

Ms. Ermamarie

Room 9

5th Grade

Due: Thurs. March 19

Spelling List

Fifth Grade

license

livestock

livid

loathsome

luminous

magnitude

mahogany

malleable

manufacture

massive

mediocre

melancholy

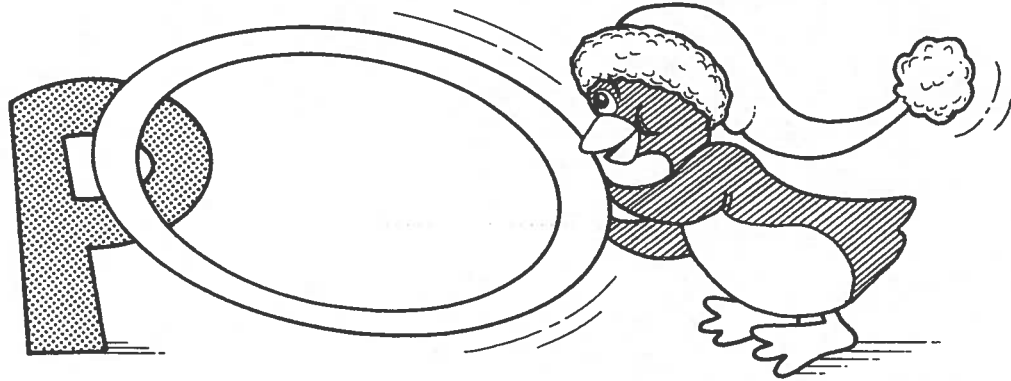
millennium

miniature

minimum

Use a capital letter for the first word of every sentence, all proper nouns and proper adjectives. Capitalize initials and abbreviations when capitals would be used if the words were written in full.

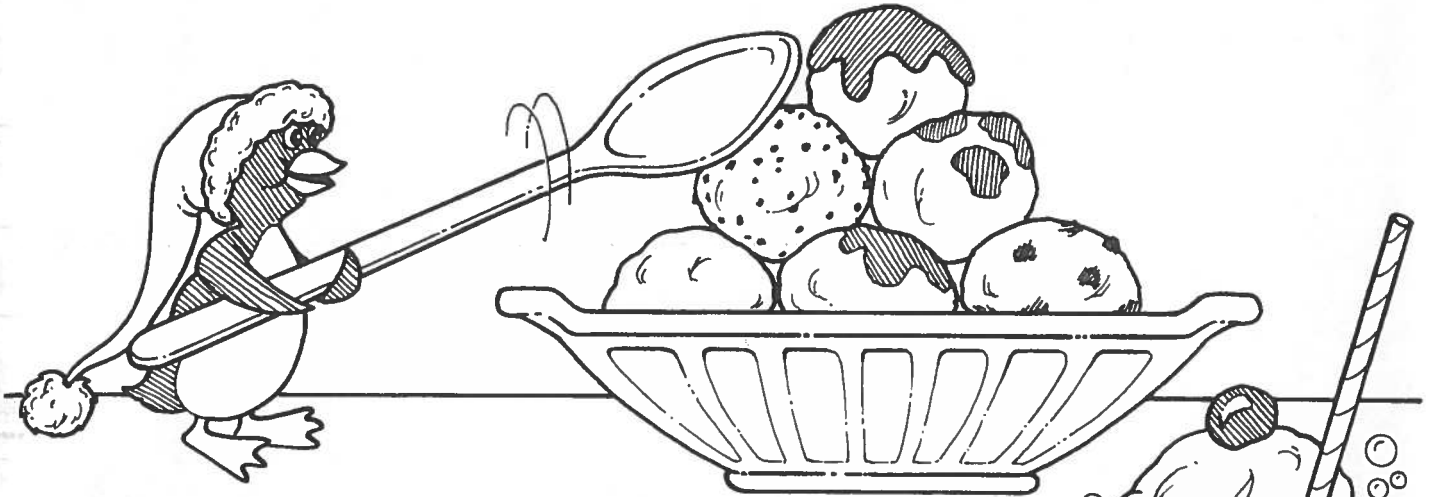
Place a period after declarative and imperative sentences, abbreviations and initials.



Circle each letter which should be a capital and place periods where they are needed.

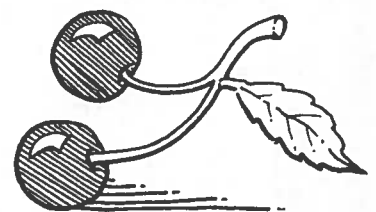
1. only one man has been the president of the u s for more than two terms
2. his parents were james and sara d roosevelt
3. his name was franklin d roosevelt
4. the family lived in new york
5. after graduating from harvard university, he attended columbia law school
6. he married a distant cousin, eleanor roosevelt
7. they had five children, anna, james, elliot, franklin and john
8. roosevelt was asked by president woodrow wilson to work in washington, d c
9. in 1928, roosevelt was elected governor of new york
10. four years later, he became the 32nd u s president
11. by the time roosevelt had finished his second term, world war II was underway
12. on dec 7, 1941 the japanese attacked pearl harbor
13. this attack brought the u s into the war
14. the american people were unwilling to change presidents during such a time
15. f d roosevelt was re-elected to a third term
16. he lead the united states of america through many months of the war
17. not surprisingly, f d r was chosen for a fourth term in office
18. however, he didn't live to see the end of world war II
19. he died on apr 12, 1945 in warm springs, georgia
20. franklin d roosevelt has been honored by americans and other people around the world

A noun can be used as the object word in a sentence. The word which answers the question "whom" or "what" after the verb is the Direct Object.



Circle the Direct Object in each sentence.

1. People like frozen desserts.
2. Marco Polo brought recipes home from the Far East.
3. Many ices contain fruit juices.
4. Dolly Madison served ice cream at a party in the 1800's.
5. Americans choose ice cream as their favorite dessert.
6. Americans eat three billion quarts a year.
7. People make ice cream from milk and cream.
8. Sugar, fruit and nuts give flavor to ice cream.
9. Egg and gelatin make the ice cream smooth.
10. People may choose different flavors of ice cream.
11. Most people choose vanilla.
12. One big chain of restaurants advertises 40 different flavors of ice cream.
13. Today, large ice cream plants produce this product.
14. Big milk trucks bring the milk and cream to the plants.
15. Other trucks bring the different ingredients to be used in the ice cream.
16. Often people eat ice cream as a dessert for meals.
17. People make ice cream into milkshakes.
18. Some ingredients make fancy desserts like parfaits.
19. We would miss this treat if we didn't have it.
20. Do you like ice cream?



A noun which acts as the direct object of a verb is in the objective case. The word which answers the question "whom" or "what" after the verb is the direct object.

Underline the verb and circle the direct object in each sentence below.
 The boy put the skates on the shelf.

1. The people of the United States own the White House.
2. Many tourists visit this home each year.
3. James Hoban designed the plans.
4. Gray sandstone forms the walls.
5. The building was called the President's Palace.
6. The wife of President Adams hung her washing in a room that later became the East Room.
7. Fire damaged the structure during the War of 1812.
8. White paint hid the stains from the smoke.
9. Later presidents added more rooms to the White House.
10. President Harry Truman ordered repairs for the house.
11. A steel framework now supports the walls.
12. Steel also strengthens the roof.
13. The whole interior needed improvements.
14. Workers built offices for the president and his helpers.
15. The president uses the building as a home and a workplace.
16. The president greets guests in the Blue Room.
17. Blue silk covers the walls in the Blue Room.
18. The State Dining Room holds many people.
19. Americans admire the beauty of the White House.
20. Visitors respect this symbol of our nation.



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Gra

Possessive Nouns

Name _____

A noun that expresses possession or ownership is in the possessive case.

To form the singular possessive, add 's to the singular noun.

To form the plural possessive of nouns ending in s, add only an apostrophe. If the plural does not end in s, add 's.



Write the singular possessive, the plural and the plural possessive forms of the following nouns.

Singular
boy

Singular Possive
boy's

Plural
boys

Plural Possive
boys'

1. student
2. child
3. neighbor
4. baby
5. writer
6. uncle
7. mouse
8. lady
9. man
10. leaf

Underline the nouns in the possessive case.

Marina's book is on the desk.

1. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is one of America's famous writers.
2. Longfellow's poems have been enjoyed by many people.
3. His two sons and three daughters are mentioned in "The Children's Hour".
4. Another of Longfellow's poems is "Paul Revere's Ride".
5. "Evangeline" is the story of one woman's courage.

Rewrite each phrase so that there is a noun in the possessive case.

the song of the bird

the bird's song

1. the mane of the lion
2. the votes of the citizens
3. the words of the speaker
4. the home of my grandparents
5. the dresses of the women

Possessives

Name _____

A noun that expresses possession or ownership is in the possessive case.

To form the singular possessive, add 's to the nominative singular of the noun.

To form the plural possessive of nouns ending in s, add only an apostrophe. If the nominative plural does not end in s, add 's.

Write the singular possessive, the plural and the plural possessive forms.

Singular	Singular Possessive	Plural	Plural Possessive
1. teacher			
2. baby			
3. child			
4. woman			
5. team			
6. friend			
7. man			
8. dog			
9. girl			
10. doctor			



Underline the possessive form of the noun in each sentence.

1. Booker T. Washington is one of America's famous black men.
2. Washington's book Up From Slavery tells the story of his life.
3. He became the slaves' spokesman.
4. Washington traveled around the world telling of the Negroes' problems.
5. Washington's formal education was at Hampton Institute for Negroes.
6. Booker's grades were very high.
7. He became one of the school's leading teachers.
8. He founded a Negroes' school in 1881 in Tuskegee, Alabama.
9. The first classes were held in a church's meeting room.
10. The school's name became Tuskegee Institute.

A group of words that do the job of a single verb is called a verb phrase. In a verb phrase, there is one principal verb and one or more helping verbs.

Circle the verb phrase in each sentence.

These sentences were written about Rudyard Kipling.

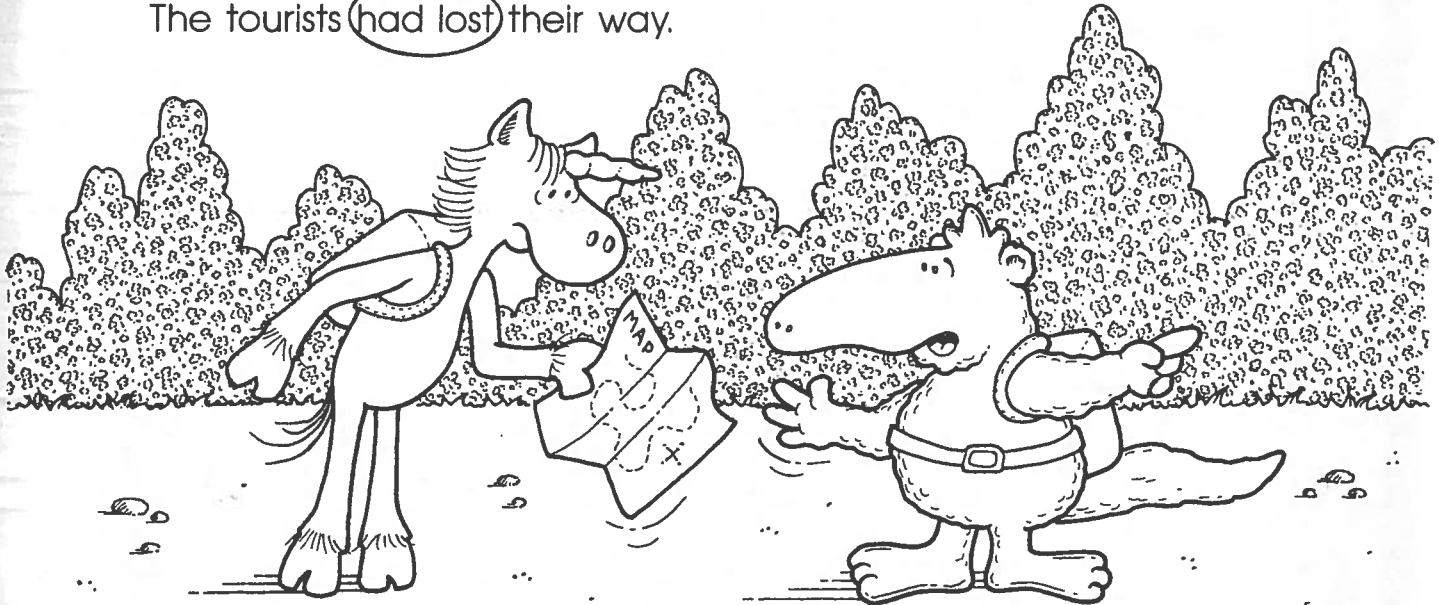
1. Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, India.
2. His English father was teaching art in India.
3. Kipling had heard jungle stories from the native people.
4. The Indian people had told these stories to their own children.
5. At the age of six, Rudyard was sent to school in England.
6. However, he could not attend school.
7. He had become very ill.
8. Kipling could not go to school for 5 years.
9. After many years, he had completed his basic education.
10. At this time, Kipling's father was working in Lahore, India.
11. Rudyard would return to that country.
12. His job in India would be writing for a newspaper.
13. He had written several poems and short stories for the newspaper.
14. Later, these poems and stories were published in two books.
15. He had become famous by the age of 26.
16. One of his most famous books was written for his children.
17. That book is called The Jungle Book.
18. Captains Courageous was written during his years in Vermont.
19. After a few years in America, Kipling had planned a return to England.
20. Rudyard Kipling is loved around the world for his children's stories.



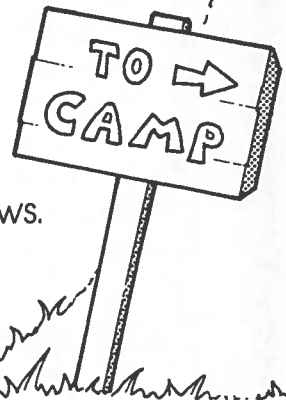
A group of words that does the job of a single verb is called a verb phrase. In a verb phrase, there is one principal verb and one or more helping or auxiliary verbs.

Circle the verb phrases in the following sentences.

The tourists had lost their way.



1. Laws are made for the good of the people.
2. Without rules, there would be many arguments.
3. This need has resulted in new laws.
4. Laws have made an impact on our daily lives.
5. In ancient times, a ruler could make a new law by his own decision.
6. Today, people can share in the decision about a new law.
7. However, not everyone can agree about the law.
8. People in our country may vote on their opinion.
9. A law can be passed even without everyone's consent.
10. Almost every law has been broken at some time.
11. Therefore, courts must decide on appropriate penalties.
12. A person in the United States is living under three sets of laws.
13. City laws are called ordinances.
14. State laws are passed by the state legislature.
15. In addition, federal laws have been instituted.
16. No law can be enforced outside the Constitution.
17. Laws may become out of date.
18. Such laws could be repealed.
19. This can be accomplished by a vote of the people.
20. Throughout history, laws have been proven necessary for good order.



Transitive Verbs

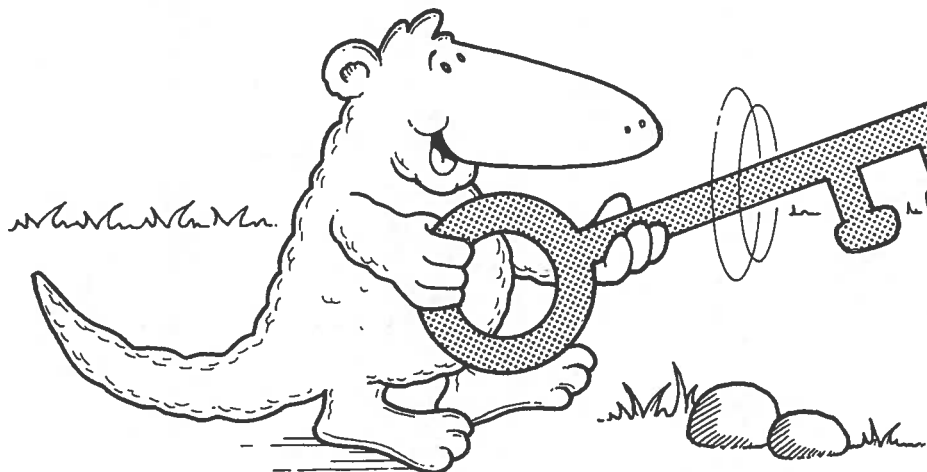
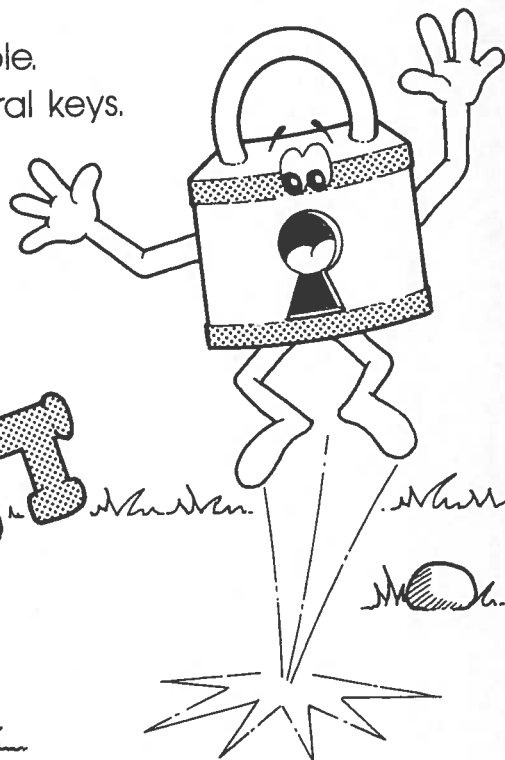
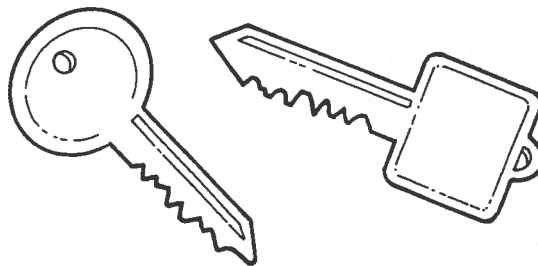
Name _____

A transitive verb shows action passing from a doer to a receiver. A verb is transitive if it has a direct object or if it contains a form of the verb **be** plus a past participle.

Underline each transitive verb and circle the receiver of the action.

The workers completed the job.

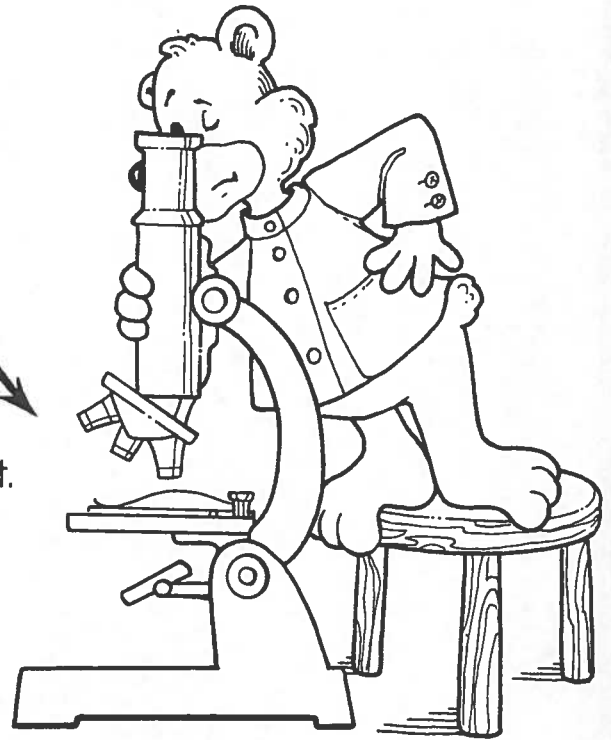
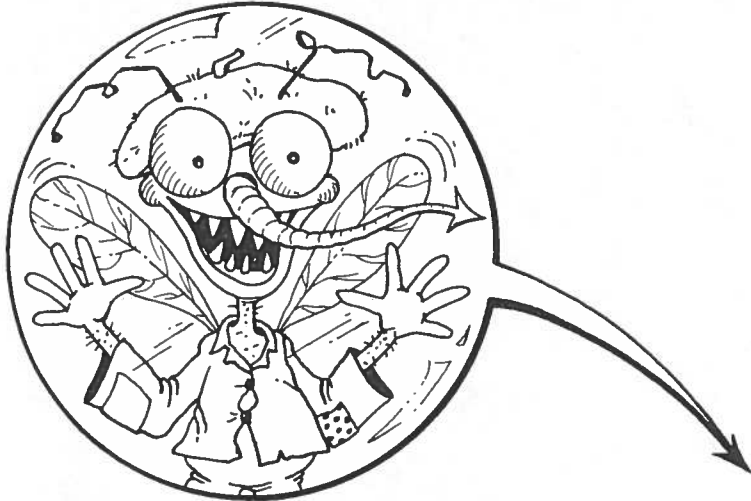
1. Locks and keys mean safety for people and their possessions.
2. Even the ancient Egyptians used locks.
3. Almost all locks have keys.
4. However, a combination lock has no key.
5. A person uses a combination of numbers for this type of lock.
6. Every lock has a bolt.
7. A key or knob moves the bolt.
8. Linus Yale invented the Yale lock in 1848.
9. The Yale lock needs a key.
10. The key moves little pins in the lock.
11. This frees the bolt.
12. Bank vaults have large combination locks.
13. The banker turns the knob on the combination lock to just the right numbers.
14. Only a few employees of the bank will know the combination.
15. Some vaults have time locks.
16. Clockworks in the lock make this setting possible.
17. Today almost every grown person carries several keys.
18. Keys open locks to houses and cars.
19. Some cars need two keys for operation.
20. This common use of locks protects property.



Prepositions

Name _____

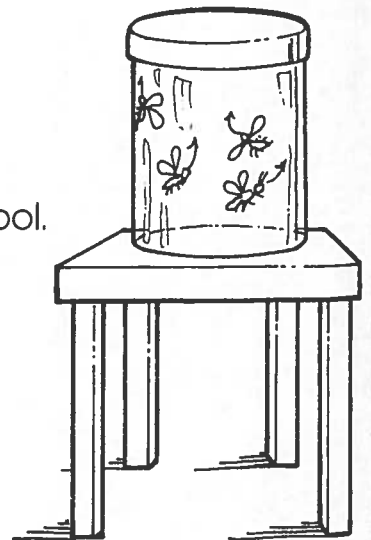
A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence.
A preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun. This noun or pronoun becomes the object of the preposition.



Circle the preposition and underline its object.

The boat sailed across the ocean.

1. Young Walter Reed lived in Virginia.
2. He entered the University of Virginia.
3. Medicine was his area of study.
4. He became the youngest medical graduate from the school.
5. Later, he became a doctor for the Army.
6. He was stationed in Arizona.
7. He doctored the soldiers of the garrison.
8. Reed also helped the other people in the region.
9. Fourteen years later, Reed was sent to Baltimore.
10. There he studied at John Hopkins University.
11. Soon he became a professor at the Army Medical School.
12. His experiments proved the reason for typhoid fever.
13. Germs from flies caused the disease.
14. Yellow fever was another problem for soldiers.
15. Reed and several other Army doctors went to Cuba.
16. They studied possible causes of the disease.
17. Their information pointed to mosquitoes.
18. Killing mosquitoes there brought an end to yellow fever.
19. This also worked in the United States.
20. Our government named a large army hospital for Walter Reed.



Synonyms

Name _____

Synonyms are words that generally have the same meaning.

Match the synonyms in Column A with Column B.

Column A

Column B

- ___ 1. mercy
- ___ 2. pity
- ___ 3. happy
- ___ 4. protect
- ___ 5. foolish
- ___ 6. tiresome
- ___ 7. sparkling
- ___ 8. friends
- ___ 9. employees
- ___ 10. midst
- ___ 11. catch
- ___ 12. put
- ___ 13. peril
- ___ 14. dark
- ___ 15. group

- a tedious
- b defend
- c silly
- d sympathy
- e risk
- f associates
- g compassion
- h center
- i glittering
- j place
- k cheerful
- l crowd
- m companions
- n grab
- o dim



Fill in the blanks with pairs of words from above.

1. He showed me great _____ and _____ when I was feeling bad.
2. Mary was very _____ and _____ for riding on that wild horse.
3. The building was _____ and _____.
4. The assignment was extremely _____ and _____.
5. We must _____ and _____ our rights at all times.

Antonyms

Name _____

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite.

Match the antonyms in Column A with Column B.

Column A

- ___ 1. friend
- ___ 2. soldier
- ___ 3. calm
- ___ 4. guilty
- ___ 5. dark
- ___ 6. present
- ___ 7. full
- ___ 8. wide
- ___ 9. good
- ___ 10. pretty
- ___ 11. slowly
- ___ 12. answered
- ___ 13. hot
- ___ 14. dull
- ___ 15. barren
- ___ 16. ascended
- ___ 17. fresh
- ___ 18. ambitious

Column B

- a innocent
- b absent
- c civilian
- d narrow
- e light
- f bad
- g enemy
- h empty
- i quickly
- j unruly
- k cold
- l bright
- m ugly
- n descended
- o stale
- p lazy
- q asked
- r fruitful



Fill in the blanks with pairs of words from above.

1. A person should be considered _____ until proven _____.
2. It is better to have a person as a _____ than an _____.
3. If you are _____ instead of _____, you may not succeed.
4. The trees were _____ and not _____.
5. The entire class was _____ and not _____.

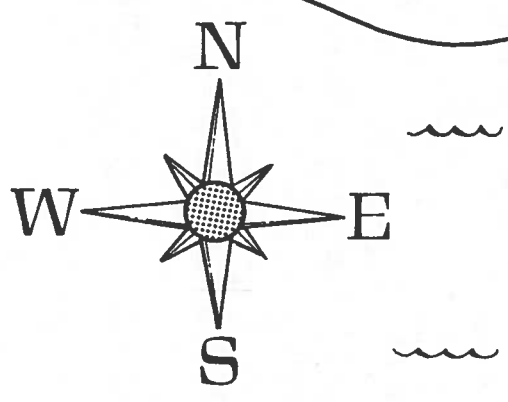
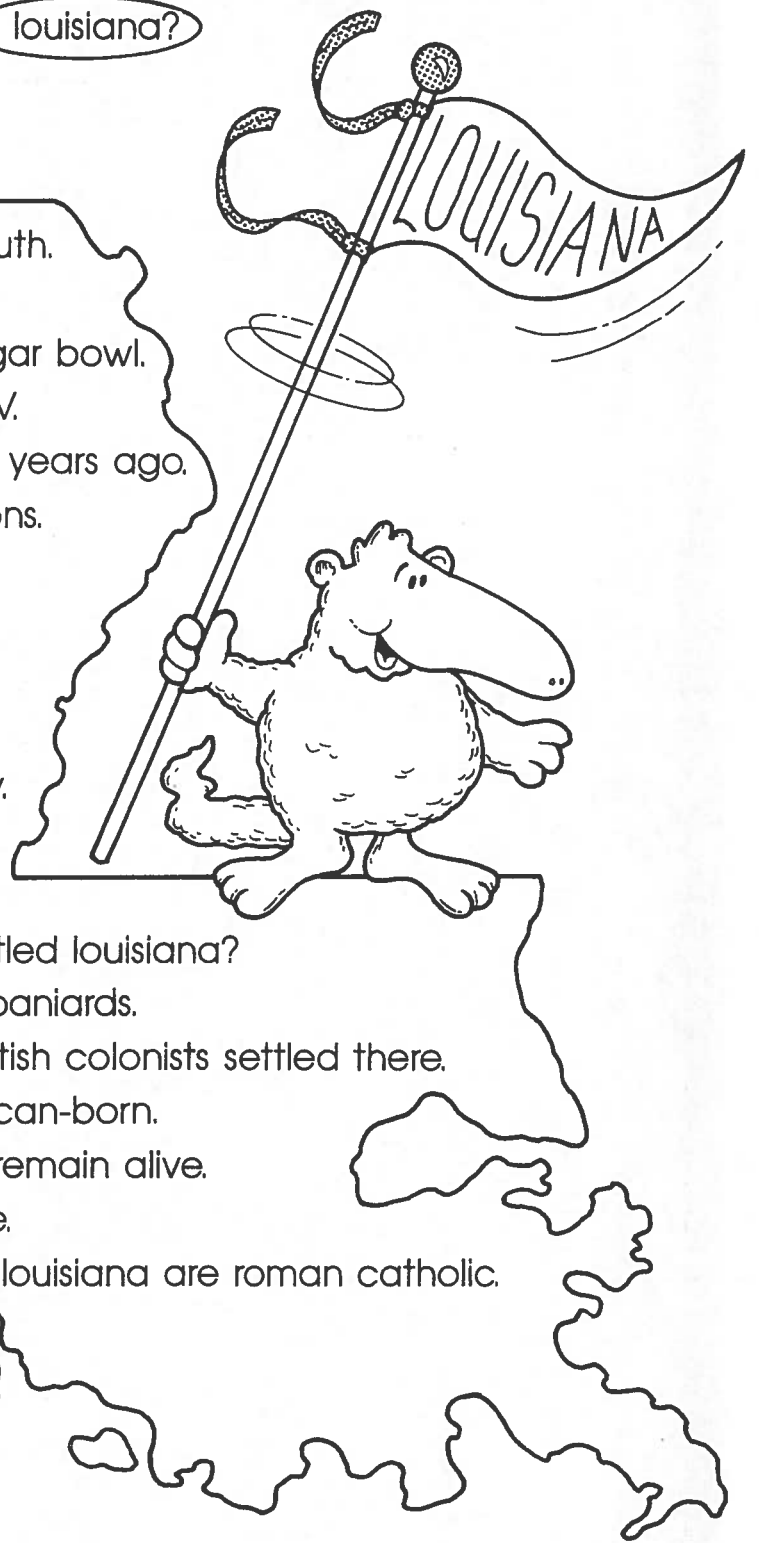
Capital Letter Review

Name _____

In the sentences below, circle the words that should begin with a capital letter.

have you been to new orleans, louisiana?

1. louisiana is a state in the deep south.
2. its nickname is the pelican state.
3. some refer to it as the nation's sugar bowl.
4. louisiana was named after louis XIV.
5. he was king of france nearly 300 years ago.
6. louisiana has many tourist attractions.
7. creole food is very good to eat.
8. vieux carre is the french quarter.
9. new orleans is below sea level.
10. baton rouge is the capital.
11. new orleans is a popular city.
12. mardi gras is a special time.
13. most of the land is fertile.
14. did you know the french settled louisiana?
15. they were followed by the spaniards.
16. after the revolutionary war british colonists settled there.
17. most people today are american-born.
18. french customs and traditions remain alive.
19. many plantations are still in use.
20. most of the people in southern louisiana are roman catholic.



Room 9

Homework

March 12, 2015

Due date - March 19, 2015

Math

5th Grade

Work book pages