Contractions with \textit{\textbf{\textit{n}'t, 'd, 've}}

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aren't</th>
<th>couldn't</th>
<th>should've</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>they'd</td>
<td>you'd</td>
<td>haven't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I've</td>
<td>we've</td>
<td>I'd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If I ever had to stay in a haunted house, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION sleep with one eye open.

2. I tried to open the jar, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION because the lid was on too tight.

3. If you saw the movie, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION love it as much as I did.

4. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION too strict, but they do have some rules.

5. Personally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION always admired Ben Franklin.

6. You and I may not be best friends, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION worked out some of our differences.

7. “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION known that you were behind all of this,” said the hero to the villain.

8. Why are you serving us dessert when we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION even eaten dinner yet?

9. If our friends saw us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CISION be really surprised.
Subject-Verb Agreement

- A verb that tells about an action that is happening now is in the **present tense**. Verbs in the present have two forms. The correct form to use depends on the subject of the sentence.
- Add 
\(-s\) to the verb when the noun in the subject is singular. Do not add \(-s\) to the verb when the noun in the subject is plural.

- **Example:** The word *Cherokee* means “people who live in the mountains.”
  - The Cherokees now **live** in Oklahoma and North Carolina.

**Underline the correct present-tense verb in parentheses. Then write each sentence correctly.**

1. People (hear, hears) the Cherokee language.

2. Fur trader Abraham Wood (send, sends) two men.

3. The program about the Cherokee (begins, begin) at 7:00.

4. Cherokees (moves, move) to the west in the 1880s.
Compare and Contrast

Read the selection below.

My name is Jim Rogers. I live with my parents and my brother in Oklahoma. One day last year, my brother Dennis and I were playing a board game when our father came home. He asked us to stop playing for a moment. He had some news.

Dad told us that he’d been offered a new job. The problem was that the job was in California. He wanted to know how Dennis and I felt about leaving Oklahoma.

Dennis is younger than I am, and he started to get excited. He really wanted Dad to take the offer. He dashed into his room and came back with a big book. “This book has pictures of California,” he said to Dad and me. He opened the book and showed us some of them. “I think California is the greatest place on Earth,” Dennis said.

I understood why my brother was excited about moving, but I felt sad at the thought. I asked Dad to go for a walk to talk about it. Dennis came too.

After the walk, Dad looked at me and Dennis. He thanked us for sharing our feelings. Then he said he thought I was right.

“Some things,” he said, “are more important than money. We’ve got a great life here in Oklahoma. I think we will stay put.”

Use a chart to compare and contrast Jim and Dennis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jim</th>
<th></th>
<th>Dennis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feelings</td>
<td>Sad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Excited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>Stay put</td>
<td></td>
<td>Go for a walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Some things are more important than money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More Subject-Verb Agreement

• Some verbs end with -es instead of -s. Add -es to verbs that end with s, sh, ch, or x when they are used with a singular noun in the subject. Do not add -es when the noun in the subject is plural.

• Some verbs end with a consonant and y. Change the y to i, and add -es when you use this kind of verb with a singular noun.

The town searches for a new music director.
A singer worries it will not happen.

• The verb search adds -es. The verb worry changes the y to i and adds -es.

Underline the correct present-tense verb in parentheses. Then write each sentence correctly.

1. A newspaper writer (asks, askes) for a new music director.

2. A town citizen (watchs, watches) for a new music director.

3. A woman who knows music (hurrys, hurries) into town.

4. She (trys, tries) to get everyone to sing well together.
**Contractions**

Write each Basic Word under the correct heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractions combining a base word and <em>not</em></th>
<th>Contractions combining a base word and <em>is, us, or has</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractions combining a base word and <em>are</em></th>
<th>Contractions combining a base word and <em>had or would</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

**Challenge:** Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

- I’d
- he’s
- haven’t
- doesn’t
- let’s
- there’s
- wouldn’t
- what’s
- she’s
- aren’t
- hasn’t
- couldn’t
- he’d
- they’re
- can’t
- isn’t

Review

- we’re
- weren’t
Focus Trait: Organization
Rhyming Couplets

Rhyming couplets are two lines that have the same number of beats in each line and that end in words that rhyme. Words rhyme when the end sound of the words are the same. The words *win* and *tin* rhyme.

Fill in the blanks in the couplets below to make rhyming couplets. Use the words in the box below for ideas, or think of your own rhyming words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rhyming Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The cat jumped up into the air,
   And then it hid. I don’t know ________________.

2. I love my dog, and his name is Ned.
   He’s black and soft and sleeps on my ________________.

3. I ran and ran and kept up my pace.
   At the end of the day I had won the ________________.

4. Finally, finally my homework is done.
   Now I can play and have some ________________.

5. On Saturdays I always hike.
   Other days I ride my ________________.
Cumulative Review

Write a word from the box to complete each sentence. Then read the sentence.

road  they’ve  we’ve
you’d  I’d  rode
aren’t  hasn’t  didn’t

1. If you ____________ leave the door open, who did?

2. We were on the ____________ at six in the morning.

3. This old trunk ____________ been opened in years.

4. Eric and Marc have no idea how to get to the beach because ____________ never been there.

5. ____________ guess that you are hungry after working all day.

6. Carla and Shannon ____________ old enough to stay up so late.

7. Dee was excited to tell her friends how she ____________ a horse on vacation.

8. If ____________ just listen more, and talk less, you could learn a lot more.

9. My cousin pulled me outside, saying, “___________ got to leave now!”
Once, many years ago, it was winter in what is now Pennsylvania. The snow fell often. The cold weather froze the rivers. Many plants, trees, and animals died.

One day, a young girl named Bright Eyes was walking along a snowy path. She'd been asked by her mother to gather firewood.

“We've got to find some more food,” Bright Eyes said aloud.

Just then, Bright Eyes saw a brown rabbit, pausing in the white snow. The rabbit soon dashed away, but Bright Eyes followed the animal's tracks.

The tracks led Bright Eyes into the woods. She saw a large pile of branches and knew she could use them for firewood.

When Bright Eyes moved the branches, she was amazed by what she saw. Under the mound were hundreds of mushrooms. The branches had protected them from the snow and cold. She knew that the mushrooms would feed her family for weeks.

Bright Eyes did not pick all of the mushrooms. She left some and covered them again with the branches. They would continue to grow. She could then return for more if her family needed food later in the winter.

Compare and contrast Bright Eyes with Black Bear and Gray Wolf from “Yonder Mountain: A Cherokee Legend.” Use a chart like the one shown here. Then answer the questions below.

1. What words would you use to describe Bright Eyes in this story? How is what happens to Bright Eyes similar to what happens to Black Bear and Gray Wolf?

2. If you were Bright Eyes, would you take back all the mushrooms to your family or leave some for later? Give reasons for your answer.
Subject-Verb Agreement

The subject of each sentence is underlined. Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. A climber ___________ for a way to the top. (search)
2. Two strong men ___________ themselves up the cliffs. (pull)
3. A woman ___________ her ropes to be safe. (fix)
4. One person ___________ another as they climb. (pass)
5. Friends ___________ someone who is tired. (help)
6. Some boys ___________ to see who can be first to the top. (race)
7. A bird ___________ up to the highest point. (fly)
8. One group ___________ a deep valley on the way. (cross)
9. One tired person ___________ on the way up. (slip)
10. A short woman ___________ the top of the mountain first. (reach)
Contractions

Write the spelling word that is a contraction of each word pair below.

1. have not _____________
2. what is _____________
3. let us _____________
4. he had _____________
5. could not _____________
6. there is _____________
7. are not _____________
8. she is _____________
9. they are _____________
10. does not _____________
11. I had _____________
12. would not _____________
13. he is _____________
14. has not _____________
Homophones/Homographs

Read the following paragraph. Proofread it to find mistakes with homophones. Write the wrong homophone and the correct homophone on the lines.

My grandmother and I walked to the park. On our weigh, we passed a fruit stand.

“Mind if we peak at your selection?” my grandmother asked.

“Go ahead!” the fruit vendor said. “I have all kinds of fresh fruits write here! Here, have this red pare,” he added. “It’s perfectly ripe.”

“Thanks,” my grandmother said. “I almost mist that one!”

1. ________________

2. ________________

3. ________________

4. ________________

5. ________________

Choose a pair of homophones. Write a sentence that shows the meaning of each word.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________
Writing Correct Sentences

• End a statement with a period, a question with a question mark, a command with a period, and an exclamation with an exclamation point.
  We’re climbing now. Do you have some rope?
  Give it to me. This is so exciting!
• Two or more sentences that run together are called run-on sentences. Use end marks and capital letters correctly to keep sentences from running together.
  Help us get the rope they need it.
  Help us get the rope. They need it.

1–2. Correct each run-on sentence. Write it as two sentences.
Correct capital letters and end marks.

1. A man named Hillary climbed the tallest mountain it is named Everest

2. He climbed it in 1953 he did it with a guide

3–4. Correct each run-on sentence. Write it as a one sentence with two verbs.

3. Hillary was born in New Zealand the date was July 20, 1919.

4. Edmund Hillary died in January 2008 he was 88 years old.
Proofreading

Circle the ten misspelled Spelling Words in the following story. Then write each word correctly.

My Relatives

My aunt and uncle are very different from a lot of people. He’s a clown in a circus, and she works as a stuntwoman. They’re always doing crazy stuff. For example, my aunt hasn’t cut her hair in fifteen years. I know I couldn’t go six months without getting a haircut. Then there’s the house where they live. Let’s just say that it is unique. For starters, it do’s not have any corners. You wouldn’t believe how odd it looks. When we stay with them, I feel like we’re living in a donut! If they weren’t so nice, I might think that there was actually something wrong with them.

1. ____________ 6. ____________
2. ____________ 7. ____________
3. ____________ 8. ____________
4. ____________ 9. ____________
5. ____________ 10. ____________
Conventions: Proofreading

Proofreading is important to make writing clear and correct to the reader. Pay attention to endings of verbs as you proofread.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Subject</th>
<th>Plural Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Native American chief leads.</td>
<td>Chiefs lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He mixes an herb as medicine.</td>
<td>They mix herbs as medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The chief thinks about his people.</td>
<td>Chiefs think about their people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He works for a solution.</td>
<td>They work for a solution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proofread the paragraph. Find five errors with the spelling of verbs that show the present tense. Write the corrected sentences.

The chief of the Native American group knows it is time to move. The land lack the food needed for their people. It is time to go south. The women carries the things they want to bring. Some men on horses searches for a place to stay. They find a wonderful place by the river. The children rushes to get there first. Everyone enjoys the new area. A horse splash through the river water. Everyone smiles for the first time in a long time.

1. _______________________________  
2. _______________________________  
3. _______________________________  
4. _______________________________  
5. _______________________________