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Spelling Pretest

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Making a Difference



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: Seeds of Change

Summary: Wangari, a girl from Kenya, goes to school in America and studies to become a biologist. She returns to Kenya to teach but learns big companies have cut down many trees, which is hurting the animals and local people. Wangari works with other women to plant trees in Kenya and spread her message around the world.

DISCUSS with your child how a small idea can grow into making a big difference.

Vocabulary Encourage your child to use these words while discussing the reading selection.

fees	noun	money requested or paid for some service or right
nourishment	noun	something needed for life and growth
rich	adjective	able to produce much; fertile
customs	noun	ways of acting that have become accepted by many people
molecules	noun	the smallest particles into which a substance can be divided without changing chemically
lens	noun	a piece of glass or other clear material curved to make light rays move apart or come together
abundant	adjective	more than enough; plentiful
landscape	noun	the stretch of land that can be seen from a place
corrupt	adjective	able to be bribed; crooked; dishonest
sturdy	adjective	strong or hardy

Spelling Practice these words with your child.

3		,
I. breezy	8. grainy	15. stormy
2. dusty	9. gratefully	16. successful
3. entirely	10. healthful	17. swiftly
4. exactly	II. moody	18. thoughtless
5. firmly	12. peaceful	19. weightless
6. forceful	powerless	20. worthless
7. graceful	14. spotless	
Challenge	,u	

2. historically

I. flawless

Language Arts

Writing: Your child will brainstorm opinions related to a chosen topic. Then he or she will plan an opinion essay by identifying the topic sentence, reasons that support the opinion, and the ending.

Grammar: Your child will learn about adverbs. Then he or she will write sentences to practice using adverbs.

▶ ASK your child to use adverbs to describe what he or she likes to do on the weekend.

3. purposeful

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.

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

Name of Spelling Activity:

Name of Spelling Activity:

Suffixes -ly, -y, -ful, and -less

- FOCUS The suffix -ly means "like or resembling." It will usually change an adjective into an adverb.
 - The **suffix** -y means "characterized by." It usually changes a base word into an adjective.
 - The suffix -ful means "full of," "characterized by," or "a quantity that fills." Adding this usually changes a base word into an adjective, but sometimes into a noun.
 - The **suffix** -less means "without." It changes base words into adjectives.

PRACTICE Write the base word of each of the spelling words below. Remember that the spelling of the original word might have changed when the suffix was added.

Word List

- **1.** breezy
- 2. dustu
- 3. entirely
- 4. exactlu
- **5.** firmlu
- 6. forceful
- 7. graceful
- 8. grainy
- 9. gratefully
- 10. healthful

- **Challenge Words**
- **11.** moody 21. flawless 22. historically **12.** peaceful
- **13.** powerless
- 14. spotless
- 15. stormu
- **16.** successful
- **17.** swiftlu
- 18. thoughtless
- 19. weightless
- 20. worthless
- **1.** forceful
- 3. successful _____
- 4. dusty

2. gratefully

- **5.** graing
- **6.** peaceful

23. purposeful

- **7.** stormu
- 8. moody

Vocabulary

FOCUS

Review the selection vocabulary words from "Seeds of Change."

abundant corrupt customs fees landscape

lens
molecules
nourishment
rich
sturdy

PRACTICE Read each sentence. Think about the meaning of the underlined vocabulary word. Decide whether the sentence is true or false.

1. A desert is a very dry and brown landscape.	True	False
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2. A house made of cardboard would be	very <u>sturdy</u> . Tr i	ue False
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- 3. A politician who lies or breaks the law might be called <u>corrupt</u>.True False
- **4.** A <u>rich</u> piece of farmland will not grow many crops. **True False**
- 5. Baby animals do not need <u>nourishment</u> to grow. True False
- **6.** You need a powerful microscope to see <u>molecules</u>. **True False**
- **8.** Everyone in the world has the same <u>customs</u>. **True False**
- **9.** A <u>lens</u> is transparent, or something you can see through. **True False**
- 10. Rain is <u>abundant</u> in a tropical forest. True False

Adverbs

FOCUS An adverb is a word that describes a noun, another adverb or an adjective.

Adverbs tell when an action is done.

Jill was sick today.

Adverbs tell where an action is done.

Sarah is waiting downstairs for you.

 Adverbs tell to what extent something is or an action happens.

The hill is **very** steep.

Sometimes we take the bus downtown.

• A **relative adverb** introduces a group of words that tell more about a noun. When, where, and why are the main relative adverbs. They are used in place of the phrases "at which," "in which," and "for which."

This is the cabin **where** we stay for the summer.

PRACTICE Circle the adverbs in this paragraph.

Scientists are working constantly to understand diseases. A disease can be relatively harmless, or it can be quite serious. There are thousands of diseases that can strike almost any part of the body. Some diseases are chronic, such as arthritis. Arthritis is a disease where the joints swell painfully. Other diseases are caused by harmful bacteria that invade the body. Poor living conditions can also cause disease.