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Parts	of	Sp	eed	h
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Numerical Adjectives

When a number describes a noun, it is called a numerical adjective. A **numerical adjective** is an adjective that tells *how many*.

Example: Rebecca ate six cupcakes.



Underline the numerical adjective in each sentence. Write the number represented on the line following the sentence.

Example: Guy has <u>four</u> pairs of shoes. <u>4</u>

- 1. Mark made a dozen cookies. _____
- 2. Do you have two pencils? _____
- 3. Where are my thirty action figures? _____
- 4. I have eight fingers. _____
- 5. She lost one tooth.
- 6. There are eight theme parks in this state.
- 7. Nine million people live in this city. _____
- 8. Where are the three pigs? _____
- 9. One million penguins can live in the rookery.
- 10. Megan picked thirteen apples. _____
- 11. The celebrity signed two hundred autographs. _____
- 12. The fitness center is open twenty-four hours a day.
- 13. I wear a size seven ring.
- 14. Sixty-four people came to the wedding.
- 15. There are twelve board members.
- 16. Brandon had lost fifteen pounds at his last weigh-in.

Underline the numerical adjectives in the paragraph.

For my twelfth birthday, I had a fabulous outdoor party. Eleven friends came to my party. Instead of presents, each friend brought one or two bags of food to donate to the local food bank. My mom made a chocolate cake with three layers. The cake had two candles on it. One candle was the number one. The other candle was a star. After we ate cake, a dozen of us jumped into the swimming pool. What a great birthday!



On a separate sheet of paper, describe the outfit you are wearing. Be sure to include the number of buttons, pockets, zippers, stripes, etc. that are on the outfit. Underline the numerical adjectives used in the paragraph.

Vocab	ulary
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Complex Word Families

A complex word family is a set of rhyming words with a more difficult ending spelling. A complex word family might have a vowel pair, a consonant blend, or both, as an ending spelling.

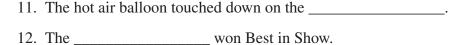
Examples: -oan—moan, groan, loan

PRACTICE

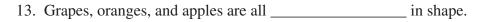
Word Bank					
-aught		-ound		-ould	
caught haughty daughter naughty fraught taught	around bound expound found	flounder ground hound mound	pound round sound	could should would	

Use the words in the Word Bank to complete each sentence. Cross out each word as you use it.

	Example: Dad loves to <u>expound</u> on that topic!	
1.	Did you hear that?	
2.	I the class how to crochet.	
3.	Paul do it if he wanted to.	
4.	Uncle Bob the limit on fish.	
5.	We went to the to get a dog.	
6.	There is a of dirty clothes on the floor.	
7.	My studies ballet.	<
8.	you like to order dessert?	7
9.	The Wallaces' took a cruise the world.	_



10. The dog ______ a bone in the backyard.





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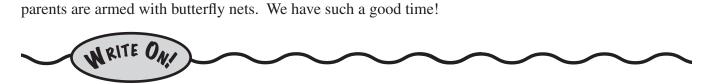
Homophones (our, hour)

Homophones are two or more words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings.

Examples: *Our* is a possessive pronoun—Our parents like to go hiking. *Hour* refers to time—At what hour does the party start?



Complete each sentence with the correct word, *our* or *hour*. 1. _____ school has the highest test scores in the entire state! 2. Where is homeroom teacher? 3. _____ class never has perfect attendance. 4. In an _____, the assembly will start. 5. It took him more than an ______ to walk two laps! 6. The game will last about an _____. 7. _____ family has a pet chicken named Wilbur. 8. There are 60 minutes in one . 9. It felt like an eternity, but it was really only an _____ 10. _____ city is known for its delicious seafood! 11. Do you know what _____ state flower is? 12. Will the movie last more than an _____? Complete the paragraph with the correct homophones. At a certain ______, _____ family likes to go hunting for fireflies. As soon as it is dark outside, we are ready to go. My sister and I get to stay up more than an



grandparents grab the glass jars and

If you had one hour to do anything you wanted with your family, anything in the world, what would you do with that one hour? Write a paragraph on a separate sheet of paper sharing your wish. Use the homophones *our* and *hour* in your paragraph.

Figures of Speed	ch		SWE
Name		Date	
			Warm-up 103
	[di	ioms	
An idiom is a fi	figure of speech. It is an expression literally.	that must be "translated" t	to be understood. An idiom
Example:	Suzanne goes with the flow.		
	Goes with the flow means that Suzif plans change.	zanne is easy to get along v	vith and does not get upset
Ok.	ACTICE	~~~	~~~
	ence. What do you think each under the sentence.	erlined idiom means? Writ	e your idiom "translation"
Example:	Making this cedar chest was as ea	sy as pie. It was not hard t	<u>to do.</u>
1. At the ele	eventh hour, the package arrived		
2. It's not ni	ce to bad-mouth one's classmates.		
3. The teach	ner was all ears at the sound of whis	pering voices.	
4. Winning t	the tournament was a piece of cake.	<u> </u>	
5. Dad want	es to be on the road at 7:00 A.M.		
6. Anthony i	is becoming quite the couch potato.	·	
7. Terri is al	ways so <u>wishy-washy</u> when asked t	to make a decision.	
Use each idiom	in a sentence.		
1. head hone	cho—		
2. two peas	in a pod—		
3. a know-it-	-all—		
4. at arm's le	ength—		

Write the meaning for each idiom.

- 1. At a snail's pace:
- 2. At death's door: _____



Choose an idiom from above. On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph using the idiom as a starting point.