

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs fall into three categories: When, Where, and How.

Circle nouns. Write each adverb. Write whether it describes where, when, or how the action takes place.

Example: The tall player quickly jumped for the rebound.

Answer: quickly how

- The girl lightly stretched before the game.
- The runners quickly ran towards the basketball hoop.
- The team frequently prepared for their next game.
- I ran slowly to the finish line because I was tired.
- I alertly told my boss about the thief.
- We barely rowed to the shore.

A proper noun names a special person, place, thing or idea.

Directions: Capitalize the proper nouns in each sentence below.

Example A: I went to catholic school when I was young.  
Answer: I went to Catholic school when I was young.

- I live in the state of Texas.
- Do you think that stan is your best friend?
- I must say that sarah is a very smart student.
- The dodgers are good baseball team.
- I live on lightview street.
- asia is a very large continent.
- I live in the united states of america.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives can compare two or more nouns or pronouns. You add er in an adjective to make the comparative form. The comparative form of an adjective compares more than two things or people. You add est in an adjective to make the superlative form.

Circle nouns. Write each adjective. Write whether it describes how, when, or where the action takes place.

Example: The tall player quickly jumped for the rebound.

Answer: quickly how

- |           |             |             |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. light  | comparative | superlative |
| 2. fast   |             |             |
| 3. quick  |             |             |
| 4. smart  |             |             |
| 5. strong |             |             |
| 6. big    |             |             |
| 7. small  |             |             |
| 8. heavy  |             |             |
| 9. light  |             |             |
| 10. large |             |             |



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

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

Capitalize: ✓ The first word of a quotation  
Example: Mom ordered, "Go to your room."

Rewrite each sentence using capital letters correctly.

- Charlotte exclaimed, "be sure to wash your hands"
- "I went to visit my grandmother," explained Ben.
- "I whispered, "walk quietly" through the hallways."
- "Your answer is correct" exclaimed the teacher.
- "Be fair and kind on the playground," explained Susan.
- The boys and girls sang, "the itzy bitzy spider went up the water spout"
- "My dad shouted, "let's run to the soccer field!"

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### A Gift from the Heart

## Suffixes -ful, -ly, -ion

**Proofread an Article** This short article needs to be corrected before it goes to the printer. Circle six misspelled words. Write the words correctly. Write the word with a capitalization error correctly.

### A Healthy Vacation

Have you ever considered going to a spa? Spas are especially common in Europe. Spas are actually places to go to get healthier. People who go to them are extremely motivated to improve their health. Visitors begin by meeting with an expert for an exercise or diet suggestion. The experts wisely ask questions before making recommendations. The atmosphere in a spa is peaceful. The decorations are tasteful. People learn to use their powerful self-discipline for exercise and diet. If the visit is successful, they go home rested and relaxed and with the tools they need for a healthy, new lifestyle.

### Spelling Words

careful  
tasteful  
lonely  
powerful  
suggestion  
peaceful  
recently  
extremely  
certainly  
wisely  
harmful  
monthly  
yearly  
successful  
playful  
thoughtful  
actually  
pollution  
correction  
eagerly

- \_\_\_\_\_
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Frequently Misspelled Words  
especially  
really

**Proofread Words** Circle the correct spelling. Write the correct list word on the line.

- |               |            |           |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 8. egerly     | eagerly    | egerally  | 8. _____  |
| 9. suggestion | sugesion   | sugesjun  | 9. _____  |
| 10. yerly     | yearly     | yearally  | 10. _____ |
| 11. sertinly  | cerninally | certainly | 11. _____ |
| 12. playfull  | playful    | plaful    | 12. _____ |



**Home Activity** Your child identified misspelled words with the suffixes -ful, -ly, and -ion. Let your child dictate words for you to spell. Make some mistakes and let your child correct them.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2 Extra Practice

### Lesson 2.1

Write a comparison sentence.

1.  $27 = 3 \times 9$

2.  $7 \times 8 = 56$

\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ times as many as \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_

### Lessons 2.3, 2.5 - 2.6

Find the product.

1.  $2 \times 700 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2.  $6 \times 6,000 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 3.  $7 \times 13 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $4 \times 19 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 5.  $5 \times 216 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6.  $9 \times 1,362 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

### Lessons 2.2, 2.9

Draw a diagram. Write an equation and solve.

1. Julia saw 5 times as many cars as trucks in a parking lot. If she saw 30 cars and trucks altogether in the parking lot, how many were trucks?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ivan has 6 times as many blue beads as red beads. He has 49 red and blue beads in all. How many blue beads does Ivan have?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. There are 6 rows with 18 chairs in each row. In the center of the chairs, 4 rows of 6 chairs are brown. The rest of the chairs are blue. How many chairs are blue?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Lessons 2.7, 2.10 - 2.11

Estimate. Then record the product.

1. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 318 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$522 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$36 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,600 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$9,107 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

### Lesson 2.8

Find the product. Tell which strategy you used.

1.  $(4 \times 10) \times 10$       2.  $2 \times 898$       3.  $4 \times 7 \times 25$

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Lessons 2.4, 2.12

1. School pennants cost \$18 each. Ms. Lee says she will pay \$146 for 7 pennants. Is her answer reasonable? Explain.

2. Caleb draws 14 dogs on each of 4 posters. He draws 18 cats on each of 6 other posters. If he draws 5 more dogs on each poster with dogs, how many dogs and cats does he draw?

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

### Chapter 4 / Activity 7: Vocabulary Development

Use with Unit 2, Chapter 4, page 175-176

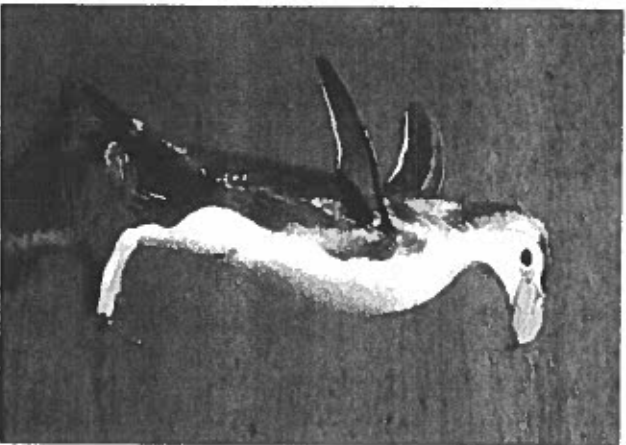
Directions: In the puzzle below, locate and circle the following vocabulary words.

sixteenth section lands	economic development	manufacturing	broker
commercial	courthouse	county seat	tutor
appropriated	abolitionists	standardize	deeds
stagecoaches	secession	millinery	current
industrialists	advocated	toll roads	

S	I	X	T	E	E	N	T	H	S	E	C	T	I	O	N	L	A	N	D	S			
A	N	O	T	A	D	A	T	T	E	O	S	N	S	L	O	M	B	C	D	T			
T	D	O	C	T	O	E	R	A	A	B	M	A	S	S	L	O	B	A	I	A			
U	U	R	U	U	A	G	T	U	A	G	Y	M	E	N	A	A	O	O	H	A	C	N	
R	S	U	D	A	N	A	F	R	E	E	E	G	V	J	R	R	M	G	A	D	D	T	
D	T	R	A	A	S	T	R	E	R	O	D	C	B	T	L	G	S	A	T	E	R	A	
A	R	O	A	S	T	R	E	R	O	D	C	B	T	L	G	S	A	T	E	R	A	D	
Y	I	N	D	I	O	P	A	B	A	F	I	T	O	P	B	T	H	K	E	E	R	I	
E	A	A	T	T	E	O	S	E	C	A	A	L	I	O	M	J	I	E	Y	O	Z	I	
L	L	A	U	R	A	R	E	G	H	A	L	I	O	M	J	I	E	Y	O	Z	I	I	
L	I	T	A	N	E	M	P	O	L	E	V	E	D	C	I	M	O	N	O	C	E	E	
O	S	T	A	M	P	O	S	S	T	I	S	D	E	E	S	S	T	O	I	T	E	S	
U	T	R	A	I	N	A	P	P	L	E	S	D	E	E	S	S	T	O	I	T	E	S	
S	S	T	K	C	Z	N	P	O	S	S	T	I	S	D	E	E	S	S	T	O	I	T	
H	U	C	O	U	N	T	Y	S	E	A	T	E	F	S	I	L	S	S	G	A	O	S	
A	R	O	O	A	A	D	V	O	C	A	T	E	D	E	E	U	R	R	E	N	T	O	
R	E	R	I	C	K	A	P	P	L	E	S	S	R	I	N	G	T	E	K	O	T	U	
E	K	L	M	A	N	G	E	S	E	C	E	S	S	I	O	N	U	A	C	T	U	C	
S	O	R	A	A	S	T	E	D	E	E	R	E	S	S	U	O	H	T	R	O	C	P	
A	B	O	L	L	I	T	I	O	N	I	S	S	T	S	P	O	L	L	Q	O	T	M	P

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## Penguins: Up Close and Personal



A penguin is a type of bird that lives in water and on land. The black-and-white appearance of penguins is known as countershading, which is a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Wild penguins are found only in the Southern Hemisphere. Most live within the polar region in very cold climates around Antarctica; however, some species of penguins live in warmer

climates in South Africa, New Zealand, and some countries in South America.

While there are over 17 different types of penguins, this passage will focus on only three: the emperor penguin, the king penguin, and the little blue penguin.

The biggest of all penguins, the emperor penguin, is almost three-and-a-half feet tall—that is almost as tall as the average first grader! And they can weigh up to 88 pounds. Incredibly, emperor penguins breed on the ice in Antarctica during winter. They face temperatures of -22 degrees Fahrenheit and below. After the female lays an egg, the male keeps the egg warm and protects it for a period of two months—during which time he doesn't eat at all! The female makes a hunting trip for those two months, sometimes traveling up to 50 miles to reach the ocean. When she returns, she regurgitates food for the chick, and then the male goes and finds food for himself. In the wild, emperor penguins live 15 to 20 years. Also, they have the deepest dive of all birds: up to 1,850 feet!

The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs. The king penguin has a very distinctive coloring, with orange highlights on its head, beak, neck, and upper breast.

A third type of penguin is called the little blue penguin, also known as the fairy penguin. These penguins get their name from both their small size and the color of their feathers, which are a light blue instead of black and white like many other types of penguins. Little blue penguins are the smallest of all penguin types, only growing up to a little over one foot tall. They weigh only two or three pounds! They like to live on sandy or rocky beaches, and they can only be found in Australia and New Zealand. They face threats from natural predators such as seagulls, seals, and sharks, and also from introduced predators such as cats, dogs, and foxes. Unlike emperor penguins and king penguins, little blue penguins build nests for their eggs. And while emperor penguin parents take

two-month-long shifts protecting their young, little blue penguins take turns more often, switching every few days. Their eggs hatch after only 36 days, and their average lifespan is 6.5 years.

Penguins have evolved so that they can spend time both in water and on land—although they are much more graceful in the water than they are on land! (Look at how they waddle awkwardly on land and how they glide smoothly through the water.) While penguins cannot fly, they do have small wings called flippers that help them swim underwater. An interesting fact about penguins is that they can remain underwater for as long as 20 minutes at a time before coming up for air. They also get their food from the seas. Small fish and squid make up the bulk of their average diet. Penguins seem to have mastered the art of hunting—they catch their prey with their beaks and swallow them whole! Some penguins spend much of their lives in water, only coming to land to mate and rear their chicks.

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## Penguins: Up Close and Personal

### Comprehension Questions

- Which penguin is the largest?
  - the king penguin
  - the emperor penguin
  - the rockhopper penguin
  - the little blue penguin
- What does the author describe in the passage?
  - types of penguins and their habitats
  - why most penguins are found in Antarctica
  - the reason why penguins cannot fly
  - how to protect penguins from extinction
- Not all penguins are black and white. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?
  - Countershading keeps penguins safe in water.
  - Little blue penguins are the smallest type of penguin.
  - Little blue penguins have blue feathers.
  - Penguins mostly eat small fish and squid.

4. Which of the following conclusions about penguin habitats is supported by the passage?

- A. Penguins live only in Antarctica.
- B. Penguins cannot live in warm climates.
- C. Penguins live only in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D. Penguins can live in warm and cold climates.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. facts about penguins
- B. how penguins evolved
- C. what penguins eat
- D. where penguins live

6. Read the following sentences from the paragraph about king penguins.

"The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin.

However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs."

Why might the author mention emperor penguins in this paragraph about king penguins?

- A. to distract the reader from the important information
- B. to hint that the emperor penguin is better than the king penguin
- C. to show how these two kinds of penguins are alike and different
- D. to indicate that emperor penguins and king penguins are the same

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

\_\_\_\_\_ penguins have small wings called flippers, they cannot fly.

- A. Especially
- B. Therefore
- C. After
- D. Although

8. Emperor penguins breed in colder climates than king penguins. What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

9. According to the passage, what do little blue penguins build that emperor penguins and king penguins do not?

10. Compare and contrast two of the penguins described in the passage. Use information from the passage to support your answer.

Audio by

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

## Fish with a Stingray Tail

by Guy Bellarant

There's no doubt about it—the ocean has some pretty unusual creatures! One of them is the stingray. With a body as flat as a pancake and two large fins extending off its head and body, a stingray has an ideal shape for burying itself in the sandy ocean bottom or gliding through the open ocean. Its gray-brown color helps it to blend in with sand and mud. A stingray's unusual body helps it to hide from predators while it quietly waits for prey.



Just like its shark relatives, the stingray has electro-receptors on its head. These receptors help it detect electric fields produced by other animals. Using these receptors and its excellent sense of smell and touch, the stingray knows when prey or predator is close.

A stingray's prey includes bottom-dwelling animals like crabs, clams, oysters, and snails. A stingray also eats small fish and squid. Some stingrays use their specialized jaws to crush shellfish. Others use suction to scoop prey into their mouth.

Predators include sharks. If a shark or other predator attacks, a stingray defends itself with its famous tail. This tail is armed with one or more jagged, venomous spines.

Like a shark, a stingray has no bones. Instead, its skeleton is made of tough, flexible material called cartilage. The stingray propels its flexible body through the sea in either one of two ways. One is by moving its body in a wavy motion. The other is by flapping its side fins and "flying" through the water. As it swims, it looks kind of like a bat in slow motion. Because of this, the stingray is included with other rays in a group of fish called batoids.

Of course, sometimes the stingray isn't swimming. So if you ever go wading in shallow ocean waters, push the sand with your feet as you walk. This way you'll scare away a buried stingray instead of stepping on it.

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

## Fish with a Stingray Tail

by Guy Bellarant



1. Which physical features help a stingray sense when predators or prey are close?
  - a. electro-receptors
  - b. sense of smell
  - c. sense of touch
  - d. a, b, and c
2. How is a stingray's skeleton similar to a shark's skeleton?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are stingrays categorized with a group of fish called batoids?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tell whether each sentence from the article is a fact or opinion. Write **F** or **O** on each line.  
\_\_\_\_\_ A stingray's gray-brown color helps it blend in with sand and mud.  
\_\_\_\_\_ The ocean has some pretty unusual creatures!  
\_\_\_\_\_ A stingray's tail is armed with one or more jagged, venomous spikes.  
\_\_\_\_\_ A stingray has a flexible body.
5. How can you avoid stepping on a stingray when you are wading in shallow water?  
\_\_\_\_\_





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

# More Than Just a Snack Food

by Sandie Lee

It's been around for over 5000 years. It was an important staple to the Aztec Indians and it even helped in the inventing of the first microwave oven. Can you guess what it is? That's right, it's popcorn.

The oldest corn ever discovered, was found in a New Mexico rock formation called "the Ball Cave." These ears of corn ranging from smaller than a penny to about 10cm long, are thought to be approximately, 5600 years old. Kernels of corn have also been found in tombs in Peru and some still pop after 1000 years.

Popcorn was known as *momchilli* to the 16<sup>th</sup> century Aztec Indians, and played an important role in their lives. They used it not only as a food source, but also in their ceremonies.

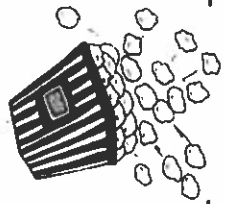
Gardens and headdresses were made from thick rows of popcorn and used in traditional dances. Popcorn was also thought to bring peace and goodwill. Perhaps that is why, statues of one of their most important gods, *Tlaloc (Tlal-hoc)*, their ancient god of rain, was also adorned with popcorn necklaces.

One account tells of the Aztec people scattering *momchilli* before the fishermen went out to sea. The popped corn represented halibut bones and was given to the god of water, in hopes of a safe journey for them.

Popcorn poppers have changed drastically over the years. Some ancient poppers were made out of soapstone or clay. This covered bowl was hung from a tripod-like holder and placed directly over the fire. Another method of popping corn is from the Winnebago Indians. They just stabbed a pointy stick through the entire cob, then held it close to the fire. When finished, it was eaten like corn-on-the-cob.

Today, we have microwave ovens that do all the popping for us. In fact, it was popcorn that actually helped invent the first microwave. In 1946 an engineer by the name of Percy Spencer was experimenting with a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. (Magnetrons are used to produce the high energy that is used in microwaves.) When he was working with the magnetron, he realized the candy bar in his pocket had melted. So being the electronics whiz that he was, Percy Spencer had an idea and immediately sent for some popcorn. This time he placed the popcorn kernels near the tube and soon history was made. The kernels popped and he went on to create the first microwave oven.

Who knew popcorn had such a history? From caves to ceremonies to microwaves, this fun food has seen it all. Perhaps that's why it has stood the test of time and still remains a favorite today.



## Did You Know...

The first microwave oven was 6 feet tall and weighed 341 kilograms. That's 750 pounds! Microwave popcorn sales amount to 250 billion dollars a year.



## Popcorn Shapes

Popcorn pops into one of two shapes. The snowflake, which is big and fluffy or the mushroom which is round and firm.

The biggest popcorn ball recorded today is from the Popcorn Factory in Lake Forest, Ill. It weighs in at 3,423 pounds and is 8 feet in diameter and 24.5 feet around. That's about 50,000 times bigger than a normal popcorn ball and it's still edible.



## Happy Popcorn Day!

There's actually a National Popcorn Day, it's celebrated on January 19<sup>th</sup>. So get! popping and celebrating.

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

# More Than Just a Snack Food

by Sandie Lee

Fill in the missing letters to create a word from the article. Then, write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: piece of corn

2. \_ \_ \_ e \_ \_ \_ i \_ \_ s 2. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: events performed on special occasions

3. \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ i \_ \_ g 3. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: spreading around

4. \_ \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s 4. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: balls of ice that fall from the sky

5. \_ \_ i \_ \_ \_ \_ e \_ \_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: distance across the middle of a circle or sphere

6. \_ \_ \_ p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: three legged rack

7. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ o l \_ \_ y 7. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: in an extreme way; severely

8. \_ \_ \_ o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ d 8. \_\_\_\_\_

clue: decorated; added beauty

