

Name _____

Spelling Pretest

Pretest Spelling	
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Correct Spelling	
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Use the different sections of this letter to begin conversations with your child about what he or she is learning.

Big Idea: What can we do to make a difference?

Ask your child how this week's reading selection helps him or her answer this question.

This week's reading selection: *Charlotte's Web*

Summary: A farmer is raising his pig, Wilbur, to be eaten at a feast. To save Wilbur, his friend Charlotte, a gray spider, spins a web above his pen that says "Some Pig." Word spreads, and visitors come to see the famous pig. The farmer becomes too busy with them to think about eating Wilbur.

► **DISCUSS** with your child how friends can help each other.

Vocabulary Have your child make flashcards to practice reading and defining these words.

astride	adverb	with one leg on each side of
drowsed	verb	was almost asleep or lightly asleep
patch	noun	a small piece of ground where something grows
glistened	verb	shone with reflected light
woven	adjective	made by passing strands or lengths of material over and under one another
uttered	verb	gave voice to; expressed out loud
exertions	noun	physical or mental efforts
solemnly	adverb	done in a serious and sorrowful manner
bewilderment	noun	the state of being confused
blundered	verb	moved in a clumsy way

Spelling Practice these words with your child.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. aisle | 8. isle | 15. root |
| 2. content | 9. lead | 16. rung |
| 3. desert | 10. muscle | 17. side |
| 4. dew | 11. mussel | 18. sighed |
| 5. due | 12. object | 19. story |
| 6. excuse | 13. palm | 20. wrung |
| 7. I'll | 14. pitcher | |

Challenge

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. proceeds | 2. stationary | 3. stationery |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|

Language Arts

Writing: Your child will work with a partner to brainstorm opinions related to a chosen topic. Then he or she will draft, revise, edit, and publish an opinion essay.

Grammar: Your child will learn about, identify, and use adjectives.

► **ASK** your child to use adjectives to describe his or her favorite place to visit or a favorite animal.

Spelling Menu

Choose from the menu of activities below for your weekly spelling homework. You may choose any combination of activities, but may complete each chosen activity only one time for the week. You must correct your spelling pretest on Monday and choose 3 remaining activities for the week (on the words you missed only).

For example: If you spelled *blue* correctly but misspelled *grean* (*green*), you would *NOT* need to complete the spelling activities for the word *blue* because you spelled the word correctly. However, you may want to review *ALL* words at least once before Friday's test.

Your spelling menu and ELA packet is due on Friday. Please complete the activities on the pages provided inside this packet.

<p><u>Spelling Staircase</u></p> <p>Write each of your spelling words starting with only one letter, then add one letter at a time per row:</p> <p>f fa fas fast</p>	<p><u>Spelling Sentences</u></p> <p>Write each of your spelling words in a sentence.</p>	<p><u>In The Spotlight</u></p> <p>Put the vowels in the spotlight. Write or type each spelling word. Then, go back and highlight the vowels in your words.</p>
<p><u>Take Three!</u></p> <p>Write each word three times each.</p>	<p><u>Bubble Letters</u></p> <p>Write each of your spelling words in bubble or block letters. Attach an extra page to your packet if you need more space.</p>	<p><u>Syllable Action</u></p> <p>Write your spelling words in syllables. Place a dot or hyphen between each syllable. Remember! One-syllable words need no dots or hyphens.</p> <p>re - cess hun - gry</p>
<p><u>Cursive Letters</u></p> <p>Write each of your spelling words in cursive letters.</p>	<p><u>Spelling Test</u></p> <p>Have a family member give you a practice test where you write each word as it is read aloud.</p>	<p><u>Rainbow Writing</u></p> <p>Write your spelling words using colored pencils or markers. Use a different color for each letter.</p>

Homophones and Homographs

- FOCUS**
- **Homophones** are words that have different spellings and meanings but have the same pronunciation. Knowing the meaning of a word is very important when you are using homophones. If you do not know the meaning of a homophone, you could use the word incorrectly.
 - **Homographs** are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and different pronunciations.

PRACTICE Write the homograph which best fits the meanings given.

Spelling Words

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. aisle | 11. mussel |
| 2. content | 12. object |
| 3. desert | 13. palm |
| 4. dew | 14. pitcher |
| 5. due | 15. root |
| 6. excuse | 16. rung |
| 7. I'll | 17. side |
| 8. isle | 18. sighed |
| 9. lead | 19. story |
| 10. muscle | 20. wrung |

Challenge Words

1. proceeds
2. stationary
3. stationery

1. to be happy, what is contained in something _____
2. dry place, leave behind _____
3. level of a building, something with characters and a plot _____
4. part of tree growing underground, cheer _____
5. to continue on, profit _____

Name _____ Date _____

Vocabulary

FOCUS Review the selection vocabulary words from
"Charlotte's Web."

astride

bewilderment

blundered

drowsed

exertions

glistened

patch

solemnly

uttered

woven

PRACTICE Choose the vocabulary word that matches each example. Write the word on the line.

1. a small vegetable garden _____
2. took a nap in a hammock _____
3. answered a question in class _____
4. rode a horse at the fair _____
5. made a kitchen rug out of rags _____
6. losing your way in the woods _____
7. swimming and jogging _____
8. tripped down the stairs _____
9. a diamond necklace catching the light _____
10. honored a fallen hero _____

Adjectives

FOCUS Adjectives modify nouns.

- Adjectives show what kind, how many, and which one.

tall ladders; **twenty** eggs; the **green** pants

- Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns. They are almost always capitalized.

Japanese garden; **Celtic** music

- Adjectives often appear before the nouns they modify, but an adjective can also appear after a noun when a linking verb is used.

Our garden is **beautiful** this year.
(*beautiful* modifies *garden*)

- An article is a special kind of adjective. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

the house; **a** fish; **an** apple

- When multiple adjectives are used to describe the same noun, they should be ordered in a way that sounds correct and makes the meaning clear.

Correct: a clear, blue sky

Incorrect: a blue, clear sky

PRACTICE Underline the adjectives in the sentence, and circle the articles.

1. Leah was happy when her hard work earned a high grade.
2. The soaring eagle swept down to land on a flat, rocky ledge.
3. Several children tried to run through the narrow doorway at the same time.
4. Dr. Knodt is a brilliant surgeon, but he is also kind and friendly.
5. My favorite novel was written many years ago.
6. Please bring three sharpened pencils with you for the Latin test.