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Writing sFriendly Letter

Key Features of a Friendly Letter

r VTVBMMZ JODMVEFT GJWF QBSUT IFBEJOH TBMVUBUJPO CPE
 r IFBEJOH NBZ JODMVEF POMZ UIF EBUF
 r XSJUUF O JO B GSJFOEMZ WPJDF PGUFO UP TPNFPOF ZPV LOP

August 23, 20__

Dear Reba Jo,

Wait till I tell you what happened to me last week. There I was out in the field picking corn. I had been picking corn for what seemed to me to be hours. It was really only about 30 minutes, but the sun was hot that day. Well, I decided to take a little nap. I walked over to a big shade tree at the end of the cornfield. I leaned up against the tree and I started to drift off.

Vocabulary

Directions Draw a line to connect each word on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. riverbed | a large area of level or rolling land with grass but few or no trees |
| 2. favor | a channel in which a river flows or used to flow |
| 3. prairie | an agreement to trade; deal |
| 4. lassoed | act of kindness |
| 5. bargain | roped; caught with a lasso |

Directions In each statement below, the first pair of words has a certain relationship (such as the same meaning). To complete the statement, add a word that gives the second pair of words the same relationship as the first pair. For example, neat is to messy (opposite meanings) as happy is to sad (opposite meanings). Choose the word from the box and write it on the line to the left.

- _____ 6. Laughed is to cried as
whispered is to _____.
- _____ 7. Remembered is to recalled as
angered is to _____.
- _____ 8. Tree is to forest as grass is to
_____.
- _____ 9. Train is to track as river is to
_____.
- _____ 10. Disagreement is to fight as
deal is to _____.

Check the Words You Know

- ___bargain
- ___favor
- ___lassoed
- ___offended
- ___prairie
- ___riverbed
- ___shrieked

Write a Fairy Tale

On a separate sheet of paper, write your own fairy tale about making a bargain. Use as many vocabulary words as you can.

. A M E _____

The Horned Toad Prince

DEVELOP THE CONCEPT

A d c \Z

2 RHYMES SITE THE LIST WORD THAT RHYMES WITH THE
 !RE YOU READY 4AKE IT SLOW AND ????
 'O TO -AIN AND &IRST 3TREETS -OLLY 4HAT S W
 CATCH THE ????
 (E PAID A LOT OF MONEY FOR THE BIG JAR OF ?
 ,ET S MAKE A TALLY OF THE NUMBER OF CARS IN



Name _____

Outline Form A

Title _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Vocabulary tSynonyms and Antonyms

r 4PNFUJNFT XIFO ZPV BSF SFBEJOH ZPV TFF B XPSE ZPV EP
BVUIPS NBZ HJWF ZPV B synonym or an antonym BT B DPOUFYU DMVF
r 4ZOPOZNT BSF XPSET XJUI UIF TBNF PS TJNJMBS NFBOJOH
TZOPOZN JT PGUFO TFU PGG CZ DPNNBT BOE QSFDFEFE CZ U
r "OUPOZNT BSF XPSET XJUI PQQPTJUF NFBOJOHT TVDI BT ha
PGUFO QSFDFEFE CZ UIF XPSET instead of or rather than.

Directions Read the following passage. Then answer the questions below.

Once upon a time, there lived an old man. One day, the man took a walk and came upon two boys fighting, a big boy and a little boy. The little boy shrieked, or screeched, that the big boy had not carried off his half of a bargain.

"The deal," he screamed, "was that we would both dig for the treasure—not just me!" The little boy was obviously offended, or insulted, to be doing all the work. "I'm not asking for favors. I just

want you to do your share of the digging," he said.

The boys stopped fighting when they saw the old man standing before them. The old man reached in his pocket and took out the largest ruby the boys had ever seen.

"You should be friends instead of enemies," said the man. "If you agree never to fight again, I will show you a treasure that is a million times greater than the one you are digging for."

1. What synonym for shrieked does the author use? How do you know?

2. Where in the passage is the antonym for friends? How do you know?

3. In the passage, what is the synonym for offended?

4. Which two antonyms describe the boys?

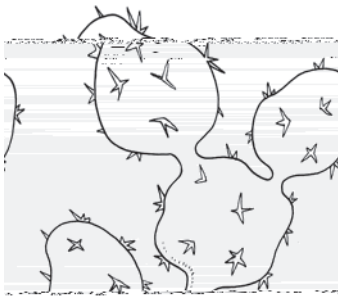
Illustration/Caption/Label

Illustrations and pictures can help readers understand information about characters and events in a story or a subject in a nonfiction article.

A caption is the text that explains or gives more information about an illustration or picture. Captions usually appear below or to the side of the image.

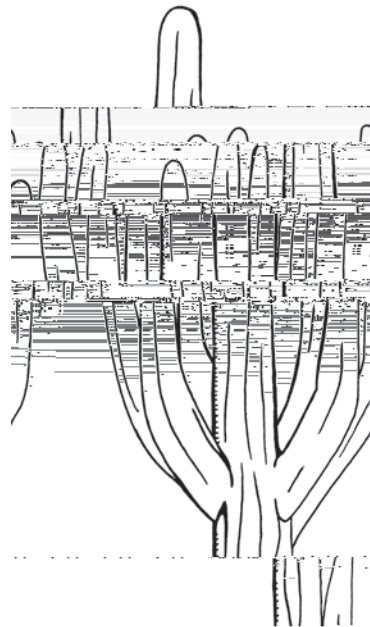
Labels also use text to provide information about illustrations and pictures. They can appear inside the image or above or below it.

Directions Study the illustrations and captions below.



prickly pear cactus

The prickly pear cactus, which grows in the American Southwest, has flat stems called pads. These stems are good at holding in water. For this reason, desert animals try to eat them. However, the prickly pear cactus protects itself with sharp, pointy spines that keep animals away.



saguaro cactus at maturity

The very large saguaro cactus grows from a very small seed. It takes many years for the saguaro to grow to its full size. These plants sometimes live 150 years. At that age, a saguaro may measure up to fifty feet high.

Directions Use the illustrations and captions to answer the questions.

1. What is shown in these illustrations?

2. What do the illustrations themselves show about the differences between the prickly pear cactus and the saguaro cactus?

3. How large can a saguaro cactus grow?

4. How does the prickly pear cactus protect itself? How do you know?

5. Why does the caption for the saguaro cactus include a detail about its seed, even though the illustration does not show this detail?

6. If the illustration of the prickly pear showed the kinds of animals that try to eat the plant's pads, what new information might the caption include?

7. What label might be added to the first illustration? Where would you place it?

8. What label might be added to the second illustration? Where would you place it?

9. What kind of article might include these illustrations?

10. Write a new caption that could be used for both images at once.

Home Activity Your child learned how to analyze illustrations and captions. Read a nonfiction article that contains no illustrations. Together, discuss what illustration you could add to help the reader understand the information in the article.

A d c \Z

0 ROOF READ A N W I D O T E T H I S A D T O S E L L H E R D O G # I F
F I V E M I S S P E L L E D W O R D S 7 R I T E T H E W O R D S C O R R E C T
T H E S E N T E N C E T H A T H A S A C A P I T A L I Z A T I O N M I S T A K E

Spelling Words

PRAIRIE
CALORIE
HONEYCOLLIE
VALLEY
MONEY
FINAL
MOVIE
COUNTRY
EMPTY
CITY

Frequently Misspelled Words

FINALLY
PROBABLY

????????????????????
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????????????????
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????????????????????

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Name _____

Compound Sentences

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

The Hat in the Well

(1) Reba Jo lives on the prairie, and she loved roping. (2) Once her hat blew off and falls into a well. (3) Reba Jo was scared, but she wants her hat. (4) The toad made an offer that Reba Jo accepted. (5) The toad got her hat, and she had to kiss him.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- A Change the comma to a period.
- B Change *lives on the prairie to loves the prairie and roping.*
- C Change *lives to lived.*
- D Make no change.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- A Change *blew to is blown.*
- B Change *falls to fell.*
- C Change *falls into a well to blew into a well.*
- D Make no change.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- A Change *wantsto wanted.*
- B Change *wantsto wanting.*
- C Change *but to and.*
- D Make no change.

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

- A Change *made to gave.*
- B Change *the toad to the toad.*
- D

sentence9(e)21(.)TJ /Span <</Actua