**Pre-Activity** 



There is going to be a new playground.

They're taking a poll to find out what children want.

My favorite thing to do is to climb and slide down the pole of the jungle gym. What's yours, Jim?

Which pairs of words in the sentences sound alike? Try to think of some other pairs of words that sound alike.

# **Activity**

- **A.** Underline the words that sound alike.
- 1. The teacher allowed the students to read aloud.
- 2. Although deer eat her flowers, my dear Aunt Sally still enjoys seeing them.
- 3. The custodian in the pale blue shirt emptied her pail.
- 4. Kevin's role in the play involves eating a roll at a diner.
- 5. Jasmine, please come here so you can hear me.
- **B.** Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.
- 1. Did you eat the (pear, pair) I left for you on the table?
- 2. Please (right, write) a letter to your grandfather and I will mail it for you.
- 3. May I please have a (peace, piece) of the pie?
- 4. The department store downtown is having a huge (sale, sail) on fishing rods.
- 5. Whenever Wanda throws a party, she always has far (to, two, too) much food.

## **Post-Activity**

Work with a friend. Each pick a page from a favorite book. Then count the number of homonyms you find on that page. See who found the most.



Homonyms are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

#### **Extra**

The words to, too, and two are a homonym threesome. Can you think of another set of homonyms that come in three? Hint: A common set begins with the letters th.



# Language Strategy

When a homonym is used in speech, the careful listener can tell which word is meant by the way it is used in the sentence.



#### **Extra**

Homonyms are
everywhere! Read the
instructions for the
Pre-Activity again.
How many words have
homonyms?

## **Pre-Activity**

Play a trick. Say these words aloud and ask a friend to write them on a piece of paper:

olain bear

Look at what your friend wrote. Did he or she write homonyms for the words? (plane, bare) If so, tell him or her that the words are spelled wrong. See how long before your friend catches on to what you're doing.

## **Activity**

**A.** Complete each sentence with the correct word.

	sent	cent	scent	
<ol> <li>Charles's moth and salt.</li> </ol>	er		him to the store to get floo	ur
2. Later, a wonde	rful		_ drifted from the kitchen.	
3. His grandmothe stick cost one			en she was a girl, a pretze	I
homonym of	the word	l paire	e rearranged to spell a d with it. Unscramble eac nomonyms on the lines.	h
1. HINTG	ight	<u></u>	LAINP	
GIKTHN <u>k</u>	nigh	<u> </u>	LEAPN	
2. ATEM		6.	.IFRA	
TEME			RAFE	
3. ONW		7.	LUFOR	
EON			WORELF	
4. RTEWI		8.	. DAER	
TGHIR			DRE	

# **Post-Activity**

Writing a sentence that uses two homonyms is not easy. Try writing a couple in your journal.

## **Pre-Activity**

Have you ever heard someone say it's "raining cats and dogs"? Does that mean cats and dogs are falling from the sky? Is it good or bad when someone says, "You're the apple of my eye"? Do you know any other expressions like these?



# **Grammar Connection**

An *idiom* is a group of words that when used together mean something different from what those same words mean when used on their own.

## **Activity**

- **A.** Each sentence below contains an idiom that is underlined. Write what you think each one means.
- 1. Greta put her John Hancock on the contract.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Since Linda left her new baseball mitt out in the rain, she's been in the doghouse.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My sister loves studying algebra, but it is Greek to me.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Good answer! You hit the nail on the head.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Before school starts, you better turn over a new leaf.

**B.** Match each idiom to its meaning.

1. John Hancock change

2. in the doghouse exactly right

3. Greek to me in trouble

4. hit the nail on the head signature

5. turn over a new leaf difficult

## **Post-Activity**

Use an idiom at lunch or dinner. Do people know what you mean? Ask them about others they may know. Later, list some idioms in your journal.

#### Extra

For fun, make up your own idiom. Choose one that makes sense and that you can explain.
Then start to use it.
See if other people start using it, too.



A *prefix* is a group of letters added to the front of a word that gives the word a different meaning.

## **Pre-Activity**

The teacher wanted to preview the film before the class could view it. Then he wanted students to review it. The words *preview* and *review* are based on the word *view*. Can you figure out what *pre* and *re* mean?

## **Activity**

**A.** Add one of these prefixes to each word to create a new word. Then match to the definition.

	re	un	ais	ın	
1. <u>re</u> sto	ore 👡			a.	hidden or unseen
2a	appear			b.	because of bad luck
3f	ortunat	ely		C.	put back

4. \_\_\_\_visible d. to be out of sight **B.** Fill in each blank with a word you created above.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is visited more than any other U.S. park. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the park is having trouble with air pollution and acid rain. Scientists are trying to stop the pollution and \_\_\_\_\_\_ clean air. The pollution is not how the mountains got their name.

The name comes from a natural blue mist that floats in the mountains. The mist is made up of tiny, nearly \_\_\_\_\_ drops of water vapor and plant oil from the park's millions of

#### **Post-Activity**

trees. Some mountaintops seem to

Have you ever been to the Great Smoky Mountains or another park? Write about the experience in your journal. Or write about an imaginary trip to the top of a mountain. Then look at the sentences you wrote. Circle any prefixes you used.

into the clouds.