

Generalize

- An author may write similar details about different things or people. You can use these similar details to make a general statement that covers all the things or people. This statement is called a **generalization**.
- A **valid** generalization can be supported by facts or details. A **faulty** generalization cannot.
- Sometimes an author makes a generalization and uses a clue word such as *all*, *many*, or *generally* to signal it.

Directions Read the passage and write a generalization about the main idea.



Name _____

Writing • Friendly Letter

Key Features of a Friendly Letter

- is written to I' writteto

Name _____

Vocabulary

Directions Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the



T-Chart

Name _____



Home Activity

Name _____

Telephone Directory

A **telephone directory** is an alphabetical index of names and telephone numbers for a selected geographical area. The **white pages** list entries for individual people and businesses. The **yellow pages** list entries and ads for businesses. Entries are grouped by category or type of business, such as *dentist* or *restaurant*. This information is available in reference books or on the Internet. You can search online to find phone numbers for people and businesses in other cities, states, and even countries.

Directions The computer screen shows y1M 1 J1reen sho5ea.m 0 0 3[i 1 Jdu.m 0dtCq list entri q 12I43 1 Tf -o



Pronouns and Antecedents

Read the passage. Then read each question. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

Team Works

(1) People admired Ben and Sasha when _____ went to the gymnastics event. (2) The tournament was long, and _____ would not be easy. (3) Ben was strong, and he was a hard worker. (4) Sasha was team captain, and her was a great gymnast. (5) Sasha hurt her knee, and the team had to help her. (6) Jenny and I were there, and we cheered for the team. (7) Ben and Sasha led the way, but they got much help from the others.

Which pronoun best completes sentence 1?

- her
- she
- they
- he

Which pronoun best completes sentence 2?

- him
- it
- her
- they

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- Change *was* to **were**
- Remove the comma after *captain*
- Change *her* to **she**
- Make no change

4 In sentence 5, what is the relationship between the underlined words?

- A Antecedent-pronoun
- B Pronoun-pronoun
- C Pronoun-antecedent
- D Antecedent-antecedent

5 In sentence 6, which is the antecedent for the pronoun *we*?

- A Jenny
- B Jenny and I
- C the team
- D Jenny and I were there



Home Activity Your child is prepared for taking tests on pronouns and antecedents. Have your child rewrite a paragraph from a story, replacing each pronoun with its antecedent. Ask him or her to explain why pronouns make the story sound better.