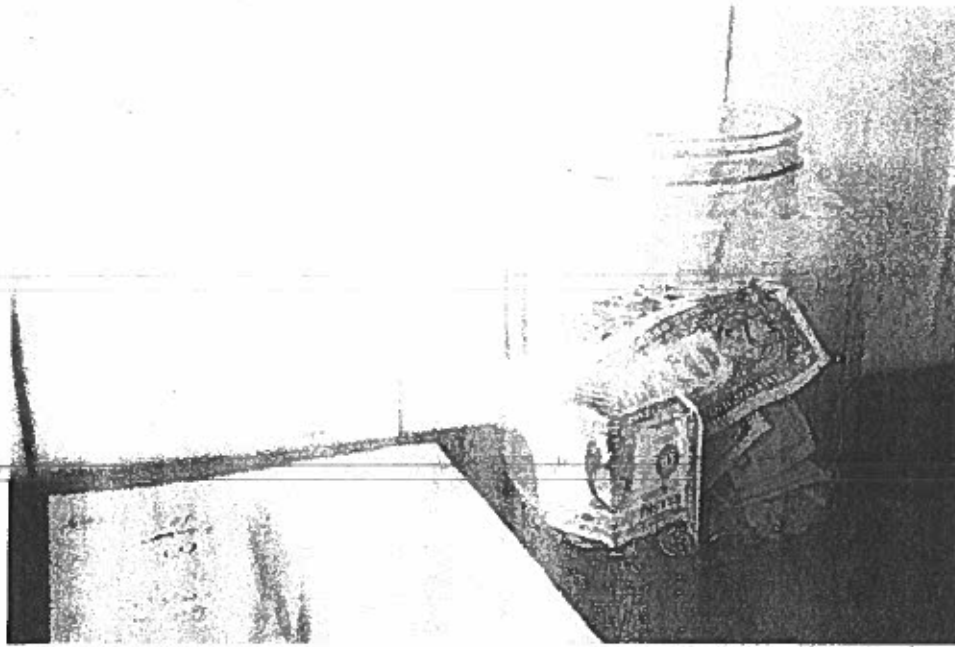


Breathe  
DEEP

# I Want to Buy a Computer Game

by Susan LaBella



Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. "The game is here!" he told his mom. "Can we go buy it?"

"How much does it cost?" Luis's mother asked.

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied.

"That is a lot of money, Luis. Do you have enough to buy it yourself?"

He shook his head.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

"But I really want this game!" answered Luis. "What can I do?"

"You get eight dollars a week for doing chores," his mom said. "Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game."

"I do not think so," said Luis. "By then, all the games will be sold."

"Try it," replied his mother.

Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. "Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars."

"And," his mother added, "you did it with your own money!"

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why was Luis excited at the start of the story?

- A. He managed to save up thirty-five dollars.
- B. The new computer game he wanted was in stores.
- C. His mother bought him a computer game as a gift.

2. What is the main problem Luis faces in the story?

- A. He wants a new computer game, but the store has run out of that game.
- B. He wants a new computer game, but he doesn't have enough money to buy it.
- C. He wants a new computer game, but his mother hates all computer games.

3. Read this statement that Luis's mom said to Luis.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

- A. A house and food are things that Luis's family needs.
- B. Luis's mom doesn't want to buy clothing, books, and gas for the car.
- C. Having clothing, books, and gas is more important than having a house and food.

4. How does Luis's mom most likely feel about the computer game?

- A. She feels excited because she wants to play the game, too.
- B. She feels angry that Luis wants to spend his money on a game.
- C. She feels like the game is not something that Luis really needs.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

- A. The computer game that Luis wants costs thirty-five dollars.
- B. Luis wants a new computer game, so he saves up money to buy it.
- C. Luis's mom has to spend money on things like food, clothing, and the house.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Luis was excited. The new computer game was finally in stores. 'The game is here!' he told his mom. 'Can we go buy it?'"

Why might the author have used an exclamation point when Luis tells his mother that the game is here?

- A. to show that Luis is very excited
- B. to show that Luis's mom is very excited
- C. to show that the game is really fun to play

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"'You get eight dollars a week for doing chores,' his mom said. 'Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game.'"

What does the word "it" in the second sentence refer to?

- A. the chores
- B. the eight dollars
- C. the week

8. Why doesn't Luis's mother buy the computer game when Luis first asks her for it?

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9. Read these sentences from the text.

"Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. 'Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars.'

"And,' his mother added, 'you did it with your own money!'"

How does Luis's mother probably feel about Luis saving up his money to buy the computer game?

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10. This story suggests that it is a good idea to save up your extra money to buy things that you want. Why might this be a good idea? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

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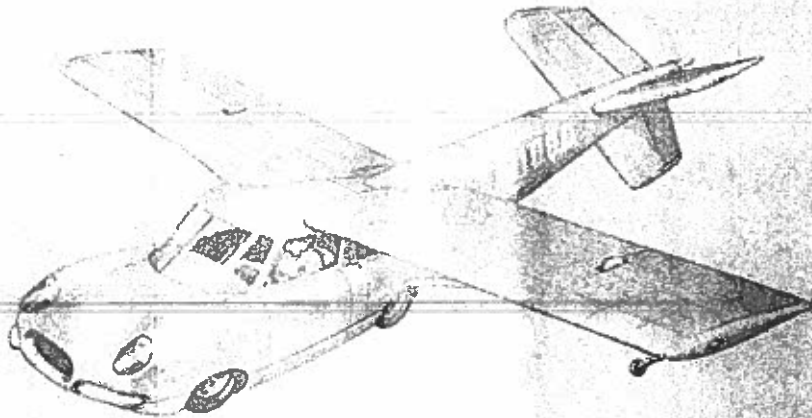
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# When Will We Have Flying Cars?

by Linda Ruggieri



People have been trying to build a flying car for a long time. So far, no one has been able to get a car off the ground safely. But engineers keep trying!

One problem is that flying cars need wings. The wings must be designed so they will not stick out into other lanes of the road. Engineers are looking for solutions to that problem.

Two kinds of flying cars are being developed that may solve the problem. One type is called *the Transition*. It has rotating blades that spin and lift the car. Those blades fold flat against the sides when the car is on the ground.

Another kind is named the *Skycar*. It has large propellers. These propeller



wings fold up and can be packed.

Flying cars will not just fly up from the road. They will have to take off from an airport runway. Still, some people are going to have one of their own. Nobody is sure when flying cars will be available, but one company already has a hundred customers waiting for one.

So fasten your seat belts, and get ready for take-off. Someday, cars may be on the road *and* in the air!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which people are trying to build flying cars?

- A. engineers
- B. airplane pilots
- C. racecar drivers

2. What is a main problem engineers are trying to solve to make flying cars?

- A. Flying cars need wings that will not stick out into other lanes of the road.
- B. Flying cars need to have a special kind of gas to be able to fly.
- C. Flying cars need to be able to fly up into the air straight from the road.

3. It is difficult to make a flying car that can be used safely.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

- A. Two kinds of flying cars are being developed that may solve the problem.
- B. One company already has a hundred customers waiting for a flying car.
- C. So far, no one has been able to get a car off the ground safely.

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"People have been trying to build a flying car for a long time. [...] Nobody is sure when flying cars will be available, but one company already has a hundred customers waiting for one."

What can you conclude based on this evidence?

- A. Engineers are very close to inventing a flying car.
- B. Many people are excited about flying cars.
- C. People are not interested in cars that can fly.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Flying cars will need to take off from the road.
- B. Engineers are trying to make flying cars, but they have to solve the problems of flying cars by finding different solutions.
- C. Engineers are developing a flying car called the Aero, which has wings that can fold up and fit in the car's trunk.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"One problem is that flying cars need wings. The wings must be designed so they will not stick out into other lanes of the road. Engineers are looking for solutions to that problem."

What does the word "designed" mean here?

- A. thrown away
- B. planned and built
- C. forgotten

7. Read this sentence from the text.

"Nobody is sure when flying cars will be available, but one company already has a hundred customers waiting for one."

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below without changing the meaning of the sentence from the text.

\_\_\_\_\_ nobody is sure when flying cars will be available, one company already has a hundred customers waiting for one.

- A. So
- B. Because
- C. Even though

8. Why are wings a problem for engineers trying to design flying cars?

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9. What are the two solutions engineers have found to the flying cars' wings problem?

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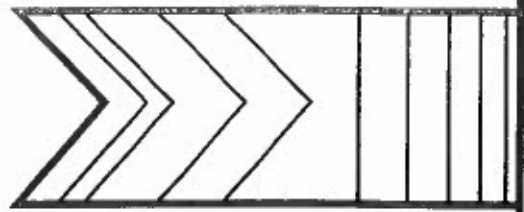
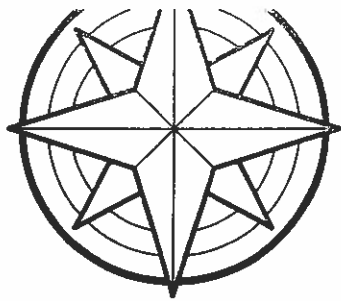
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10. Which kind of flying car is the better solution to the problem of needing wings? Why? Support your argument with evidence from the text.

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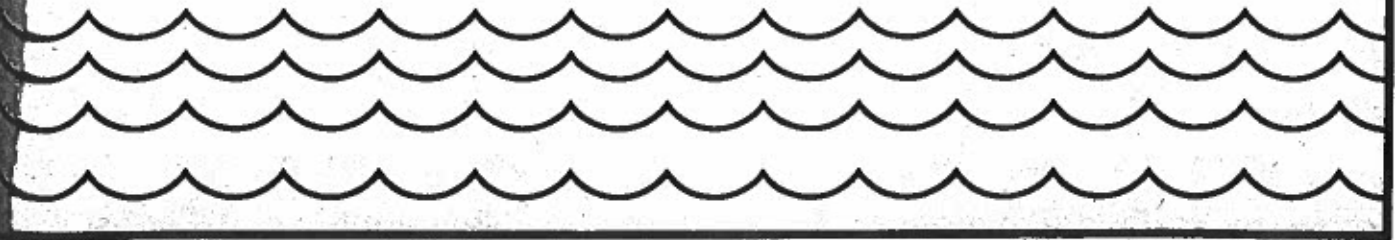


TRAVEL



THE

WORLD



# Tea with Grandma

by A.P. Raj



Ravi loved to talk to his grandma, who lived in India. Grandma had grown up in a small village called Tambaram and had lived there her whole life. Sometimes Ravi got to visit her with his mom and dad and his sisters. Grandma would make him tea and tell him stories about when she was growing up.

Ravi grew up in Texas, so Grandma's stories were very interesting to him. She lived in a different world. Grandma went to the temple. Ravi went to the church. Ravi was frightened by insects, but Grandma was not even scared of snakes. When he went on walks with her, Ravi was not afraid either.

When Ravi was younger, Grandma would often come to visit him in Texas. But now it was harder for her to travel, so she stayed at home. He missed her visits. Sometimes she would call on the phone. Grandma always called late at night. Dad explained to Ravi that when it was nighttime in Texas, it was daytime in India. Ravi loved hearing her voice on the phone. He would always ask Grandma if she would make him a cup of tea. She would always

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where did Ravi's Grandma live?

- A. in Texas
- B. in India
- C. in China

2. What problem do Ravi and his Grandma face?

- A. Ravi and his Grandma are not able to speak to each other.
- B. Ravi and his Grandma live far away from each other.
- C. Ravi and his Grandma are not able to visit one another.

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3. Ravi was able to visit his Grandma in India. Grandma often visited Ravi in Texas. Sometimes Grandma would call Ravi on the phone.

What does this evidence show?

- A. Ravi was able to keep in touch with his Grandma who lives far away in India.
- B. Ravi lost touch with his Grandma because she lived far away in India.
- C. Ravi and his Grandma did not make an effort to stay in touch with one another.

4. How does Ravi most likely feel about the time he has spent with his Grandma?

- A. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is difficult.
- B. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is a waste of time.
- C. Ravi most likely feels that the time he has spent with his Grandma is special.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. the difference between Texas and India
- B. why tea is important to Ravi
- C. how Ravi and his Grandma keep in touch



laugh and say, "Ravi, sweetheart, I love you, but not my tea."

One night, Ravi's grandmother didn't call. His dad called him into the living room. They were sitting in front of the computer, and asked him to come sit with them and look at the screen. Grandma was there, and she was drinking a cup of tea. She smiled at Ravi.

"Hello, dear!" she said to him.

Ravi's dad got up and went into the kitchen. Grandma asked Ravi a lot of questions, like she always did. She asked how he was doing in school. She asked how his friends were. She asked what he liked to do for fun. Ravi answered her questions and asked some of his own. He asked if Grandma still liked to go for walks to the temple. She said she did. Then he smiled and asked, "Grandma, can I have a sip of your tea?"

Ravi felt a tap on his shoulder, and his dad set down a steaming cup in front of him.

"We know how much you love to have tea with Grandma," his dad said. "Just be careful not to spill it." His dad smiled.

Ravi laughed and drank his tea with Grandma. His mom took a picture of him and the computer. The picture made Ravi happy, and he put it on his wall. Later, his mom showed him how to email the picture to Grandma and to his friends. Ravi was glad he could send pictures and words and voices. But he still hoped Grandma could send him some tea one day.

6. Read the following sentences: "Ravi's grandmother's stories were very interesting to him. She lived in a different world. Grandma went to the temple. Ravi went to the church. Ravi was frightened by snakes, but Grandma was not even scared of snakes."

What does the author mean when he writes Grandma lived in "a different world"?

- A. The place where Grandma lived in India was not like any other place on Earth.
- B. The place where Grandma lived in India was very different from where Ravi lived in Texas.
- C. Grandma lived in a country that was a lot like Texas.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Ravi's Grandma lived in India \_\_\_\_\_ Ravi was still able to communicate with her.

- A. so
- B. because
- C. but

8. What drink did Ravi's Grandma make for Ravi when he visited her in India?

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9. How was Ravi able to have tea with Grandma when he was in Texas and she was in India?

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10. Explain whether Ravi and his Grandma were able to keep a close personal relationship even though his Grandma lived far away. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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**Nonfiction**

## Holes in the Ice

Whales live in the ocean. Whales are big mammals, and they need air. When whales need air, they swim to the ocean's surface. They breathe in air. In the summer, many whales migrate. They swim north to Alaska. They find lots to eat. When the summer is over, the whales migrate south. They leave Alaska before winter sets in. They leave before the ocean freezes over.

One year, three whales waited too long. They waited too long to go south. The cold winter set in. The ocean began to freeze over. All around the whales, the ocean had frozen. The whales were trapped. They could not swim away. They could not leave their breathing hole. Soon, the whales' breathing hole would freeze, too.

People came to help. The people walked out on the frozen ocean. The people cut many big holes in the ice. This group of holes stretched all the way to open water. The trapped whales used the holes to breathe. They used the holes as they swam to open water.

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**Fiction**

## The Blanket Toss

Sal was flying high. And she was going higher! Higher and higher Sal went. People cried out. Would Sal go higher than everyone else?

Sal was being tossed up in a blanket. People were holding the edges of the blanket. They were using the blanket to throw Sal high into the air. Sal went higher than everyone else! Sal had won the "Blanket Toss" game. The "Blanket Toss" is a very old game. It is played every year in Alaska.

Sal's grandfather said, "When I was little, I was tossed high, too. I was tossed on a walrus skin. People would hold the edges of the walrus skin. When I was high in the air, I would look around. I would look for whales and other animals. We would hunt the animals I saw. We would eat the animals. We would not waste any part. Today you went high. You went higher than I ever did. You showed me that long ago you could have helped people find food."

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## Practice 15 – Questions

**Directions:** Fill in the bubble next to each correct answer.

**1. When whales need air, they**

- ☐ (A) migrate south.
- ☐ (B) swim to the ocean's surface.
- ☐ (C) wait until the ocean freezes over.
- ☐ (D) leave Alaska before winter sets in.

**2. When Sal's grandfather was tossed in the air, he**

- ☐ (A) was on a blanket.
- ☐ (B) looked for animals.
- ☐ (C) went higher than Sal.
- ☐ (D) held on to the edges of a walrus skin.

**3. What do both stories have in common?**

- ☐ (A) They both are about finding food.
- ☐ (B) They both are about helping whales.
- ☐ (C) They both are about what people did in Alaska.
- ☐ (D) They both are about games played on the frozen ocean.

**4. Sal's grandfather was tossed high into the air before Sal. Find the two phrases from the story that helped you know that Sal's grandfather was tossed first. Color the boxes that have those phrases.**

long  
ago

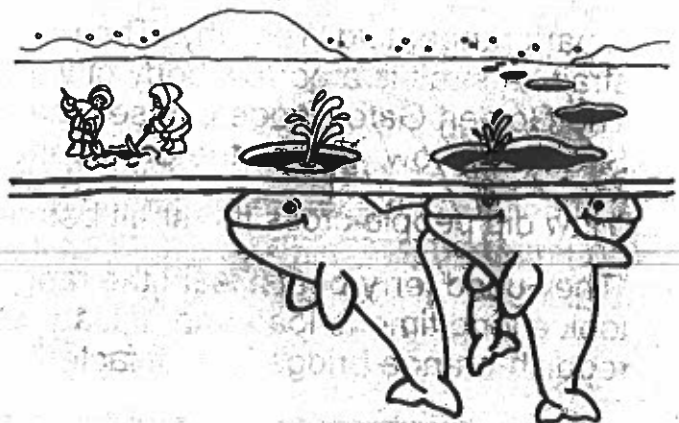
high into  
the  
air

waste  
any  
part

when I  
was  
little

**5. Look at the picture to the right.  
Which story does it show?**

- ☐ (A) "Holes in the Ice"
- ☐ (B) "The Blanket Toss"





**Nonfiction**

## Utah's Bird

Utah is a state. It is part of the United States. There are 50 states in the United States, and each has a state bird. The state bird of Utah is a kind of sea gull. Many kinds of birds live in Utah. Why was a gull chosen to be Utah's state bird?

In 1848, people were in trouble. They were very hungry. Their crops were being destroyed by insects. The insects were katydids. Katydids are like crickets. Millions of katydids moved through Utah in a big, black cloud. When they landed, they covered the trees and the plants and the ground. The millions of katydids ate and ate. They ate all of the tree leaves and all of the plant leaves. They ate all of the crops the people had planted.

Then sea gulls came. The gulls began to eat the katydids. They ate and ate. Soon, the katydids were all gone. The people were saved. Utah chose a sea gull as its state bird because of what the gull had done.

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**Fiction**

## The Hungry Cloud

Abby was in the garden. She was hoeing. Abby and her family were pioneers. They had settled in Utah. Abby's family had to grow their own food. They could not go to stores to buy food. All the stores were far, far away.

All of a sudden the sky got dark. Abby stopped hoeing. She looked up to see a cloud. The cloud was big and black. It was moving fast. It was coming toward Abby. Suddenly Abby felt something. She did not feel rain. She felt crickets! The cloud was not a rain cloud! It was millions of crickets!

The crickets landed on Abby. They landed in the garden. They began to eat the garden. Abby tried to kill the crickets. There were too many! Abby was afraid. She was afraid her family would not have enough food. Then Abby saw sea gulls. The gulls ate the crickets. Abby said, "The gulls are hungry now. This means we will not go hungry later!"

---

## Practice 14 – Questions

**Directions:** Fill in the bubble next to each correct answer.

**1. When did the katydids land in Utah?**

- (A) 1842                      (C) 1846  
(B) 1844                      (D) 1848

**2. Why couldn't Abby kill the crickets?**

- (A) She was afraid.  
(B) There were too many.  
(C) The gulls ate the crickets.  
(D) The crickets landed in the garden.

**3. What do both stories have in common?**

- (A) They are both about people's gardens.  
(B) They are both about Abby's pioneer family.  
(C) They are both about gulls helping people in Utah.  
(D) They are both about why Utah's state bird is a gull.

**4. What did people in Utah see first? Put these words in the boxes they should go in to show what people saw first: sea gulls, katydids.**

People saw

, then

*first*

*second*

**5. Look at the picture to the right.  
Which story does it show?**

- (A) "Utah's Bird"  
(B) "The Hungry Cloud"



**Nonfiction**

## A Horrible, Useful Smell

Skunk cabbage is a plant that grows in swampy areas. Swampy areas are low and wet.

A skunk cabbage flower does not smell nice. In fact, it stinks! It smells like rotting meat. But this is a useful smell for skunk cabbage. This is because flies like the smell. Flies like the smell so much that they like to lay their eggs in the skunk cabbage. They land on the plant and look for a place to lay their eggs. The flies crawl all over the plant. As they do this, they get covered with pollen. The pollen is from the plant. The flies then lay their eggs before they fly away. When they fly away, they carry the pollen with them.

The flies fly to other skunk cabbages. They find the plants by their smell. Pollen on the flies rubs off on other skunk cabbage flowers. The pollen makes it so new skunk cabbage seeds can begin to grow.

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**Fiction**

## A Bad Choice

Amy's aunt said, "I like flowers. They smell so nice. Please go get me some flowers. I will put them in a vase. Amy, you can get me any kind of flower in the world. A nice vase of flowers will make my house smell nice."

Amy laughed, "I don't think I should get you any kind of flower. I don't think I should get you the biggest flower in the world. The biggest flower in the world is the Rafflesia flower. It was discovered in a jungle in 1818. It was huge! It can grow to be 3 feet (1 m) across! It can weigh 25 pounds (11 kg)! But that's not why I shouldn't get you this flower. No, you wouldn't want it because it smells horrible. It smells like a dead animal!"

Amy's aunt said, "Wow, you are right. That would be a bad choice. Please do not get me any kind of flower in the world! Only get me flowers that smell nice!"

---

### Practice 3 – Questions

**Directions:** Fill in the bubble next to each correct answer.

**1. Flies go to skunk cabbages because**

- ☐ (A) they want to eat rotting meat.
- ☐ (B) they are looking for seeds to eat.
- ☐ (C) they want to get covered in pollen.
- ☐ (D) they are looking for a place to lay their eggs.

**2. When was the biggest flower in the world discovered?**

- ☐ (A) 1818
- ☐ (B) 1819
- ☐ (C) 1918
- ☐ (D) 1919

**3. The story "A Bad Choice" is made up. It is not a true story, but it has true facts in it. Which answer is a fact and not just part of the story?**

- ☐ (A) Amy's aunt said, "I like flowers."
- ☐ (B) Amy told her aunt about the Rafflesia flower.
- ☐ (C) Amy's aunt wanted flowers to put in her vase.
- ☐ (D) The biggest flower in the world is the Rafflesia flower.

**4. Put these items in order of how they happen. Put a "1" next to what happens first. Put a "4" next to what happens last.**

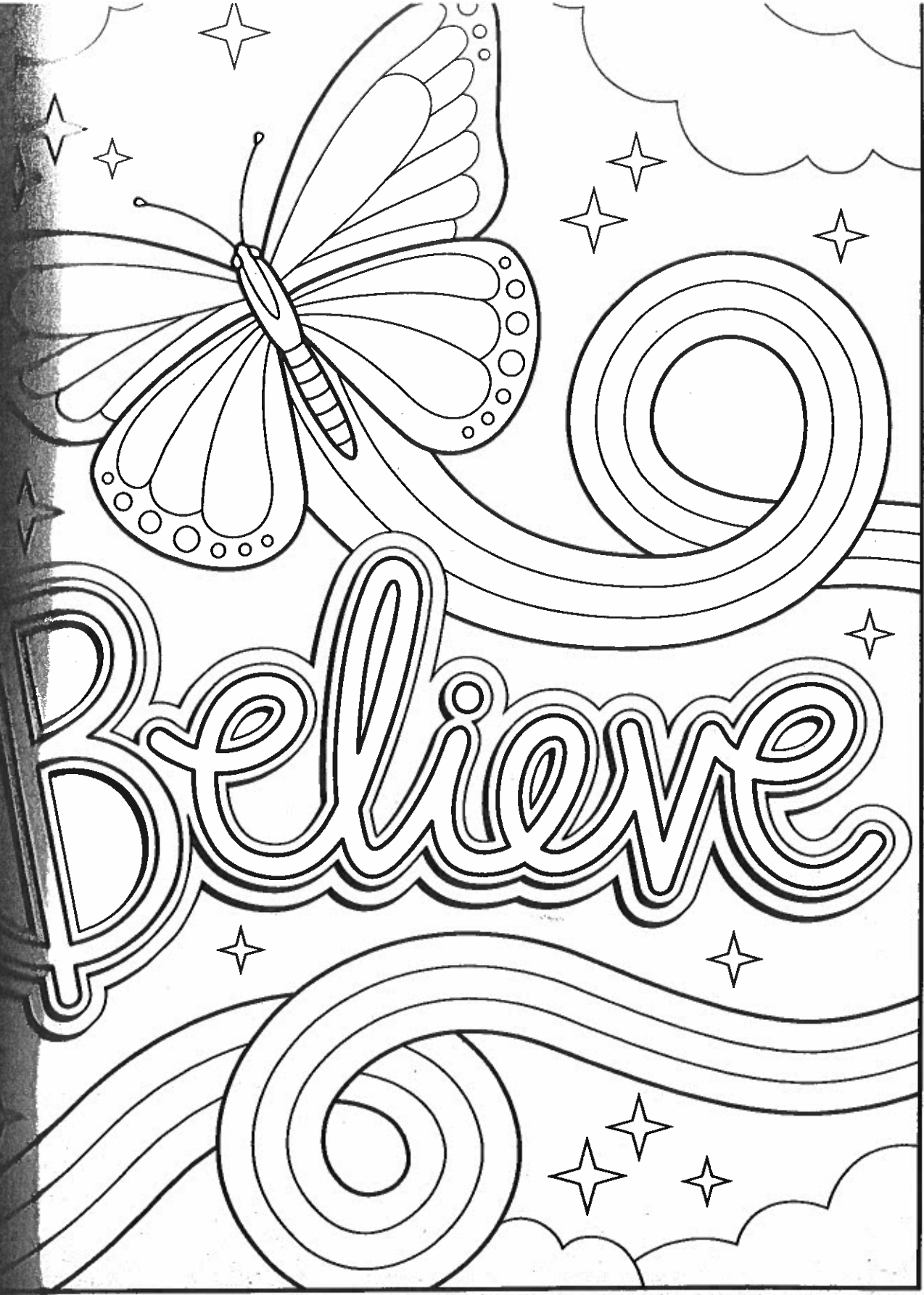
- \_\_\_\_\_ A fly lays its eggs on the skunk cabbage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The fly gets covered in pollen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The fly crawls all over the skunk cabbage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The fly spreads the pollen to other flowers.

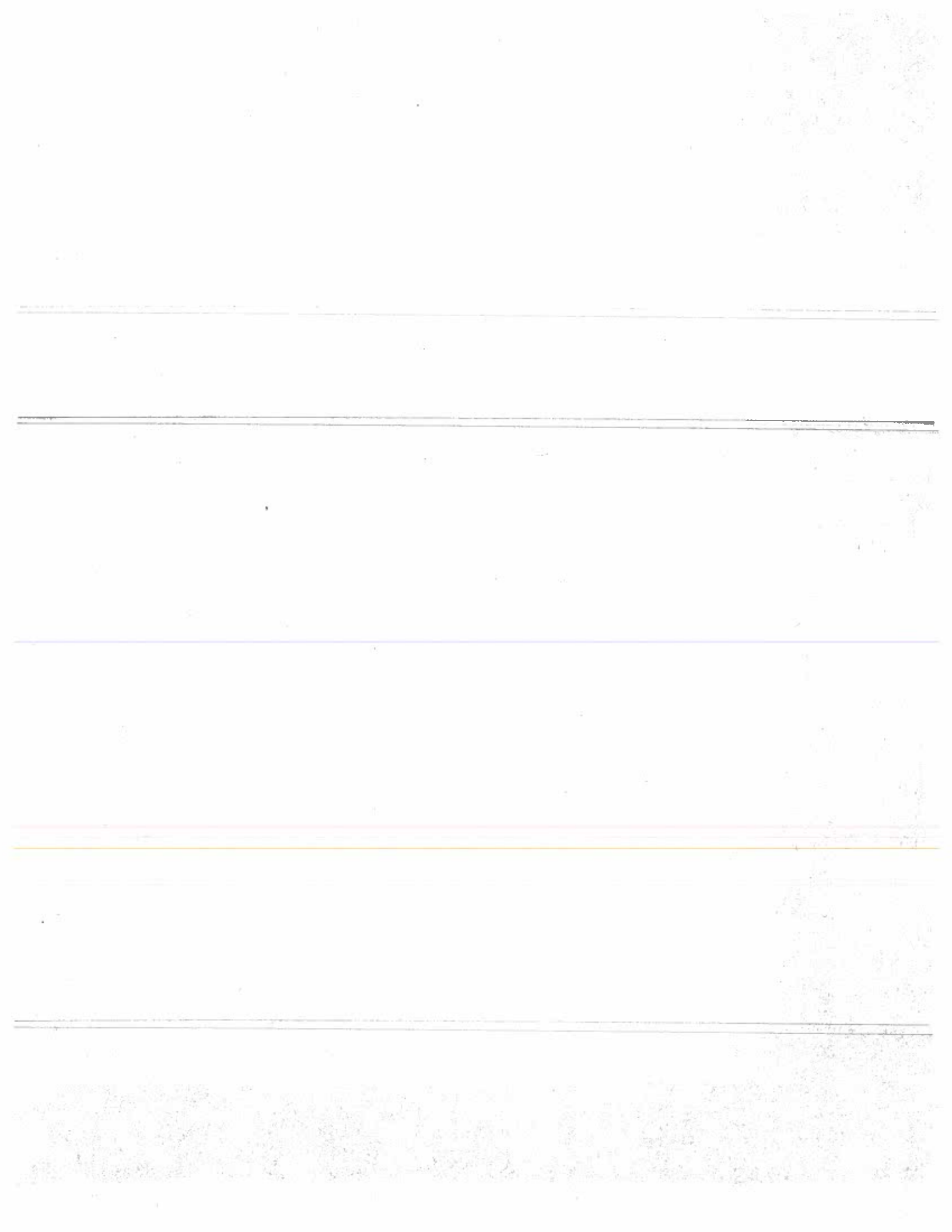
**5. Look at the picture to the right. Which story does it show?**

- ☐ (A) "A Horrible, Useful Smell"
- ☐ (B) "A Bad Choice"









**Correct the sentences.**

1. does dr clark work in denver

\_\_\_\_\_

2. pedro is on the same team as carla tina and lee

\_\_\_\_\_

**Which greeting is correct—a., b., or c.?**

3. a. Dear, Grandma

b. Dear Grandma

c. Dear Grandma,

**What word is missing?**

4. fish : scales :: bird : \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the words that are opposites.**

5. clean

white

soft

dirty

**Daily Language Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Correct the sentences.**

1. what did them do for christmas

\_\_\_\_\_

2. are you going to a halloween party

\_\_\_\_\_

**What abbreviation is used for a married woman?**

3. Mr.

Ms.

Mrs.

**Is this a statement or a question?**

4. Can you tell me what time it is?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Find the missing word.**

5. Is a turtle \_\_\_\_\_ than a snail?

slow slower slowest



Friday



Is this word spelled correctly? Yes or No

1. Kan you com to my house to play?

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. He aks me two his party.

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Will Mark give me a piece uf dat pizza?

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

## Daily Progress Record



How many did you get correct each day? Color the squares.

5

4

3

2

1


Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday



**Correct the sentences.**

1. was mr ruiz washing his car

\_\_\_\_\_

2. the dirty boy was took a bath

\_\_\_\_\_

**Which words have the sound of /wa/ in "water"?**

3. watch      waste      wall      warm

**Which word is spelled correctly?**

4. funy      funney      funny

**Which letter closing is correct—a., b., or c.?**

5. a. Your friend      b. Your, friend      c. Your friend,

**Daily Language Review****Correct the sentences.**

1. cindy just learnt how to stop her bike

\_\_\_\_\_

2. dont you have no cookys

\_\_\_\_\_

**Which is correct—a., b., or c.?**

3. a. june 16, 1996      b. June 16, 1996      c. June 16 1996

**Find the sentence.**

4. Betty and Sam.      Under the red blanket.      Six birds flew.

**Find the adjectives in this sentence.**

5. Lee's fat puppy ran across the tall green grass.

Wednesday



Correct the sentences.

1. will you bee here by 6 oclock

2. a women was make cakes for the sale

Find the missing word.

3. He climbed \_\_\_\_\_ up the ladder.  
quick    quicker    quickly

Number the words in alphabetical order.

4. ☐ pet    ☐ pat    ☐ put    ☐ pot

Which word is spelled correctly?

5. wif    with    wiht

Thursday



Correct the sentences.

1. there was a lot of mouses in the barn

2. did zeke get that splinter out of his feet

Name two words in the -all family.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Find the words that go together.

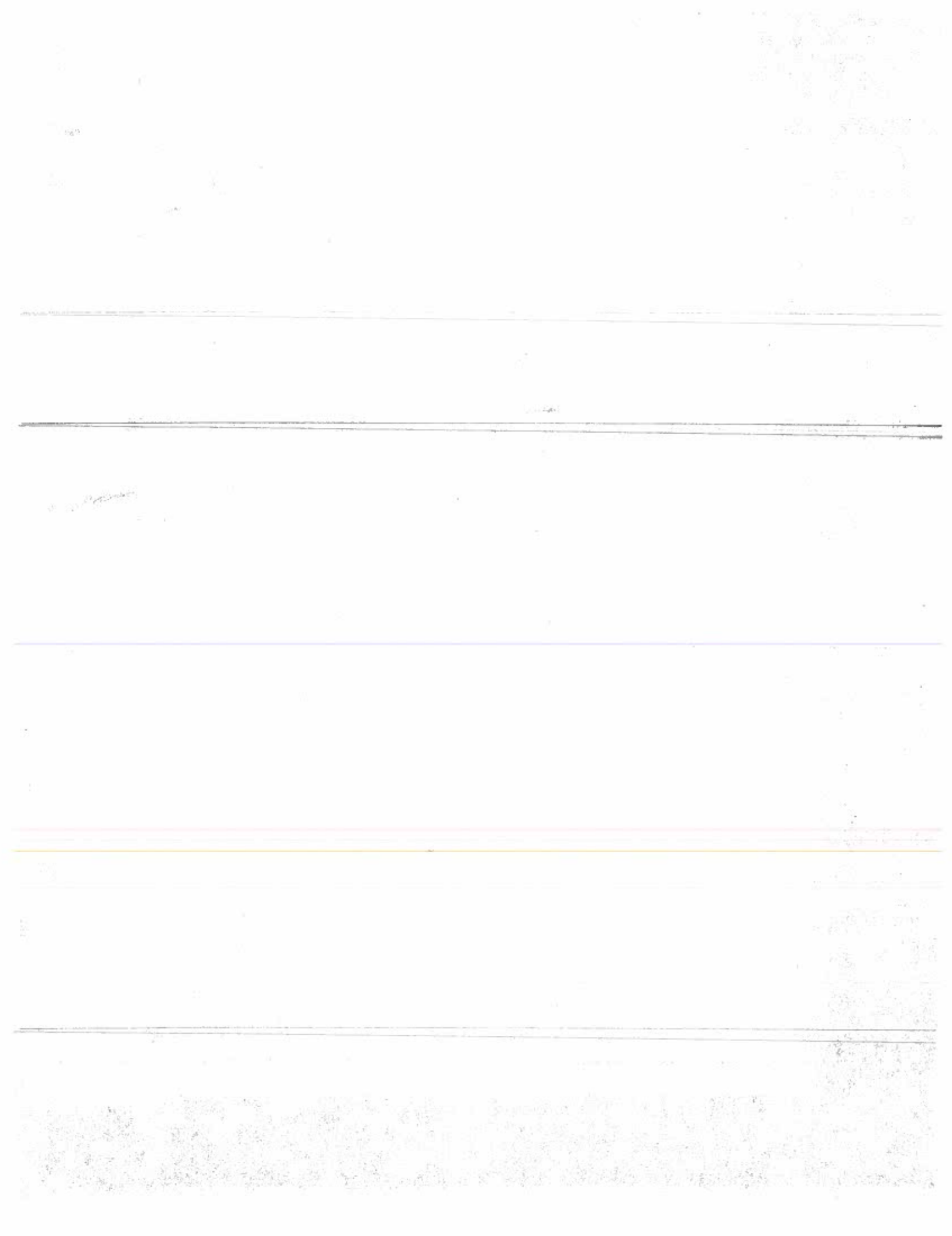
4. pink    gray    fuzzy    tan

Put the sentences in the order they happen.

5. ☐ A big yellow flower bloomed.☐ Seely planted a seed.☐ The plant began to grow.☐ Leaves grew on the stem.



SHINE  
BRIGHTLY





Do you need an apostrophe? Yes or No

1. Dont put Kellys wet shoes on the bed.

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why isnt Roys bike at his house?

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. These arent Mikes books.

a

b

c

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

Daily Language Review

## Daily Progress Record



How many did you get correct each day? Color the squares.

5					
4					
3					
2					
1					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday



Monday

**Correct the sentences.**

1. alan have a pet geese in a cage

2. them boys was running after the ball

**Find the adjectives in this sentence.**

3. A small gray cat sat on the soft blue rug.

**Number the words in alphabetical order.**4. ☐ flower ☐ basket ☐ ribbon ☐ bow**What does "soil" mean in this sentence?**

5. Rita dug in the soil to make it soft before she planted the seeds.

a. sandbox

b. dirt in the garden

c. to get dirty

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tuesday

**Correct the sentences.**

1. she has went to get a book

2. have they throwed the trash away

**Ask a question about the circus.**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the words that rhyme.**

4. my try funny why

**What does "Dr." mean?**

5. \_\_\_\_\_



**Wednesday****Correct the sentences.**

1. i and jessie like hot dogs with cheese

2. did he break peters glasses

**What compound word can you make with "bow" and "rain"?**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the words with the sound /or/ in "for."**

4. four          store          move          door

**Is it real or make-believe?**

5. I saw an elf dancing in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_

**Thursday****Correct the sentences.**

1. who one the swimming race

2. dad put a angel on top of the christmas tree

**Which word is spelled correctly?**

3. uway          awy          away

**How do you spell more than one?**

4. fox \_\_\_\_\_ dish \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the two words that mean the same.**

5. grin          frown          smile          wink

Friday



What punctuation do you need?

1. Sam (a) Mary (b) and Tito made a sand castle (c)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. He can (a) t go until he cleans the rabbit (b) s cage (c)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you like mustard on your hamburger (a) I don (b) t (c)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

Daily Language Review

## Daily Progress Record



How many did you get correct each day? Color the squares.

5					
4					
3					
2					
1					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday



make  
it  
happen!



SHOW YOUR  
funny  
COLORS





# Types of Sentences

Read each sentence. Write it next to the correct heading.

A **telling sentence** tells something.  
A **question** asks something. An **exclamation** shows strong feelings. A **command** makes a request or gives a command.

What a big mango!

I like mangos.

Is that a banana?

Did you find the fruit?

Buy me an avocado.

Come over for dinner.

I want to eat dinner.

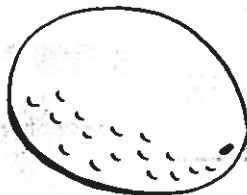
This tastes great!

Exclamation: \_\_\_\_\_

Command: \_\_\_\_\_

Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Telling Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_



# Types of Sentences

Read the following sentences. Write the correct end punctuation mark for each sentence. Then write the sentence type on the line to the right of each sentence.

Write **T** for each telling sentence or statement, **Q** for each question, **E** for each exclamation, and **C** for each command.

A **telling sentence** tells something. A **question** asks something. An **exclamation** shows strong feelings. A **command** makes a request or gives a command.

- 1 We're going to the beach \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Do you have your bathing suit \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We will play in the sand \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Pack the sunscreen \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I love swimming \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Take the beach chair \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What time do we leave \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Wow, that's a huge wave \_\_\_\_\_



# Telling Sentences and Questions

Read each sentence. Write *T* on the line if the sentence is a telling sentence. Write *Q* on the line if it is a question.

A **telling sentence** tells something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

A **question** asks something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

- 1 I took my pet to see the vet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Was your pet sick? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What did the vet do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The vet checked my pet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The vet said my pet had a cold. \_\_\_\_\_

The order of the words in a sentence can change its meaning. Write *T* next to the sentence that is a telling sentence. Write *Q* next to the sentence that is a question.

- 6 Is your pet well now? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Now your pet is well. \_\_\_\_\_

# Telling Sentences and Questions

Underline the capital letter that begins each sentence. Add a period (.) if it is a telling sentence. Add a question mark (?) if it is a question.

A **telling sentence** tells something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

A **question** asks something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

- 1 The vet is nice \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She helped my dog \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Did she see your cat \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Is the cat well now \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 My cat feels better \_\_\_\_\_

The order of the words in a sentence can change its meaning. Change the word order in the telling sentence to make it a question. Write the question.

- 6 He will take the cat home.
- \_\_\_\_\_

SHALOM

G'DAY

WHAT'S  
UP?

SUP?

Yo!

CHEERIO

hey

TAG

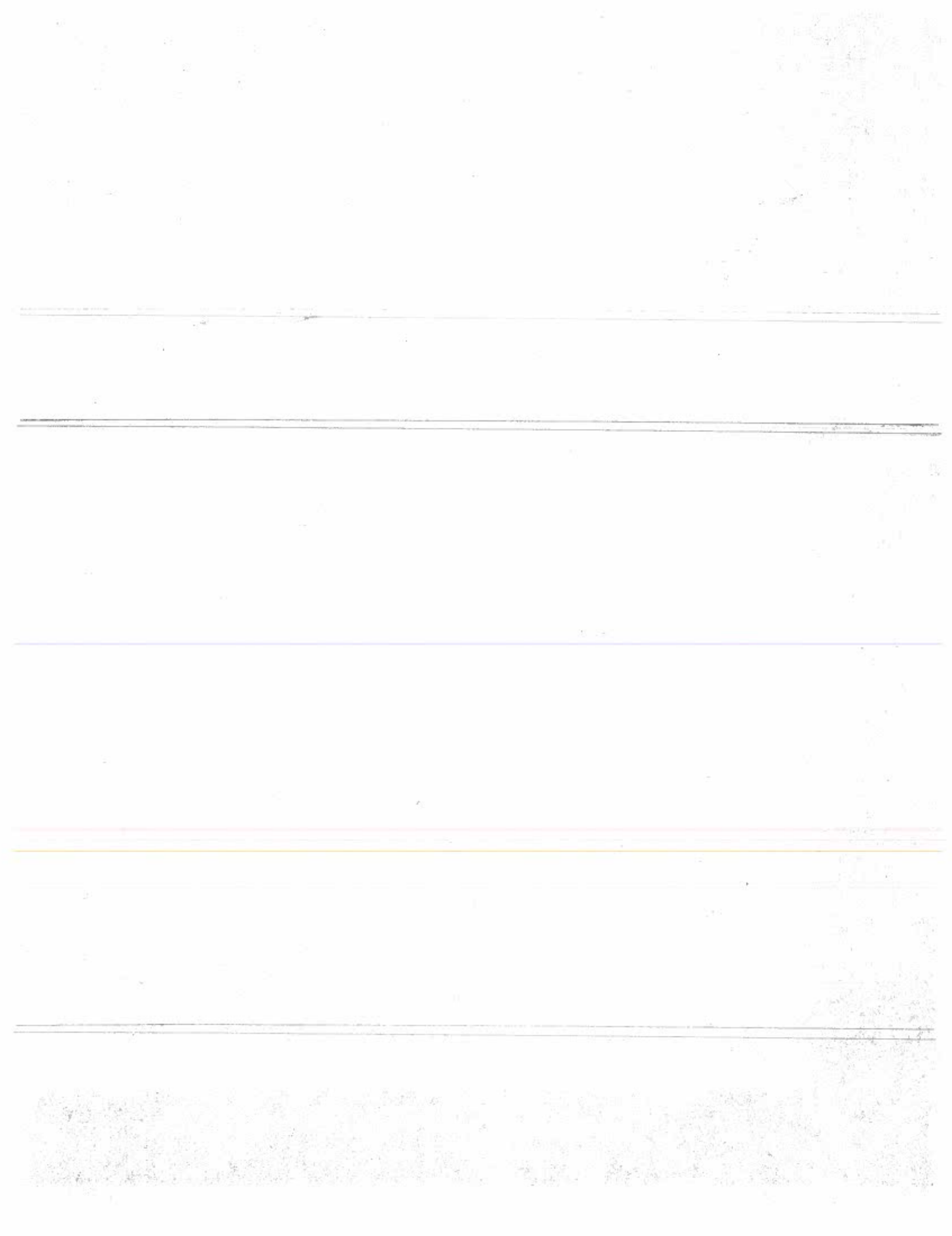
HOWDY

HELLO

ALOK  
SUP?

JAWBROTH

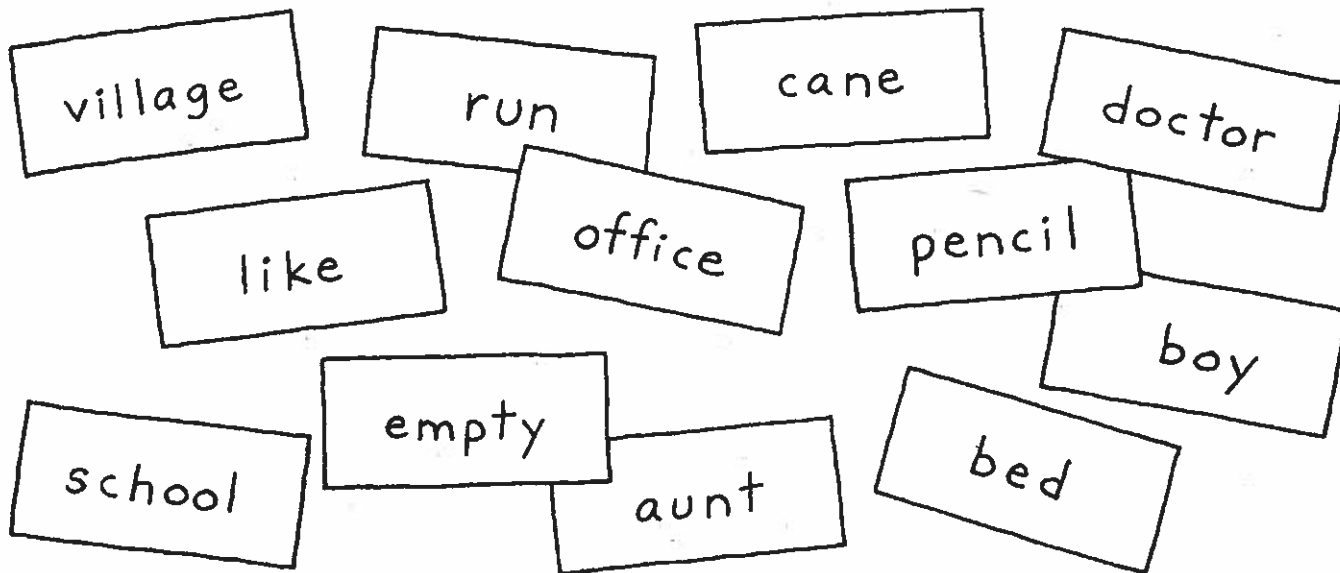
BONJOUR



**Common nouns**name people, places,  
or things.

# Common Nouns

Help sort the cards. Some of the words are nouns. Some are not. Circle the nouns.



Write each noun you circled under the correct heading.

People	Places	Things
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



# Common Nouns

Look at the underlined word in each sentence. If it is a common noun, fill in the bubble next to yes. If it is not a common noun, fill in the bubble next to no.

1 Our class went on a trip.

☐ yes

☐ no

2 We went to the city.

☐ yes

☐ no

3 The buildings were tall.

☐ yes

☐ no

4 There were many cars.

☐ yes

☐ no

A common noun is underlined in each sentence. Tell if it names a person, place or thing. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

5 We went into a big room.

☐ person ☐ place ☐ thing

6 Our teacher led us.

☐ person ☐ place ☐ thing

7 I walked with my best friend.

☐ person ☐ place ☐ thing

8 We sat at a long table.

☐ person ☐ place ☐ thing

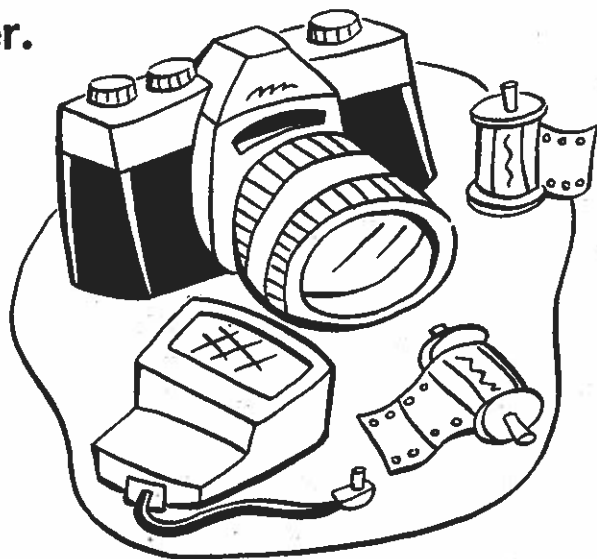


# Capitalize Names and Places

Special names of people and places always begin with capital letters. They are called **proper nouns**.

Read each sentence. Circle the proper noun.

- 1 George Ancona is a photographer.
- 2 He was born in Mexico.
- 3 His family called him Jorgito.
- 4 They lived in Coney Island.
- 5 Now he travels to Honduras to take pictures.
- 6 Tio Mario worked in a sign shop.



Write the proper nouns you circled under the correct heading below.

**People**

---

---

---

**Places**

---

---

---

# Capitalize Names and Places

Special names of people and places always begin with capital letters. They are called **proper nouns**.

Read the postcard. Find the proper nouns. Write them correctly on the lines below.

Dear sue,

It's very hot here in california. We visited the city of los angeles. Then we swam in the pacific ocean. I miss you.

Love,  
tonya



sue wong  
11 shore road  
austin, texas 78728

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence with a proper noun. Underline the capital letter or letters in the proper noun. Then write whether it names a person or a place.

\_\_\_\_\_

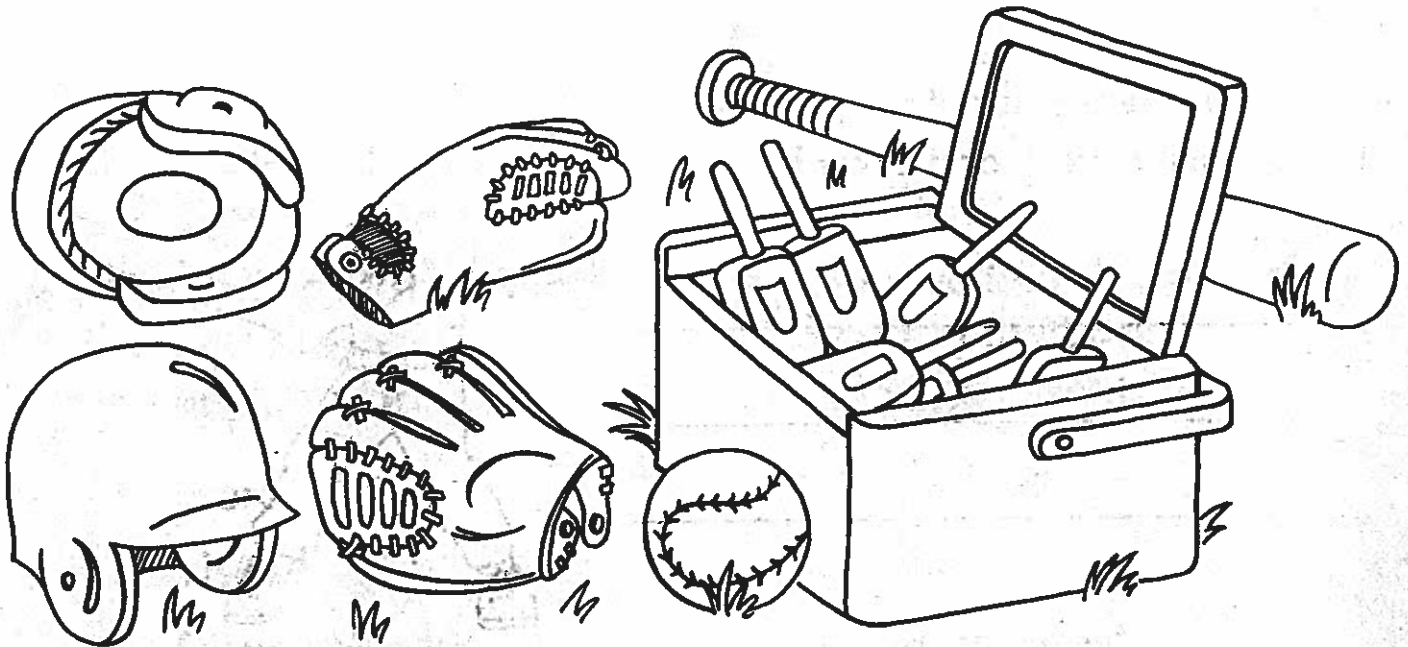
\_\_\_\_\_

A **verb** is an action word. It tells what someone or something is doing.

# Verbs

Draw a line to match each sentence with an action verb. Then write the action verbs on the lines to finish the sentences.

- 1 Moms and dads \_\_\_\_\_ the game. throws
- 2 The pitcher \_\_\_\_\_ the ball. opens
- 3 Ronald \_\_\_\_\_ his eyes. watch
- 4 The team \_\_\_\_\_ for Ronald. cheers
- 5 Ronald \_\_\_\_\_ the ball past the pitcher. runs
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ to first base. hits
- 7 Someone \_\_\_\_\_, "Go Ronald go!" eat
- 8 The kids \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream after the game. yells



# Verbs

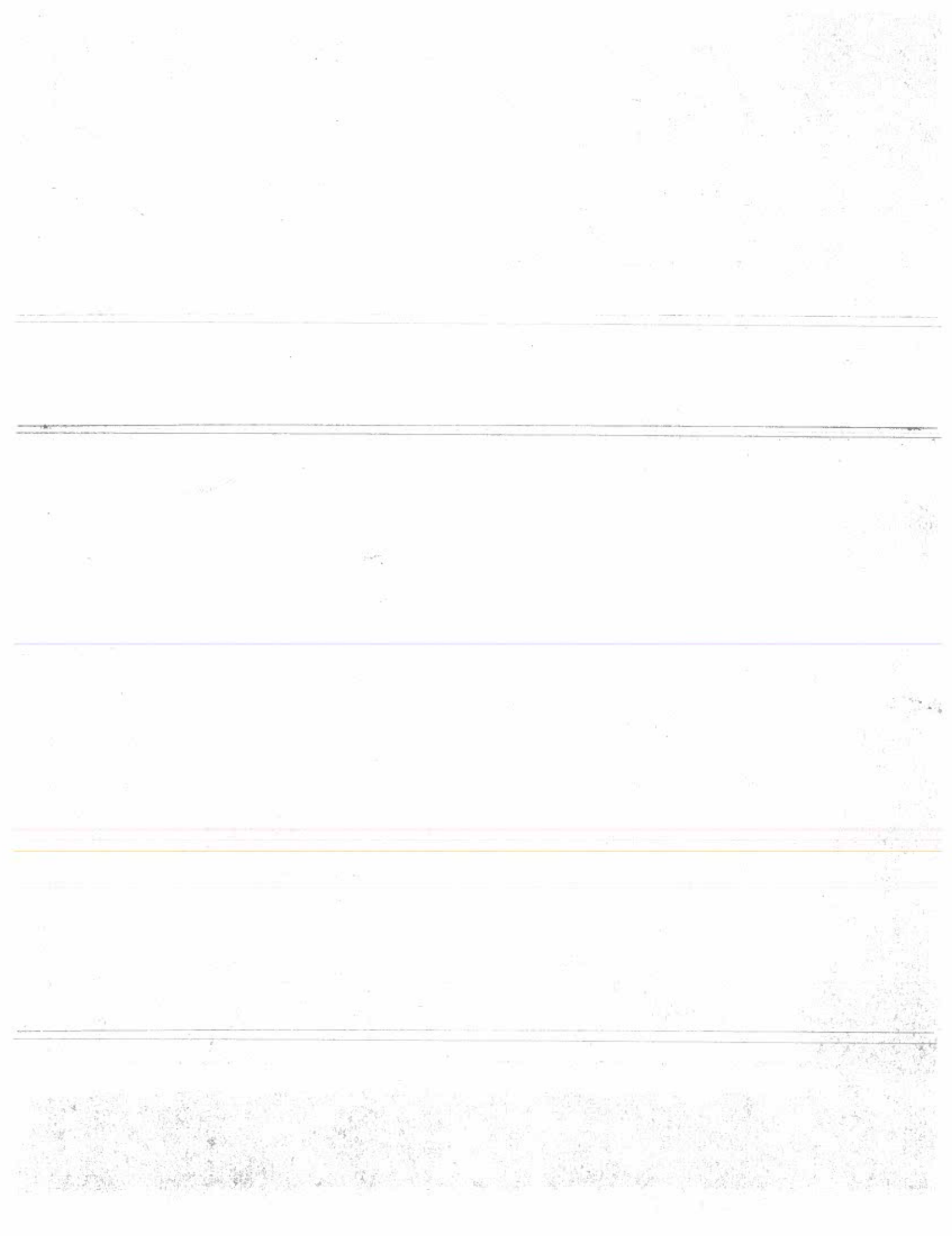
Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Fill in the correct bubble to tell whether or not it is an action verb.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 The dog <u>runs</u> down the road.<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb        | 2 The girl chases the <u>dog</u> .<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb  |
| 3 The dog <u>finds</u> a <u>bone</u> .<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb      | 4 The <u>sun</u> <u>sets</u> .<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb      |
| 5 Rain <u>falls</u> from the sky.<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb           | 6 The girl <u>splashes</u> water.<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb   |
| 7 The dog <u>hides</u> <u>under</u> a bush.<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb | 8 The girl <u>finds</u> the dog.<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb    |
| 9 The sun <u>shines</u> .<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb                   | 10 The girl sees a <u>rainbow</u> .<br><input type="radio"/> action verb<br><input type="radio"/> not an action verb |



FLY  
OFF  
ON





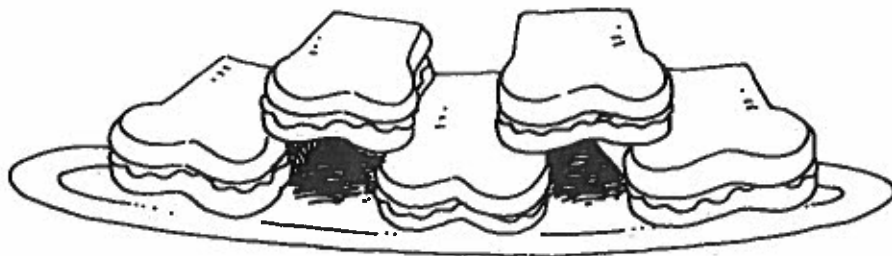


# Plural Nouns

Read each sentence. Add -s or -es to the noun at the end of the sentence to make it plural. Write it in the sentence.

Most nouns add **-s** to mean more than one. Nouns that end in **s**, **x**, **ch**, or **sh** add **-es** to mean more than one.

- 1 Dad made five cheese \_\_\_\_\_. (sandwich)
- 2 He packed five \_\_\_\_\_ for the children. (lunch)
- 3 Lisa put fruit in all the \_\_\_\_\_. (lunchbox)
- 4 She packed some paper \_\_\_\_\_, too. (dish)



Write the plural for each noun on the line.

5 one box

two \_\_\_\_\_

6 one dress

two \_\_\_\_\_

7 one coat

two \_\_\_\_\_

8 one bench

two \_\_\_\_\_

# Plural Nouns

Read each pair of nouns. If the plural noun is correct, fill in the last bubble. If it is not correct, fill in the bubble next to the correct plural noun.

1 sketch, sketches

☐ sketches

☐ correct as is

2 tree, trees

☐ treess

☐ correct as is

3 fox, foxs

☐ foxes

☐ correct as is

4 paint, paints

☐ paintes

☐ correct as is

5 squirrel, squirrels

☐ squirreles

☐ correct as is

6 dress, dressees

☐ dresses

☐ correct as is

7 ball, balles

☐ balls

☐ correct as is

8 wish, wishes

☐ wishs

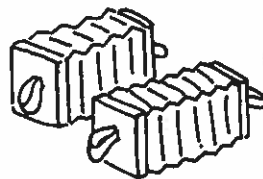
☐ correct as is

# Plural Nouns

Read the sentences. Underline the plural nouns. Circle the letter or letters that were added to mean more than one.

Most nouns add **-s** to mean more than one. Nouns that end in **s**, **x**, **ch**, or **sh** add **-es** to mean more than one.

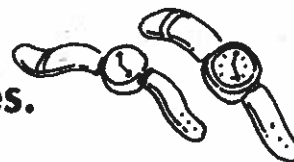
- ① We have two accordions in our house.



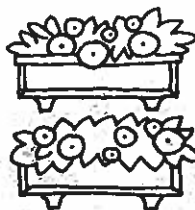
- ② Grandma has many brushes to fix her hair.



- ③ My grandfather has many clocks and watches.



- ④ A lot of flowers are in the boxes.



Write the nouns that add -s.

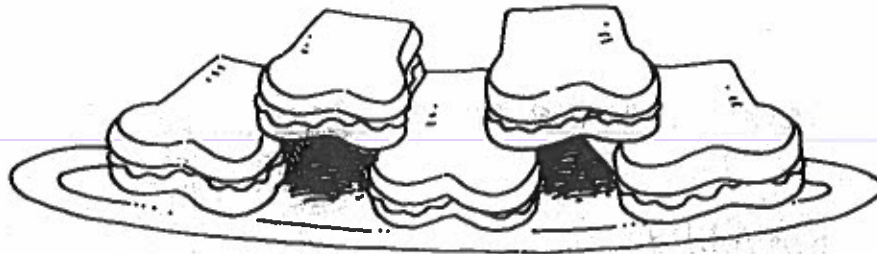
Write the nouns that add -es.

# Plural Nouns

Read each sentence. Add -s or -es to the noun at the end of the sentence to make it plural. Write it in the sentence.

Most nouns add **-s** to mean more than one. Nouns that end in **s**, **x**, **ch**, or **sh** add **-es** to mean more than one.

- 1 Dad made five cheese \_\_\_\_\_. (sandwich)
- 2 He packed five \_\_\_\_\_ for the children. (lunch)
- 3 Lisa put fruit in all the \_\_\_\_\_. (lunchbox)
- 4 She packed some paper \_\_\_\_\_, too. (dish)



Write the plural for each noun on the line.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 5 one box  | 6 one dress |
| two _____  | two _____   |
| 7 one coat | 8 one bench |
| two _____  | two _____   |

# Contractions

## With *not*

Read each sentence. Underline the contraction. Write the two words the contraction is made from.

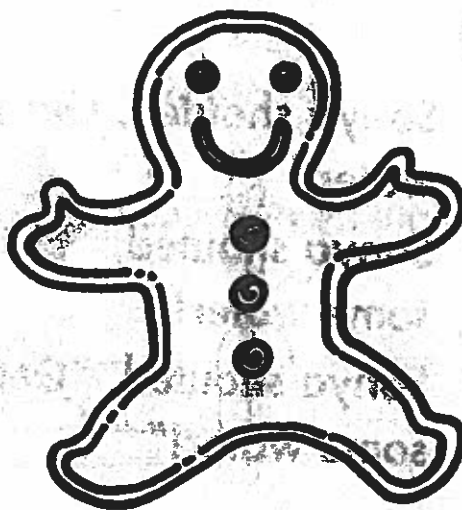
A **contraction** is two words made into one word. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter or letters. In a contraction, **not** becomes **n't**.

- 1 The little old man and little old woman aren't ready.
- 2 The Gingerbread Man doesn't want to be eaten.
- 3 They can't catch him.
- 4 They couldn't run fast enough.
- 5 He didn't come back.
- 6 The Gingerbread Man isn't afraid of the fox.

Draw a line to match each contraction to the two words it is made from.

- 7 hadn't
- 8 don't
- 9 weren't

were not  
had not  
do not

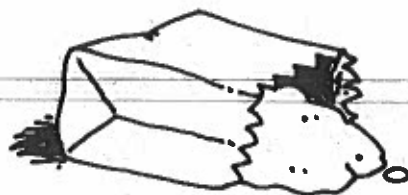
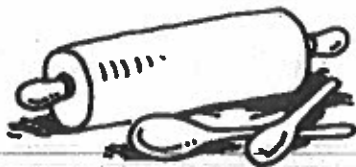
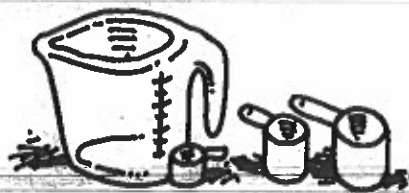




# Contractions With *not*

Read each sentence. Write a contraction for the underlined words.

A **contraction** is two words made into one word. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter or letters. In a contraction, **not** becomes **n't**.



1 Cindy and Ed could not bake a cake.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 There was not enough flour.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 They are not happy.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 They cannot surprise José.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Do not give up.

\_\_\_\_\_

6 They did not give up.  
They made cupcakes!

\_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence using a contraction you wrote.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



1. Which digit makes the equation true?

$$24 + 3 \square = 59$$

- (A) 4                      (C) 6  
(B) 5                      (D) 7

2. Use the open number line to find the sum.

$$45 + 21 = ?$$



- (A) 46                      (C) 59  
(B) 56                      (D) 66

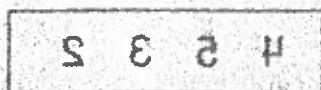
3. Mara has 3 red cubes, 7 green cubes, and 6 blue cubes.  
How many cubes does Mara have?

\_\_\_\_\_ cubes

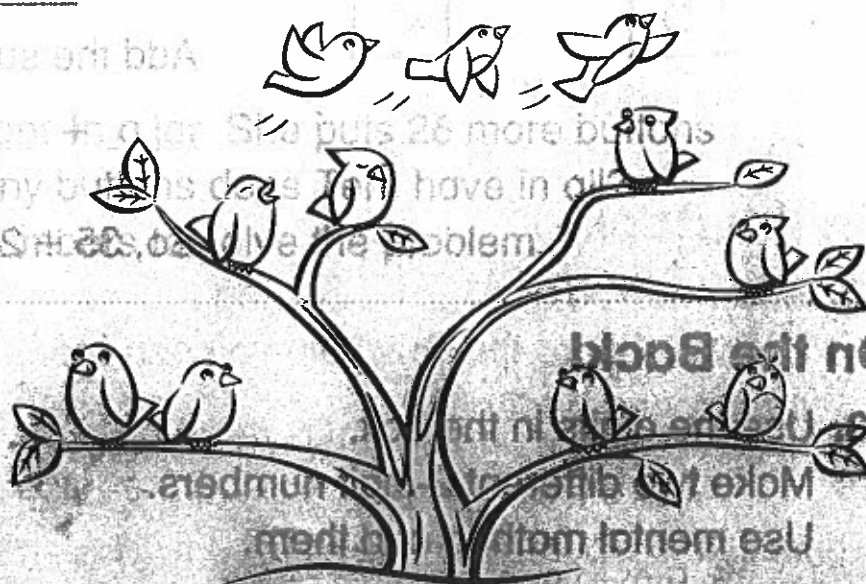
4. There were 11 birds on a tree. Then 3 of the birds flew away.  
How many birds are left on the tree? Write an addition equation to help you solve the problem.

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ birds



\_\_\_\_\_ buttons



**AZ Vocabulary**

1. Move down each **row** on a hundred chart to add **tens**. Move to the right, across the **columns**, to add **ones**.

Find  $42 + 23$ . Start at 42. Move down 2 rows. Move right 3 spaces. At which

number did you stop? \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

2. Find  $27 + 34$ . Use the hundred chart above.

First find 27. Circle it.

Break apart 34.

34 has 3 tens and \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

Start at 27. Add 3 tens.

Move **DOWN** 3 rows. That takes you to \_\_\_\_\_.

Now you need to add 4 ones.

Move **RIGHT** 4 spaces to add \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

If you come to the end of a row, go **DOWN** to the next row.

Where did you stop? \_\_\_\_\_ So,  $27 + 34 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

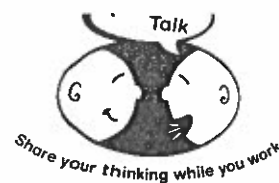
**On the Back!**

3. Pick any number between 44 and 49.

Add to it any number between 47 and 51.

Use a hundred chart to find the sum.

# Try Together



**Start**

Put **2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9** in a

Take turns.

**Try**

Pick a tile. Look at every puzzle. Decide where that tile belongs. Put it there. Tell your partner why that number belongs there.

tens	ones
2	5
<div></div>	<div></div>
+	
9	9

tens	ones
4	5
<div></div>	<div></div>
+	
8	0

tens	ones
<div></div>	<div></div>
<div></div>	<div></div>
+	
9	1

tens	ones
1	4
<div></div>	<div></div>
+	
8	3

3. Draw Continue until you have one tile in each space.

Follow the 3 steps. Do you need to regroup?

**Try Again**

Make up a puzzle like this one.

Ask your partner to show the answer with tiles.



1. Which addition equation do you need to use regrouping to solve?

- (A)  $13 + 26 = ?$
- (B)  $24 + 34 = ?$
- (C)  $25 + 66 = ?$
- (D)  $49 + 10 = ?$

2. Which equations have a sum of 46?

Choose all that apply.

- ☐  $20 + 26 = ?$
- ☐  $10 + 26 = ?$
- ☐  $30 + 16 = ?$
- ☐  $10 + 30 + 4 + 2 = ?$

3. Which addition fact can help you find  $13 - 9$ ?

- (A)  $6 + 7 = 13$
- (B)  $7 + 7 = 14$
- (C)  $8 + 5 = 13$
- (D)  $9 + 4 = 13$

4. Solve. Draw place-value blocks and show your work.

Tami has 47 crayons.  
Her brother gives her 16 more crayons.

How many crayons does Tami have now?

Tens	Ones

Tens	Ones

Draw place-value blocks and show your work.
crayons

1. Break apart the addends to find the sum.

$$14 + 66 =$$

- (A) 84  
(B) 80  
(C) 76  
(D) 70

2. Zoey had 47 stamps. Then she collected 20 more. How many stamps does Zoey have now?

- (A) 57  
(B) 67  
(C) 77  
(D) 80

3. Which equations have a sum that is an even number?  
Choose all that apply.

- ☐  $6 + 7 = ?$   
☐  $5 + 5 = ?$   
☐  $8 + 8 = ?$   
☐  $7 + 2 = ?$

4. Supna has 37 books.

Her sister has 46 books.

How many books do they have in all?

Show your work using partial sums.

\_\_\_\_\_ books

	Tens	Ones
+		
Tens:		
Ones:		
Sum:		

Try Again

Take turns. Make up an addition problem. Explain or show how you solved it. Ask your partner to show the answer with tiles.



Which equations have a sum that is an even number? Choose all that apply.

- ☐  $8 + 8 = 16$
- ☐  $7 + 6 = 13$
- ☐  $6 + 6 = 12$
- ☐  $5 + 5 = 10$

2. There are 27 blueberry muffins at a bakery. There are also 18 apple muffins at the bakery. How many muffins are at the bakery in all?

- (A) 46
- (B) 45
- (C) 44
- (D) 35

Lucy has 14 postcards. She mails some postcards to friends. She now has 5 postcards. Which equation can be used to find how many postcards she mails?

- (A)  $14 + 5 = ?$
- (B)  $14 - ? = 6$
- (C)  $14 - ? = 5$
- (D)  $9 - 5 = ?$

4. Max delivers 23 pizzas on Saturday. He delivers 29 pizzas on Sunday. How many pizzas does he deliver on both days? Use the open number line to solve.



\_\_\_\_\_ children  
\_\_\_\_\_ pizzas

1. Which digit makes the equation true?

$$24 + 3 \square = 59$$

- (A) 4                      (C) 6  
(B) 5                      (D) 7

2. Use the open number line to find the sum.

$$45 + 21 = ?$$



- (A) 46                      (C) 59  
(B) 56                      (D) 66

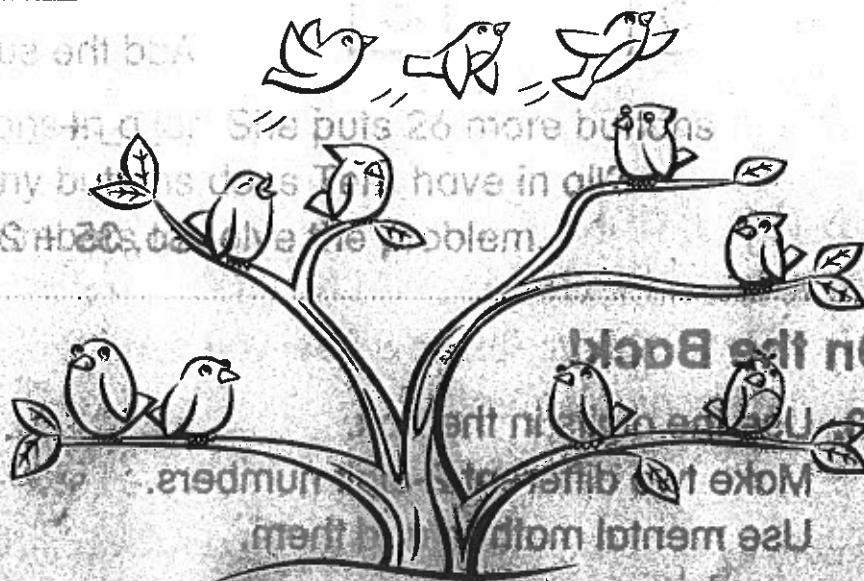
3. Mara has 3 red cubes, 7 green cubes, and 6 blue cubes. How many cubes does Mara have?

\_\_\_\_\_ cubes

4. There were 11 birds on a tree. Then 3 of the birds flew away. How many birds are left on the tree? Write an addition equation to help you solve the problem.

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ birds



4 5 3 2

buttons



1. Which addition fact can help you complete the subtraction fact below?

$$13 - 6 = ?$$

(A)  $6 - 3 = 3$

(B)  $3 + 6 = 9$

(C)  $13 - 7 = 6$

(D)  $6 + 7 = 13$

2. Jacy has 17 baseball cards. Raúl has 8 baseball cards. How many fewer cards does Raúl have than Jacy?

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 25

3. Jean finds 34 shells on the beach. Fred finds 40 more shells. How many shells do they find in all?

Use the open number line to solve the problem.



\_\_\_\_\_ shells

4. Terri puts 38 buttons in a jar. She puts 26 more buttons in a box. How many buttons does Terri have in all? Break apart the numbers to solve the problem. Show your work.

Work together until you make six different addition problems.

\_\_\_\_\_ buttons

**AZ Vocabulary**

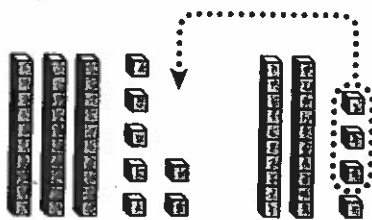
1. You can use **compensation** to add **mentally**.

Find  $37 + 24$ .

Change the addends to numbers that are easier to add.

Change 37 to 40.

Take \_\_\_\_\_ from 24 and  
give it to 37 to make 40.



Now you have  $40 + 21$ .

These numbers are easier  
to add.



$40 + 21 = \underline{\quad\quad}$ , so  $37 + 24 = \underline{\quad\quad}$ .

2. Use compensation. Circle the addends that are easier to add mentally. Use cubes if needed. Write the sum.

$58 + 36 = \underline{\quad\quad}$

$57 + 37$

$59 + 35$

$60 + 34$

$45 + 39 = \underline{\quad\quad}$

$44 + 40$

$46 + 38$

$47 + 37$

**On the Back!**

3. Mario finds  $47 + 38$  using compensation. He takes 3 from 38 and gives it to 47. What new addends will he use to find the sum? What is the sum?

Try Again Repeat for every number.



1. Which equations have a sum that is an even number? Choose all that apply.
- ☐  $8 + 8 = 16$
- ☐  $7 + 6 = 13$
- ☐  $6 + 6 = 12$
- ☐  $5 + 5 = 10$
2. There are 27 blueberry muffins at a bakery. There are also 18 apple muffins at the bakery. How many muffins are at the bakery in all?
- (A) 46                      (C) 44
- (B) 45                      (D) 35
3. Lucy has 14 postcards. She mails some postcards to friends. She now has 5 postcards. Which equation can be used to find how many postcards she mails?
- (A)  $14 + 5 = ?$
- (B)  $14 - ? = 6$
- (C)  $14 - ? = 5$
- (D)  $9 - 5 = ?$
4. Max delivers 23 pizzas on Saturday. He delivers 29 pizzas on Sunday. How many pizzas does he deliver on both days? Use the open number line to solve.



\_\_\_\_\_ children  
\_\_\_\_\_ pizzas