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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.

PRACTICE

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

Example: Guy has four pairs of shoes. 4

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!

WRITE ON!

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.

Vocabulary

Name _____

Date _____



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

caught haughty
daughter naughty
fraught taught

-ound

around flounder pound
bound ground round
expound hound sound
found mound

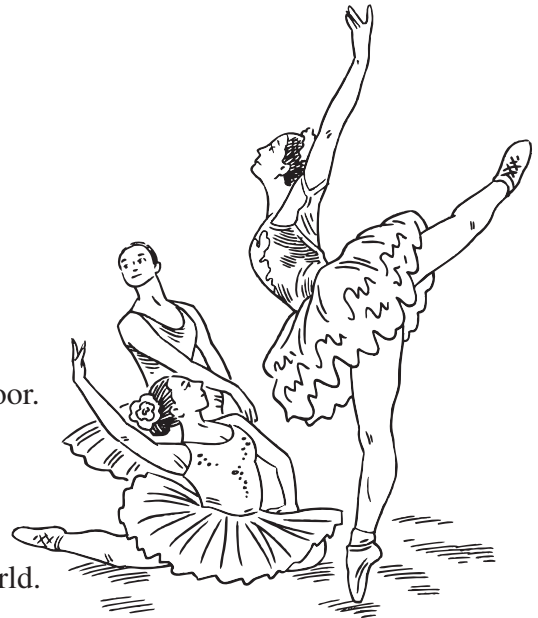
-ould

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 expound 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?
9. The Wallaces' took a cruise _____ the world.
10. The dog _____ a bone in the backyard.
11. The hot air balloon touched down on the _____.
12. The _____ won Best in Show.
13. Grapes, oranges, and apples are all _____ in shape.



WRITE ON!

On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph using the remaining words in the Word Bank.

Vocabulary

Name _____ Date _____



Homophones (our, hour)

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

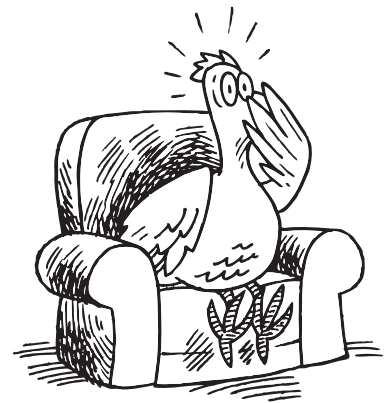
Examples: *Our* is a possessive pronoun—Our parents like to go hiking.

Hour refers to time—At what hour does the party start?

PRACTICE

Complete each sentence with the correct word, *our* or *hour*.

- _____ school has the highest test scores in the entire state!
- Where is _____ homeroom teacher?
- _____ class never has perfect attendance.
- In an _____, the assembly will start.
- It took him more than an _____ to walk two laps!
- The game will last about an _____.
- _____ family has a pet chicken named Wilbur.
- There are 60 minutes in one _____.
- It felt like an eternity, but it was really only an _____.
- _____ city is known for its delicious seafood!
- Do you know what _____ state flower is?
- 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 _____ parents are armed with butterfly nets. We have such a good time!

WRITE ON!

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.



Idioms

An **idiom** is a figure of speech. It is an expression that must be “translated” to be understood. An idiom cannot be taken literally.

Example: Suzanne *goes with the flow*.

Goes with the flow means that Suzanne is easy to get along with and does not get upset if plans change.

PRACTICE

Read each sentence. What do you think each underlined idiom means? Write your idiom “translation” on the line following the sentence.

Example: Making this cedar chest was as easy as pie. It was not hard to do.

1. At the eleventh hour, the package arrived. _____
2. It's not nice to bad-mouth one's classmates. _____
3. The teacher was all ears at the sound of whispering voices. _____
4. Winning the tournament was a piece of cake. _____
5. Dad wants to be on the road at 7:00 A.M. _____
6. Anthony is becoming quite the couch potato. _____

7. Terri is always so wishy-washy when asked to make a decision. _____

Use each idiom in a sentence.

1. head honcho— _____
2. two peas in a pod— _____
3. a know-it-all— _____
4. at arm's length— _____

Write the meaning for each idiom.

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

WRITE ON!

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