

SPECTRUM[®]

GRADE

5

Language Arts



Focused Practice for Language Arts Mastery

- **Grammar and usage**
- **Parts of speech and sentence types**
- **Vocabulary acquisition and usage**
- **Writer's guide**
- **Answer key**

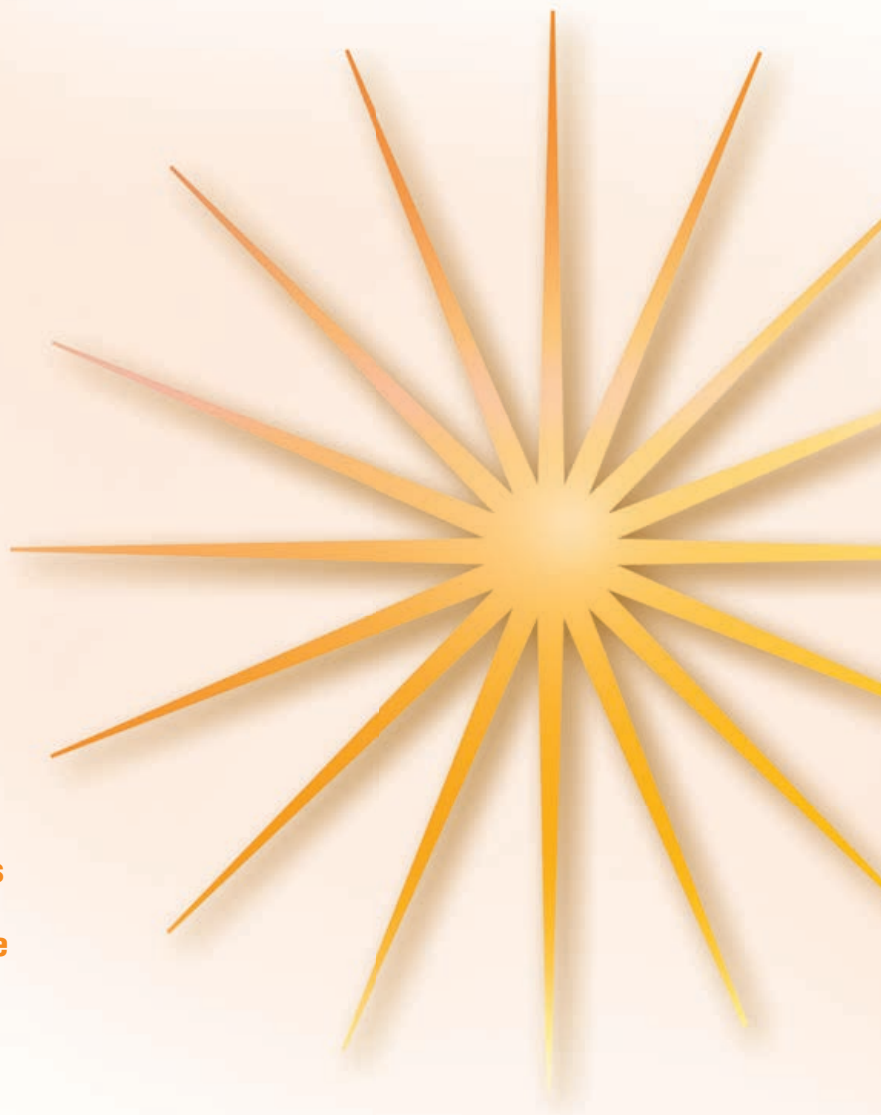


Table of Contents, continued

Chapter 3 Usage

Lesson 3.1 Irregular Verbs	112
Lesson 3.2 Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	114
Lesson 3.3 Adjectives and Adverbs	116
Lesson 3.4 Negatives and Double Negatives	118
Lesson 3.5 Synonyms and Antonyms	120
Lesson 3.6 Homophones	122
Lesson 3.7 Multiple-Meaning Words	124
Lesson 3.8 Similes and Metaphors	126
Lesson 3.9 Idioms and Proverbs	128
Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 1–9	130

Chapter 4 Writer's Guide

Lesson 4.1 Prewriting	132
Lesson 4.2 Drafting	133
Lesson 4.3 Revising	134
Lesson 4.4 Proofreading	135
Lesson 4.5 Publishing	136
Lesson 4.6 Evaluating Writing	137
Lesson 4.7 Writing Process Practice	138

Answer Key	143
-----------------------------	-----

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

Common nouns name people, places, and things. They are general nouns (not specific).

veterinarian – a person *city* – a place *shoe* – a thing

Proper nouns name specific people, places, and things.

Dr. Bateman – a specific person *Anchorage* – a specific place
Empire State Building – a specific thing

Complete It

Use the words from the box below to complete the following sentences.

aunt	firefighters	park	sailors	trees
books	flowers	post office	telephone	track

1. The _____ look pretty in the vase.
2. The _____ rang and rang.
3. My _____ is visiting from Colorado.
4. The students run on the _____ beside the school.
5. _____ must not be afraid of smoke and fire.
6. The _____ is a nice place to play.
7. _____ on many subjects can be found in the library.
8. _____ must like living on the sea.
9. The _____ sells stamps.
10. Many _____ grow in this forest.



Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

Solve It

Write the correct words from the box to complete Patrick's journal entry. Use only proper nouns.

Uncle Rich
my school
Grand Canyon
book

Principal Ron
tomorrow
Venus
Saturday

my principal
The Lord of the Rings
the playground
Highland Park

planet
national park
my uncle
Pierce School

I love _____ mornings. I go to
_____ to walk the trails and read
_____. Later, Aunt Pat
and _____ come to my house.
We plan our trip to the _____.
We use the telescope to look at
_____ when it gets dark. On
Monday, it's back to _____. I
like _____. He is a good principal.
But I still look forward to the weekend.



Try It

Write a short paragraph telling about a place you have visited. Use at least four common nouns and four proper nouns.

Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. Most nouns are made plural by adding an **s** to the end of the word. Nouns ending in the letters **s**, **x**, or **z** or in a **ch** or **sh** sound need **es**.

cars cups footballs bosses taxes waltzes

If a word ends in the letter **y**, then the **y** is changed to an **i** before adding the **es**. However, words that end in **y** with a vowel before the **y** only add the **s**.

countries cities flies boys keys donkeys

If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, and the **f** sound can still be heard in the plural form, just add **s**. If the final sound of the plural form is **v**, then change the **f** to **ve** and add the **s**.

roofs (**f** sound) calves (**v** sound)

Irregular plural nouns do not have a pattern for changing from singular to plural. These nouns and their plural spellings have to be learned.

child (children) goose (geese) ox (oxen)

Some irregular nouns do not change at all when they are in the plural form. These forms also have to be learned. Some examples are *cod*, *wheat*, and *deer*.

Identify It

Circle the correct spelling of the plural nouns in the following letter.

Dear Mom and Dad,

Camp is great. I have made a lot of (friendes/friends). I have seen many (animals/animales). Two little (foxes/foxs) ran through the (woodes/woods) today. They are pretty. Tomorrow, we are going to hike. But don't worry, we won't go too close to the (cliffs/clives) or (valleyes/valleys). The (leaves/leafs) are falling here and turning color. One leaf is the color of the (cherrys/cherries) on our tree at home. I have to go now and help wash the dinner (dishes/dishs). After that, I have to practice for one of the (playes/plays). I miss you.

Taylor

Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

Solve It

Give an example for each of the rules below.

Rule: Nouns ending in the letters **s**, **x**, or **z** or in a **ch** or **sh** sound need **es**.

Example: _____

Rule: Words that end in **y** with a vowel before the **y** add **s**.

Example: _____

Rule: If a word ends in the letter **y**, then the **y** is changed to an **i** before adding the **es**.

Example: _____

Rule: If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, and the **f** sound can still be heard in the plural form add **s**.

Example: _____

Solve It

Find the following irregular plurals in the word search puzzle. The words can be forward, backward, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

bass	mice
children	moose
cod	rye
deer	sheep
fish	trout
geese	wheat
men	women



Lesson 1.3 Subject Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can make writing and speaking more interesting. **Subject pronouns** are pronouns that replace the subject of the sentence.

Pancakes are great for breakfast. Pancakes taste good with syrup.
Pancakes are great for breakfast. *They* taste good with syrup.

In the example above, the pronoun *they* is a substitute for the noun *pancakes*.

Singular subject pronouns:

I, you, he, she, it

Plural subject pronouns:

we, you, they

Singular subject nouns:

Debbie likes cats.

Lynn likes to run.

Ed works for a newspaper.

Carol is a teacher.

Bicycling is their favorite sport.

Singular subject pronouns:

I like cats.

You like to run.

He works for a newspaper.

She is a teacher.

It is their favorite sport.

Plural subject nouns:

Greg and Cliff are brothers.

Lisa and Claudia are friends.

Jennifer and Julie are tennis partners.

Plural subject pronouns:

We are brothers.

You are friends.

They are tennis partners.

Match It

Match the following pronouns with the nouns they could replace. Write the correct answer or answers to Column A in Column B. There may be more than one correct answer.

I	he	it	they
you	she	we	

Column A

Jack and Jennifer

Nicole

ball

Josh

cars

Column B

Lesson 1.3 Subject Pronouns

Complete It

Choose a subject pronoun to complete the following passage. Each word may be used more than once.

I	he	it	they
you	she	we	



"Chris, are _____ awake?" Mrs. Johnson called from downstairs.

"_____ can't find my shoes. Do _____ know where _____ are?" Chris shouted.

"Ask your sister. Maybe _____ has seen them," answered Mrs. Johnson.

Chris knocked on Kendra's door. "Have _____ seen my shoes?"

"_____ saw one earlier. _____ was in the dog's mouth," Kendra replied.

"Mom, where's Toby?" Chris scrambled downstairs. "_____ am going to be late for school!"

Mr. Johnson answered, "Toby's out back, and it looks like that little guy is digging a hole. Wait, _____ is definitely covering something up. _____ better get out there!"

Try It

Continue the story above using all of the subject pronouns from the box.

Lesson 1.4 Object Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can make writing and speaking more interesting. An **object pronoun** replaces the noun that is the receiver of the action in the sentence.

Mrs. Johnson cooked dinner for Mr. Johnson.
Mrs. Johnson cooked dinner for *him*.

In this example, the object pronoun *him* is a substitute for the object noun *Mr. Johnson*.

Singular object pronouns:

me
you
him
her
it

Mom cooked dinner for me.
Mom cooked dinner for you.
Mom cooked dinner for him.
Mom cooked dinner for her.
Mom cooked it.

Plural object pronouns:

us
you
them

Mom cooked dinner for us.
Mom cooked dinner for you.
Mom cooked dinner for them.

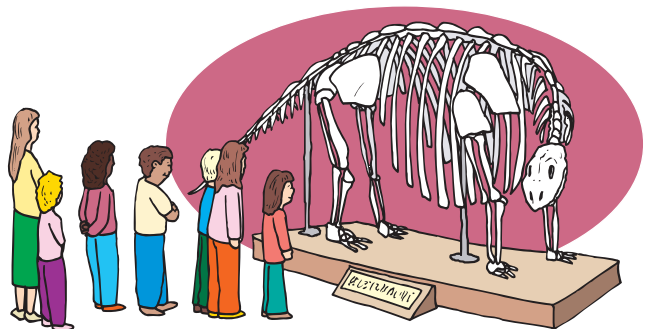
Identify It

Circle the errors in object pronoun use in the following school note. Write the correct object pronoun above the mistake. Not all object pronouns used in this note are mistakes.

The fifth-grade class at Riverview Elementary School is taking a field trip to the Science Museum on Wednesday, February 9. Your child has a permission slip. Please sign her. Return it to you by Friday, February 4. Principal Ann will be checking them. I will give them to it. Please fill in your child's name on the nametag and return it to you. Mr. Baum, the director of the Science Museum, will be checking it. I will give the tags to me. Your child will write a report about the visit. I will read you. I will also give him to you to read. Principal Ann and I will post the reports in the school. Please return them to them.

Thank you,

Mrs. Jones



Lesson 1.4 Object Pronouns

Rewrite It

Rewrite the following sentences. Replace the underlined object nouns with object pronouns.



1. I needed a pencil. Paul gave his pencil to I.

2. My cousin and I wanted to go the movies. Dad drove my cousin and I.

3. Tom drew a picture for his big brother, Brian. Tom likes drawing pictures for Brian.

4. Cathy and Marie won the game. The trophy goes to Cathy and Marie.

5. Michelle cooked dinner for her roommate, Jill. Michelle is a good cook and likes to cook for Jill.

6. Michelle cooked spaghetti. She cooked spaghetti with sauce.

Try It

Write five more sentences that use object pronouns.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Lesson 1.5 Pronoun Agreement

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in a sentence. The noun that is replaced is called the **antecedent**. All pronouns have antecedents. Pronouns must agree in gender and number with their antecedents and what their antecedents refer to.

Tony must bring his own lunch to the picnic.

He must bring *his* own lunch to the picnic. (agrees in gender)

Not: *He* must bring *her* own lunch to the picnic. (does not agree in gender)

Tony must bring *three* lunches to the picnic.

Tony must bring *them* to the picnic. (agrees in number)

Not: Tony must bring *it* to the picnic. (does not agree in number)

Complete It

Circle the correct pronoun in parentheses. Remember that pronouns must agree in both gender and number.

1. Austin did well on (her, his) English report.
2. Austin didn't do well on (his, its) math test.
3. He missed eight problems. (He, They) were hard.
4. Charlotte did well on (her, his) math test.
5. Charlotte didn't do well on (her, them) English report.
6. She made six mistakes in grammar. (They, She) were spelling and punctuation errors.
7. Austin tutored Charlotte with (its, her) grammar skills.
8. Charlotte tutored Austin with (his, her) math skills.
9. Charlotte took Austin to dinner at (her, them) father's restaurant.
10. They ate a small veggie pizza. (Its, It) was delicious.
11. Charlotte and Austin also went to see a movie. (She, They) went to see a comedy.
12. The movie was funny, and (it,they) made them both laugh.

