

Exercise 1 • Listening for Sounds in Words

- ▶ Listen to each word your teacher says.
- ▶ Decide where the long vowel sound occurs in the word.
- ▶ Circle the position of the long vowel sound:
B for beginning, M for middle, and E for end.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 1. B | M | E |
| 2. B | M | E |
| 3. B | M | E |
| 4. B | M | E |
| 5. B | M | E |
| 6. B | M | E |
| 7. B | M | E |
| 8. B | M | E |
| 9. B | M | E |
| 10. B | M | E |

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Exercise 2 • Sort It: Syllable Types

- ▶ Read the words in the **Word Bank**.
- ▶ Sort the words according to their syllable type.
- ▶ Write each word under the correct heading.

Word Bank

fine	ate	she	came
back	side	pass	we
be	fig	hand	he

closed	final silent <u>-e</u>	open

Exercise 3 • Find It: Past Participles

- ▶ Each sentence contains a past participle ending in **-ed** or **-en**.
- ▶ Read each sentence.
- ▶ Underline the past participle and the noun that it describes or modifies.
- ▶ Answer the question about the noun.
- ▶ Use the examples as models.

Part A

Sentence	What kind? or Which one?
Example: <u>Broken glass</u> fell from the ornate frame.	What kind of glass? broken
Example: The undercover cops observe the <u>deserted apartment</u> .	What kind of apartment? deserted
1. Chen will ask the uninvited visitors to depart.	Which visitors?
2. Shattered glass ruined the front tires of Pedro's car.	What kind of glass?
3. The pampered child whined all day.	Which child?
4. Lu and Chen discover the misfiled papers just in time for class.	What papers?
5. Before the game, Ramon was named the designated hitter.	What kind of hitter?

(continued)

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Exercise 3 *(continued)* • Find It: Past Participles

Part B

Use the underlined past participles from **Part A** to complete the activities.

6. Complete the antonym pair:

invited: _____

7. Complete the synonym pair:

spoiled: _____

8. Complete this sentence.

The runners get water at _____ spots along the race route.

9. Define the word **misfile**:

10. Choose two of the part participles you underlined and use them in sentences. Make sure the past participle in each sentence does the job of an adjective.

Exercise 4 • Find It: Prepositional Phrases

- ▶ Read each sentence.
 - ▶ Find and underline each prepositional phrase.
 - ▶ Circle the preposition.
1. Mrs. Shriver began the camp in 1963.
 2. The campers worked hard at many sports.
 3. After many drills, the campers became better athletes.
 4. The athletes displayed great pride in their talents.
 5. Today, campers with limited skills compete around the world.

Exercise 5 • Identify It: Object of the Preposition

- ▶ Read each sentence.
- ▶ Decide if the underlined noun in each sentence functions as a direct object or as an object of a preposition.
- ▶ Fill in the bubble to mark the answer.

	Direct Object	Object of Preposition
1. Mark had many <u>problems</u> with skills.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. He needed extra help with his <u>skills</u> .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Special Olympics are important for many <u>people</u> .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. They have become an international <u>event</u> .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. The athletes compete at no <u>cost</u> .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Exercise 6 • Find It: Words With Final Silent -e

- ▶ Read the excerpt from “The Complete Athlete.”
- ▶ Highlight or underline words with final silent -e.
- ▶ Sort the words according to their long vowel sound.

from “The Complete Athlete”

Now, Special Olympics is important in the lives of many people. Today, there are 26 sports. There are summer and winter sports. From all over the world, athletes come to play in the games. These athletes compete at no cost. How are the games funded? Shriver has used grants. Many have donated. Many others have made money with events. You can help, too. Get started! Help fund Special Olympics!

\bar{a}	\bar{e}	\bar{i}	\bar{o}	\bar{oo}

Exercise 7 • Use the Clues

- ▶ Read the sentence pairs.
 - ▶ Read the pronoun that is circled.
 - ▶ Identify the noun that the pronoun replaces in each sentence.
 - ▶ Draw an arrow to show the link between the pronoun and the noun it replaces.
 - ▶ Underline the noun that was replaced by the pronoun.
1. Mark loves sports. (He) is not like other athletes.
 2. There are many like Mark and Kate. Yes, (their) skills are limited.
 3. Shriver began a summer day camp. (She) held the camp at her home.
 4. She invited kids like Mark and Kate. She watched (them) compete in sports.
 5. From all over the world, athletes come to play in the games. (They) compete at no cost.

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Exercise 8 • Rewrite It: Pronouns

- ▶ Reread each pair of sentences in Exercise 7, **Use the Clues**.
- ▶ Replace the pronoun with the noun that it represents.
- ▶ Rewrite the sentence using the noun.
- ▶ Read the new sentence.
- ▶ Check for sentence signals—capital letters, commas, and end punctuation.

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