Write Homophones

Read each sentence. Choose the missing word from the box. Write the word. Then reread the complete sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chews</th>
<th>mail</th>
<th>heal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>cent</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>he’ll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A stallion is a ____________ horse.
2. The poor man didn’t have a ____________ on him.
3. That wound should ____________ in a few days.
4. Becky’s shoe was loose at the ____________
5. Ernesto always ____________ his food slowly.
6. Ginger’s uncle ____________ her a birthday present.
7. Watch for an important letter in the ____________.
8. It is hard to ____________ between two of your favorite foods.
9. If the cat doesn’t like his food, ____________ complain.
Names for People and Animals

- Nouns that name a particular person, pet, or family member are called proper nouns. Always begin a proper noun with a capital letter.
- Begin a family name or an initial in a name with a capital letter.
- A family name begins with a capital letter only when it is used in place of a person’s name.

  Grandpa is coming with Tom.

  John F. Kennedy was a great man.

Two nouns in each sentence are underlined. Find the proper noun, and write it correctly.

1. Gregorio’s family went to visit the house of Mary J. Renson.

2. She trained cowboys and trigger, her pony.

3. I think father hopes that this woman will help us.

4. Mrs. Renson will help our animals.

5. A man named David works with all kinds of pets.

6. He will teach our cat Lulu to do tricks.

7. Our other pets go to Doctor Gray to learn, too.

8. One of the hamsters was named Phineas T. Barnum.
Robby was trembling in his seat in the school gym. The principal was about to announce the winners in the science essay contest. Students had to write about why science was important to them. The grand prize was a trip to the Smithsonian Museums.

Robby really wanted to go on the trip, but he felt that his essay was not very good. Robby had not liked science before the contest. But when he started brainstorming ideas, he discovered that he really did find science interesting.

The principal announced the third prize winner, who went up to receive her certificate. Then, the second prize winner went up to get his prize, a chemistry set. Then, the principal announced the winner: Robert Price. It took a moment for Robby to realize the principal had called his name! Robby’s essay was good after all, and he would go to Washington!
Names for Places

• A noun that names a particular place is a proper noun. Particular places include streets, cities and towns, states, countries, schools, parks, rivers, and lakes. Names of particular places begin with a capital letter.

• Each important word in a proper noun begins with a capital letter. Do not begin of or the with a capital letter.

   My family came from Mexico near the Sea of Cortez.

• Remember to include a comma between the name of a city and a state.

   Kevin is from Dayton, Ohio.

Two nouns in each sentence are underlined. Find the proper noun and write it correctly.

1. Gina helped people who came from ireland. ____________

2. She lived in a town near springfield, massachusetts. ____________

3. Gina baby-sat their children in darlington park. ____________

4. Many of the women had come from the city of dublin. ____________

5. Some lived in houses along the river liffey. ____________

6. Their sons and daughters now attend king elementary school. ____________
Homophones

1. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *air*?
   ____________, ____________

2. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *ear*?
   ____________, ____________

3. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *burn*?
   ____________, ____________

4. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *once*?
   ____________, ____________

5. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *go*?
   ____________, ____________

6. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *in*?
   ____________, ____________

7. Which two words use the same vowel sound as *now*?
   ____________, ____________

Challenge  Write two sentences. Use one Challenge Word in each sentence.

1. ________________________________

2. ________________________________

Spelling Words

1. hole
2. whole
3. its
4. it’s
5. hear
6. here
7. won
8. one
9. our
10. hour
11. their
12. there
13. fur
14. fir

Review
road
rode

Challenge
peace
to
Focus Trait: Word Choice

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sounds make you think of their meanings. They are sound effect or noise words, such as Boom! Crack! Thud! Using onomatopoeia can add voice, life, and humor to your writing.

Think about sounds you have heard on the way to school, inside or outside the classroom, or during a thunderstorm. Using the words below, write five sentences describing those sounds.

bark, blare, boom, buzz, chirp, clang, clatter, click, crash, drip, giggle, growl, hiss, honk, meow, moan, ouch, plop, plunk, purr, rattle, slap, squeak, squeal, squish, swoosh, wham, whizz

1. ____________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________________________

5. ____________________________________________________________
Write a word from the box to complete each sentence in the story. Then read the complete sentence.

bottle  ladle  table

dreamer  longer  teacher

kettle  sweeter  warmer

1. “Wake up, ___________!” my mom calls every morning.

2. “Can’t I sleep a little ___________?” I always ask.

3. Soon I am in the kitchen, where it is ___________ and full of action.

4. The ___________ is already set for breakfast.

5. I get the ___________ of milk from the refrigerator.

6. In a few minutes the tea ___________ sings, saying the water is ready.

7. I love making Mom’s tea for her. “Just a bit more honey, to make it ___________,” I say.

8. Then I watch as Dad puts a ___________ full of oatmeal in my favorite bowl. Yum!

9. He wraps up a muffin, smiles, and winks. “Give this to your ___________ before school today.”
Story Structure

Read the selection.

It was the night of the school talent show. Andreia was backstage looking for her friends Kofi and Jin to give them their costumes. She felt nervous: What if their play wasn’t interesting enough? When she finally found Kofi, he looked worried. “Jin had to go home sick!” he cried, “What will we do?”

Just then, Andreia noticed a large dummy in the corner. She handed Kofi his costume and disappeared into the dressing room with the dummy. When she came out, the dummy was in Jin’s costume! Kofi looked confused. Andreia explained, “We’ll have to do this play without Jin. Here! This dummy will be his character!”

They went out on stage and began the play. The dummy was so ridiculous, the audience thought the play was a comedy. Kofi and Andreia reacted and began acting funnier. The audience howled! The play was a success, and Kofi and Andreia took first place in the show!

Complete a Story Map. Then answer the questions.

1. What problem do the characters face? How do they fix it?

2. Why is the play a success? What do you think might have happened if Jin had stayed?
Geographical Names, Historical Periods

Nouns that name a particular geographical place or period in history are proper nouns. The first letter of each important word is capitalized.

- Examples of geographical places are mountain ranges like the Himalayas, regions like the Middle East, and sites like the Olduvai Gorge or Niagara Falls.
- Some examples of historical periods are the Neolithic Age or the Baroque Period.

Write each sentence correctly.

1. Donatello was a painter during the renaissance period.

2. Did you ever visit angel falls in venezuela?

3. We saw pictures of the valley of kings in egypt.

4. The first pyramid was built in the early dynastic period.

5. The bronze age began in the near east in 3300 B.C.E.

6. Paintings from the ice age were found in lascaux cave in france.
Who Am I?

Read each clue. Then write the correct word on the line.

1. Every day has 24 of me. ________________
2. Wolves and bears wear me. ________________
3. If you fall into me you might get hurt. ________________
4. I am all, not just part. ________________
5. I am first! ________________
6. My leaves are needles. ________________
7. I am something people do with their ears. ________________
8. I am something a team did. ________________

Challenge Explain the meanings of peace and piece.

Spelling Words

1. hole
2. whole
3. its
4. it’s
5. hear
6. here
7. won
8. one
9. our
10. hour
11. their
12. there
13. fur
14. fir

Review
road
rode

Challenge
peace
piece
Idioms

Read the web below. Write the meaning of each idiom. (You may find the meanings by looking up *head* in the dictionary.)

- **keep your head**
- **head in the clouds**
- **lose your head**
- **over your head**
- **get a head start**

Choose one idiom from above and write two sentences. In the first sentence, write the meaning of the idiom. In the second sentence, replace the meaning with the idiom.

1. 
2. 

Vocabulary Strategies
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Simple Verb Tenses

• Verbs in the present tense tell that the action in the sentence is happening now. Use an -s ending for singular subjects and no ending for a plural subject.

• Verbs in the past tense tell about action in the sentence that has already happened. Many verbs add -ed to show past tense.

• Verbs that tell about an action that is going to happen are in the future tense. You use the helping verb will.

Yesterday, I listened. I listen today. I will listen tomorrow.

1–3. Write present, past, or future for the tense each verb shows.

1. When she was a baby, her family called her Sammy. ________________
2. When she grows up, her friends will call her Sam. ________________
3. In third grade, they call her Samantha. ________________

4–5. Rewrite sentences with underlined verbs from this paragraph. Change each underlined verb to make it match the tense of the first sentence. Write the new sentences on the lines below.

Our dog, Yappy, ran into the street. My brother calls to him very loudly. Yappy will stop for my brother.

4. _______________________________
5. _______________________________
Dear Pat,

I’m writing this in the shade of a big fur tree whose soft needles cover the ground like a blanket. It’s a quiet summer day in the city’s biggest park. All around, there is a feeling of piece and restfulness. My dog, Corvo, lies lazily in the hot sun. I’ll bet his fir makes him hot on this summer day. I pick up a peace of paper that someone has left on the ground. Let’s keep the city clean! I’ve been hear an our, and I could stay all day. I can hardly here the traffic. The cars with there noise seem far away. I like writing letters, but I wish you were here!

Your friend,

Chris

1. _________________  6. _________________
2. _________________  7. _________________
3. _________________  8. _________________
4. _________________  9. _________________
5. _________________ 10. _________________
Sentence Fluency

Using the same pronoun over and over can cause the reader to forget whom or what you are talking about. Change some pronouns to proper nouns to make your sentences clearer.

**Too Many Pronouns**
Ralph taught Pete many French words. He loved all the sounds he taught him.

**Pronouns Changed to Proper Nouns**
Ralph taught Pete many French words. Pete loved all the sounds Ralph taught him.

Replace the underlined pronouns in the paragraph with nouns that tell whom or what the sentences are talking about.

The dictionary was beside the pencil. It was left there. It will be picked up later, when students look up words. Ted needs it to write his homework with Leon. He is a very good writer. He needs help from Ted.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 