

Week 1

Max's Words

by
Kate Banks



Day One

Alphabetical Order



Max put his words in groups (small words, favorite colors, etc.). But often we put words in **alphabetical** order. To do this, look at the first letter of each word. Then put the words in the same order those letters are in the alphabet. Put the following words in alphabetical order.

Example: pear, apple, cherry. Answer: apple, cherry, pear

1. Max

Ben

Karl



3. plane

2. words

car

stamps

boat

coins

train

Day Two

Yesterday you put some words in alphabetical order. What if you have two words that start with the same letter? Then you look at the second letter of each word and do the same thing. For example, *day* and *door* both start with **d**, but the second letter of *day* is **a** and the second letter of *door* is **o**. Because **a** comes before **o** in the alphabet, their alphabetical order is **day, door**.

Put the following words in alphabetical order:

Example: Jose, Jane, Jenny. Answer: Jane, Jenny, Jose

1. river

2. brown

rat

bug

rope

ball



baa

3. sheep

salt

step

sleep

Max's Words

What this story is about:



Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Handwriting practice line with a dashed midline.

Max's Words

What I think of this story:

My favorite sentence:



Day Three

Word Order

Max has found the words of three sentences in the book, but he is not sure if they are in the right order. Help him by numbering each group of words so that they make a good sentence.

1. _____ to collect something
- _____ but he wasn't
- _____ sure what.
- _____ Max wanted

2. _____ and found words
- _____ he did not know.
- _____ Max opened the dictionary

- _____ for his
- _____ desk
- _____ Max's collection
3. _____ grew too big

Day Four

Word Order

In *Max's Words*, you saw that how Max ordered his words made a difference. Here are some groups of words in different orders. Some make sentences that could happen in real life. Some make sentences that could not happen in real life. Some aren't sentences. Put an X by the sentences that could really happen. Cross out the groups of words that are not sentences.

Example:

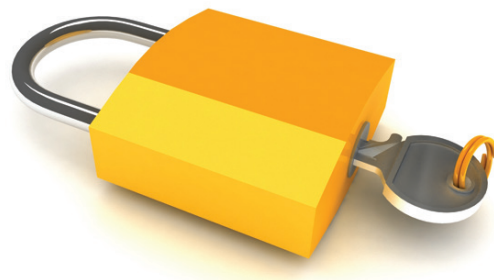
A bird flew over my house. X
A house flew over my bird.
~~Flew bird my over a house.~~



1. The lock fit perfectly into the key.

Into lock perfectly the the key.

The key fit perfectly into the lock.



[Continued →]

Day Four

2. Ride to love children horses.

Children love to ride horses.

Horses love to ride children.

3. The dog played with the ball.

The ball played with the dog.

Played ball dog with the the.



Week 2

The Old Woman Who Named Things

**by
Cynthia Rylant**



Day One

Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

Nouns are words that name people, places, and things. If a noun names a specific person, place, or thing, it is a **proper noun** and starts with a capital letter (*George Washington, Canada, Toyota*). Other nouns are **common nouns** and begin with a lower-case letter (*president, country, car*). You can think of proper nouns as the names of things, just like the old woman named her things.



Underline all the nouns in the sentences. If a letter should be a capital letter, circle it.

Example: The old woman named her car (betsy).

1. She had an old chair named fred.
2. The puppy came to her house every day.
3. The house was called franklin.
4. Her dog lucky slept with her in the bed named roxanne.



Day Two

Plural Nouns

When there is more than one of something we say that it is plural. To make most nouns **plural** you add an **s** at the end (*blocks*, *toys*, *shoes*). Any common noun can be made plural. Usually proper nouns are not plural.



Find the common nouns in the sentences and make them plural.

Example: I want apple and orange. apples oranges

1. Jack has two car and three bike.

2. My friend Siri and Elva raise llama.

3. How many table and chair do you need?

4. Cynthia Rylant loves dog and cat, and she has written many book.

The Old Woman Who Named Things

What this story is about:



The Old Woman Who Named Things

What I think of this story:

My favorite sentence:



Day Three

Word Order

Draw a line from a beginning of a sentence, through a middle, to an ending to make a complete sentence that makes sense.



Beginning



Middle



Ending

Once there was

to the hungry
puppy

when she saw
the puppy
through her
window.

The old woman
gave the ham

reading a book
on everlasting
flowers

and told it to
go home.

The old woman
was sitting in
Fred

an old woman

who loved to
name things.

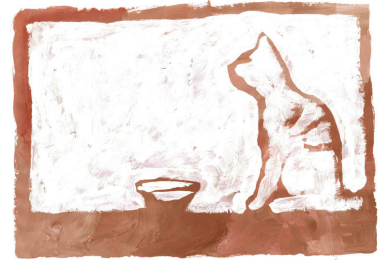
Day Four

Possessive Nouns

Sometimes we need to show that someone or something has something. Another word that means "to have" is *possess*. These are called **possessive nouns**. To make a noun possessive, add an apostrophe and an s ('s). For example, if I want to talk about a car the man has, I write, "The man's car." If I know the man's name is Saul, I can write, "Saul's car."

Write the correct phrases to show possession.

Example: The hat that belongs to a boy
the boy's hat



1. the dish that the cat eats out of

2. a dress that the girl wears



3. a book owned by Sam



