Vowel Diphthongs

**Generalization** The vowel sound in **out** can be spelled **ou** and **ow**: proud, shower. The vowel sound in **toy** can be spelled **oi** and **oy**: choice, voyage.

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

```
ou
1. ___________ 8. ___________
2. ___________ 9. ___________
3. ___________ 10. ___________
4. ___________ 11. ___________
5. ___________ 12. ___________

oi
6. ___________ 13. ___________
7. ___________ 14. ___________
15. ___________
```

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ow
6. ___________ 13. ___________
7. ___________ 14. ___________
15. ___________
```

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oy
6. ___________ 13. ___________
7. ___________ 14. ___________
15. ___________
```

**Spelling Words**

1. proud
2. shower
3. hour
4. amount
5. voyage
6. choice
7. avoid
8. thousand
9. prow
10. employ
11. bounce
12. poison
13. annoy
14. appoint
15. broil

**Home Activity** Your child is learning to spell words with the vowel sounds heard in **out** and **toy**. To practice at home, have your child look at the word, say it, spell it aloud, and then write each word.
**My Rows and Piles of Coins**

Saruni helps his mother sell her goods at the market every Saturday. After each day of sales, she gives him a few coins to spend on anything he wants. But Saruni has a dream of helping his mother by buying a bicycle to take her goods to market. He saves his coins each week while he learns to ride a bicycle. He saves for months, and, with the help of his mother and father, finally gets his bike. As soon as he has it, he comes up with a new plan to help her.

**Activity**

**Helping Others** Together, talk about the people or groups that matter to you. How could you help them? Could you organize a bake sale, a group yard sale, or provide help with their activities? Set some goals and try to meet them.

**Comprehension Skill**

**Author’s Purpose**

The **author’s purpose** is the author’s reason for writing. An author may write to inform or teach, to entertain, to persuade, or to express thoughts and feelings.

**Activity**

**Author’s Purpose Chart** Make a chart with the headings Inform, Entertain, Persuade, and Express Thoughts and Feelings. When you read a story or article or watch a television show, write its name in the column that matches the author’s purpose. When the chart is complete, discuss the selections and their authors’ purposes.
Lesson Vocabulary

Words to Know
Knowing the meanings of these words is important to reading *My Rows and Piles of Coins*. Practice using these words.

Vocabulary Words
- **arranged** put in order or position
- **bundles** things tied or wrapped together so that they are easier to carry
- **dangerously** unsafely
- **errands** short trips to do something
- **excitedly** with strong lively feelings
- **steady** firmly fixed; not swaying
- **unwrapped** uncovered by removing something placed around an item
- **wobbled** moved from side to side in an unsteady or shaky way

Conventions

Compound Sentences
A compound sentence is made up of two simple sentences joined with a comma and a word such as *and* or *but*. To make a compound sentence, write the first sentence. Put a comma in place of the end punctuation and add a word such as *but*. Then add the second sentence, but begin it with a lowercase letter unless it is a proper noun or *I*.

Example: I took my notebook, but I forgot to take my pencil.

Activity
Making Compound Sentences
One player is the writer. All players think of simple sentences. There should be at least two sentences for each topic. The writer records each sentence on a scrap of paper. When there are at least six simple sentences, players lay the paper scraps face up on the table. Players then take turns choosing two sentences that go together and making them into a compound sentence.

Practice Tested Spelling Words
Author's Purpose

- The author's purpose is the reason an author writes something.
- There are many reasons for writing: to persuade, to inform, to entertain, or to express ideas and feelings.

Directions: Read the editorial from a school newspaper. Then answer the questions below.

Jobs for Kids

Is there something special you’d like to buy? Don’t ask your family to buy it for you. Instead, ask permission to earn the money to buy it yourself. We may be kids, but we’re not too young for hard work.

There are lots of things kids can do to earn money. We can shovel snow and pull weeds. We can walk dogs. We can play with younger children while their parents are busy in another part of the house. Let your neighbors know that you’re available for odd jobs. Then wait for the job offers to come pouring in.

Earning our own money makes us feel good about ourselves. It shows adults we can be responsible. And it gets us things we want to have.

1. Which purpose listed above is the author’s purpose for writing this passage?
   - to persuade

2. To whom is the author writing?
   - other kids

3. What does the author want readers to do?
   - earn their own money to buy things they want

4. Does the author accomplish the purpose? Support your opinion with ideas from the passage.
   - Responses will vary. Children should support their responses with ideas from the passage.

Home Activity

Your child identified an author's purpose. Read a variety of stories or articles with your child. Take time after reading each one to talk about the author's purpose.
Name ____________________________

**Sequence**

- **Sequence** is the order in which things happen in a story—what happens first, next, and last.
- Sometimes a writer uses **clue words** such as *first, so, and then.*

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

J
ane wanted to buy her father a birthday present. She knew there was a new CD he wanted. It cost about twenty dollars. First she checked her piggy bank. She had seven dollars. That was not nearly enough!

Jane thought for a while. Then she went to see her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Pinto. Mrs. Pinto said she’d give Jane a dollar to sort her recyclables and put them out at the curb. That gave Jane eight dollars.

Then Jane’s older brother said if she helped wash his car, he’d give her seven dollars. That gave Jane fifteen dollars.

Next Jane asked her mother for ideas. Her mother said, “If you bring our cans and bottles back to the supermarket, you can keep the money you’ll get.”

So Jane went to the garage and loaded all the cans and bottles into bags and put them in her wagon. She pulled the wagon to the store. There were a lot of them! When she was done turning in the cans and bottles, she had another five dollars. That night Jane and her mother went to the music store, and Jane bought the CD for her father.

1. **Which of these did Jane do first?** Color in the correct bubble.
   - washed her brother’s car
   - went to the music store
   - counted the money in her piggy bank

2. **What did Jane do after she got a dollar from helping Mrs. Pinto?**
   - washed her brother’s car
   - checked her piggy bank
   - bought the CD for her father

3. **What did Jane do just before she went to the supermarket?**
   - talked to her mother
   - washed her brother’s car
   - loaded the cans and bottles into her wagon

**Home Activity** Your child read a story and answered questions about the sequence, or order, of events. Read a story with your child. Afterwards, have your child retell the events in the order they happened in the story.

Comprehension DVD•45
Compound Sentences

Directions Combine each pair of sentences by adding and, but, or or. Write the compound sentence. Remember to add a comma.

1. Anya saves money to buy a game. I save money to buy a book.

   **Anya saves money to buy a game, and [or but] I save money to buy a book.**

2. Saving money is hard sometimes. It is worth the effort.

   **Saving money is hard sometimes, but it is worth the effort.**

3. Your parents can buy you a bicycle. You can buy it yourself.

   **Your parents can buy you a bicycle, or you can buy it yourself.**

4. Save a dollar each week. The dollars will add up.

   **Save a dollar each week, and the dollars will add up.**

Directions What would you save money for? Write two simple, related sentences. Then join the sentences to make a compound sentence. **Possible answers:**

   **I would buy my dog a new collar. I would buy myself a new ring. I would buy my dog a new collar, or I would buy myself a new ring.**

Home Activity Your child learned how to use compound sentences in writing. Have your child write a compound sentence about two things he or she learned today.

DVD•46 Compound Sentences
Long Vowel Digraphs

Directions Circle the words in the sentences that have a long vowel sound. Then underline the letters in each word that stand for that sound.

1. Could you repeat what you said, please?
2. The peacock displayed his wonderful tail feathers.
3. I agree that the book cover looks okay now.
4. We toasted the bread until it was brown.
5. Ronnie painted the door green.
6. The houseboat floated down the river.
7. Tad boasted about the goals you scored.
8. I roamed around the park and played in the stream.

Directions Choose the word that fits the sentence and has a long vowel sound. Write it on the line.

9. Do you prefer ________ reading ________ fiction or fact?
   watching       reading       drawing
10. I watched the ________ repeat ________ of a good science program.
      show         history       repeat
11. It was about an ice cap in ________ Greenland ________.
      Greenland    Germany    Antarctica
12. What is your favorite ________ season ________?
      season       month       subject
13. I am glad you are ________ okay ________.
      fit          okay         well
      seep         down         asleep

Home Activity Your child identified words with long vowel sounds spelled ea, ee, ai, ay, and oa. Choose words that end with these vowel sounds, such as day, see, and flow. Have your child name rhyming words. Help your child to write the list.
Vowel Diphthongs

Rhyme Riddles  Write a list word to answer the riddle.

What starts like shoe and rhymes with power?
1. __________

What starts like cherry and rhymes with voice?
3. __________

What starts like part and rhymes with loud?
5. __________

What starts like pig and rhymes with howl?
7. __________

What starts like book and rhymes with pounce?
2. __________

What starts like bread and rhymes with soil?
4. __________

What starts like ask and rhymes with joint?
6. __________

What starts like act and rhymes with toy?
8. __________

Riddle  Read a clue and write the list word. When you have written all six words, the answer will appear in the boxes.

I have a neck but no head.
I have two arms but no hands. What am I?

9. a journey by sea
10. venom
11. a light rain
12. stay away
13. 60 minutes
14. a quantity

spelling_words:
- proud
- shower
- hour
- amount
- voyage
- choice
- avoid
- thousand
- prowl
- employ
- bounce
- poison
- annoy
- appoint
- broil

Home Activity  Your child has been learning to spell words with the vowel sounds heard in out and toy. Help your child think of other words that have these sounds.

DVD•48 Vowel Diphthongs
Author’s Purpose

- An author’s purpose is the author’s reason for writing. An author may write to inform or teach, to entertain, to persuade, or to express thoughts and feelings.

Directions Read the story. Then complete the web.

I asked Dad for a new bike. “You must learn half the money,” said Dad.

I ran to ask the neighbors whether they had any jobs I could do. Mrs. Jones hired me to pull weeds. I worked hard, but when Mrs. Jones came out of her house, she shouted, “You pulled up my good flowers!” I got my piggy bank and gave Mrs. Jones money for new flower seeds.

Mr. Chester hired me to walk his dogs. Everything went well until the dogs saw a squirrel. They barked and jumped. Before I knew it, the leashes were tied around my legs. Mr. Chester cut off the leashes to free me. I went to my piggy bank to get Mr. Chester money for new leashes.

Then I decided to talk with Dad. “Dad,” I said. “I can’t afford to keep working. I think I’ll just paint my old bike.”

“Good thinking,” Dad answered.

1. The narrator’s goal is to save half the money it would cost to buy a new bike.

2. When the narrator pulls weeds, he/she loses money because he/she pulls up the wrong plants.

3. When the narrator walks dogs, he/she loses money because he/she has to buy new leashes.

4. How did the story make you feel? Possible answer: I smiled, because the story is funny.

5. The author’s purpose for writing this story is to entertain.

School + Home Home Activity Your child read a story and identified the author’s purpose. Read a story together. Ask your child to name the author’s purpose for writing.

Comprehension DVD•49
Compound Sentences

Directions Write S if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write C if the sentence is a compound sentence.

1. Katie helps her dad on the farm. S
2. Katie’s dad plants berries, and Katie picks them. C
3. Sasha’s parents own a store, and Sasha helps out there. C
4. Sasha puts the food on the shelves. S

Directions Use the word and, but, or or to combine each pair of sentences. Write the compound sentence.

5. A fair has many things for sale. You can’t buy everything. A fair has many things for sale, but you can’t buy everything.

6. You could buy a toy. You could buy a snack.

You could buy a toy, or [or and] you could buy a snack.

7. One stall sells jewelry. Another stall sells hats.

One stall sells jewelry, and another stall sells hats.

8. Those T-shirts are great. I have many T-shirts at home. Those T-shirts are great, but I have many T-shirts at home.

Directions Write two sentences about a fair or an amusement park you have visited. Write one simple sentence and one compound sentence.

Possible answers:

9. (simple sentence) I tried several of the fair’s rides.

10. (compound sentence) The tilt-and-whirl made me feel sick, but I loved the roller coaster.

Home Activity Your child reviewed compound sentences. On a walk outside, have your child make up two compound sentences about what you see.