

Mrs. Coffey

Spelling/Grammar/Writing

Name _____

- **Adjectives** are words that describe nouns or pronouns. For example, adjectives may tell what a noun or pronoun looks, sounds, smells, tastes, or feels like.
- Adjectives may be placed before a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come after the words *a*, *an*, and *the*.
- Adjectives may follow a linking verb.
- Use commas to separate three or more adjectives in a series.

Read the sentences below. Write each adjective on the line provided. Some sentences may have more than one adjective.

1. Florida has big mosquitoes. _____
2. Miss Franny wanted a little house with lots of books. _____
3. That short, smart woman is the librarian. _____
4. She feared that she would seem like a silly woman. _____
5. This book is long and difficult. _____
6. The large bear had a strong smell. _____
7. The bear looked dangerous. _____
8. Winn-Dixie had clean, sharp teeth. _____
9. Miss Franny's father was rich. _____
10. When she saw the dog, she let out a loud, high scream. _____
11. The dog was friendly and clean. _____
12. The bookshelves are high. _____
13. Her father had a loud, scratchy voice. _____
14. The road was not steep at all. _____



Name _____

- The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called **articles**.
- Use *a* and *an* with singular nouns.
- Use *a* if the next word starts with a consonant sound.
- Use *an* if the next word starts with a vowel sound.

Complete each sentence by writing the correct article, *a* or *an*.

1. Félipé was _____ spoiled child.
2. He was upset because he had lost _____ arrow.
3. The arrow had landed in _____ well.
4. Ranita the frog had been put under _____ spell.
5. Félipé tried to think of _____ excuse not to keep his promise.
6. He had promised to give Ranita _____ kiss.
7. He was hoping it was all _____ bad dream.
8. _____ wise woman had cast the spell on Ranita.
9. Ranita didn't think _____ brat like Félipé would make a good husband.
10. Pepé's kiss changed her from _____ ugly frog to a beautiful princess.
11. Both Félipé and Ranita refused to get _____ glass of water for Vieja Sabia.
12. The viceroy believed that even _____ important person had to keep his promises.
13. _____ viceroy has many things to be concerned about.
14. Ranita wore _____ old hat that belonged to her grandmother.



Name _____

- **Adjectives** and **adverbs** should not be confused.
- An **adjective** describes nouns. It gives information about a *person, place, or thing*.
- An **adverb** tells more about the verb, such as *how, when,* and *where* an action takes place.

Read each sentence and look at the underlined word. Then tell if the word is an adjective or an adverb.

1. In 1848, many people quickly moved to California in search of gold.

2. The forty-niners hoped to become rich men. _____
3. I like to read interesting stories about the California Gold Rush.

4. Show your father the treasure map that you found yesterday.

5. The miner dug deeply into the hole to see if there was gold inside.

6. I do not think that what you found in the river is real gold.

7. On our field trip to the gold mine, our guide led us through a dark tunnel.

8. Matt and Eric were standing by a muddy road. _____
9. Raven always wanted to travel back in time to see how her neighborhood used to look. _____
10. They eagerly waited to join the wagon train to California.



Name _____

- An **adverb** is a word that tells more about a verb.
- Some adverbs tell *how* an action takes place.
- Some adverbs tell *when* an action takes place.
- Some adverbs tell *where* an action takes place.

Underline the adverb in each sentence. Then write if the adverb tells *how*, *when*, or *where* the action takes place.

1. My mother and I went to the library together for information about our ancestors. _____
2. Many Native Americans lived freely on this land. _____
3. Tomorrow we will visit our local museum of natural history.

4. Were they traveling far in search of gold? _____
5. Did James Marshall first find gold at Sutter's Mill? _____
6. John Sutter, Jr. built a new city nearby along the Sacramento River.

7. We patiently sifted the sand for gold. _____
8. Our uncle examined the rock carefully. _____
9. He carelessly threw the stone back in the water. _____
10. That greedy miner looked at them suspiciously. _____
11. We quickly ran down the path. _____
12. We then found the gold. _____



Name _____

Read each sentence. If an underlined word is spelled wrong, fill in the circle that goes with that word. If no word is spelled wrong, fill in the circle below NONE. Read Sample A, and do Sample B.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|------|
| A. <u>Wach</u> your <u>step</u> by the steep <u>ditch</u> .
A B C | A. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| B. <u>Read</u> the test <u>slowly</u> so you don't <u>chose</u> the wrong answer.
E F G | B. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 1. They watched the <u>kite</u> <u>climb</u> to the sky until it was hit by a <u>boalt</u> of lightning.
A B C | 1. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 2. Tommy's <u>face</u> let out a <u>feight</u> <u>wheeze</u> .
E F G | 2. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 3. <u>Inside</u> the <u>break</u> room, they drank <u>tea</u> .
A B C | 3. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 4. After she won the trophy for her <u>leage</u> , the woman put it on the <u>left</u> side of her <u>shelf</u> .
F G | 4. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 5. The store was to the <u>leaf</u> of the <u>mill</u> and <u>dock</u> .
A B C | 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 6. The <u>thief</u> was <u>sly</u> and <u>stole</u> the diamond.
E F G | 6. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 7. His <u>scary</u> <u>speech</u> gave us a <u>frite</u> , making us wish we had <u>left</u> .
A B C | 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 8. The <u>streigh</u> cat made a <u>slight</u> <u>squeak</u> when it was picked up.
E F G | 8. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 9. With much <u>guilt</u> her friend said, "Please <u>loer</u> the radio."
A B C | 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 10. We let out a <u>graon</u> as we were told we were making <u>plum</u> <u>pies</u> .
E F G | 10. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |
| 11. We <u>chose</u> <u>pryme</u> rib, not <u>steak</u> .
A B C | 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) | NONE |
| 12. The chicken <u>roasting</u> under the <u>flame</u> made a loud <u>krunch</u> .
E F G | 12. (E) (F) (G) (H) | NONE |

Name _____

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 13. He had <u>pride</u> in his <u>sleack</u> car, which he <u>chose</u> to drive only once a year.
A B C | 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 14. <u>Twyce</u> the boy was <u>teased</u> about the <u>mole</u> on his face.
E F G | 14. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 15. <u>At</u> the doctor's office today, he turned <u>payle</u> and the tears began to <u>flow</u> .
A B C | 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 16. Three <u>feet</u> from the <u>reef</u> , the sea <u>foam</u> got thick.
E F G | 16. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 17. The <u>od spy</u> told his friends about the <u>plot</u> .
A B C | 17. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 18. In the <u>passed</u> , people had to <u>deal</u> with writing on a <u>slate</u> , rather than paper.
E F G | 18. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 19. Don't be <u>shy</u> of your good <u>deed</u> — <u>clame</u> your reward.
A B C | 19. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 20. Don't <u>breath</u> too much around the <u>mold</u> by the <u>drain</u> .
E F G | 20. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 21. The <u>chief</u> wanted the workers to <u>bild</u> his house out of <u>clay</u> .
A B C | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 22. We had to <u>pry</u> open the <u>creight</u> to get the <u>bell</u> out.
E F G | 22. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 23. The guard said, "Please do not throw a <u>stoan</u> over the <u>rail</u> ."
A B C | 23. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |
| 24. The boy was asked to <u>fold</u> his hands, and without a <u>sigh</u> , <u>sum</u> up his story.
E F G | 24. (E) (F) (G) (H) NONE |
| 25. The patient's <u>goal</u> was to find out if he had <u>blown</u> his knee out or see if it was a bad <u>braek</u> .
A B C | 25. (A) (B) (C) (D) NONE |

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Read each sentence. If an underlined word is spelled wrong, fill in the circle that goes with that word. If no word is spelled wrong, fill in the circle below NONE. Read Sample A, and do Sample B.

- A.** Every morning, the boy delivers the paper at the kichen door.
 A B C D NONE
- B.** You can buy this photo for a meer thirty dollars.
 E F G H NONE
- 1.** This munring, I sketched a picture of a man with a long beard.
 A B C D NONE
- 2.** The smart dog sprange from the street when he heard the car tires screech.
 E F G H NONE
- 3.** There is nowhere I'd rather be than at the kitchen table with my whool family.
 A B C D NONE
- 4.** The foto of the door was worn on the edges.
 E F G H NONE
- 5.** It was a thrill when we had a chanse to perform our cheer for the mayor.
 A B C D NONE
- 6.** She was so jumpy that a mear arm's touch made her shriek.
 E F G H NONE
- 7.** The man will patch the split in the screen dore.
 A B C D NONE
- 8.** I did not want to argue about borrowing her spare brush.
 E F G H NONE
- 9.** The group of thurty came into the kitchen looking to argue.
 A B C D NONE
- 10.** Yearly, we compair the whole class.
 E F G H NONE

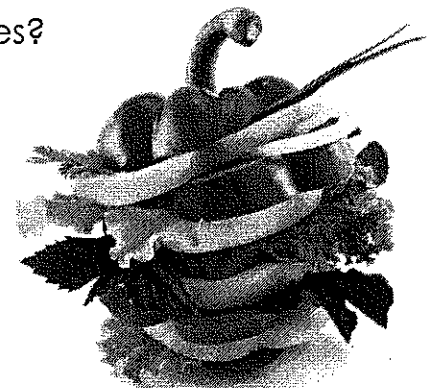
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Name _____

11. The thrill of the photo finish made us chere even louder. NONE
A B C 11. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. In the morning, they split the prize so no one would argyu. NONE
E F G 12. (E) (F) (G) (H)
13. It is smarte to compare prices, if you get a chance. NONE
A B C 13. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. The man with the berde sprang from the worn chair. NONE
E F G 14. (E) (F) (G) (H)
15. Our yearly family photo is nowhere to be found. NONE
A B C 15. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Martin has had to pach that door thirty times. NONE
E F G 16. (E) (F) (G) (H)
17. The screch in the kichen made her shriek with fear. NONE
A B C 17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. She skeched a picture of the brush in a mere ten seconds. NONE
E F G 18. (E) (F) (G) (H)
19. The chance to touch a whale was such a thril. NONE
A B C 19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. If you were to brush his beard it would make him shreek. NONE
E F G 20. (E) (F) (G) (H)
21. She had to patch her warn jeans when they split at the knee. NONE
A B C 21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. For a mere thirty dollars you can buy a yearly pass to the park. NONE
E F G 22. (E) (F) (G) (H)
23. This morning, there is nowere I would rather be in the whole NONE
A B C 23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 world than with you.
24. When we heard the screach of the car tires on the track, NONE
E 24. (E) (F) (G) (H)
 we sprang from our seats to cheer.
F G
25. They sketched out a smart plan for tuch football. NONE
A B C 25. (A) (B) (C) (D)

VITAMINS *in* VEGGIES

Are your parents always telling you to eat your veggies? Vegetables are a rich source of **nutrients**. Your body cannot grow or develop without vitamins. You need them to stay healthy. Veggies are one of the best sources for them. Some kids think that if they eat fruit, they won't need vegetables. That's not the case. You can get vitamins from other sources, but you get the most out of vegetables. Your parents know best!



Vegetable Sandwich

Vitamin Density

Vitamin density means how much of a vitamin you get in a serving. Let's look at just one vitamin to start. Vitamin K is a super important vitamin. Maybe you've never heard of it. It helps your blood clot and protects your bones. Without enough of it, you will bruise easily, have problems healing, and get weak bones. High amounts of it is found in broccoli. Still thinking that you'll grab some fruit instead? You would have to eat thirteen apples to get the same amount of vitamin K found in one serving of broccoli!

Packed with Vitamins

Veggies pack in lots of vitamins! Aside from the amount of one vitamin in a vegetable, it also contains a wide variety of vitamins! Looking at broccoli again, it is known to have 14 different vitamins in it! Carrots are also loaded with vitamins. They contain 14 different vitamins too. Some of vitamins might be familiar like vitamin C, but carrots also have less familiar vitamins like B, D, K, and A. Why are veggies so high in vitamins?

Protection

Vegetables are plants. Plants contain **phytonutrients**. These plant compounds protect the plants. They give them their bright colors. They keep them strong and healthy. These nutrients are passed to us when we eat them. That includes vitamins. Eating many different vegetables will give your body a variety of necessary vitamins and minerals. Each vitamin helps your body in some way. Vitamin A helps your heart, lungs, and kidneys work. Vitamin D helps protect your bones. You need it to absorb **calcium**. Vitamins are also connected. That's why it is important to eat different vegetables. Not getting enough of one vitamin can make it hard for others to do their jobs. That will prevent your body from staying healthy and strong.

Even though vegetables may not be your favorite snack, try to eat several servings every day. If you are not a fan of one kind, try another. Tired of boring beets? Try kohlrabi! Do you like lettuce? Why not try arugula? Researchers are not sure of the exact number, but they know there are thousands of different veggies in the world! Hopefully your taste buds will like many of them. You will gain lots of vitamins that will help your body stay healthy.

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Writing prompt
Compare and
contrast the
vitamins in
vegetables and
fruits.

Introduction

Body

Subtopic:

Details:

Body

Subtopic:

Details:

Body

Subtopic:

Details:

Conclusion
