

Name _____

The letters **oi** and **oy** can stand for the sound you hear in the middle of **noise** and at the end of **joy**.

Use the words in the box to complete each sentence. Write the word on the line.

enjoys boil Roy toy point coin

1. My name is _____.



2. This _____ is a dime.



3. She _____ painting.



4. This is the baby's _____.



5. The water will _____.



6. That _____ is sharp!



Name _____

Write the word that completes each sentence.

above build fall knew money toward

1. They are walking _____ the bus.



2. I save my _____ in a bank.



3. The rain is going to _____!



4. We _____ how to fix it.



5. They will _____ something.



6. I see stars _____ me.



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Name _____

balance: A thing can **balance** if it can stay in one place without falling.

section: A **section** is a small part of something bigger.

Write a vocabulary word from the box to finish each sentence.

balance section

1. That _____ of the sky has too many stars to count!



2. Can Mike _____ all those books?



3. Kate can _____ on the tree branch.

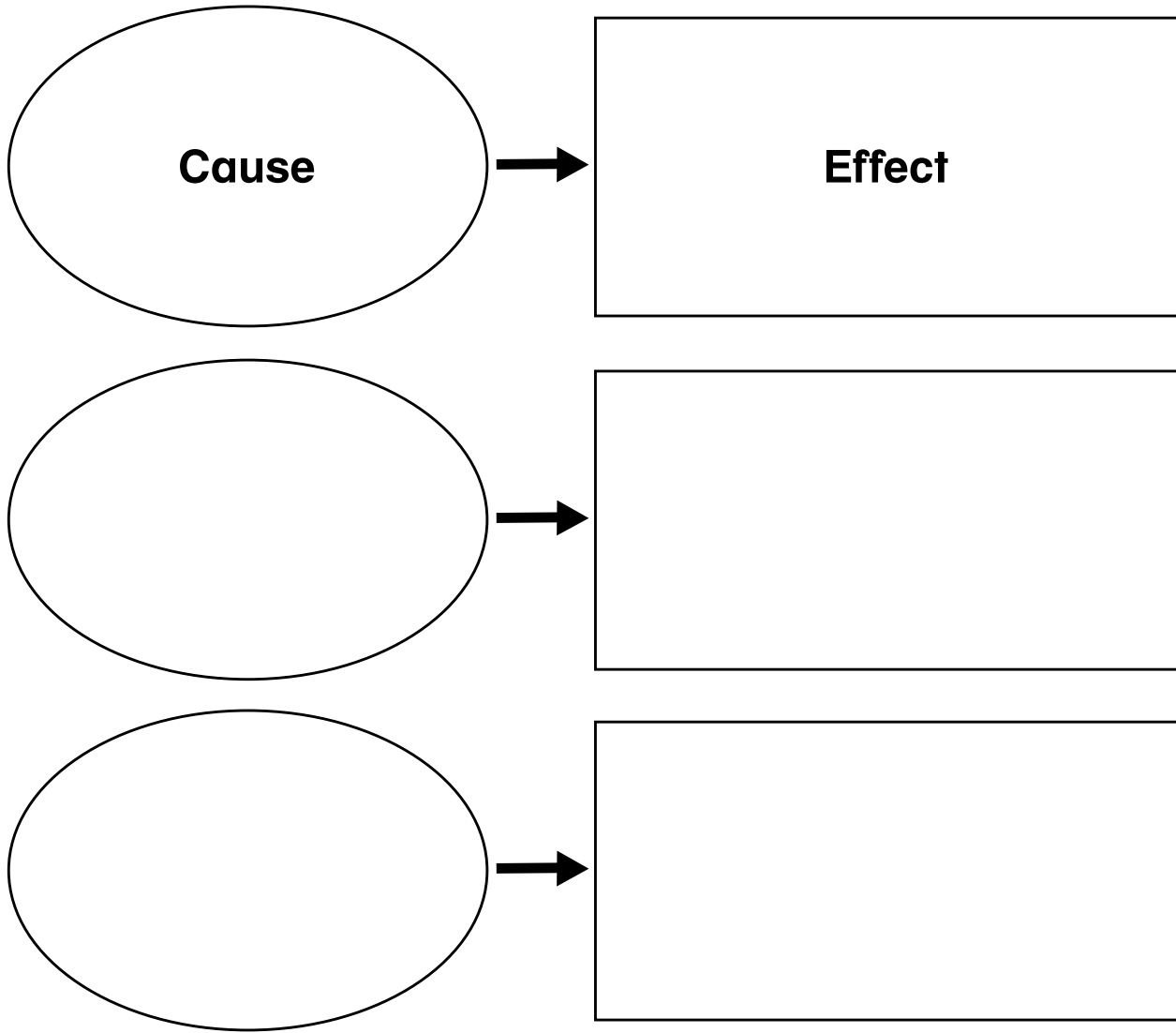


4. Let's dig in just this one _____ of the beach.



Name _____

Fill in the Cause and Effect Chart. Use words from the story.

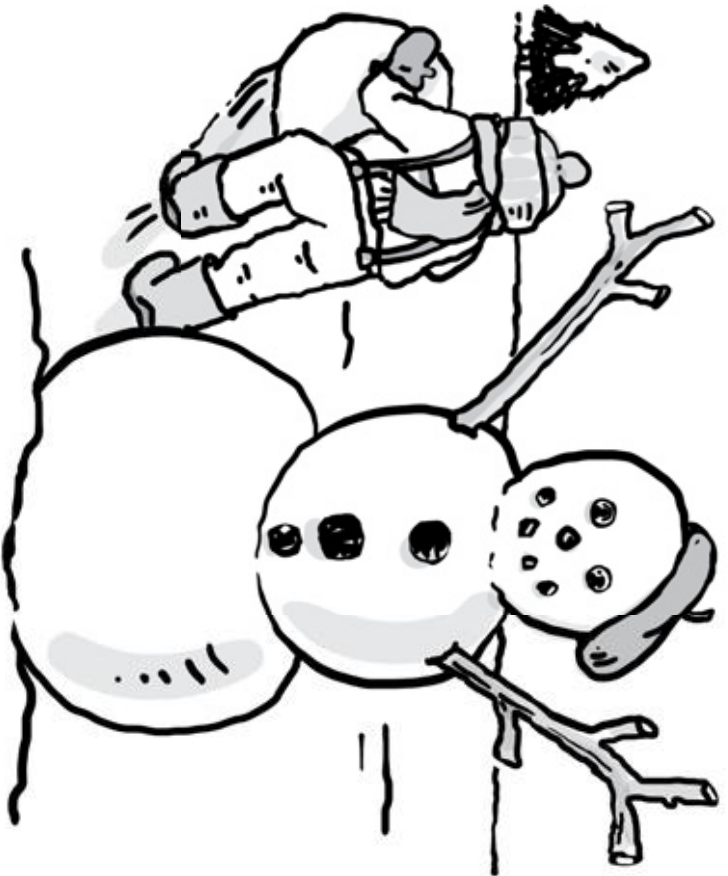


How to Build a Snowman



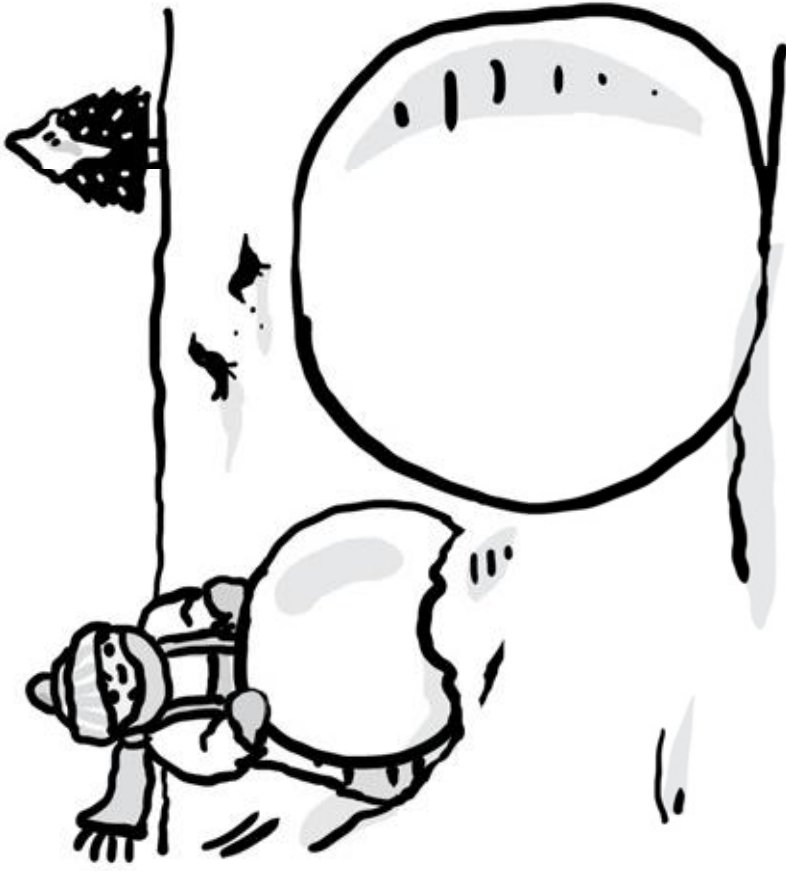
Look! Do you see wet, heavy snow fall from above? That means fun. You can build a snowman!

①



Next, make a head. Use stones or coins to make a face. Stick in branches for arms. Give him a hat and a pointy nose. Enjoy!

④



First, roll some snow into a ball.
It will get big and round. Next,
roll a smaller snowball.

②



It is wet and heavy. What do
you do next? Hoist it on top.
Now, your snowman has a
body.

③

Name _____

A. Reread “How to Build a Snowman.” Then read each cause. Choose the sentence below the cause that tells the effect. Circle it.

1. The snow falls.

Branches can be the arms.

You can build a snowman.

2. Roll some snow in a ball.

Snow falls from above.

It will get big and round.



3. Use stones or coins.

You can make arms.

You can make a face.

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to intonation and phrasing. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

An action word with the ending **-ed** means the action happened in the past.

An action word with the ending **-ing** means the action is happening now.

If you see a new word, look for the ending **-ed** or **-ing** and a root word. Use the meanings of the word parts to figure out the meaning of the new word.

A. Underline the ending. Circle the root word.

1. jumping



2. packed



3. pointing



4. cleaned




B. Write a sentence using a word above.


5. _____

Name _____


Write oi or oy to complete each word. Then write the word.

1.  _____


 c o w b _____

2.  _____


 p _____ n t _____

3.  _____

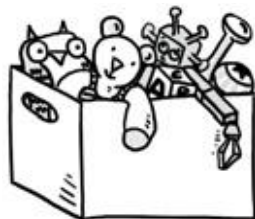
 b _____ l _____

4.  _____

 j _____

5.  _____

 c _____ n _____

6.  _____

 t _____ s _____

Name _____

Many two-syllable words end with a **consonant + le**.
 The consonant + le always stay together in the last syllable.

tum/**ble** = tumble sim/**ple** = simple
 puz/**zle** = puzzle

Read the word. Draw a line between the syllables in each word. Write the two syllables.

1. handle

2. crumble

3. title

4. bubble

5. turtle

6. sample

Name _____

Captions give readers more information about a photo or picture.

Circle the caption that tells about the picture.

1.



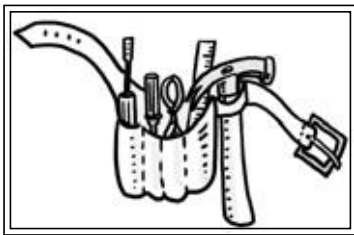
This is Newtown Bridge.
This is Newtown School.

2.



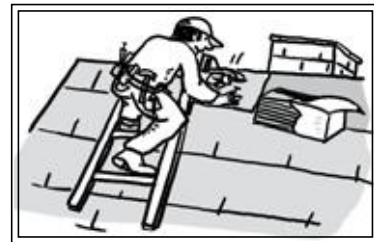
They are building a house.
They are building a park.

3.



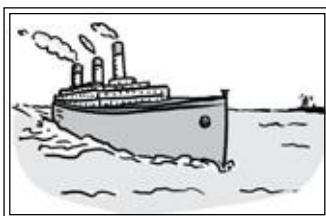
This hard hat keeps them safe.
This tool belt helps them carry tools.

4.



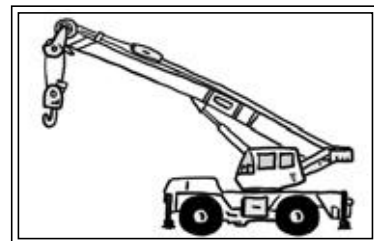
He is building a porch.
He is putting on a roof.

5.



The ship will travel far.
The bus takes you home.

6.



This small car goes fast.
This tall crane lifts things.

Name _____

Reread “How to Build a Snowman.” Think about how the author uses cause and effect to explain the information.

1. To make a snowman, the snow needs to be

2. What causes the snow to get big and round?

3. What is the effect of hoisting the snowball on top?

4. What is the effect of using stones or coins?

