P. Morgan *C. S. Lewis*

Practice **Write the sentences. Add end marks.**

1. Lots of sparrows come to our birdfeeder
2. Don't make loud noises near the birdfeeder
3. How many birds do you count
4. There are so many birds

Commas

- Use a comma (,) between the names of cities and states.

  Seattle, Washington *Detroit, Michigan*

- Use a comma between the day and the year in dates.

  December 25, 2001 *July 4, 1776*

- Use a comma after the greeting and closing in a letter.

  Dear Grandpa, *Sincerely,*

Practice **Write the items. Add commas.**

1. Orlando Florida
2. April 1 2002
3. Your best friend
4. Dear Aunt Betty

Commas

- Use a comma to separate words in a series.

  Jeremy plays soccer, t-ball, and hockey.

- Use a comma after the words *yes* or *no* or the name of a person being spoken to.

  Yes, he likes soccer. Jim, do you play tennis?

Practice **Write the sentences. Add commas.**

1. Marcia do you have a snack for the game?
2. Yes I have oranges apples and juice.
3. Reynaldo do you want to come to the game?
4. No I'm going to my cousin's house.

Apostrophes

- Use an **apostrophe** (') with nouns to show possession.

  girl's drums *Paul's flute* *children's music*
  instruments' cases *musicians' chairs*

- Use an **apostrophe** (') in contractions to show where a letter or letters are missing.

  doesn't *I'm* *we're* *can't*

Practice **Write the sentences. Add apostrophes.**

1. Music is Ginas favorite subject.
2. She plays the drums at our schools recitals.
3. She doesnt play any other instrument.

Quotation Marks

- Use **quotation marks** at the beginning and at the end of the exact words a person says.

  "Did you do your homework?" asked Mom.
  Joseph said, "I'm doing it now."

Italics (Underlining)

- **Underline** or use **italics** for the title of a book, movie, magazine, or newspaper.

  James and the Giant Peach *Mary Poppins*

Practice **Write the sentences. Add quotation marks or underlines where they are needed.**

1. Do you need help with your homework? asked Mom.
2. I have to write about a movie, Joseph answered.
3. Joseph's brother said, I like Star Wars!



Study Skills

Dictionary

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- A dictionary is a book that tells what words mean.
- Entry words are the words the dictionary tells about. They are in ABC order.
- A sample sentence shows how the word is used.
- The two guide words at the top of each page tell the first and last words on the page.



Practice **Use the dictionary page above to answer these questions.**

1. What are the two guide words on this page?
2. Which guide word tells the first word on the page?
3. Which guide word tells the last word on the page?
4. What is the sample sentence for *all*?
5. What does the word *airport* mean?

Note-taking and Summarizing

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- When you read paragraphs for information, you can **take notes** about important ideas.
- You can use your notes to write a summary. A **summary** tells in a few words or sentences what the paragraph is about.

Flying Penguins — Underwater

Most people say that penguins can't fly. It is true that they can't fly through the air. However, penguins do fly—underwater! Penguins flap their wings, pushing against water like birds push against air. Air is thin. So most birds have wide, soft wings. Water is dense and heavy. So penguins have short, hardened wings.

Notes

fly through water
flap their wings
push against water
water dense, heavy
short, hardened wings

Summary

Penguins fly underwater, flapping their wings. They have short, hardened wings that help them push against the dense, heavy water.

Practice Read the paragraph, the notes, and the summary. Answer these questions.

1. What is the paragraph about?
2. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
3. How are penguins' wings different from birds' wings?
4. Why do penguins need short, hardened wings?
5. Why is the summary shorter than the article?



Study Skills

Library

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- A **library** has books, newspapers, magazines, and other material on many subjects.
- **Fiction books** are imagined stories. They are arranged in ABC order by the author's last name.
- **Nonfiction books** are true. They have facts about real people, places, and things. Nonfiction books are grouped by topic.
- A library also has magazines and newspapers. These are kept in the **periodicals section**.
- Dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other **reference books** are kept in the **reference section**.
- The **library media center** has videos, tapes, computers, CDs, and CD-ROMs.

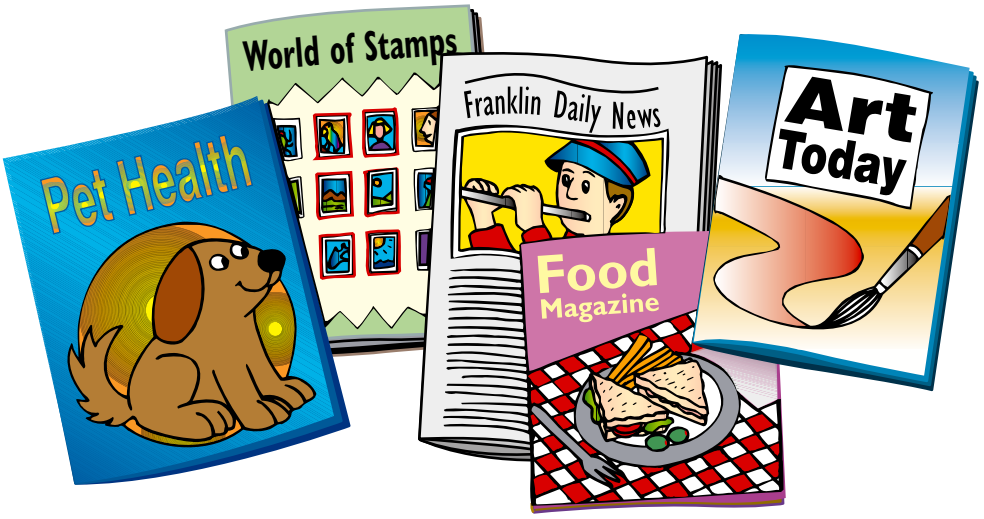
Practice **Write the answers to these questions.**

1. Where in the library would you find copies of the magazine *Cricket*?
2. Where would you look for a video of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*?
3. Would you find a book with facts about the moon in the fiction or the nonfiction section?
4. Where would you find a make-believe story about the moon?
5. In what section would you find a dictionary?

Periodicals

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- Magazines and newspapers are called **periodicals**.
- **Magazines** often cover many topics. Some magazines are about just one topic. Magazines may come out once a week or once a month.
- **Newspapers** have facts about events. Most newspapers come out every day.



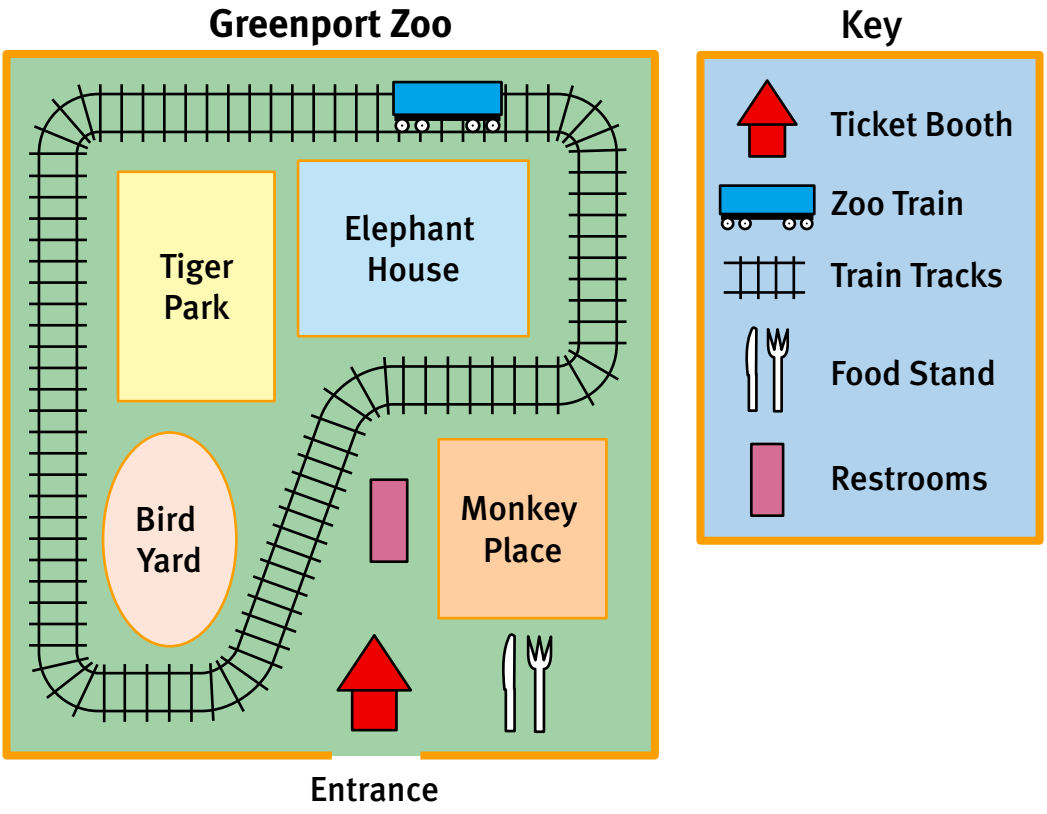
Practice **Look at the newspaper and magazine covers. Think about the kind of information you could find in each. Write the name of the one that might give you the following information.**

1. a parade in Franklin
2. new stamps
3. paintings of animals
4. easy lunch tips
5. "Caring for Your New Kitten"

Map, Atlas

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- **Maps** help you find places.
- A map has pictures on it called **symbols**. The **key** tells what the symbols mean.
- An **atlas** is a book of maps.



Practice **Use the map to answer these questions.**

1. How many symbols are shown on the map?

2. What does the symbol  stand for?

3. What animal areas do the train tracks go past?

4. What is at the Entrance?

5. What animal area is near the Food Stand and the Restrooms?



Telephone Directory

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- The **telephone directory** is a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
- The **White Pages** list the names of people and companies in ABC order.
- The **Yellow Pages** list different kinds of businesses. Within each group, businesses are listed in ABC order.
- **Emergency numbers** for police, ambulance, and fire department are found at the front of the telephone directory.
- **Guide words** at the top of each page give the first and last names on the page.

Riley—Rivera

Riley, Michelle
11 Leonard St., Leeds 555-1814
Rios, Luis Antonio
134 College Hwy., Holyoke 555-6359
Ripka's Farm
222 Maple St., S. Deerfield 555-3316

COMPUTERS

Advanced Computers
168 Main St., Northfield555-3742
Mountain Micro
391 West St., Farmington555-5875

Practice **Use the directory entries above to answer the following questions.**

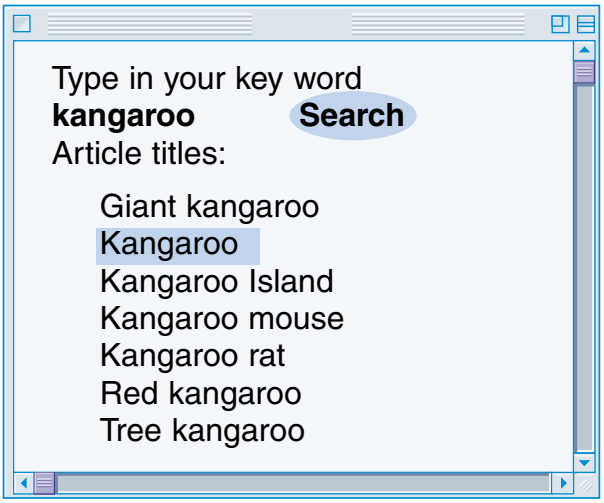
1. What is Luis Rios's telephone number?
2. What is the address of Mountain Micro?
3. What is the telephone number for Advanced Computers?
4. What is the address of Ripka's Farm?
5. What number would you call to reach M. Riley?

Study Skills

Encyclopedia (CD-ROM)

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- An encyclopedia CD-ROM contains all the information in a set of encyclopedias on a computer disk.
- The Search command can help you find information on your topic.
- Search for your topic by typing in a key word. Some CD-ROMs give you a list of articles from which to choose. Select the article that looks best for your topic.



Practice **Use the computer screen to answer these questions.**

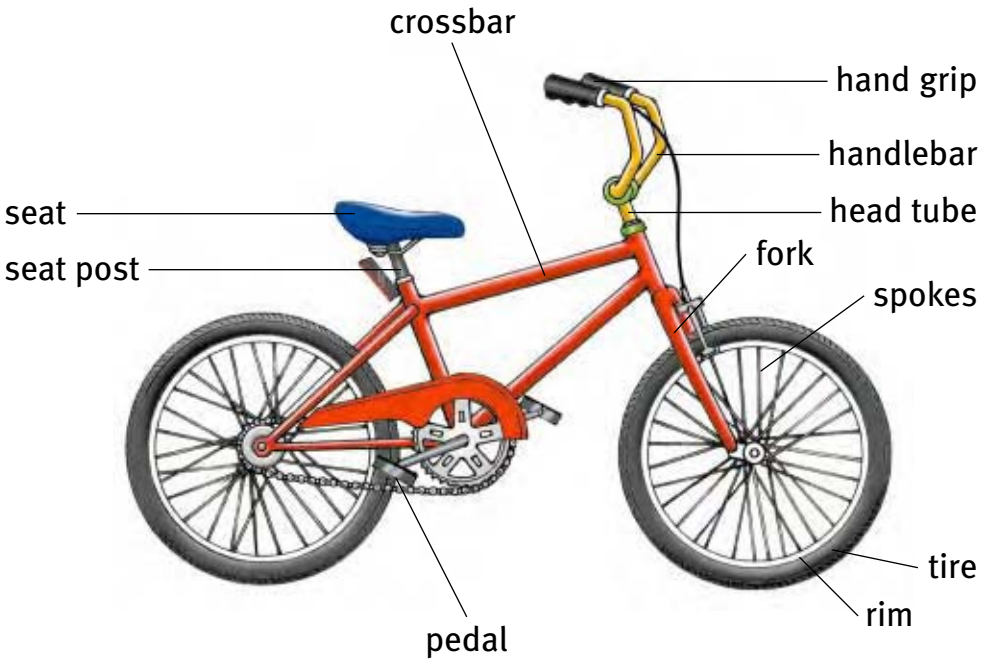
1. What key word did the person type in?
2. How many entries are there for that key word?
3. Which article would probably be the best for a report about kangaroos?
4. Which articles have information about different types of kangaroos?
5. Which articles are probably not about kangaroos?

Diagrams

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- A **diagram** is a special kind of drawing. It can show how something is put together or how it works.
- The **title** tells what the diagram shows.
- **Labels** name the different parts of the diagram.

Parts of a Bicycle



Practice **Use the diagram to answer these questions.**

1. What is the title of the diagram?
2. What parts make up the wheel of the bike?
3. What parts are on the ends of the handlebar?
4. What part is between the seat post and the head tube?
5. What is the part that holds the front wheel called?



Alphabetical Order

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- You can put words in ABC order by their first letter.
- When words begin with the same letter, use the second letter to put them in ABC order.
- When words begin with the same two letters, use the third letter to put them in ABC order.

ABC Order by Second Letter	ABC Order by Third Letter
bank	milk
bird	mine
black	miss

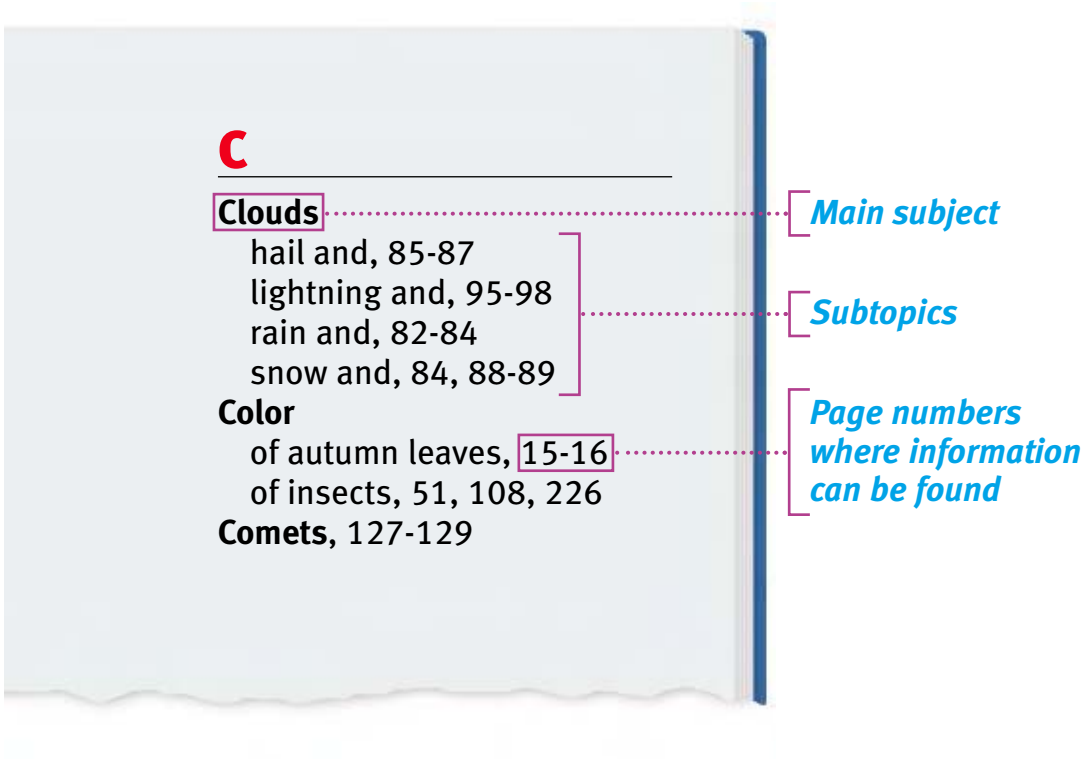
Practice **Write each group of words in ABC order. Use the first, second, or third letter as needed.**

1. yellow, blue, orange
2. balloon, butterfly, beaver
3. home, holly, hoe
4. giant, garden, geese
5. milk, music, moon
6. farm, fast, fall
7. jacket, juice, jelly
8. troop, train, truck
9. tomato, thick, tulip
10. write, wing, worm

Index

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- An **index** lists all the subjects in a book.
- The subjects are listed in **ABC order**.
- Each main subject may have one or more subtopics.



Practice **Use the index above to answer these questions.**

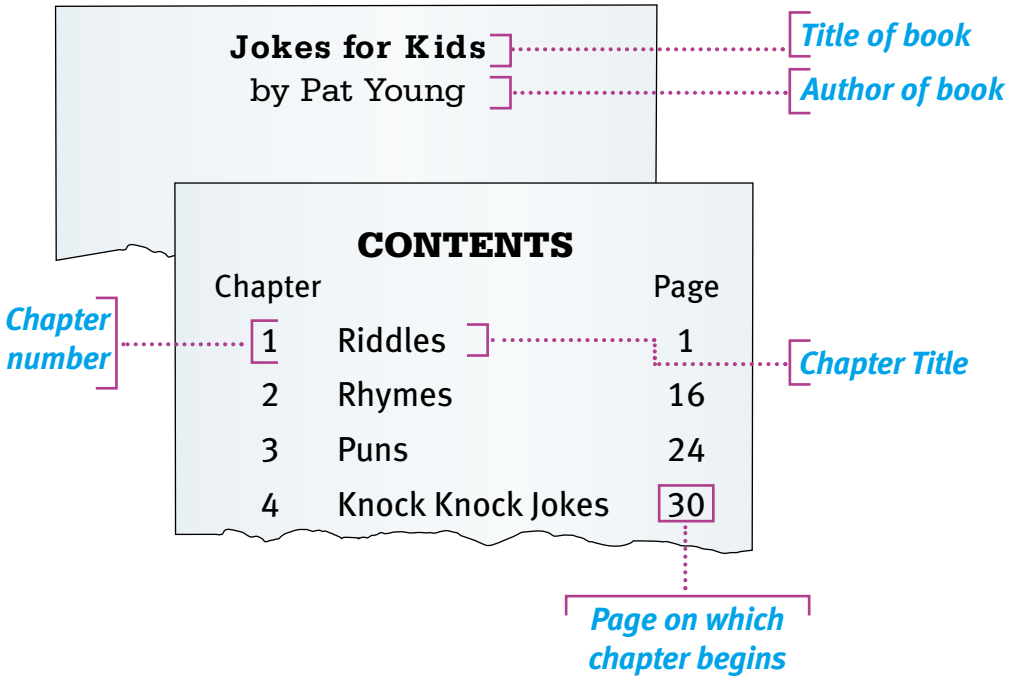
1. What is the first main subject under the letter C?
2. What are the subtopics under Color?
3. How many pages tell about the color of insects?
4. What pages have information on lightning and clouds?
5. On what pages would you find out about comets?

Study Skills

Parts of a Book

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- The first page in every book is the **title page**. It tells the name of the book and the author.
- The **table of contents** follows the title page. It lists the name and page number of each chapter in the book.



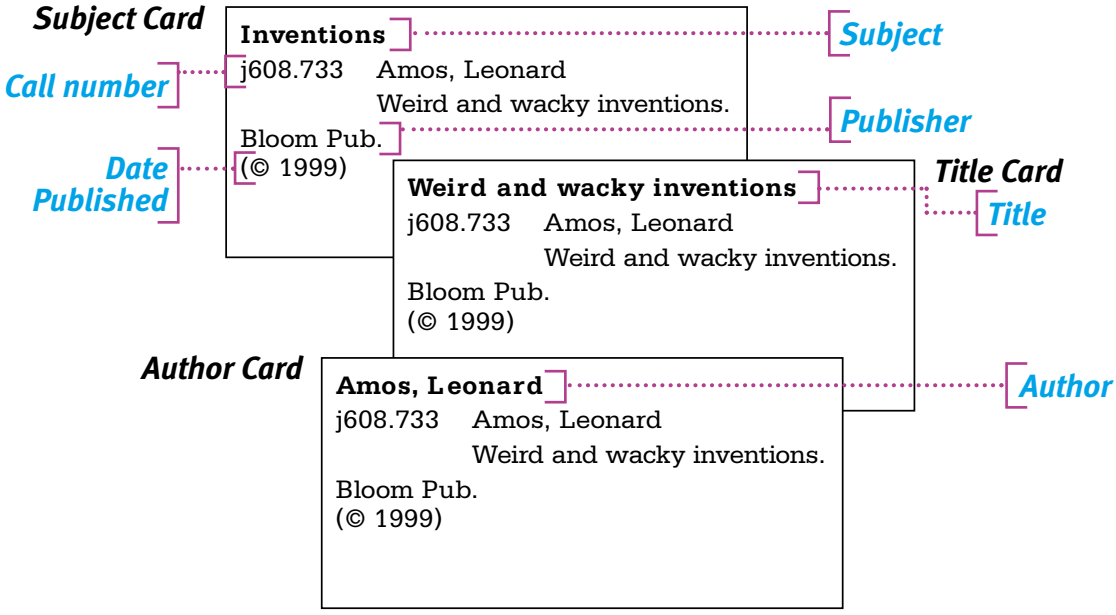
Practice **Use the title page and table of contents to answer these questions.**

1. What is the title of the book?
2. What is the author's name?
3. What is the title of Chapter 1?
4. On what page does Chapter 2 begin?
5. What is the number of the chapter on Knock Knock Jokes?

Card Catalog

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- The card catalog contains information about all of the books in the library.
- Each book has a title card, an author card, and a subject card.
- The call number helps you find the book.



Practice **Use the catalog cards above to help you answer these questions.**

1. If you wanted to find a book on inventions, what card would you use?
2. If you were looking for a book by Leonard Amos, what card would you use?
3. If you knew the book's title but not its author, what card would you use?
4. What is the title of Leonard Amos's book?
5. What is the call number of the book?



Vocabulary

RULE 1

Time-Order Words

- **Time-order words** show the order in which things happen.
- Time-order words help you tell about events in order.

Time-Order Words and Phrases

first	after	a long time ago
next	before	last of all
then	later	now
last	yesterday	next month

RULE 2

Compound Words

- A **compound word** is a word that is made from two smaller words.
- Knowing the **meaning** of the two smaller words can help you figure out the meaning of the compound word.

Two Words	Compound Word	Meaning
note + book	notebook	a book you take notes in
blue + berry	blueberry	a berry that is blue
dog + house	doghouse	a house for a dog
bed + room	bedroom	a room with a bed in it



RULE 3

Prefixes

- A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word.
- A prefix **changes the meaning** of a word.
- You can use prefixes to say things in a shorter way.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un-	not, do the opposite of	unlock
re-	again, back	refill
dis-	not, the opposite of	disappear
pre-	before	preschool

RULE 4

Suffixes

- A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a word.
- A suffix **changes the meaning** of the word.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-less	without	careless
-ful	full of	careful
-er	person who	catcher
-ly	in a certain way	carefully



Vocabulary

RULE 5

Synonyms

- A **synonym** is a word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word.
- A synonym can be used instead of another word.

Word	Synonyms	
fast	quick	rapid
end	finish	complete
little	tiny	small
big	huge	giant
glad	happy	joyful
laugh	chuckle	giggle
say	speak	tell
see	watch	view
cure	heal	fix
clean	pure	clear
grab	grip	hold
true	real	right



RULE 6

Antonyms

• **Antonyms** are words with opposite meanings.

Word	Antonyms	
young	old	aged
tall	short	low
old	new	fresh
large	small	tiny
quiet	noisy	loud
happy	sad	unhappy
hot	cold	icy
dry	wet	damp
slow	fast	quick
go	stop	halt
fly	fall	sink
break	fix	repair



Problem Words

Some words in the English language are confusing. Sometimes these words are not used correctly. The following charts will help you see how to use these words in the correct way.

Words	Correct Usage	Correct Usage
can/may	*Can* means "to be able to." *My dog can run very fast.*	*May* means "to be allowed." *May we go to the movies this afternoon?*
good/well	*Good* is an adjective that describes a noun. *I am having a good day.*	*Well* is often an adverb. *Well* describes a verb by telling "how." *Rena did very well on the math test.*
in/into	*In* means "inside of." *The bird is in the cage.*	*Into* means "move to the inside of." *I stepped into the car.*
its/it's	*Its* is a possessive pronoun. *Its* has no apostrophe. *The cat likes its new toy.*	*It's* is a contraction. It is the shortened form of "it is." *It's hot outside!*
lay/lie	*Lay* means "to put something down." *I will lay my coat on the chair.*	*Lie* means "to rest on something" *I like to lie on my bed and read a book.*

Words	Correct Usage	Correct Usage
sit/set	*Sit* means "to be seated." *The teacher asked us to sit in a circle.*	*Set* means to "put something in a certain place." *I set the cup on the saucer.*
their/they're	*Their* is a possessive pronoun. It means "belonging to them." *That is their house.*	*They're* is a contraction. It is the shortened form of "they are." *They're going on a field trip tomorrow.*
then/than	*Then* means "next." *I walked home from school and then I ate a snack.*	*Than* means "to compare something." *Your dog is bigger than my dog.*
to/too	*To* means "in the direction of." *She walked to the door and opened it.*	*Too* is an adverb. It means "also." *I want a pizza, too.*
your/you're	*Your* is a possessive pronoun. It means "belonging to you." *Is that your backpack?*	*You're* is a contraction. It is the shortened form of "you are." *I think you're a great friend.*

QUICK WRITE **Create your own chart of problem words. Include words from this chart or other words you sometimes get confused. Write sentences to help you remember how to use the words correctly.**



Difficult Words to Spell

For many writers, some words are difficult to spell. You can use this list to check your spelling. You can also practice spelling these words correctly.

again	been	early	money	said	tired
along	before	family	myself	school	together
also	buy	finally	o'clock	soon	until
always	charge	first	off	started	upon
another	clothes	friend	once	sure	were
any	color	heard	our	than	when
anything	could	hurt	please	their	which
around	dear	know	pretty	they	while
balloon	decide	little	really	third	would
because	does	might	right	through	write

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same. But they are spelled differently, and they have different meanings. ***See*** and ***sea*** are examples of homophones.

ant	buy	hear	know	sea	whole
aunt	by	here	no	see	hole
bare	dear	hour	meat	some	wood
bear	deer	our	meet	sum	would
be	eye	knew	one	their	to
bee	I	new	won	there	too
blew	flour	knot	road	threw	two
blue	flower	not	rode	through	



Words You Often Use

Here is a list of words that writers often use in their writing. Test yourself and see how many of these words you can spell correctly.

a	came	have	me	saw	upon
about	can	he	men	say	us
after	color	her	morning	school	very
all	could	him	mother	see	want
am	day	his	my	she	was
an	did	home	night	so	we
and	didn't	house	no	some	well
are	do	I	not	soon	went
around	don't	if	now	stand	were
as	down	in	of	that	what
at	eat	into	on	the	when
away	find	is	one	them	where
back	first	it	or	then	white
ball	for	just	our	there	who
be	found	know	out	they	will
because	four	last	over	things	wish
big	friend	left	people	think	with
black	from	like	play	this	woman
book	get	little	pretty	time	women
box	girl	live	put	to	would
bring	go	look	red	too	year
but	got	made	run	two	you
by	had	man	said	up	your

Spelling Rules and Strategies

Learning these spelling rules can help you spell many words.

1. When words end in silent ***e,*** drop the ***e*** when adding an ending that begins with a vowel. ***(save + ed = saved)***
2. When a base word ends with a consonant followed by ***y,*** change the ***y*** to ***i*** when adding the ending. ***(story + es = stories)***
3. When a base word ends with a vowel followed by ***y,*** do not change the ending when adding suffixes or endings. ***(day = days)***
4. When a one-syllable word ends in one vowel followed by one consonant, double the consonant before adding an ending that begins with a vowel. ***(run + ing = running; drop + ed = dropped)***
5. The letter ***q*** is always followed by ***u. (quick)***
6. No English words end in ***j, q,*** or ***v.***
7. Add ***-s*** to most words to form plurals or to change the tense of verbs. Add ***-es*** to words ending in ***x, z, s, sh,*** or ***ch. (map = maps; bus = buses; wish = wishes; fox = foxes)***



Use these tips to help you become a better speller.

1. Learn about sound-alike words such as ***hear*** and ***here.*** Be sure you use the right one.
2. Use spell-check on a computer. Spell-checkers are not perfect! If you write a word that sounds like the word you need, spell-check will not catch the mistake.
3. Think of a word that rhymes with the new word. Rhyming words often have the same spelling pattern. ***(b + and = band; h + and = hand)***
4. Use words you know how to spell to help spell new words. Word beginnings and endings can help. ***(star + bone = stone)***
5. Make up clues to help you remember the spelling. ***("What you know is OK." K begins know.)***
6. Break the word into word parts or syllables. ***(be cause)***
7. Look for a smaller word in a new word to help you write the new word. ***(heard has hear in it)***
8. Word families have words with the same endings. Use word families to help you spell new words. ***(pen, ten)***
9. Use the dictionary to look up spellings of words.
10. Study each letter in words that do not match spelling patterns or rules. Say and write the words carefully.
11. Think of when you have seen the word before. Think of how it looked. Write the word in different ways to see which one looks correct. ***(~~fal~~, ~~faul~~, fall)***
12. Keep a Personal Word List in your Spelling Journal. Write words you have trouble spelling.

Play

A **play** is a story that is written to be acted out. Characters use actions and words, called dialogue, to tell the story.

*A play has a **title***

Jack and the Beanstalk

*A play has a **cast of characters***

Characters: JACK
MOTHER
TESSY THE COW
OLD MAN
GIANT

*The **setting** tells where and when the play takes place.*

Setting: Long ago in a small village

*An **act** is one part of a play*

Act I

Scene I: The play begins in Jack's house. Jack and his mother are sitting near an empty fireplace. Tessy is chewing Mother's straw hat.

*A **character's words** are written after his or her name.*

MOTHER (grabbing her hat away from Tessy) You must sell the cow, Jack, so we can buy something to eat.

JACK No, Mother, Tessy is the only friend I have.

TESSY (nodding her head) Moo.

JACK But, Mother…

MOTHER Don't you "but, Mother" me. The cow goes or I go.

__Stage directions__ in ( ) tell how the characters move and act.

TESSY (pushing Mother out of the door) Moooo!

MOTHER Get this cow away from me!

Practice **Think of characters from a story you like. Think about what they do and say. Then write the beginning of the story as a play.**

Poem

In a **poem**, words are used in special ways to help you imagine an idea or a subject. A poem is different from other writing. It has a special sound and form.

Repeated words help stress an important idea in this poem.

The way that lines of this poem are written helps show that an action takes place over a period of time.

August Heat

In August, when the days are hot,
I like to find a shady spot,
And hardly move a single bit —
And sit —
And sit —
And sit —
And sit!

Some poems have more than one part, or stanza. This poem has one stanza.

Some poems rhyme. The words hot *and* spot, bit *and* sit *rhyme in this poem.*

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING A POEM

- Choose a fun or interesting object or idea.
- Write words that make a picture of the object or idea.
- Do you want your poem to rhyme? Do you want an idea to repeat? Use rhyming words or repeated words in your poem.
- How many stanzas will your poem have? Write as many stanzas and lines as you want.
- Give your poem a title.

Practice **Look around your classroom or outside. Choose an object or an idea to write a poem about. Then write the poem and draw a picture to go with it.**

Business Letter

A **business letter** is a special kind of letter. It is more formal than a friendly letter. You can write a business letter to a company or to a person.

*The **heading** gives the writer's address and the date.*

140 Allen Street
Dallas, Texas 75200
March 4, 20__

*The **inside address** gives the name and address of the person to whom you are writing.*

Mrs. Rita Montez, President
Montez Pet Food
600 Park Lane
Dallas, Texas 75230

*The **greeting** includes* Dear *and the name of the person. Use a colon after the name.*

Dear Mrs. Montez:

*The **body** of the letter tells what you want to say.*

I would like to enter my cat in your "Perfect Cat Contest." His name is Tiger. He loves your food. I think my cat's friendly face should be on boxes and cans of your cat food.

I am sending you a picture of Tiger. If you like him, you can write to me. You can also call me at 555-4495. Thank you.

Yours truly,

*In the **closing**, use a capital letter for the first word only. Use a comma after the closing.*

Alexis Wilson
Alexis Wilson

*The **signature** is the signed name of the writer. Print or type the name underneath the signature.*

Practice **Think of something you like about your school. Write a business letter to your principal.**

Research Report

A **research report** gives information about a subject. You find facts for the report from sources such as encyclopedias, books, magazines, and the Internet.

*Write a **title** for your report.*

*Add **details** that tell more about the main idea.*

*Use **connecting words** to go from one idea to the next.*

Bats

Bats are very interesting animals. They are the only mammals that can fly. They come out at night and use echoes to help them hunt for food.

Bats eat many insects. Also, some bats help scatter plant seeds. Bats are important in nature. Because of this, people should protect them.

*Write a **main idea** for each paragraph.*

*Bring your report to a close with a **good ending**.*

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING A REPORT

- Choose a topic that you find interesting.
- List questions you have about the topic.
- Do research. Use different sources. You may need to go to the library.
- Take notes on index cards.
- List your sources at the end of your report.

Practice **What topic do you want to learn more about? Write a research report about that topic. Share your report with the class.**

Troubleshooter



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54 Confusing Plurals and Possessives

56 Lack of Subject-Verb Agreement

58 Incorrect Verb Forms

60 Incorrect Use of Pronouns

62 Incorrect Use of Adjectives

Troubleshooter

Incomplete Sentences



- A **sentence** is a group of words that tells a complete thought.
- An **incomplete** sentence does not tell a complete thought.

Problem 1

An incomplete sentence that does not have a predicate

Incomplete Sentence: *My best friend.*



Solution 1

What is or **what happens** is called the **predicate** of the sentence. You must add a predicate to this incomplete sentence to make it a complete sentence.

Complete Sentence: *My best friend plays on my team.*

Problem 2

An incomplete sentence that does not have a subject

Incomplete Sentence: *Warm up first.*



Solution 2

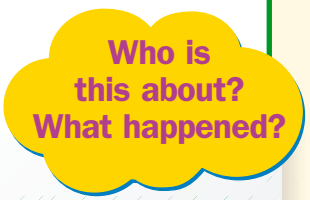
Who or **what** is called the **subject** of the sentence. You must add a subject to this incomplete sentence to make it a complete sentence.

Complete Sentence: *We warm up first.*

Problem 3

An incomplete sentence that does not have a subject or a predicate

Incomplete Sentence: *At ten o'clock.*



Solution 3

You must add a subject and a predicate to this incomplete sentence to make it a complete sentence.

Complete Sentence: *Our soccer game starts at ten o'clock.*

Practice **Write the incomplete sentences correctly. Add a subject, a predicate, or a subject and a predicate.**

1. The game is over. Wins the first match.
2. The coaches smile. Proud of us.
3. Both teams line up. All the players.
4. I run to Mom and Dad. A big hug.
5. I like soccer. A great sport.

Troubleshooter

Confusing Plurals and Possessives



- A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.
- A **possessive noun** shows who or what owns or has something. A possessive noun needs an apostrophe.

Problem 1

Using an apostrophe in a plural noun

Incorrect: *The kitten's are so cute.*

Is more than one kitten cute?

Solution 1

A plural noun does not need an apostrophe (').

Correct: *The kittens are so cute.*

Problem 2

Leaving out the apostrophe in a singular possessive noun

Incorrect: *The dogs name is Spike.*

How do you show that the name belongs to one dog?

Solution 2

You need to add an **apostrophe** (') and *-s* to a singular noun to make it possessive.

Correct: *The dog's name is Spike.*

Problem 3

Leaving out the apostrophe in a plural possessive noun

Incorrect: *The horses names are Rocket and Jet.*

How do you show that the names belong to two horses?

Solution 3

A **plural possessive noun** shows what more than one person, place, or thing has. You need to add an **apostrophe** (') to most plural nouns to make them possessive.

Correct: *The horses' names are Rocket and Jet.*

Practice **Write the sentences correctly. Add apostrophes that are needed. Take out apostrophes that are not needed.**

1. Birds make good pets. My two sister's have pet birds.
2. My sisters' birds are small. The birds cages are big.
3. Parakeets are cute. Both bird's are parakeets.
4. Ann's bird has blue feathers. Amys bird is green.
5. Some birds talk. Both girls' have birds that talk.

Lack of Subject-Verb Agreement



- In a sentence, a present-tense verb must be singular if the subject is singular.
- Do not add *-s* or *-es* to a present-tense verb that tells about more than one person or thing.

Problem 1

Using a plural verb with a singular subject

Incorrect: *Jack take notes.*

Is the subject one or more than one?

Solution 1

You need to add *-s* or *-es* to the present-tense verb to make the verb and the subject agree.

Correct: *Jack takes notes.*

Problem 2

Using a singular verb with a plural subject or *I* or *you*

Incorrect: *The girls adds trees and grass.*

How do you make the verb agree with its subject?

Solution 2

When the subject of a sentence is more than one person or thing or *I* or *you*, do not add *-s* or *-es* to a present-tense verb.

Correct: *The girls add trees and grass.*

Problem 3

Using a singular verb when a subject has two nouns joined by *and*

Incorrect: *Sam and Lisa draws cars.*

How many nouns are in the subject?

Solution 3

When the subject of a sentence has two nouns joined by *and*, you do not add *-s* or *-es* to a present-tense verb. Take out *-s* or *-es* to make the subject and verb agree.

Correct: *Sam and Lisa draw cars.*

Practice **Write the sentences correctly. Make the subject and verb agree.**

1. Everyone cleans up. Miss Jones help us.
2. Jen and Tina gather the brushes. Ted and Al washes them.
3. I put away the scissors. You closes the jar of paste.
4. The boys study the mural. The girls looks, too.
5. You say, "What a great mural!" I likes it a lot.

Incorrect Verb Forms



- The verbs *have* and *be* have special forms in the present tense and in the past tense.
- Some verbs do not add *-ed* in the past tense.
- An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letters that are left out when two words are combined.

Problem 1

Using the incorrect form of *be* or *have*

Incorrect Form of *be*: *We is going to the pond today.*

What present-tense form of *be* goes with *We*?

Solution 1

You need to use the form of *have* or *be* that agrees with the subject of the sentence and helps show the action.

Correct Form of *be*: *We are going to the pond today.*

Problem 2

Forming the past tense of irregular verbs incorrectly

Incorrect Form of Irregular Verb:
I runned all the way home.

What is the past form of *run*—*runned* or *ran*?

Solution 2

You need to use the special forms of the irregular verbs.

Correct Form of Irregular Verb: *I ran all the way home.*

Problem 3

Leaving out the apostrophe in a contraction

Incorrect Contraction:

Our town doesnt have an ice rink.

What takes the place of the left-out letter in *doesnt*?

Solution 3

A **contraction** is a short form of two words. You need to add an apostrophe (') to take the place of the letters that are left out.

Correct Contraction: *Our town doesn't have an ice rink.*

Practice **Write the sentences. Be sure to write each verb correctly.**

1. Mom is coming to the pond. We were leaving now.
2. I have skated for two years. Mom have helped me a lot.
3. Mom did a spin for me. I gived it a try.
4. The spin isn't so easy. I didnt get dizzy.
5. My friends saw me. They sayed, "Good for you!"

Incorrect Use of Pronouns



- Use *I* and *me* to tell about yourself.
- Use *we* and *us* to tell about yourself and another person.
- Some contractions and possessive pronouns sound alike.

Problem 1

Using *me* or *us* as the subject

Incorrect: *Dad, Ben, and me fix breakfast.*

Which sounds right: "I fix" or "me fix"?

Solution 1

Do not use *me* or *us* as the subject of a sentence. Use the pronouns *I* or *we* instead.

Correct: *Dad, Ben, and I fix breakfast.*

Problem 2

Using *I* or *we* in the predicate

Incorrect: *Officer Lee helps we cross the street.*

Where does *we* come—before the verb or after it?

Solution 2

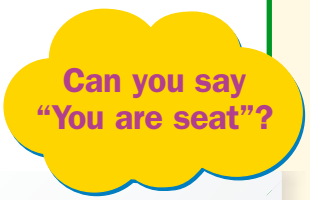
Use the pronouns *me* or *us* after an action verb.

Correct: *Officer Lee helps us cross the street.*

Problem 3

Confusing contractions and possessive pronouns

Using a Contraction for a Possessive Pronoun: *Please take you're seat.*



Solution 3

A possessive pronoun shows who or what owns something. A pronoun-verb contraction is a shortened form of a pronoun and a verb. It has an apostrophe.

Using a Possessive Pronoun Correctly:
Please take your seat.

Practice **Write the sentences. Be sure to write all pronouns, contractions, or possessive pronouns correctly.**

1. Ben and I study. Tomorrow he and me have a test.
2. Mom helps Ben and me. She gives him and I a problem.
3. It's not so hard. Its really easy.
4. Mom said, "You're ready. You're brother is ready, too."

Troubleshooter

Incorrect Use of Adjectives



- You can use **adjectives** to compare people, places, and things.
- Add *-er* to an adjective when you compare two nouns.
- Add *-est* to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.

Problem 1

Using *-er* or *-est incorrectly*

Incorrect: *Our pine tree is tallest than our oak tree.*

Are you comparing two or more than two?

Solution 1

Count how many people, places, or things you are comparing. Then add *-er* or *-est*.

Correct: *Our pine tree is taller than our oak tree.*

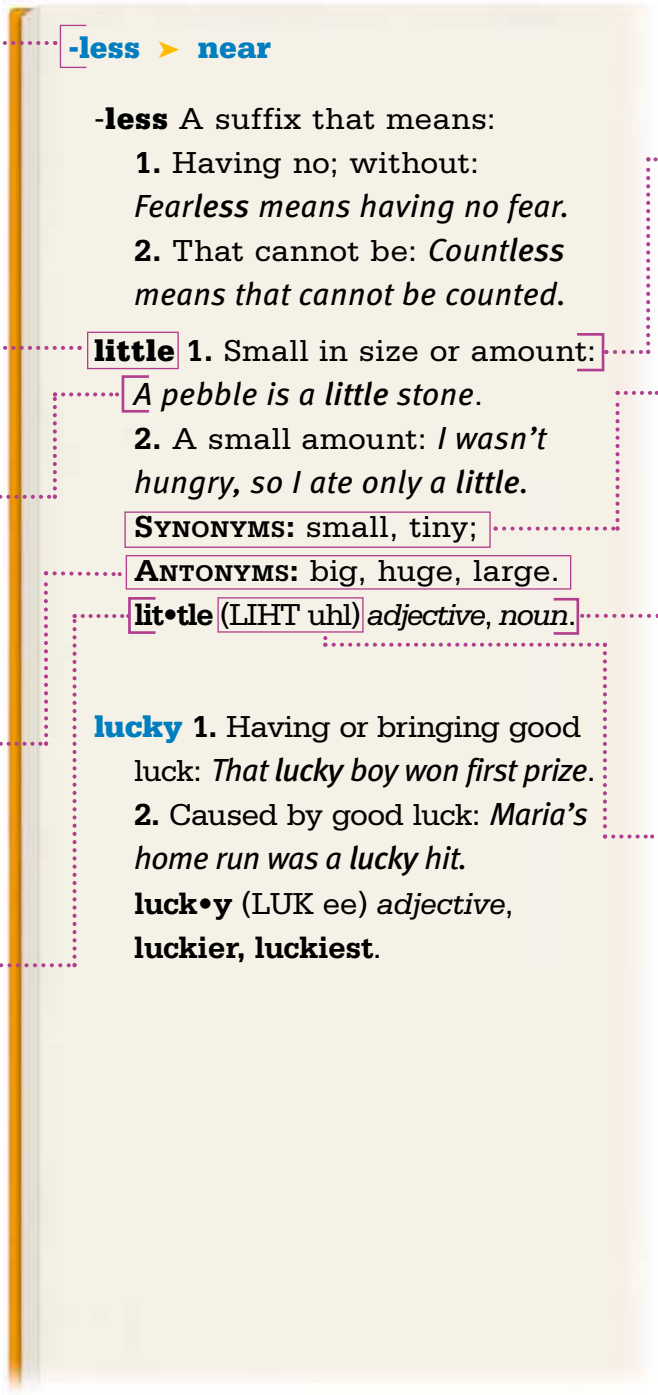
Practice **Write each sentence. Be sure to write adjectives that compare correctly.**

1. Toads have shorter back legs than frogs. Frogs have smoothest skin than toads.
2. What is the world's longest fish? The whale shark is the longer fish of all.
3. Lions are faster than zebras. Are zebras fastest than rabbits?
4. The ostrich is the largest bird of all. The hummingbird is the smaller bird of all.

Dictionary

Using the Dictionary

A dictionary is an alphabetical list of words with their meanings and information about how to use them. Look at this entry for *little*.



Guide words are found at the top of each page. They tell the first and last entry words on a page.

Entry words are the words explained in the dictionary.

Example sentence shows how to use a word.

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

Syllable division shows how a word can be divided into smaller parts.

Definition is the meaning of a word.

Synonyms have the same or almost the same meaning as the entry word.

Part of speech tells how a word works in a sentence.

Pronunciation respelling shows how a word is spoken.

Practice: Use the example on page 64 to answer these questions.

1. What are the guide words?
2. What is the first meaning given for *little*?
3. What is the example sentence for the second definition of *little*?
4. What are the synonyms for *little?*
5. Which of these words would come on the same page with the guide words *happy/late*?
   hard, lucky, kind, hot, little

Practice: Use the dictionary to answer the questions below.

6. What antonyms are given for *cold?*
7. What synonyms are given for *happy?*
8. Is *quiet* an antonym or a synonym for *noisy?*
9. What two synonyms are listed for *wet?*
10. What are two antonyms for *begin?*
11. How many word parts, or syllables, does *sunflower* have?
12. What is the definition of *blueberry?*
13. What part of speech is the word *lucky?*
14. Does the *a* in *tall* stand for the same sound as in *father* or in *saw?*
15. Which two parts of speech are shown for the word *first?*

When you write a poem, choose words that will paint a clear picture for the reader.

Practice: Read the poem below. Use the dictionary to answer the questions.

Frog on a Log in the Fog

Once I saw a small, sleepy frog
Sitting on a crisp, narrow log.
The frog croaked loudly.
The log went "Crack!"
And all I saw was the cold, dull fog.

1. What are the guide words for *small* and *sleepy*?

2. What is the definition for *crisp*?

3. How many word parts, or syllables, are in *narrow*?

4. Which definition of *dull* tells how it is used here?

5. What part of speech is the word *narrow?*

Pronunciation Key

The **Pronunciation Key** has examples for the sound spellings in the **pronunciation** of each dictionary entry. Use the key when you look up how to say a word.

Sound Spellings	Examples	Sound Spellings	Examples
a	cat	oh	go, home
ah	father	oo	too, do
air	there, hair	or	more, four
aw	saw, fall	ow	out, cow
ay	late, day	oy	toy
b	bit, rabbit	p	pig
ch	chin	r	run, carry
d	dog	s	song, mess
e	met	sh	shout, fish
ee	he, see	t	ten, better
f	fine, off	th	thin
g	go, bag, bigger	thh	them
h	hat	u	sun
hw	wheel	û	look, should
ih	sit	uh	about, happen, lemon
i	fine, tiger, my		
ihr	near, deer, here	ur	turn, learn
		v	very, of
j	jump, page	w	we
k	cat, back	y	yes
l	line, hill	yoo	music, new
m	mine, hammer	z	has, zoo
n	nice, funny	zh	treasure, division
ng	sing		
o	top		

A

after Following in place; behind: *My dog followed after. Adverb.*
▲ Following in time; later: *She got there after you left. Preposition.*
af•ter (AF tuhr) *adverb; preposition*.

B

backyard A yard behind a building: *We planted flowers in our backyard.*



back•yard (bak YAHRD) *noun, plural* **backyards**.

bad 1. Not good: *a bad movie.* **2.** Having a harmful effect: *Candy is bad for your teeth.* **3.** Severe or violent: *a bad storm.* **4.** Rotten or spoiled: *The milk went bad.*
Antonym: good.
bad (BAD) *adjective*, **worse, worst**.

beautiful Pleasing to look at, hear, or think about: *The sunset last night was beautiful.*
beau•ti•ful (BYOO tuh fuhl) *adjective*.

bedroom A room for sleeping: *My brother and I share a bedroom.*
bed•room (BED room) *noun*, *plural* **bedrooms**.

before In front of; ahead of: *We came home before dark. Preposition.*
▲ At an earlier time: *I've read this book before. Adverb.*
be•fore (bih FOR) *preposition*; *adverb*.

begin **1.** To do the first part of something; make a start: ***Begin** writing now*. **2.** To come into being; start: *The race will **begin** in five minutes*. **Synonym:** start; **Antonyms:** end, finish
be•gin (bih GIHN) *verb*, **began, begun, beginning**.

behind **1.** At the back of: *Jorge stood **behind** me in line*. **2.** Later than; after: *Our bus was five minutes **behind** the first bus.*
be•hind (bih HIND) *preposition*.

below In or to a lower place: *From the plane we could see the mountains far **below***. *Adverb*.
▲ In a lower place than; beneath: *My friend's apartment is **below** mine*. *Preposition*.
be•low (bih LOH) *adverb*; *preposition*.

beside At the side of; next to: *A spider sat down **beside** Miss Muffet*.
be•side (bih SID) *preposition*.

big Great in size; large: *We live in a **big** city*.
Synonyms: huge, large; **Antonyms:** little, small, tiny
big (BIHG) *adjective*, **bigger, biggest**.

birthday The date a person was born: *We played games on my **birthday***.
birth•day (BURTH day) *noun*, *plural* **birthdays**.



bitter Having a biting, harsh, bad taste: *The coffee had a **bitter** taste.*
bit•ter (BIHT uhr) *adjective*.

blueberry A small, dark blue, sweet berry with tiny seeds: ***Blueberries** grow on a shrub.*
blue•ber•ry (BLOO ber ee) *noun*, *plural* **blueberries**.

bright **1.** Giving much light; filled with light: *The sun's light is bright.* **2.** Clear; strong: *The rose was bright red.* **3.** Smart; clever: *Sandy is a bright child*. **Antonym:** dull. **bright** (BRIT) *adjective*, **brighter, brightest.**

butterfly An insect with a thin body and four large, often brightly colored wings: *I saw a yellow butterfly on a flower.* **but•ter•fly** (BUT uhr fli) *noun*, *plural* **butterflies**.



C

careful Paying close attention; watchful: *Be careful when you cross the street.* **Antonym:** careless. **care•ful** (KAIR fuhl) *adjective*.

clean Free from dirt: *Put the clean dishes away*. **Antonym:** dirty. **clean** (KLEEN) *adjective*, **cleaner, cleanest**.

cold **1.** Having a low temperature; not warm: *The weather is cold today.* **2.** Feeling a lack of warmth; chilly: *I was cold after playing in the snow.* **Synonyms:** chilly, freezing; **Antonyms:** hot, warm. **cold** (KOHLD) *adjective*, **colder, coldest**.

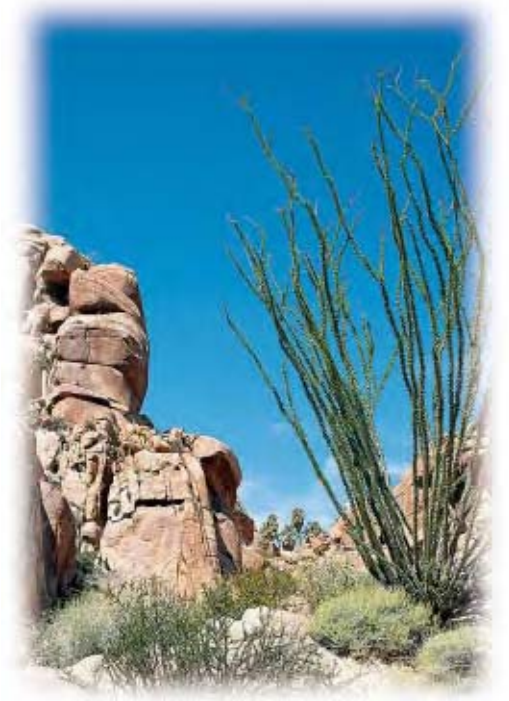
crisp Hard or firm but breaking easily into pieces: *Fresh celery should be crisp.* **crisp** (KRIHSP) *adjective*, **crisper, crispest.**

crunch To chew or crush with a noisy, crackling sound: *The cracker crunched when I bit into it.* **crunch** (KRUNCH) *verb*, **crunched, crunching**.

D

delicious Pleasing or delightful to the taste or smell: *The freshly picked apples were delicious.* **de•li•cious** (dih LISH uhs) *adjective*.

dry Not wet or damp; with very little or no water or other liquid: *A desert is a dry place*. **Antonym:** wet. **dry** (DRI) *adjective*, **drier, driest**.



dull 1. Not sharp or pointed: *The knife was so dull it would not cut.* **2.** Not interesting; boring: *The book was so dull I fell asleep*. **Synonyms:** blunt, boring; **Antonyms:** interesting, sharp. **dull** (DUL) *adjective*, **duller, dullest**.

F

few Not many: *I have only a few pages left to read.* **Antonym:** many. **few** (FYOO) *adjective*, **fewer, fewest**.

finally At the end; at last: *Baseball season is finally here!* **fi•nal•ly** (FI nuh lee) *adverb*.

finish To bring to an end; complete: *Finish your homework before you watch TV.* **Synonym:** end; **Antonyms:** begin, start. **fin•ish** (FIHN ihsh) *verb*, **finished, finishing**.

first 1. Coming before all others: *John was in the first race. Adjective.* ▲ Before anything else: *First, I do my homework, and then I play. Adverb.* **Antonym:** last. **first** (FURST) *adjective; adverb.*

flashlight An electric light powered by batteries and small enough to be carried. **flash•light** (FLASH lit) *noun*, *plural* **flashlights**.

football **1.** A game played by two teams of eleven players each on a big field with goals at each end: *Football is a popular sport*. **2.** The oval ball used in this game: *The player carried the football across the goal line.* **foot•ball** (FU̇T bawl) *noun*, *plural* **footballs**.



-ful A suffix that means: **1.** Full of: *Fearful means full of fear*. **2.** Able to; likely to: *If you are forgetful, you are likely to forget things.* **3.** The amount that will fill something: *Cupful means the amount that will fill a cup.*

G

goldfish A fish that is usually orange-gold in color, often kept in home fish tanks: *Jan has three goldfish in a tank.* **gold•fish** (GOHLD fish) *noun*, *plural* **goldfish**.

good **1.** Of high quality; not bad or poor: *Kit is reading a good book.* **2.** Nice or pleasant: *Eric got good news about his uncle.* **3.** Acting properly: *My dog is good and doesn't jump on the sofa.* **Antonym:** bad. **good** (GU̇D) *adjective*, **better, best.**

grasshopper A flying insect with long, powerful legs for jumping: *A grasshopper can make a chirping sound with its leg.* **grass•hop•per** (GRAS hop uhr) *noun*, *plural* **grasshoppers**.

H

happy Feeling or showing pleasure or gladness: *Margie was happy with her good grades.* **Synonyms:** glad, joyful; **Antonym:** sad. **hap•py** (HAP ee) *adjective*, **happier, happiest.**

hard **1.** Solid and firm; not soft: *Loni fell and landed on the hard floor.* **2.** Difficult; not easy: *The math test was hard.* **Antonyms:** easy, soft. **hard** (HAHRD) *adjective*, **harder, hardest.**

hot Having a high temperature: *Don't touch the hot stove.* **Antonym:** cold. **hot** (HOT) *adjective*, **hotter, hottest.**

I

inside **1.** On, in, or into the inner side or part of: *I went inside the house.* **2.** Indoors: *We played inside because it was raining.* **Antonym:** outside. **in•side** (IHN SID *or* ihn SID or IHN sid) *adverb*.

K

kind Gentle, generous, and friendly: *Luz is kind to animals.* **Antonym:** mean. **kind** (KIND) *adjective*, **kinder, kindest.**

L

last **1.** Coming after all others: *December is the last month of the year. Adjective.* ▲ After all others: *Ron came in last. Adverb.* **Antonym:** first. **last** (LAST) *adjective*; *adverb*.



late **1.** After the usual time: *Kevin was late for dinner. Adverb.* ▲ Coming near the end: *The game started in the late afternoon. Adjective.* **Antonym:** early. **late** (LAT) *adverb*, *adjective*, **later, latest.**

-less A suffix that means: **1.** Having no; without: *Fearless means having no fear.* **2.** That cannot be: *Countless means that it cannot be counted.*

little **1.** Small in size or amount: *A pebble is a little stone. Adjective.* **2.** A small amount: *I wasn't hungry, so I ate only a little. Noun.* **Synonyms:** small, tiny; **Antonyms:** big, huge, large.
lit•tle (LIHT uhl) *adjective*; *noun*.

lucky **1.** Having or bringing good luck: *That lucky girl won first prize.* **2.** Caused by good luck: *Maria's home run was a lucky hit.*
luck•y (LUK ee) *adjective*, **luckier, luckiest**.



M

many **1.** Made up of a large number: *A library has many books. Adjective.* **2.** A large number: *Many of my friends came to my party. Noun.* **Antonym:** few.
man•y (MEN ee) *adjective*, **more, most**; *noun*.

mean Cruel; not kind or nice: *It is mean to tease a dog.* **Antonym:** kind.
mean (MEEN) *adjective*, **meaner, meanest**.

N

narrow Not wide or broad: *Andy jumped across the narrow stream.*
nar•row (NAR oh) *adjective*, **narrower, narrowest**.

near **1.** Not far or distant: *The holiday season is drawing near. Adverb.* **2.** Close to or by: *My grandparents live near the beach. Preposition.*
near (NIHR) *adverb*, **nearer, nearest**; *preposition*.

new **1.** Recently grown or made: *In spring the trees have new leaves.* **2.** Not yet used or worn: *My new sneakers are so white!* **Antonym:** old. **new** (NOO) *adjective*, **newer, newest**.

next **1.** Following in time or order: *It rained Monday, but the next day was sunny*. **2.** Nearest: *The next street is mine*. *Adjective*.
▲ Immediately after: *Read this book next*. *Adverb*.
next (NEKST) *adjective*; *adverb*.

noisy Making much noise: *The noisy children had to leave the library.* **Antonym:** quiet. **nois•y** (NOY zee) *adjective*, **noisier, noisiest**.

now **1.** At this time: *I am sitting at my desk now*. **2.** Immediately: *Do your homework now*. **now** (NOW) *adverb*.

O

old **1.** Having existed for a long time: *That castle is very old.* **2.** Of a certain age: *Enrique is seven years old*. **Antonyms:** new, young. **old** (OHLD) *adjective*, **older, oldest**.

opposite **1.** On the other side of or across from: *Leon lives on the opposite side of the street from me*. **2.** Turned or moving the other way: *We passed a car going in the opposite direction*. *Adjective*.
▲ Something that is completely different from another: *Hot is the opposite of cold*. *Noun*. **op•po•site** (OP uh ziht) *adjective*; *noun*, *plural* **opposites**.



outside The outer side, surface, or part: *The outside of the house needs painting*. *Noun*.
▲ Outdoors: *We played outside all day*. *Adverb*.
Antonym: inside.
out•side (OWT SID *or* owt SID or OWT sid) *noun*; *adverb*.



P

pale Not bright in color: *The rose was a pale pink*.
pale (PAYL) *adjective*, **paler, palest**.

Q

quarter **1.** One of four equal parts: *Fifteen minutes is a quarter of an hour*. **2.** A coin worth 25 cents: *There are four quarters in a dollar*.
quar•ter (KWAWR tuhr) *noun*, *plural* **quarters**.

quiet Making little or no noise: *It is always quiet in the library*. **Antonyms:** loud, noisy.
qui•et (KWI it) *adjective*, **quieter, quietest**.

R

rainbow A curve of colored light seen in the sky: *A rainbow is caused by the sun's shining through drops of water in the air*.
rain•bow (RAYN boh) *noun*, *plural* **rainbows**.

re- A prefix that means: **1.** Again: *Refill means to fill again*. **2.** Back: *Recall means to call back*.

S

sad Unhappy: *Fern was sad when her best friend moved away.*
Antonyms: glad, happy.
sad (SAD) *adjective*, **sadder, saddest**.

sailboat A boat that is moved by the wind blowing against its sail or sails: *The sailboat flew across the water.*
sail•boat (SAYL boht) *noun*, *plural* **sailboats**.

seashell The shell of a clam or other sea animal: *Ella found a pretty seashell on the beach.*
sea•shell (SEE shel) *noun*, *plural* **seashells**.

shiny Shining; bright: *The new penny was shiny.*
Antonym: dull.
shin•y (SHI nee) *adjective*, **shinier, shiniest**.

short Not long or tall: *Ken got a very short haircut.*
Antonym: tall.
short (SHORT) *adjective*, **shorter, shortest**.

sleepy Ready for or needing sleep: *I take a nap when I feel sleepy.*
Synonym: tired.
sleep•y (SLEE pee) *adjective*, **sleepier, sleepiest**.

small Not large; little: *A mouse is a small animal.*
Synonyms: little, tiny;
Antonyms: big, huge, large.
small (SMAWL) *adjective*, **smaller, smallest**.



soft **1.** Easy to shape; not hard: *Pete rolled the soft clay into a ball.* **2.** Smooth to the touch: *A baby has soft skin.* **3.** Gentle or light; not harsh: *Lia has a soft voice.* **Antonym:** hard.
soft (SOFT) *adjective*, **softer, softest**.

soon **1.** In a short time: *Come see us again **soon**.* **2.** Early: *Our guests came too **soon**.* **3.** Quickly: *I'll be there as **soon** as I can.* **soon** (SOON) *adverb*.

start **1.** To begin to act, move, or happen: *Let's **start** the game now.* **2.** To make something act, move, or happen: *You turn the key to **start** the car.* **Antonyms:** end, finish.**start** (STAHRT) *verb*, **started, starting**.

sunflower A large flower that grows on a tall plant: *A **sunflower** has a brown center and yellow petals.* **sun•flow•er** (SUN flow uhr) *noun*, *plural* **sunflowers**.



sunlight The light of the sun: *The **sunlight** warmed our faces.* **sun•light** (SUN lit) *noun*.

T

tall **1.** Higher than average; not short or low: *Chicago has many **tall** buildings.* **2.** Having a certain height: *Jack is four feet **tall**.* **Antonym:** short. **tall** (TAWL) *adjective*, **taller, tallest**.

tame **1.** Taken from the wild state and made gentle or obedient: *Tame elephants walked in the circus parade.* **2.** Not fearful or shy: *The birds were **tame** enough to eat out of my hand.* **Antonym:** wild. **tame** (TAYM) *adjective*, **tamer, tamest**.

today **1.** The present day or time: *Is **today** a school day? Noun* **2.** On or during the present day: *Do you want to go bike riding **today**? Adverb.* **to•day** (tuh DAY) *noun*; *adverb*.

tomorrow The day after today: *Today is Friday, so tomorrow will be Saturday. Noun.*
▲ On the day after today: *We're going to the beach tomorrow. Adverb.*
to•mor•row (tuh MOR oh) *noun*; *adverb*.

U

un- A prefix that means: **1.** Not: *Uncooked means not cooked.* **2.** To do the opposite of: *Unlock means to do the opposite of lock.*

W

waterfall A stream of water falling from a high place: *Take a picture of the lovely waterfall.*
wa•ter•fall (WAW tuhr fawl) *noun*, *plural* **waterfalls**.

wet Covered, soaked, or damp with water or other liquid: *My hair was wet from the rain.*
Synonyms: damp, moist;
Antonym: dry.
wet (WET) *adjective*, **wetter, wettest**.

wild Not controlled by people; living or growing in nature: *A raccoon is a wild animal.*
Antonym: tame.
wild (WILD) *adjective*, **wilder, wildest**.

Y

yesterday **1.** The day before today: *Yesterday was a holiday.* **2.** On the day before today: *I just started this book yesterday.*
yes•ter•day (YES tuhr day) *noun*; *adverb*.



young In the early part of life or growth; not old: *A lamb is a young sheep.*
Antonym: old.
young (YUNG) *adjective*, **younger, youngest**.

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