

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Punctuation for Effect

**The Ever-Living Tree**

 Grammar:  
 Punctuation

Punctuation can show emotion or emphasize an idea.

<b>Ellipses</b>	To show tension, threat	It suddenly grew cold, and a raging wind ripped the branches. . . What would happen?
<b>Exclamation mark (!)</b>	To show surprise	A huge flash lit the forest!
<b>Dash (—)</b>	To emphasize	Lightning struck a pine tree—it was completely shattered in a flash.

**1–4. Read each sentence. Rewrite it with appropriate punctuation on the lines. Capitalize the first word in each sentence.**

1. we are going to a redwood forest an amazing place and we are really looking forward to it.

---



---

2. whoa look at the size of those creatures

---



---

3. they want to drive through the dark forest that sounds spooky to me

---



---

4. there's a bear coming run

---



---

**Lesson 23**

READER'S NOTEBOOK

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Ordering Adjectives

**The Ever-Living Tree**  
Grammar: Spiral Review

Adjectives tell *which one*, *what kind*, or *how many* about a noun or pronoun.

**What kind?** Giant trees may produce tiny seeds.

**Which one?** That huge tree is a redwood.

**How many?** Numerous redwoods were cut down.

When several adjectives describe one noun or pronoun, put them in order by category.

Number or Article	Opinion	Size, shape, age, color	Material	Purpose	Noun
The	beautiful	oval			brooch
One		ancient	gold		coin
Six	talented	young		basketball	players

**1–3. Complete each sentence with adjectives that answer the question in parentheses ( ).**

- (what kind?) The little tree spread its \_\_\_\_\_ roots far out.
- (how many?) For \_\_\_\_\_ years, the tree remained small.
- (which one?) \_\_\_\_\_ tree is the tallest tree in the forest.

**4–5. Choose three adjectives to describe each noun below. Be sure to put the adjectives in the correct order.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ bark
- \_\_\_\_\_ needles

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Conventions

**The Ever-Living Tree**  
 Grammar: Connect to Writing

Use quotation marks around the exact words of a speaker. Place punctuation that ends the exact words inside the closing quotation marks. Words that name the speaker are set off by commas if they appear at the beginning or middle of the quotation. They end with a period if they come at the end of the sentence.

“Have you seen my book?” asked Josh.

“**I** saw **it**,” said Dad, “in the the car.”

Josh recalled, “That’s right. I took it to our campout last weekend.”

**Rewrite each sentence to add needed capital letters, quotation marks, and other missing punctuation. Use ellipses ( ... ) and exclamation marks ( ! ) for effect, where they are appropriate.**

1. you have a lot of big trees in your yard said Jeff

---

2. Marla replied yes and we enjoy the shade they give us

---

3. did you know Marla asked that trees produce oxygen

---

4. wow look at that red-headed woodpecker exclaimed Jeff

---

**Lesson 23**

READER'S NOTEBOOK

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Focus Trait: Organization

## Writing Paragraphs

**The Ever-Living Tree**  
 Writing: Informative Writing

A paragraph has sentences about one topic, such as how to do something. Writers organize their ideas or instructions to make them clear to the reader. For example, if you write directions, put the steps in the order they should be done. Use process transitions, such as *first* and *next*, to show the sequence of steps.

It is simple to make a tasty French toast breakfast. **First**, beat two eggs and half a cup of milk together until smooth. **Next**, dip each slice of bread into the egg mixture, turning it to coat both sides well. **Finally**, sprinkle cinnamon on the bread. Have an adult fry the slices in hot oil until they are brown.

**Read the sentences below. Cross out any sentences that do not belong. Number the steps in order. Then write them in a paragraph on another sheet of paper. Put the directions in the correct order. Add transition words such as *first*, *next*, and *then*.**

### How to Plant a Tree

- \_\_\_\_\_ Spread the seedling roots outward and downward while keeping the top of the root even with the top of the hole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dig a hole large enough to hold the roots' full length.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Give the planted seedling water and add mulch around its base.
- \_\_\_\_\_ While holding the tree in place, fill the hole with dirt and tamp around the roots with your foot.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Most bare-root seedlings are planted in the winter months.