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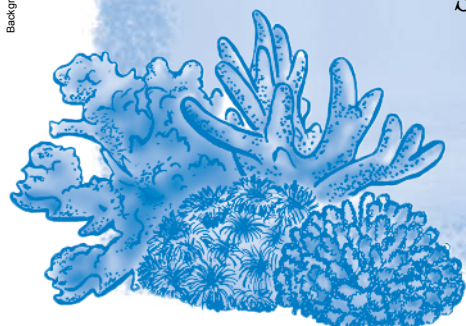
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Using the Library; Finding Books

Using the Library

autobiography (ò' tə bī ä' grə fē): the story of someone's life written by the person himself

biography (bī ä' grə fē): the story of someone's life written by another person

fiction (fik' shən): writing that is about imaginary characters or events

△ A library has thousands of books, magazines, and newspapers for people to read. It is a great place to visit during summer vacation. You can keep your mind sharp with things you learn from library books. Reading library books is a good way to pass the time during summer thunderstorms or afternoons when it is too hot to work outside.

The reference section has encyclopedias, dictionaries, almanacs, atlases, and more. You cannot check reference books out of the library; you must use them while you are there.

Libraries have books for both children and adults. In the children's section of the library you can find many nonfiction books about history, geography, science, and other subjects. You'll also find **biographies** and **autobiographies**—life stories of famous people like George Washington or Isaac Newton, and of not-so-famous people like Lucy Maude Montgomery or Nathaniel Bowditch. And you can find **fiction** books—stories about imaginary people, places, or things. You can also learn about history and geography when you read fiction because many fiction books are set in real places.

Always be careful when you choose library books. Choose only books that fill your mind with worthwhile things.





Finding Books

call number: a combination of numbers and letters that locates a library book

Dewey decimal system: a library organization system using numbers to put books in order by categories



You can ask a librarian to help you find a book, or you can look in the card catalog or library computer and find the **call number** of the book. The call number is a code of numbers and letters written on the spine of the book. It gives the “address” of the book and tells you where you can find it on the shelves. Study the following abbreviations found in front of call numbers.

R or *REF*: this book is a reference book. Find it in the reference section.

J: this book is for *juveniles* or children. Find it in the children’s section.

YA: this book is for young adults. Find it in the young adult section.

JF or *YF*: the *F* means it is a fiction book; the *J* or *Y* means it is for children or youth.

B: this means it is a biography. Some libraries have a section only for biographies.

Fiction books are organized by their authors’ last names. You may see the call number of a children’s fiction book that looks like this: *JF M*. That means the book is children’s fiction, and the author’s last name begins with *M*.

Nonfiction books are organized by the **Dewey decimal system**. Each category of books has its own number. Here are the numbers of the main categories.

000s—Reference and general information

100s—Philosophy and psychology

200s—Religion

300s—Social sciences

400s—Language

500s—Science

600s—Technology

700s—Arts and recreation

800s—Literature

900s—History and geography

If you wanted to find a book about Mars, you would look in the Science section, the numbers 500–599. Books of poetry would be in the Literature section in numbers 800–899.



A Answer the questions.

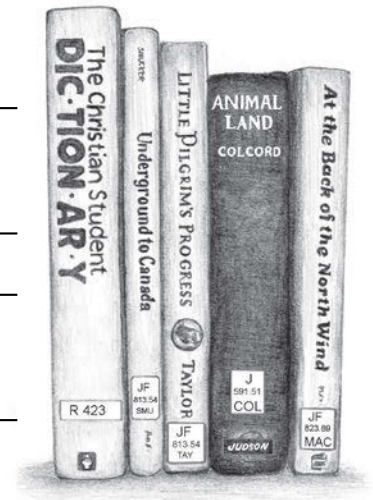
- 1. Why would nonfiction books be more useful than fiction books for research?

2. What does a call number tell you?

3. Which books cannot be checked out?

4. What is a biography?

5. What does the letter *F* in a call number mean?



B Answer the questions using the picture.

6. Which book would be in the *Language* category according to the call number?

7. How many of these books are in the children's section?

C Write two or three book titles or book subjects you would like to get from the library this summer.

- 8.



Looking Back



D Cross out each incorrect pronoun. Write the correct pronoun above it.

9. The Taylors and ourselves went to Sherando Lake for a picnic.

10. Amanda made sweaters for her sister and her.

E Underline the correct word.

11. **Let**, **Leave** me ask you a question.

12. Annette would not **accept**, **except** money for helping her elderly neighbor.

13. "You **has**, **have** eaten all the lemon meringue pie," complained Zachary.

14. Cholera spread rapidly **between**, **among** the pioneers on the Oregon Trail.

15. There is **less**, **fewer** water in the tank now than there was this morning.

F Write the letter of the correct definition beside each term.

16. _____ quatrain

17. _____ tercet

18. _____ couplet

- a. a stanza with two lines
- b. a stanza with four lines
- c. a stanza with three lines



Penmanship



Your fingers have memory, which helps you write without having to think about each letter. Practice writing correctly so your fingers remember good penmanship.

☐ **G** Write each cursive lowercase letter five times in your notebook. Notice how these letters have similar strokes.

s t u w v y z

☐ **H** Write this fact once in your notebook.

Water buffalo in northern China died because of the cold during the Year Without a Summer.



Spelling – Word Usage



I Unscramble each spelling word.

19. loptule _____
20. momsun _____
21. sellpaco _____
22. repseurs _____
23. uarlerq _____
24. carphopa _____
25. ruases _____
26. sourdunr _____
27. tintaa _____

J Write a sentence using each spelling word. The definition for each word is in parentheses.

- ☐ 28. chatter (rapid talking or sounds)

- ☐ 29. challenge (something that is difficult to accomplish, or a dare)

- ☐ 30. stagger (to walk in a stumbling way)

- ☐ 31. simmer (to cook just below the boiling point)

- ☐ 32. tussle (to wrestle or struggle with another)

△ K Write Section 3 spelling words in your notebook.