

Vowel Digraphs

Generalization Long **a** is sometimes spelled **ai** and **ay**: **grain**, **display**. Long **e** is sometimes spelled **ee** and **ea**: **agree**, **clean**. Long **o** is sometimes spelled **oa** and **ow**: **coach**, **window**.

Word Sort Sort the list words by their long vowel spellings.

ai

1. _____

2. _____

ay

3. _____

4. _____

ee

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

ea

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

oa

11. _____

12. _____

ow

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Spelling Words

1. clean
2. agree
3. teeth
4. dream
5. grain
6. coach
7. display
8. window
9. shadow
10. cheese
11. peach
12. braid
13. Sunday
14. float
15. thrown



Home Activity Your child is learning to spell words with long vowel digraphs (letter combinations that stand for long vowel sounds). To practice at home, have your child read each list word aloud. Then ask your child to spell each list word.

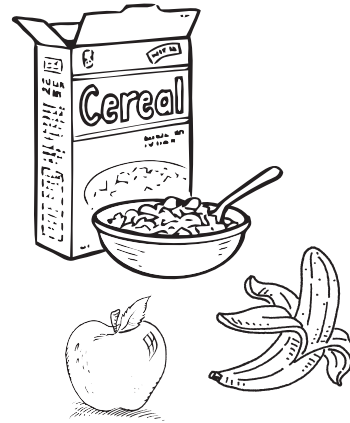
Name _____

Family Times

Summary

Supermarket

This article tells the history of the supermarket. In early America, almost everyone grew their own food on family farms. They traded with one another to get what they needed, and bought things at town marketplaces. Soon there were general stores and small “mom-and-pop” grocery stores. Stores became bigger, and today we have large supermarkets that sell all sorts of foods and nonfoods.



Activity

Supermarket Game This is good game to play on a family car trip. The first person starts by saying “I went to the supermarket and bought _____,” naming something that begins with *a*, such as apples. The second person repeats the sentence, adding a second item that begins with *b*. The game continues until either someone can’t remember the sequence or can’t name an item beginning with the next letter.

Comprehension Skill

Compare and Contrast

When you **compare**, you tell how two or more things are alike. When you **contrast**, you tell how two or more things are different.

Activity

I Spy Choose an object in plain sight but don’t tell your child which object you have chosen. Instead of giving traditional clues, use compare and contrast statements such as *Its shape is like an apple’s shape* or *Its color is different from a banana’s color*. After your child identifies the object, have your child choose an object and give clues.

Lesson Vocabulary

Words to Know

Knowing the meaning of these words is important to reading *Supermarket*. Practice using these words to learn their meanings.

Vocabulary Words

laundry clothes that need washing or are being washed

section part of something

shelves flat surfaces attached to a wall for storage

spoiled became bad, not good to eat

store a place where things are sold

thousands tens of hundreds

traded exchanged one thing for another

variety a selection of different things

Conventions

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

An **imperative sentence**, or command, tells someone to do something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a **period**.

An **exclamatory sentence**, or exclamation, tells something with very strong emotion. It begins with a capital letter and ends with an **exclamation mark**.

Imperative Sentence: Put the cup on the table.

Exclamatory Sentence: This apple is delicious!

Activity

What Kind? Players take turns thinking of a sentence. Each partner responds by naming the kind of sentence. Players then switch roles.

declarative sentence	interrogative sentence	imperative sentence	exclamatory sentence
The sky is blue.	Is it sunny today?	Look out the window.	The sun is so bright!

Practice Tested Spelling Words

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Name _____

Compare and Contrast

- **Compare** by telling how two or more things are alike.
- **Contrast** by telling how two or more things are different.

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

In pioneer days, people had to eat what they could grow. In summer, they could have fresh fruits and vegetables every day. They canned fruits and vegetables to eat later on. Then they hoped the food they stored away would last through the long, harsh winter.

Today, we can get all kinds of food at any time. When local crops are in season,

we can buy fresh food at farmers' markets. But we can get fresh fruits and vegetables in winter, too. Food is transported in refrigerated trucks from warm parts of the country to cold parts. Truckers unload their trucks at the supermarkets. Shoppers can buy the food they want whenever they want it.

1. Contrast the way pioneers got food with the way we get food today.

2. How is the summer menu for pioneers and modern shoppers the same?

3. How is food transportation today different from food transportation in pioneer times? _____

4. Compare and contrast the diets of pioneers and modern people.



Home Activity Your child compared and contrasted ways of getting food in pioneer times and today. Talk with your child about your own childhood. With your child, compare and contrast activities you did as a child with activities your child does today.

Name _____

Fact and Opinion

- A **statement of fact** can be proved true or false.
- A **statement of opinion** gives someone's thoughts or feelings about something.
- Words that express feelings, such as *best* and *wonderful*, are clues that a statement is probably an opinion.

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

The best way to buy groceries is to buy locally. That means buying food from growers who live nearby. Buying locally usually means lower prices. It costs a lot to transport food across the country. Cutting down on transportation helps Earth, too.

Less transportation means less pollution. So hurry down to your local farmers' market to shop for groceries. That's where you'll find the most wonderful food in town!

1. Is the first sentence of the passage a statement of fact or a statement of opinion?

2. Write one statement of fact from the passage.

3. Write one statement of opinion the author uses to support the main idea.

4. What clue words from the passage let you know when the author is expressing an opinion?



Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

Directions Write a sentence for each item. Follow the directions.

1. Write a command that you might say to a family member at the supermarket.

2. Write an exclamation about the fruits at the supermarket.

3. Write a command to a friend at the supermarket.

4. Write an exclamation that shows surprise about something at the supermarket.

5. Write a command that you might use after shopping at the supermarket.

Directions Imagine you are in a big supermarket. Write one command and two exclamations about the experience.



Home Activity Your child learned how to use commands and exclamations in writing. Have your child make up one command and one exclamation that he or she might use while playing a game outside.

Name _____

Base Words and Endings

Directions Add the ending to each base word. Write the new word on the line. Remember that you may have to double the last consonant, drop the final **e**, or change **y** to **i**.

1. hope + -ing = _____

2. get + -ing = _____

3. big + -est = _____

4. freeze + -ing = _____

5. funny + -er = _____

6. stop + -ed = _____

7. swim + -ing = _____

8. use + -ed = _____

9. heavy + -er = _____

10. tall + -er = _____

Directions Now choose the word from the words you wrote that makes sense and completes each sentence below. Write the word on the line.

11. We _____ at the supermarket after school.

12. Dad bought the _____ pumpkin I have ever seen.

13. It is very heavy. I think it is _____ than I am!

14. Last year we had a funny pumpkin, but this year Mom plans to carve an even _____ one.

15. I am _____ we will win a prize for it this year.



Home Activity Your child added the endings *-ing*, *-ed*, *-er*, and *-est* to base words and used them to complete sentences. Say a base word such as *give* or *fold*. Have your child add an ending and use the new word in a sentence.

Vowel Digraphs

Spelling Words

clean	agree	teeth	dream	grain
coach	display	window	shadow	cheese
peach	braid	Sunday	float	thrown

Add a letter Write a list word by adding letters to the underlined words.

1. Add one letter to rain to get something that grows in fields. 1. _____
2. Add one letter to each to get a type of fruit. 2. _____
3. Add one letter to raid to get a woven band of hair. 3. _____
4. Add one letter to lean to get a job you do. 4. _____
5. Add two letters to oat to get something swimmers do. 5. _____
6. Add two letters to wind to get something you look through. 6. _____

Missing Consonants Write the missing consonants to make a list word.

7. You do it in your sleep. 7. _____ **e** **a** _____
8. You see one when the sun is shining. 8. _____ **a** _____ **o** _____
9. You don't go to school on this day. 9. _____ **u** _____ **a** _____
10. You have these in your mouth. 10. _____ **e** **e** _____
11. You have done this with a softball. 11. _____ _____ **o** _____
12. You eat this with macaroni. 12. _____ **e** **e** _____ **e**
13. You have this on your soccer team. 13. _____ **o** **a** _____
14. You do this when something is correct. 14. **a** _____ **e** **e** _____



Home Activity Your child has been learning to spell words with long vowel digraphs (letter combinations that make long vowel sounds). Give clues about a word. Have your child guess and spell the word.

Name _____

Compare and Contrast

- **Compare** by telling how two or more things are alike.
- **Contrast** by telling how two or more things are different.

Directions Read the following passage. Then fill in the chart to compare and contrast Zach, Megan, and Brittany’s favorite and least-favorite foods.

The Jackson family works hard to stay healthy. They exercise and eat right. They serve healthy food most of the time. At mealtime, each child must try at least one bite of each food. Their parents provide at least one thing they know each child likes. That’s not always easy because the children’s tastes aren’t the same.

Zach wishes he could eat steak every night. Megan would rather have chicken. Brittany loves all kinds of fish, but Zach doesn’t like fish at all. Sometimes they do agree. When Dad asks Megan and Brittany to choose a vegetable, they always say, “Anything but broccoli!”

	Favorite Food	Least-favorite Food
1. Zach		
2. Megan		
3. Brittany		

4. Compare Brittany’s and Megan’s tastes. Their tastes are alike because

5. Contrast Zach’s and Brittany’s tastes. Their tastes are different because

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Home Activity Your child compared and contrasted favorite and least-favorite foods. Talk with your child about the food likes and dislikes of family members and friends. Have your child use the information to plan a menu.

Name _____

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

Directions Write *command* if the sentence is a command (imperative sentence). Write *exclamation* if the sentence is an exclamation (exclamatory sentence).

- 1. Enjoy your visit to the farm. _____
- 2. What green fields those are! _____
- 3. The corn crop is huge! _____
- 4. Look at the lettuce plants. _____

Directions Write the sentences. Add the correct end punctuation. Write *C* if the sentence is a command and *E* if the sentence is an exclamation.

- 5. The farm machines are so noisy

- 6. Walk through the pumpkin patch

- 7. What a nice pumpkin that is

- 8. Take it home with you

Directions Write a command you might give on a farm visit. Then write an exclamation you might use on a farm visit.

- 9. _____

- 10. _____



Home Activity Your child reviewed commands and exclamations. Have him or her recall some commands and exclamations he or she made during the day.