

- Example:

23. **Directions:** Circle the sentences below that are compound sentences. Put an "X" next to those that are not compound.

- She did not cheat on the test; it was not the right thing to do.
- My teacher explained how to make a compound sentence and a complex sentence.
- I think I will buy the red car, or I will lease the blue one.
- The little cat ran away because I opened the door.
- The only thing better than two pieces of candy is three!
- My cousin bought the dog for me.
- She only paints with bold colors; she does not like pastels.
- The sky is clear; the stars are twinkling.
- I usually read when I am alone.
- I am counting my calories, yet I really want dessert.
- Although he was tired, he went to the concert with Jake.

24. Explain each comma rule that we have learned about so far, and give an example. There are seven.

- Use a comma to separate three or more items in a list.
- Use a comma to separate transition words.
- Use a comma to separate addresses, city, state, ect.
- Use a comma after an independent clause and before a FANBOYS in a compound sentence
- Use a comma after an introductory phrase
- Use a comma to separate an appositive from the rest of the sentence.
- Comma to separate day, month, and year
- Comma after a dependent clause (if it starts a sentence)

25. **Directions:** Insert commas as needed in each sentence. If no comma is needed, write NC next to the sentence.

1. When I went to the store, the cashier gave me extra change.
2. Finally, we drove home, and we went to bed.
3. In the middle of the night, a loud screech woke me up.
4. He lived at 45454 Helm Ct., Jackson, MS 75765, but was staying at Jake's house.
5. The little hamster would run around his cage, stop for a drink of water, and go back to running again.
6. During the basketball game, someone spilt soda on my sweater.
7. Molly, my dog, barked when the truck went by.
- NC 8. Jake left his gloves on the stairs but remembered to grab his hat.
9. Ji-Li, the character in Red Scarf Girl, lived in China in the 1060's.
10. Amber picked radishes, yet Debbie picked cucumbers.

26. What is an analogy?

A comparison

27. **Directions:** Create a bridge sentence in order to solve the following analogies.

<u>Analogy</u>	<u>Bridge sentence</u>
Liar: honesty: :fool: <u>wisdom</u>	A liar lacks honesty.
Almond:nut::football: <u>sport</u>	Almond is a type of nut.
Wool: sheep::paper: <u>tree</u>	Wool comes from a sheep.
Newspaper:inform::game: <u>entertain</u>	Newspaper is used to inform.
Verse: song::core: <u>apple</u>	A verse is part of a song.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions below. Talk to the text as you read ^{answers will vary}

My family has lived in this community for many years. We still live in the same house my grandmother lived in when she was a child. When she was a child, there were open fields. That was 50 years ago.

Then more people moved here. It still was a good place to live. There was a good school, and people thought the neighborhood looked pretty. There were many trees and people had big yards.

After many people moved to this community, it got crowded. They built big apartment buildings. They built homes where there had been open lots. By ten years ago, there was no more open land. Being crowded is not such a bad change. People opened stores in the neighborhood, making it more convenient to shop. My grandmother says that when she was young, she had to walk for blocks to get to a store. Now there is a store down the street that opened because store owners know that there are many customers in our community.

More changes keep happening. My grandmother used to have to walk very far to get to school. Thirty years ago, they built a school right across the street from our house. So her child, my mother, could go to school in a minute. She just opened the front door, crossed the street, and she was there.

More people moved into the community. The school got overcrowded. So the school district built another building. Hundreds of children go to the school every day. I am one of them.

Five years ago, when I was in 1st grade, there was no place to play. We had a playground but it was not good. So after school, I would go home and play on my block. But there wasn't much to do, it was hard to play there, and my mother worried.

That year, they started to change the school. They tore up the concrete outside the school. They planted grass and trees. It took a long time, and there was a lot of dirt and construction noise. My mom vacuumed every day. She said there was dust from the construction that got into the house. Finally, they finished. Now there is a park right across the street from my home. I'm there every day after school. My mother can see that I am safe. She just looks out the window.

26. Why did the population grow in the community?

- a. People liked it.
- b. They had trees.
- c. There were places to park.
- d. Friends came to stay.

27. Why did people open stores in the community?

- a. They liked the community.
- b. They knew they could sell things there.
- c. There was a good school.
- d. Many children lived there.

28. What caused them to add a school building?

- a. The growth of the population.
- b. The change in the community.
- c. The improvements in transportation.
- d. The parents demanded it.

29. What was one effect of the construction?

- a. There was a lot of dust.
- b. People moved out of the community.
- c. They built another school.
- d. There was no place to play.

20. What was the author's purpose in writing this piece?

- a. to persuade
- b. to explain
- c. to describe
- d. to inform

Name: _____

Date: _____

Analogies—4th to 6th Grades

An **analogy** is a type of word puzzle or word problem that asks you to complete a comparison between two things.

Example: cat: meow :: dog: _____

In this example, the first pair of words is related in a specific way. The cat is an animal that meows. So, your job is to complete the second set of words so that the comparison is the same. The dog is an animal that **barks**. So,

Example: cat: meow :: dog: bark

You see analogies with colons to punctuate. You read the comparison this way: "Cat is to meow as dog is to bark."

Analogies can show different types of comparisons. They can be synonyms, antonyms, part to whole, whole to part, etc. The important thing is to think about how the first two words are related—this is your clue to complete the second pair!

Exercise:

Complete each analogy.

pig : pink :: cow : moo

dresser : wood :: window : glass

forest : trees :: ocean : water

pencil : write :: paint brush : paint

pants : legs :: shoes : feet

sweet : sour :: hot : cold

petal : flower :: leaf : tree

nice : kind :: pretty : beautiful

sleep : bed :: bathe : bathtub

phone : call :: camera : take pictures

wrong : incorrect :: smart : brilliant

book : read :: piano : play