

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 1
 READER'S NOTEBOOK

Because of Winn-Dixie
 Vocabulary Strategies:
 Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, and *dis-*

Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, and *dis-*

disagree	return	reappear	unlikely
dislike	review	unfair	unable

Read each sentence. Complete the sentence with a word from above.

1. I need a receipt to _____ the shirt that doesn't fit.
2. It is _____ that I will know everyone at the party.
3. My brother and I usually _____ about whose turn it is to take out the garbage.
4. Our class had to _____ our notes from the chapter before we took the test.
5. My sister loves talking on the phone, but I _____ it.
6. I think it is _____ that I have to do chores on my birthday.
7. Sometimes cleaning your room can cause a missing toy to _____.
8. He was _____ to go to the party because he was sick.

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Because of Winn-Dixie
 Spelling: Short *a* and Long *a*

Short *a* and Long *a*

Basic 1–10. Read the paragraphs. Below, write the Basic Words that best complete the sentences.

I spent a week of my summer vacation at my grandmother's house. At first I was (1) _____ that I would be bored, but I had a lot of fun. Every morning I helped my grandmother in her studio, where she paints pictures that would (2) _____ you.

I helped her (3) _____ some of the paintings that will go on (4) _____ soon. I also made a sign to put outside when the paintings are ready to sell. I used poster board and a black (5) _____ to make the sign. The most fun I had was creating my own painting. I learned how to apply paint to a canvas with a knife (6) _____. I wore a smock so I wouldn't get a (7) _____ on my clothes. Grandma says that my painting was much improved from ones I've done in the (8) _____.

On my last night there, Grandma took me out for a (9) _____ dinner. I know for a (10) _____ that I will be back to visit my grandmother next summer!

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Challenge 11–14. Read the headline. On a separate sheet of paper, write an article for it, using four of the Challenge Words.

EASTSIDE SCHOOL TRACK TEAM SETS NEW RECORDS

Spelling Words

1. blade
2. gray
3. past
4. afraid
5. magic
6. delay
7. amaze
8. drain
9. maybe
10. break
11. sale
12. hang
13. stain
14. glass
15. raft
16. jail
17. crayon
18. fact
19. stale
20. steak

Challenge

fraction
 trait
 champion
 activity
 graceful

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 Spelling: Short *a* and Long *a*

Spelling Word Sort

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

<i>/ă/</i> spelled <i>a</i> followed by a consonant	Basic Words: Challenge Words: Possible Selection Words:
<i>/ā/</i> spelled <i>a-consonant-e</i>	Basic Words: Challenge Words:
<i>/ā/</i> spelled <i>ai</i>	Basic Words: Challenge Words: Possible Selection Words:
<i>/ā/</i> spelled <i>ay</i>	Basic Words: Possible Selection Words:
<i>/ā/</i> spelled <i>ea</i>	Basic Words:

Spelling Words

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Challenge Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Connect to Reading Look through “Because of Winn-Dixie.” Find words that have the */ă/* and */ā/* spelling patterns like the ones on this page. Add them to your Word Sort.

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Because of Winn-Dixie
 Spelling: Short *a* and Long *a*

Proofreading for Spelling

Find the misspelled words and circle them. Write them correctly on the lines below.

The Avid Reader Bookstore is a popular place in town. The owner, Mr. Orville, unpacks a box of new books. He says he is afriad the weather will deley delivery, and some of the books on salee are on back order. The good news is that the book that Jenny wants to read about the magik raeft that goes down the kitchen drane and ends up in the middle of the ocean is not one on back order. But maibe Amanda will have to wait another week for the book about the cowboy who lands in jale for being falsely accused of stealing a graye mustang.

By the end of the day, Mr. Orville is ready for a glas of lemonade and a cookie. He's careful carrying the pitcher so he doesn't drop and braik it. The cold lemonade is refreshing, but the staile cookie has to go!

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Spelling Words

1. blade
2. gray
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Simple Subjects and Predicates

Because of Winn-Dixie
 Grammar: What Is a Sentence?

A **sentence** is a group of words that tells a complete thought. The subject tells whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate tells what the subject does or is. A **simple subject** is the main word that tells whom or what the sentence is about. A **simple predicate** is the verb that tells what the subject is or does.

simple subject **simple predicate**
 The trip to the supermarket takes five minutes.

Thinking Questions

What is the main word that tells whom or what the sentence is about? What is the main word that tells what the subject is or does?

1–4. Write the simple subject on the line.

- Mr. Mota left his dog outside the supermarket.

- The glass doors opened. _____
- Mr. Mota's list had many items on it. _____
- The dog outside the door watched Mr. Mota through the window. _____

5–8. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

- Soup cans fell to the ground.
- Mr. Mota sampled some cheese at the deli.
- He bought some doggie treats for Chase.
- The friendly cashier smiled.

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Complete Subjects and Predicates

Because of Winn-Dixie

Grammar: What Is a Sentence?

The subject of a sentence tells whom or what the sentence is about. All the words that name the person or thing the sentence is about make up the **complete subject**. All the words that tell what the subject of the sentence is or does is the **complete predicate**.

**complete
subject**

**complete
predicate**

The new pet shop had many kinds of animals.

A dog that was whining became quiet when I picked him up.

Thinking Questions

Which words tell whom or what the sentence is about? What are all the words that tell what the subject does or is?

In each sentence, underline the complete subject and circle the complete predicate.

1. All the pets on our block are well behaved.
2. It is always fun to watch them play.
3. One little dog likes to chase sticks.
4. He scampers across Mrs. Parker's broad lawn.
5. Dr. James Moore owns a large German shepherd.
6. Dr. Moore's two daughters walk the dog every day.
7. The park down the street is a popular place for pets.
8. We often see the same dogs and people there every day.
9. My dog once saw a squirrel and ran away from me.
10. A girl who was jogging caught my dog before he got far.
11. I always wave hello to her now.
12. We make friends when we walk our dogs.

Name _____ Date _____

Compound Subjects and Predicates

Because of Winn-Dixie
 Grammar: What Is a Sentence?

When a sentence tells about two or more people or things, the sentence has a **compound subject**. When a sentence tells about two or more things that the subject does, the sentence has a **compound predicate**. The word **and** is used to join compound subjects. It is also used to join compound predicates.

**compound
subject**

My friend **and** I took our dogs to an obedience class.

**compound
predicate**

My dog (will learn **and** obey) when I give commands.

Thinking Questions

*How many subjects or predicates are there?
What word is used to join the compound subject or compound predicate?*

Underline the compound subject in each sentence.

1. William and I took our dog to an obedience class.
2. Most people and dogs made a lot of noise at first.
3. My dog Stanley and my friend's dog Fritz were quiet.
4. My friend and I were whispering.
5. Then the instructor and a trained dog showed us some commands.

Circle the compound predicate in each sentence.

6. First, the instructor held up one finger and said, "Sit."
7. The dog listened and sat.
8. Then, the instructor said, "Stay," and walked away.
9. The dog listened and did not move.
10. Finally, the instructor patted her pupil and said, "Good dog."

Name _____ Date _____

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Because of Winn-Dixie
 Grammar: Spiral Review

Nouns

Nouns can appear in the complete subject or in the complete predicate. A **common noun** tells about a person, animal, place, or thing. A **proper noun** names a certain person, animal, place, or thing. A proper noun starts with a capital letter.

proper **common**

Yesterday Thomas adopted a dog.

common

Today the dog is wearing a new collar.

Thinking Question

*Does the word name
a person, place, or
thing?*

1–5. Circle all the common nouns in each sentence.

1. Dogs can be great pets and helpers.
2. In our community, some animals assist people with special needs.
3. Our neighbor Ramon needs assistance when he shops for groceries.
4. His Labrador retriever leads him across busy streets.
5. My grandma has a collie that barks when her phone or doorbell rings.

6–10. Underline the proper noun in each sentence.

6. We took our dog Andy with us to Miami to visit Uncle Tito.
7. We passed through Daytona Beach and Titusville.
8. Then we took a detour to Everglades National Park.
9. We asked Park Ranger Sanchez whether our dog could enter the park.
10. Andy and I had never traveled so far from Jacksonville before.

Name _____ Date _____

Sentence Fluency

Because of Winn-Dixie
 Grammar: Connect to Writing

Short, Choppy Sentences	Combined Sentence with a Compound Subject
Rudy wants a pet. Her brothers want a pet.	Rudy and her brothers want a pet.

1–6. Combine the sentences by joining the subjects with the word *and* to form a compound subject. Write the new sentence on the line.

1. Children enjoy pets. Adults enjoy pets.

2. Large dogs can be good pets. Small dogs can be good pets.

3. My parents told me about different types of dogs. The vet told me about different types of dogs.

4. Poodles often live for more than ten years. Beagles often live for more than ten years.

5. My brother liked the beagle best. I liked the beagle best.

6. Our new dog slept soundly on the porch. Our cat slept soundly on the porch.

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Focus Trait: Elaboration

Using Concrete Words

Because of Winn-Dixie
 Writing: Narrative Writing

A. Read each sentence. Fill in the blanks with concrete words and phrases to create vivid details and to make each sentence more interesting.

Sentence	Sentence with Vivid Details
1. Some kittens slept in a box.	The _____ kittens slept _____ in a _____ box.
2. After the kittens woke up, we watched them play.	After the kittens _____, we watched them _____.

B. Read each sentence. Rewrite each sentence using vivid details.

Pair/Share Work with a partner to brainstorm concrete words and phrases to create vivid details.

Sentence	Sentence with Vivid Details
3. Winn-Dixie looked in the window.	
4. Miss Franny was scared.	
5. Winn-Dixie smiled at Miss Franny.	

Writing

12

Grade 4, Unit 1

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