

Spelling

Final *schwa*-r:
Pretest

Name _____

Fold back the paper along the dotted line. Write the words in the blanks as they are read aloud. When you finish the test, unfold the paper. Use the list at the right to correct any spelling mistakes.



- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. _____ | 1. actor |
| 2. _____ | 2. stroller |
| 3. _____ | 3. scatter |
| 4. _____ | 4. gutter |
| 5. _____ | 5. platter |
| 6. _____ | 6. customer |
| 7. _____ | 7. ancestor |
| 8. _____ | 8. flavor |
| 9. _____ | 9. mirror |
| 10. _____ | 10. vinegar |
| 11. _____ | 11. bachelor |
| 12. _____ | 12. behavior |
| 13. _____ | 13. calendar |
| 14. _____ | 14. waiter |
| 15. _____ | 15. singular |
| 16. _____ | 16. maneuver |
| 17. _____ | 17. observer |
| 18. _____ | 18. wander |
| 19. _____ | 19. traitor |
| 20. _____ | 20. janitor |

Correct these sentences.

1. the paddel boats moved along the missouri river

2. land ahoy the first mate shouted

Use the context clues to determine the meaning of the bolded word.

3. Although they had never signed a formal agreement, their **tacit** understanding of the boundary was clear. _____

Which word is spelled correctly?

4. amphibean enviroment civilisation temperature manufactur

Circle the adjectives in this sentence.

5. The heavily armored crocodile slid slowly from the mossy banks into the dark depths.

**Which part of the sentence is underlined?**

1. Can an amphibian live in an environment where the temperature is very low?

Correct these sentences.

2. we dont have to turn in the asignment untill wednesday septimber 13

3. they're were three peaces of pizza on the plait kelly took the larger one

Circle the prepositions in this sentence.

4. I went to the soccer game with my friend Leon.

Give an ^{synonym} for this word.

5. stalk _____

Correct these sentences.

1. six hungry geeses was searching in the grass for sum delishush worms to eat

2. last summer we spended our vacashion at uncle jims farm

Complete the analogy.

3. jack : flat tire : hammer : _____

broken window

dull pencil

deflated ball

loose board

Choose the best word to complete this sentence.

4. _____ your closest living relative? Whose Who's Who

Circle the adverb in this sentence.

5. Several flew overhead.

**Fact or opinion?**

1. Water expands when it is frozen. _____

Are the underlined words a common noun or a proper noun?

2. The students swarmed across the playground and splashed into the community pool.

Correct these sentences.

3. The hail stones pounded the roofs during the storem

4. dr rivers standed besighed his pateinces bed and said say ahhhh

Give an antonym for rude.

5. _____

11. Music for the Ages

by Cheryl Block

A ¹At age 16, Ashley Berry is a young woman who knows how to get things done. ²Ashley was playing the violin for her grandmother when she realized that music was a great way to bring young and old together. ³She also thought music would be a good way to brighten the lives of other older people. ⁴She decided to start a nonprofit group called Music for the Ages. ⁵Their goal is to send students to perform in nursing homes and convalescent hospitals*.

B ⁶A family friend told Ashley how to write a request to the local Kiwanis Club for support. ⁷The Kiwanis agreed to manage the group's funds. ⁸Ashley then requested and got a \$2000 grant from another local club to start the project. ⁹She went to local high schools to find students willing to perform for the seniors. ¹⁰She put together shows for the nursing homes. ¹¹Since then, Music for the Ages has been given more donations and grants. ¹²Some of this money is now going back to the schools for their music programs.



C ¹³“Every performance reminds me of my grandmother and in many ways, every performance is for her,” said Ashley. ¹⁴Howard Blair, a director for Pacific Grove Convalescent Hospital, also believes that the concerts bring joy to the lives of the seniors. ¹⁵“We had three people there (at the concert) who hadn't been out of their rooms in awhile,” he said. ¹⁶“It's nice when you see someone having fun when you didn't think it was possible.” ¹⁷And Ashley says the students seem to enjoy themselves just as much as the seniors.

*convalescent hospital: a place for elderly patients to recover

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter next to the correct answer or write the answer on the lines given. When asked for evidence, write the number of the sentence or the letter of the paragraph that best supports the answer.

1. From sentence 3, you can probably infer that
- A. Ashley enjoyed playing the violin.
 - B. Ashley's grandmother enjoyed her playing.
 - C. all people enjoy the violin.
 - D. Ashley's grandmother played the violin.

2. Which sentences support the conclusion in sentence 1 that Ashley knows how to get things done?
- A. 4, 5, 6
 - B. 8, 9, 10
 - C. 11, 12, 13
 - D. 2, 3, 4

3. What did Ashley probably mean in sentence 13?
- A. Ashley dedicated each performance to her grandmother.
 - B. Her grandmother enjoyed music.
 - C. Her grandmother came to all the performances.
 - D. Playing for her grandmother gave Ashley the idea for the program.

4. The name of Ashley's group probably refers to
- A. the history of music.
 - B. music for young and old.
 - C. the seniors.
 - D. music that stays in style.

Which sentence is the best evidence? _____

5. From paragraph C, you can conclude that
- A. the project is working.
 - B. the project needs work.
 - C. the group has failed.
 - D. the group is now wealthy.

Which two sentences are the best evidence? _____, _____

Descriptive Analogies—Select

DIRECTIONS: Classify the following analogies as

a) used to

b) object–action

c) characteristic

1. cold is to glacier AS heat is to volcano _____
2. sugar is to dissolve AS flour is to mix _____
3. period is to stop AS comma is to pause _____
4. thin is to thread AS thick is to rope _____
5. horse is to gallop AS gazelle is to leap _____
6. volcano is to erupt AS fault is to split _____
7. siphon is to drain AS funnel is to pour _____
8. flower is to bloom AS seed is to sprout _____
9. period is to sentence AS stoplight is to traffic _____
10. thick is to mud AS thin is to water _____
11. velocity is to speed AS frequency is to sound _____
12. gale is to blow AS cloud is to drift _____
13. motion is to river AS stillness is to pond _____
14. diesel is to truck AS propellant is to rocket _____
15. sweet is to tart AS orange is to lemon _____

Make an Exception!

Exceptional plurals

Name _____

All About Exceptional Plurals

Exceptional plurals take exception to the usual rules about plurals and must be learned separately.

English is a language with many exceptions. Sometimes the rules are broken. Nouns that end in **f** or **fe** often become plural by **dropping the f or fe** and **adding ves**: (*half, halves; life, lives; loaf, loaves; wolf, wolves*).

However, some nouns that end in **f** can be made plural by **just adding s**: (*roof, roofs; chief, chiefs; belief, beliefs*). Some nouns seem to have no rules. Look at the following strange plurals: *tooth, teeth; foot, feet; child, children; mouse, mice; woman, women; man, men*. There are even a few nouns that don't change at all in the plural (*deer, sheep, moose, news, information, fun*).

Practice Makes Perfect

Change the singular nouns to plural wherever necessary in each sentence below.

1. Our cow gave birth to twin calf. _____

2. Mouse often carry diseases. _____

3. The moose were swimming across the lake. _____

4. The dentist said his tooth were crooked. _____

5. Most woman in the United States have jobs. _____

6. The deer were grazing in the clover. _____

7. The chief of all the tribes gathered together. _____

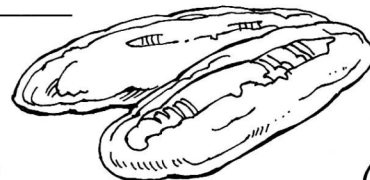
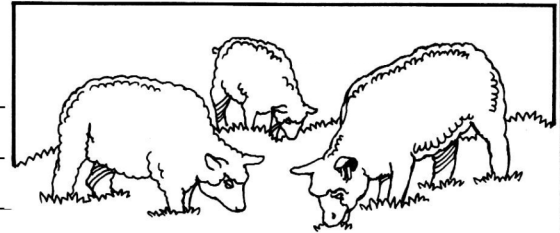
8. Those child just got out of school. _____

9. Take the sheep to the pasture. _____

10. Two half of an apple make one whole. _____

11. I think those shoes are too big for your foot. _____

12. We need to make two loaf of bread for the party. _____



Plural Review!

Cross out each incorrectly spelled plural and write the correct one on the line provided.

13. Babys are known to cry at the worst times. _____

14. Mouses like to eat cheese and cats like to eat mouses. _____

15. The thiefs were caught as they climbed out the window. _____

16. The band played many waltzs, and everyone danced. _____

17. The churchs in our town held a carnival. _____

18. We could hear the dishs crash to the floor in the restaurant. _____



Missing Parts

Sentence fragments

Name _____

All About Sentence Fragments

A fragment is a piece of something. It is not complete. A **sentence fragment** looks like a sentence with a capital and a period or other punctuation at the end, but it's not a complete thought and not a sentence. The fragment is missing either its subject or predicate.

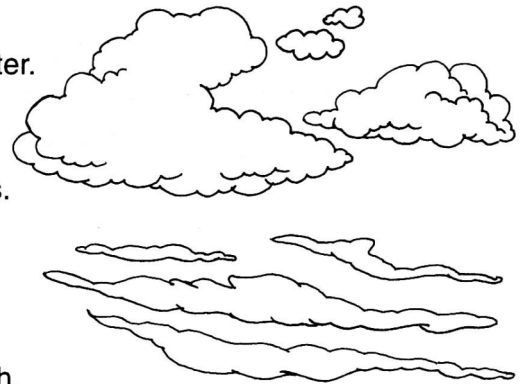
Example

1. *A cloud is a mass of small drops of water or ice that.* 2. *Floats in the air.* Number 1 is not a sentence since the predicate, *is a mass of small drops of water or ice that*, is not complete as it ends with *that*. Number 2 isn't a sentence because *Floats in the air* has no subject. Written together, these two fragments form a complete sentence: *A cloud is a mass of small drops of water or ice that floats in the air.*

Practice Makes Perfect

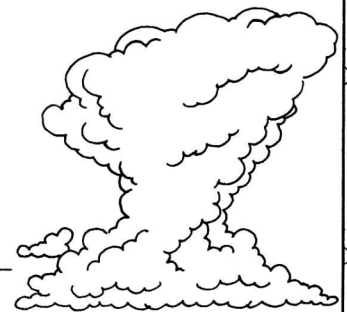
Read the information below about clouds. Write *S* or *P* above each fragment to indicate whether a subject or predicate is missing. Change each fragment to make a complete sentence. There is more than one in most selections, so write *S* or *P* as many times as needed.

1. Clouds are. Important to the changes in weather.
2. Clouds bring necessary. Rainfall and snow to provide water.
3. Clouds come in many. Different forms.
4. White fluffy clouds. Often take the form of familiar shapes.
5. Menacing-looking gray. Or black clouds look threatening.
6. Most clouds. Change their shape all the time.
7. Stratus and stratocumulus clouds. Are seen close to Earth.
8. Some middle clouds that form. Smooth gray sheets across the sky are called altostratus clouds.
9. Other middle clouds like altocumulus clouds. Appear in many shapes.
10. High clouds. Such as cirrus, cirrostratus, and cirrocumulus are formed of ice crystals.



Write *S* for sentence and *F* for fragment next to each.

11. A cirrostratus cloud. Is a thin sheet of cloud. _____
12. Cirrus clouds are delicate clouds that you see high in the sky. _____
13. A cirrostratus cloud often makes a halo appear around the moon. _____
14. Clouds form from. Evaporated water from bodies of water on Earth. _____



On and On and On . . .

Run-on sentences

Name _____

All About Run-on Sentences

Run-on sentences often go on and on without letting the reader stop for a breath. They are usually long sentences that aren't punctuated in the right places and contain lots of **ands**.

Example

*Coin collecting is a popular hobby and many people collect coins and they are called numismatists. You might change this to **Coin collecting is a popular hobby. Many people collect coins. They are called numismatists.** Or **Coin collecting is a popular hobby. Many people collect coins, and they are called numismatists.***

Practice Makes Perfect

Read the paragraph below about coins. Rewrite it to eliminate all run-on sentences.

People collect coins for many reasons and some people like to have sets of coins from a particular country and some people even consider them works of art and sometimes people buy them for investment and they sell them for more money when the coins become rare, and many collectors concentrate on a special kind of coin and these might be coins of a certain shape or coins that show a certain subject, such as animals or leaders of a country, and the best way to start a coin collection is to use any change you might have lying around and then you can start swapping with someone who is also interested in coins.
