

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Authors.....	ii
Standards.....	vi
About This Book.....	vii
Syllables.....	1
Consonant Blends.....	6
Consonant Digraphs.....	12
Long and Short Vowels.....	18
Silent e.....	23
R-Controlled Vowels.....	30
Vowel Digraphs.....	34
Vowel Diphthongs.....	39
Y as a Vowel and a Consonant.....	44
Editor in Chief®.....	46
Word Families.....	47
High Frequency Words.....	50
Writing Detective®.....	54
Contractions.....	56
Compound Words.....	58
Synonyms.....	62
Antonyms.....	64
Synonyms and Antonyms.....	66
Word Parts.....	68
Capitalize.....	74
Editor in Chief®.....	77
Alphabetize.....	78
Writing Detective®.....	84
Sentences.....	86
Conjunctions.....	96
Simple and Compound Sentences.....	100
Editor in Chief®.....	103
Paragraphs.....	105
Common Nouns.....	107
Proper Nouns.....	111
Common and Proper Nouns.....	114
Possessive Nouns.....	115
Editor in Chief®.....	118
Pronouns.....	119
Adjectives.....	123
Verbs.....	128
Verb Tenses.....	134
Irregular Verbs.....	136

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Editor in Chief®	138
Subject-Verb Agreement	140
Editor in Chief®	142
Compound Subjects	143
Compound Predicates	144
Adverbs	145
Prepositions	150
Singular and Plural	152
Writing Detective®	157
Commas	159
Editor in Chief®	161
Periods	162
Periods and Commas	164
Exclamation Marks	165
Editor in Chief®	168
Writing Detective®	169
Question Marks	171
Colons	173
Semicolons	176
Colons and Semicolons	177
Quotation Marks	179
Writing Detective®	181
Alliteration	183
Articles	185
Less and Fewer	188
Editor in Chief®	189
Writing Detective®	190
Farther and Further	192
Good and Well	193
Then and Than	197
Editor in Chief®	198
To, Too, and Two	199
Your and You're	200
Hear and Here	201
There, Their, and They're	202
I and Me	203
Editor in Chief®	206
Myself	207
Me, Myself, and I	208
Editor in Chief®	208
Imply or Infer	209

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Editor in Chief®	212
Can and May	214
Lie and Lay	215
Sit and Set	216
Editor in Chief®	217
Homophones	218
Homographs	219
Homophones and Homographs	220
Similes	222
Metaphors	223
Similes and Metaphors	224
Fact or Inference	226
Fact or Opinion	232
Real or Make Believe	237
Writing Detective®	243
Compare and Contrast	245
Writing Detective®	249
Titles	251
Subtitles	254
Table of Contents	255
Setting	257
Plot	259
Characters	262
Writing Detective®	268
Main Idea	270
Supporting Details	271
Ordering	276
Sequence	279
Categorizing	282
Cause and Effect	284
Story Maps	289
Writing Numbers With Words	296
Prediction	298
Writing Detective®	301
Context Clues	303
Reference Materials	308
Using the Library	310
Writing	311
Write a Research Paper	313
Answers	318

Writing Detective®

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Money Mystery Solved

¹Rosie had been saving her allowance for weeks, and today, her mother was taking her to the bank to open a savings account. ²She opened the drawer where she kept her allowance, but almost all of the money was gone!

³"I know I had several dollars in here," Rosie thought to herself. ⁴But now, the box held only a few coins.

⁵Just yesterday, she had opened that drawer in her room when her little brother, Adam, had begged to borrow a dollar to get a comic book. ⁶He always spent his money as fast as he got it. ⁷He had promised to pay her back when he got his allowance in a week.

⁸Last night, Rosie had seen him reading in his room, and he had at least a dozen new comic books!

⁹Suddenly, Rosie had an idea. ¹⁰"Adam!" she yelled. ¹¹"You come here right now!"

Reading Questions

1. What sentence tells you how much money was left in the drawer? _____
2. What sentence tells you the last time Rosie saw her money? _____
3. Where do you think Rosie's money went? _____

What sentence is the best evidence for your answer? _____

4. Number the events from 1—5 in the order they happened in the story.

- _____ Adam asks to borrow a dollar.
- _____ Rosie goes to get her money to go to the bank.
- _____ Adam is reading a bunch of new comic books.
- _____ Rosie has an idea where her money went.
- _____ Adam promises to pay Rosie back.

Sentences

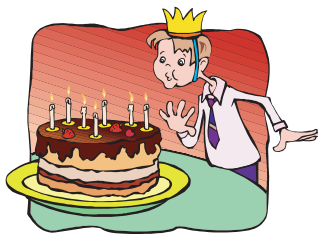
A **simple sentence** is a group of words that form a complete thought. A sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or an exclamation mark.

Julian spilled juice all over the table.

Write a simple sentence about each picture.



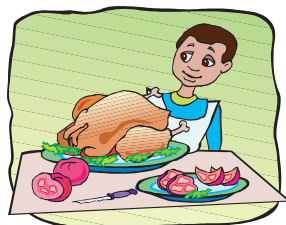
1. Sarah picked some strawberries from the garden.



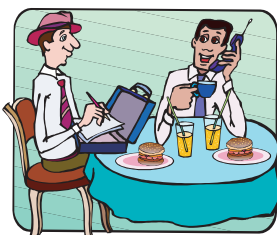
2.



3.



4.



5.

Editor in Chief®

Circle the errors in each story and write the corrections above the errors.

Double Trouble



4 possessive nouns, 2 spelling

Williams watch had stopped and he wasn't sure what time it was. The watch was his grandfathers gift to him and it had been working just fine. William looked up at the clock on the wall and saw it was neerly 6 o'clock. He had to hurry! But there was more bad news. Williams bike had a flat tire. He grabbed his sisters bike and hurried to the ball field for practise.

Quiet! Dog Sleeping



4 possessive nouns, 1 spelling

Dillon was a lazy dog. Dillons idea of a great day was to lie in the sun and snooze. One day as he was dozing under the appel tree, a bumblebee landed on Dillons nose. The bees soft buzzing didn't bother Dillon, but the little bee tickled Dillons nose. He lifted his paw and took a lazy swipe at the bee without even opening an eye, and then fell back to sleep.

Adjectives

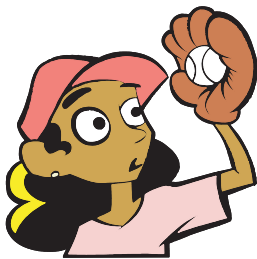
An **adjective** is a word that describes (modifies) a noun or pronoun. It gives more information about the noun or pronoun.

The **tiny** bird flew away from the **two** cats.

Circle the adjectives and underline the nouns they describe.

- 2 1. The angry man hollered at the frightened boy.
- 3 2. On the large table, Dusty found six peaches and a rotten apple.
- 3 3. Two hours ago, Samantha put the yellow folder in the middle cabinet.
- 3 4. Six elephants and one hippo lumbered down the dusty trail.
- 2 5. Sam and his two friends climbed the tallest tree in the yard.
- 2 6. The cute baby was chewing on his chubby fist.

Write three adjectives to describe each picture.







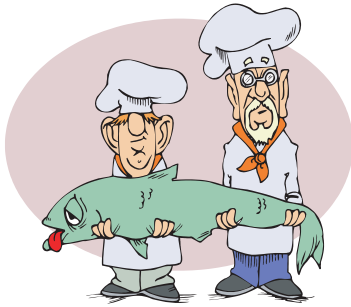
Adverbs

Using an adverb, write a sentence about each picture. Circle the adverb in your sentence and underline the word it describes. Finally, write whether the adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.



1. The cook was awfully messy _____

This adverb describes a/an adjective _____



2. _____

This adverb describes a/an _____



3. _____

This adverb describes a/an _____



4. _____

This adverb describes a/an _____

Colons

A **colon** (:) is used to mark a division in a sentence. When you see it, you know more information will follow.

Use a colon:

- to introduce a list.

These are fruits: apples, pears, and plums

- to separate numbers that represent different times.

He arrived at 9:30 p.m.

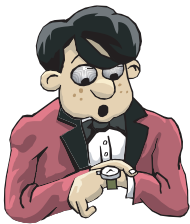
- to follow the greeting in a business letter.

Dear Ms. Whipple:

- to introduce important ideas.

Warning: Do not enter

Write a sentence with a colon about each picture.



1. My brother will be here at 5:30.



2. _____



3. _____
