Newcomer Book

Essential Vocabulary and Language Instruction for Newcomers

- Expressing basic needs and following directions
- Asking and answering basic questions
- Comprehending a range of everyday words
- Participating in conversations
- Writing short responses using learned words
Letters and Numbers

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn Letters and Numbers

The alphabet is all the letters. There are 26 letters in English. Learn the alphabet in English. Learn the name of each letter.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg
Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Learn the numbers in English. Learn the symbol and word for each number.

0 one two three four five
six seven eight nine ten
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

My name is ______________. The letters in my name are ______________.

My phone number is ________________________________.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Letters and Numbers

Aa   Bb   Cc   Dd
Ee   Ff   Gg   Hh
Ii    Jj    Kk    Ll
Mm   Nn   Oo   Pp
Qq      Rr      Ss
Tt   Uu   Vv   Ww
Xx     Yy     Zz
1    2    3    4    5
6    7    8    9    10
What’s Your Name?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Say “hello!”

- Say “Hello” or “Hi” to a new friend.
- Tell him or her your name.
- Ask “What’s your name?” or “What is your name?”
- Say “It is nice to meet you. How are you?”
- Say “I’m fine, thank you. How are you?”

Other ways to say hello

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good morning!</th>
<th>Before 12 noon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good afternoon!</td>
<td>After 12 noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening!</td>
<td>After 6 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

PARTNER A: Hello, my name is _________________. What’s your name?

PARTNER B: My name is _________________. It is nice to meet you.

PARTNER A: It is nice to meet you too. How are you?

PARTNER B: I am fine, thank you. How are you?

PARTNER A: Very well, thank you.

PARTNER B: It is nice to meet a new friend.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 4.

1. Hello, my __________ name_________ is Alexis.
2. It is nice to _______________ you.
3. _______________, my name is Brandon.
4. It is nice to meet a new _______________.
5. I am fine, _________________. How are you?

Write Sentences
Learn to use am, are, and is.

Complete these sentences. Use am, are, and is.

1. What __________ is __________ your name?
2. My name ___________________ Alexis.
3. How _________________ you?
4. I _________________ fine, thank you.
5. It _________________ nice to meet you.

Now write four more sentences. Use am, are, and is.

EXAMPLE: Hello, my name is Ming.
People and Places at School

Learn New Words

Read about people and places at school.

The librarian is in the library.
The principal is in the main office.
The nurse is in the health office.
The coach is in the gym.
The students are in the cafeteria.
The teacher is in the classroom.

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Places in school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hallway</td>
<td>where you walk from one room to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cafeteria</td>
<td>where you eat lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auditorium</td>
<td>where special events take place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

coach
librarian
nurse
principal
students
teacher
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

PARTNER A: Hello, _________________. Where is the teacher?
PARTNER B: Hi, _________________. The teacher is in the classroom.

PARTNER A: And where is the principal?
PARTNER B: The principal is in the main office.

PARTNER A: Where is the nurse?
PARTNER B: The nurse is in the health office.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 6.
1. The __________ teacher __________ is in the classroom.
2. The __________ is in the main office.
3. The __________ is in the library.
4. The __________ is in the health office.
5. The __________ is in the gym.

Write Sentences
Learn to use nouns.

Nouns name people, places, and things.

teacher, librarian, nurse, principal, student, classroom, gym, office

Complete these sentences. Use nouns.
1. Where is the coach? The coach is in the __________ gym __________.
2. Where is the principal? The principal is in the main _________________.
3. Where is the librarian? The librarian is in the _________________.
4. Where is the teacher? The teacher is in the _________________.
5. Where are you? I am in the _________________.

Now write four more sentences. Use nouns.
EXAMPLE: The student is in the classroom.
Learn New Words

Read about your classroom.

There are many things in your classroom.
You sit at a **desk** during class.
You read a **book** to learn.
You also read on a **computer** to learn.
You write on **paper**.
Your teacher writes on the **board**.

More things in the classroom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bookshelf</th>
<th>pen/pencil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

JULIO: Are you my teacher?

MS. JACKSON: Yes, I’m your teacher. My name is Ms. Jackson.

JULIO: My name is Julio.

MS. JACKSON: It’s nice to meet you, Julio.

JULIO: It’s nice to meet you, Ms. Jackson.

MS. JACKSON: This is your book, Julio. This is your desk.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 8.

1. I sit at my __________ desk __________ during class.
2. I read a text in my ________________.
3. I write on a piece of ________________.
4. I can use a ________________ to read and write.
5. My teacher writes on the ________________.

Write Sentences

Learn to use question words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>who</th>
<th>what</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use question words.

1. ________ When ________ does class start?
2. ________________ is the cafeteria?
3. ________________ is your math teacher?
4. ________________ is the bathroom?
5. ________________ is your favorite class?

Now write four more sentences. Use question words.

EXAMPLE: Where is your English classroom?
What We Do in Class

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about what we do in class.

In class, the teacher tells you what to do.
Read your book.
Wait for your turn.
Take out your pen.
Write the answer.
Line up at the door.
Raise your hand.
Put away your book.

VOCABULARY

line up
put away
raise
take out
wait
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

This is what we do in school.
We read our books.
We raise our hands.
We take out our pens.
We put away our books.
We line up at the door.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 10.

1. If you have a question, please _______ raise _______ your hand.
2. Please _______________ your book.
3. Please _______________ for your turn.
4. Before class, _______________ outside the door.
5. Please _______________ your pen.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use verbs.

| Open your books. | Raise your hand. |
| Write the answer. | Listen to me. |
| Stop talking.     | Show your work. |

Complete these sentences. Use verbs.

1. Please _______ show _______ me your homework.
2. Please _______________ talking.
3. Always _______________ your hand in class.
4. _______________ your notebooks.
5. _______________ to your teacher.

Now write four more sentences. Use verbs.

EXAMPLE: Listen to your partner.
What Time Is It?

8:00 a.m.  
It’s eight o’clock.

11:00 a.m.  
It’s eleven o’clock.

12:00 p.m.  
It’s noon.

10:15 p.m.  
It’s ten fifteen.

10:30 p.m.  
It’s ten thirty.

10:45 p.m.  
It’s ten forty-five.

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about telling time.

We use a clock to tell time.

In the morning, we add the letters “a.m.” to the time. We say “It’s six a.m.” In the afternoon and evening, we add the letters “p.m.” to the time. We say “It’s six p.m.”

The middle of the day is twelve p.m., or noon.

The middle of the night is twelve a.m., or midnight.

VOCABULARY

a.m.  
clock  
midnight  
noon  
p.m.  
time  

From 12:00 A.M. until 11:59 A.M., use “a.m.”

From 12:00 P.M. until 11:59 P.M., use “p.m.”
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

JULIO: What time is it?
ANA: Look at the clock. It’s eleven thirty.
JULIO: It’s 11:30 a.m. It’s almost noon.
ANA: What time does class start?
JULIO: Class starts at one fifteen.
ANA: After 1:15 p.m., we’ll be in class.

Look at each clock. Complete the sentence to tell the time.
1. It is __________ a.m.
2. It is ______________ p.m. or _________________.
3. It is ______________ a.m.
4. It is ______________ p.m.
5. It is ______________ a.m.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use at, before, and after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at nine a.m.</th>
<th>at midnight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>before eight thirty</td>
<td>before six p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after two forty-five</td>
<td>after noon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use at, before, and after. Then write a sample time.
1. I wake up __________ at __________ six thirty a.m. __________ 6:30 a.m.__________
2. I usually go to sleep _________________ ten p.m. _________________
3. Class will start ________________ eleven thirty. ________________
4. I will call you ________________ noon. ________________
5. She was home ________________ four p.m. ________________

Now write four more sentences. Use at, before, and after.
EXAMPLE: I am always hungry before noon.
<74 #91-4> VWelcome to School!

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Review New Words
Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. Please raise your hand if you have a question.
   - A put up
   - B put away
   - C open
   - D shake

2. We use the alphabet to write words.
   - A numbers
   - B paper
   - C letters
   - D board

3. I put my books in my desk.
   - A computer
   - B classroom
   - C where you sit
   - D office

4. Shake hands when you meet a new friend.
   - A say “Thank you” to
   - B say “Hello” to
   - C very well
   - D ask

5. The librarian works in the library.
   - A nurse
   - B person who takes care of books
   - C teacher
   - D person who works in an office

6. I go to sleep before midnight.
   - A 12:00 p.m.
   - B noon
   - C 12:00 a.m.
   - D clock
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with computer, teacher, and time. Then read the paragraph out loud.

My English ___________ is very nice. Today she helped us learn to tell ___________ in English. After that, she helped me use a ___________ to do my work. I really like my English class.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. ___________ were you late to class?
   Why   What

2. My teacher is in the ___________.
   classroom   librarian

3. ___________ your book to page 20.
   Open   Write

4. He ___________ a new student.
   are   is

5. I will wait for you ___________ school is over.
   at   after

On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about school. Use friend, principal, students, line up, and wait.
What Do I Wear?

The things you wear are called clothes. On a cold day, you might wear pants, a shirt, and a sweater. On a warm day, you wouldn't need a sweater. You wear shoes or sneakers on your feet every day.

More clothes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hat</th>
<th>vest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coat</td>
<td>sneakers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

**LUCAS:** It’s a cold day.
**SUSANA:** I will wear warm pants.
**LUCAS:** I will wear a warm shirt.
**SUSANA:** I will wear warm shoes.
**LUCAS:** I will wear my sweater.
**SUSANA:** I will wear clothes that keep me warm.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 16.
1. These new ________ shoes ________ hurt my feet.
2. I wear a ________________ when it is cold.
3. I wear a light ________________ when it is warm.
4. I wear ________________ or shorts every day.
5. I like to wear nice ________________.

Write Sentences
Learn to use a, an, and the.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE ARTICLES</th>
<th>DEFINITE ARTICLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a (used before consonants: a book, a hat)</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an (used before vowels: an apple, an event)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use a, an, and the.
1. On a warm day, I don’t wear __________ a ________ coat.
2. I am wearing ________________ shirt she gave me.
3. I like ________________ clothes she wears.
4. I am wearing ________________ old pair of pants.
5. I’m looking for ________________ new pair of shoes.

Now write four more sentences. Use a, an, and the.
**EXAMPLE:** I read the book he gave me.
What Are the Parts of Your Body?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about the body.

What are the parts of your body? What do they do? You see with your eyes. You hear with your ears. You smell with your nose. You taste with your mouth. You touch with your hands. What else can your body do?

Parts of the body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>head</th>
<th>eyes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ears</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms</td>
<td>hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legs</td>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

- body
- hear
- see
- smell
- taste
- touch
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

I see with my eyes.
I smell with my nose.
I taste with my mouth.
I hear with my ears.
I touch with my hands.
I see, hear, smell, taste, and touch.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 18.

1. I _______ smell _______ with my nose.
2. I _______ _______ _______ with my eyes.
3. I _______ _______ _______ with my ears.
4. I _______ _______ _______ with my mouth.
5. I _______ _______ _______ with my hands.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT/PAST</th>
<th>PRESENT/PAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>use/used</td>
<td>smell/smelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste/tasted</td>
<td>hear/heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see/saw</td>
<td>touch/touched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use verbs.

1. I _______ saw _______ that movie last year.
2. I _______ _______ _______ a good song last week.
3. I _______ _______ _______ with my ears.
4. I use my hands to _______ _______ _______.
5. I _______ _______ _______ my mouth to taste.

Now write four more sentences. Use verbs.

EXAMPLE: I saw her puppy yesterday.
What Is a Family?

A family is a group of people who live together. Who are the people in your family? Julio has a mother and a father. He has a big brother and a little sister. Julio also has a grandmother and a grandfather, an aunt, an uncle, and a cousin.

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about family.

VOCABULARY

- brother
- family
- father
- mother
- sister

- grandmother
- mother’s or father’s mother

- grandfather
- mother’s or father’s father

- uncle
- mother’s or father’s brother

- aunt
- mother’s or father’s sister

- cousin
- uncle’s and aunt’s child
Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

This is Julio’s family.
María is Julio’s mother.
Roberto is Julio’s father.
Elena is Julio’s little sister.
Carlos is Julio’s big brother.
This is Julio’s family.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 20.

1. These are the people in Julio’s ______ family ______.
2. Elena is Julio’s little ________________.
3. Carlos is Julio’s ________________.
4. María is Julio’s ________________.
5. Roberto is Julio’s ________________.

Write Sentences

Learn to use adjectives.

Adjectives tell what kind or how many.
big, little, many, ten

Complete these sentences. Use adjectives.

1. There are ______ ten ______ people in Julio’s family.
2. Carlos is Julio’s ________________ brother.
3. Elena is Julio’s ________________ sister.
4. Julio is Elena’s ________________ brother.
5. Julio has ________________ relatives.

Now write four more sentences. Use adjectives.

EXAMPLE: This is my little cousin.
CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about feelings.

Your emotions are how you feel.

When you are happy, you smile. When you are sad, you do not want to smile. Happy and sad are emotions.

How do you feel today? Are you feeling happy or sad?

More emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afraid</th>
<th>silly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>surprised</td>
<td>excited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

emotions
feel
happy
sad
smile
Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

Today, I feel happy.
I want to smile.
Yesterday, I felt sad.
I did not want to smile.
I feel happier today.
It’s good to have different emotions.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 22.

1. Happy and sad are __________ emotions ________.
2. Are you feeling _________________ or _________________?
3. How do you _________________ today?
4. I feel happy. I want to _________________.
5. I feel _________________. I do not want to smile.

Write Sentences

Learn to use comparative adjectives.

Comparative adjectives compare two or more things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good, better, best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sad, sadder, saddest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy, happier, happiest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use comparative adjectives.

1. I hope you feel __________ better ________ today than you did yesterday.
2. She felt _________________ after losing the race.
3. I feel _________________ today than yesterday.
4. Being happy is the _________________ feeling I know.
5. Understanding your emotions is _________________.

Now write four more sentences. Use comparative adjectives.

EXAMPLE: I felt happier after I saw my friend.
Are You Hungry or Thirsty?

I’m hungry.

I’m thirsty.

Concepts and Vocabulary

Learn New Words

Read about eating and drinking.

When you are thirsty, you need to drink something.

You can drink water, milk, or juice when you are thirsty. What do you like to drink?

When you’re hungry, you need to eat some food.

You can eat fruit or a sandwich when you are hungry. What do you like to eat?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOODS</th>
<th>DRINKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sandwich</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: Are you thirsty?
SUSANA: Yes. I am very thirsty. I need some water, please.
LUIS: Yes, of course. Are you hungry, too?
SUSANA: I am a little hungry. May I have an apple?
LUIS: Yes. I will bring you an apple and water.
SUSANA: Thank you very much. That would be nice.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 24.

1. I am hungry. May I have some _______ food _______
2. What sort of food do you like to ____________________
3. May I have a big sandwich? I am very ____________________
4. What do you like to ____________________ when you are thirsty?
5. May I have some water? I am very ____________________

Write Sentences

Learn to use pronouns.

SINGULAR PRONOUNS | PLURAL PRONOUNS
---|---
I eat, drink, need, like | we eat, drink, need, like
you eat, drink, need, like | you eat, drink, need, like
he, she, it eats, drinks, needs, likes | they eat, drink, need, like

Complete these sentences. Use pronouns.

1. My sister likes fruit. _______ she _______ eats apples.
2. My brother likes milk. ____________________ drinks milk all the time.
3. My friends and I are hungry. ____________________ want to eat.
4. My cousins like apples and oranges. ____________________ like fruit.
5. You and I need to eat. ____________________ are hungry.

Now write four more sentences. Use pronouns.

EXAMPLE: He likes to eat sandwiches.
Days and Months

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about days and months.

A week has seven days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A month has 28 to 31 days. A year has 12 months. There are 52 weeks in a year.

The months of the year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

You can see days, weeks, and months on a calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seven days = one week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 to 31 days = one month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months = one year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

calendar
days
month
week
year
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

MS. JACKSON: How many days are there in a week?
LUIS: There are seven days in a week.
MS. JACKSON: How many weeks are there in a year?
LUIS: There are 52 weeks in a year.
MS. JACKSON: How many months are there in a year?
LUIS: There are 12 months in a year.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 26.
1. I look at the ________calendar________ to see what day it is.
2. There are seven __________________________ in a week.
3. Every _________________ has 12 months.
4. There are 52 __________________________ in a year.
5. The calendar shows all the __________________________ of the year.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use in and on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on Monday</th>
<th>in December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on May 3rd</td>
<td>in the spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use in and on.
1. My birthday is __________ in __________ January.
2. The party is ________________ February 10th.
3. School starts again ________________ Tuesday.
4. I will see you ________________ the summer.
5. She will visit ________________ June.

Now write four more sentences. Use in and on.
EXAMPLE: We will see you on Thursday.
Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. I wear shoes to keep my feet warm and dry.
   - (A) pants
   - (B) things you wear on your feet
   - (C) open
   - (D) things you wear on your hands

2. Juice is good when you feel thirsty.
   - (A) want to drink
   - (B) food
   - (C) hungry
   - (D) happy

3. There are twelve months in a year.
   - (A) seven days
   - (B) 52 weeks
   - (C) 31 days
   - (D) calendar

4. There are four people in my family.
   - (A) mother
   - (B) mother’s brother
   - (C) father
   - (D) a group of related people

5. When I feel happy, I want to smile.
   - (A) look happy
   - (B) feel
   - (C) emotions
   - (D) sad

6. I use my ears to hear.
   - (A) touch
   - (B) listen
   - (C) emotions
   - (D) feel
Read and Respond
Complete the blanks with brother, sad, and shirt. Then read the paragraph out loud.

Soon my big ________________ will go away to college. This makes me feel ________________ because I will miss him. I will get him a present. I will hide it in the pocket of his ________________ so that he finds it later!

Write Sentences
Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. ________________ is my big brother.
   He    She

2. I need to buy ________________ new coat.
   a    an

3. I like my English class ________________ than my math class.
   better    best

4. My friend has ________________ relatives.
   many    how

5. Yesterday, I ________________ something good cooking.
   smelled    smell

6. I will see you ________________ two weeks.
   in    on

On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about things you like to eat and drink. Use taste, eat, food, hungry, and thirsty.
What’s Your Favorite Class?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about classes at school.

In math class, you learn to work with numbers. You also solve problems and measure objects.

In science class, you learn about the Earth, plants, and animals. You also do experiments.

In social studies or history class, you learn about the United States and the world. You also learn how to read maps.

In language arts or English class, you learn to speak, read, and write in English.

More classes

- Art
- Music
- P. E. (Physical Education)/Gym

VOCABULARY

- Earth
- experiments
- measure
- problems
- solve
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

**SUSANA:** What's your favorite class?
**LUIS:** Math is my favorite class. I like to solve math problems. Is math your favorite class, too?
**SUSANA:** No, it's not. My favorite class is science.
**LUIS:** Why is that?
**SUSANA:** I'm good at doing experiments.

Complete the following sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 30.

1. There are many **problems** to solve in my math book.
2. Susana is good at doing ______________ in her science class.
3. We used rulers to ______________ our desks in math class.
4. You learn about the ______________, plants, and animals in science class.
5. We use calculators to ______________ problems in math class.

Write Sentences
Learn to use contractions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am</th>
<th>I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you are</td>
<td>you’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is, she is, it is</td>
<td>he’s, she’s, it’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use contractions.

1. He is good at solving problems. ___________ He’s ___________ good at solving problems.
2. She is good at doing experiments. ________________ good at doing experiments.
3. I am good with maps. ________________ good with maps.
4. We are good at reading and writing. ________________ good at reading and writing.
5. They are good with numbers. ________________ good with numbers.

Now write four more sentences. Use contractions.

**EXAMPLE:** I’m good at swimming.
CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words
Read about giving directions.

Where do you live?
You need to know your address.
You need to know what street your school is on.
You need directions to help you get there.
A map can help you find a street.
A map can help you find an address.

Giving directions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Go straight.</th>
<th>Turn right.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross the street.</td>
<td>Turn left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

SUSANA: I’ll meet you at the library. Where do you live?
LUIS: I live at 325 East First Street.
SUSANA: What’s the address of the library?
LUIS: The library is at 97 West Second Street.
SUSANA: Can you show me on a map, or give me directions to get there?
LUIS: Just walk three blocks down, then turn right. You’ll find it.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 32.
1. I don’t know the _______ address _______ of the library.
2. Can you give me ________________ to get there?
3. Where do you ________________?
4. I live on the same ________________ as my cousin.
5. Look at a ________________ to find my house.

Write Sentences
Learn to use negative contractions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>don’t</th>
<th>do not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isn’t</td>
<td>is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>cannot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following sentences. Use negative contractions.

1. No, that _______ isn’t _______ my address. (is not)
2. No, I ________________ know where you live. (do not)
3. No, I ________________ walk to your house. (cannot)
4. No, I ________________ live near the school. (do not)
5. No, that ________________ the right way to get there. (is not)

Now write four more sentences. Use negatives.

EXAMPLE: I don’t know your address.
City or Town?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words
Read about places where people live.

Where do you live? Do you live in a big city?
There are many people in a big city.
There are tall buildings in a big city.

Do you live in a small town?
There are not many people in a small town.
There are houses and buildings in a small town.

Do you live in a suburb? A suburb is outside of a city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>city</th>
<th>busy, noisy, many people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>town</td>
<td>quiet, fewer people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suburb</td>
<td>near a city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

Do you live in a town, a city, or a suburb?
Many people live in big cities.
Many people live in towns, and others live in suburbs.
Is your city big and noisy? Does it have tall buildings?
Is your town small and quiet?
Do you like living in a city or suburb?
Do you like living in a town?

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 34.

1. My __________ town __________ is small and quiet.
2. Are there tall ________________ in your city?
3. Many ________________ live in this city.
4. Is your ________________ a nice place to live?
5. My aunt lives in a ________________ outside of the city.

Write Sentences
Learn to use correct word order.

Say: My city is big.
There are a lot of people.
Ask: Is your city big?
Are there a lot of people?

Complete the following sentences. Use correct word order.

1. My city _______ is _______ big.
2. ________________ your city big?
3. There ________________ a lot of buildings in the city.
4. ________________ there a lot of buildings in your suburb?
5. My town ________________ a fun place to live.

Now write four more sentences. Use correct word order.

EXAMPLE: Is your city nice?
What Do You Need?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words
Read about shopping.

Where do you buy the things you need for school? You can buy school supplies at a store. You can buy notebooks and pencils at a store. You go shopping for the things you need. You spend money on the things you need.

More words about shopping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>save</th>
<th>sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

buy
need
shopping
spend
store
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: I’m going to the store today.
SUSANA: I’m going shopping today, too.
LUIS: What are you going to buy?
SUSANA: I need a new notebook.
LUIS: My sister needs a new school bag.
SUSANA: Don’t spend a lot of money!

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 36.
1. I will __________ spend ________ money on a new notebook.
2. I __________________________ a new bag for school.
3. We are going ________________ today.
4. What will you ________________ at the store?
5. Which ________________ is the best place to buy school supplies?

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn about subject-verb agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he, she</td>
<td>needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>spend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she</td>
<td>spends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following sentences. Use need, needs, spend, and spends.
1. She __________ needs ________ a new notebook.
2. I ________________ a new shirt.
3. She ________________ a lot of money on clothes.
4. I ________________ less money on clothes.
5. He ________________ money to buy books.

Now write four more sentences. Use need, needs, spend, and spends.
EXAMPLE: I need to buy food for dinner.
How Much Is It?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about money and prices.

You use money to buy the things you need.
When you use money, you use dollars and cents.
You can buy clothes and food with money.
You can buy books and games.
When you buy something, you have to know how much it costs, or its price.
That way, you know how much money you need.

More words about money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coins</th>
<th>change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bills</td>
<td>credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

cents
costs
dollars
money
price
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: What’s the price of that bag?
SUSANA: It costs twelve dollars.
LUIS: How much does that book cost?
SUSANA: It costs five dollars and fifty cents.
LUIS: I don’t think I will buy anything today. I want to save my money.

Complete the sentences. Use vocabulary words on page 38.
1. How much does that bag ________ cost ________?
2. What is the __________ of that notebook?
3. I have enough __________ to buy a bike.
4. The price of that shirt is ten __________.
5. I have one dollar and 25 __________, so I can buy a drink.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn about sentences and fragments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRAGMENTS</th>
<th>SENTENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ten dollars</td>
<td>It costs ten dollars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buying that</td>
<td>I am buying that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>How much does it cost?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite these fragments as complete sentences.
1. _______________ The book costs five dollars. _______________ costs five dollars
2. _______________ have enough money
3. _______________ the price is
4. _______________ that book
5. _______________ to save money

Now write four more sentences. Make sure they are complete sentences.
EXAMPLE: I need more money to buy the sandwich.
Workers in Your Community

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about jobs and work.

A job is what someone does to earn money. Workers in your community do many jobs.

A construction worker builds houses.

Workers in stores sell things people need.

A police officer keeps people safe.

More jobs

dentist  nurse  pilot

electrician  engineer  veterinarian

musician  farmer  mechanic

VOCABULARY

earn  job  sell  police officer  worker
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

Luis: My cousin works in a restaurant. He’s a server.

Susana: My brother is a dentist. He works in an office.

Luis: My father is a construction worker. He builds houses.

Susana: What sort of job would you like to do?

Luis: I would like to be a firefighter.

Susana: I would like to be a police officer.

Complete the sentences. Use vocabulary words on page 40.

1. A ______ police officer ______ helps direct traffic.
2. A construction __________________ helps build houses.
3. Workers in stores __________________ people the things they need.
4. A job is what someone does to __________________ money.
5. Workers in your community do many __________________.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use possessive pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>my community</th>
<th>her house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your school</td>
<td>our street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his job</td>
<td>their doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete these sentences. Use possessive pronouns.

1. There are many workers in _______our_________ community.
2. ______________ favorite teacher is Ms. Chen.
3. ______________ job sounds interesting.
4. ______________ store is a good place to work.
5. ______________ mother likes being a police officer.

Now write four more sentences. Use possessive pronouns.

EXAMPLE: My uncle is a mechanic.
UNIT 3 REVIEW • Your School and Community

Review New Words
Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. I live in a city with many parks and tall buildings.
   - A map
   - B large place with many people
   - C give directions
   - D find

2. I want to buy a new notebook at the store.
   - A save money
   - B place where you buy things
   - C spend money
   - D expensive

3. My uncle has a job selling cars.
   - A in the city
   - B worker
   - C shopping
   - D what you do to earn money

4. Luis likes to solve math problems.
   - A measure
   - B find the right answer
   - C class
   - D experiment

5. Can you give me directions to your house?
   - A way to get to a place
   - B drawing of an area
   - C address
   - D find

6. How much money will that cost?
   - A buy something
   - B what you use to pay for things
   - C need
   - D price
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with people, address, and town. Then read the paragraph out loud.

Where do you live? Do you live in a _________________ or a city? Do many _________________ live on your street? If you tell me your _________________, I will come visit you.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. They _________________ live here any more.
   don’t isn’t

2. How _________________ does that shirt cost?
   many much

3. _________________ your town a fun place to live?
   Has Is

4. She really likes _________________ new job.
   her she’s

5. Susana likes science class. _________________ good at it.
   You’re She’s

6. We _________________ to visit our grandparents.
   want wants

On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about your city, town, or suburb.
Use street, buildings, people, shopping, and city, town, or suburb.
What Season Is It?

Learn New Words

The seasons are fall, winter, spring, and summer.

Fall is in September, October, and November. Winter is in December, January, and February. Spring is in March, April, and May. Summer is in June, July, and August. We do different things in each season. In fall, we start a new school year. In summer, we can swim.

Words about the seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fall</th>
<th>cool, crisp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>winter</td>
<td>cold, snowy, windy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring</td>
<td>warm, rainy, fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>hot, sunny, dry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

fall
seasons
spring
summer
winter
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

In fall, the weather is cool. We can see the leaves change color.
In winter, the weather is cold. It snows in some places.
In spring, the weather is warm. We can plant flowers.
In summer, the weather is hot. We can go to the beach.
Fall, winter, spring, and summer are the seasons of the year.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 44.
1. In ________spring_______, the weather is warm.
2. In ________________, the school year starts.
3. In ________________, the weather is hot.
4. In ________________, the weather is cold.
5. The year has four _________________.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences
Learn to use indefinite pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>someone</th>
<th>anyone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following sentences. Use indefinite pronouns.
1. Can _______someone_______ please help me?
2. ________________ wants to be inside today.
3. Do you know ________________ about swimming?
4. There is ________________ to do today.
5. Does ________________ like winter?

Now write four more sentences. Use indefinite pronouns.

EXAMPLE: Nobody likes the hot summer weather.
How Do You Get Around?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about transportation.

People travel from place to place. We use different types of transportation to get around.

Some people ride a bike to school. Some people take the bus. Many people drive a car to get around. To go someplace far away, you may take a plane.

Other types of transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>taxi</th>
<th>subway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>motorcycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

LIN: How do you get around?

LUCAS: I ride my bike.

LIN: How does she get around?

LUCAS: She drives a car.

LIN: How do they get around?

LUCAS: They take the bus. How do you get around?

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 46.

1. They take the ________ bus ________ to school.
2. There are many kinds of ____________________.
3. I ride my _________________ to work.
4. She drives a _________________ every day.
5. I take a _________________ to visit my cousins.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences

Learn to use adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carefully</th>
<th>quietly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easily</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following sentences. Use adverbs.

1. Please drive ________ carefully ________.
2. I can _________________ give you a ride.
3. She opened the door ____________________.
4. They _________________ ride their bikes to school.
5. He often talks too _________________.

Now write four more sentences. Use adverbs.

EXAMPLE: The bus goes slowly down the busy street.
What Region Do You Live In?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about regions.

A region is a place or an area.

The map above shows five regions in the United States.

They are the West, the Southwest, the Midwest, the Southeast, and the Northeast.

There are different states in each region.

What region do you live in?

Facts about US regions

| There are 50 states in the United States. |
| Forty-eight of the states are connected to each other. |
| Two states (Alaska and Hawaii) are not connected to the others. |
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

**JULIO:** There are five regions in the United States.

**LIN:** I live in the West. I live in the state of California.

**JULIO:** My cousin lives in the Southeast. She lives in the state of Florida.

**LIN:** My friend lives in the Northeast. He lives in New York.

**JULIO:** I have friends in the Midwest and the Southwest.

**LIN:** I have friends in many places, too!

**Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 48.**

1. **What** _______ **region** _______ **do you live in?**
2. **I live in the** _____________.
3. **The five regions are the West, the Midwest, the Southwest,**
   **the Southeast, and the** _____________.
4. **Florida is in the** _____________.
5. **California is in the** _____________.

**Write Sentences**

**Learn to use at, in, and through.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>at the airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in this region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td>through the Midwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete these sentences. Use at, in, and through.**

1. **I saw him** _______ **at** _______ **the airport.**
2. **I like living** _____________. **this region.**
3. **The plane flew** _____________. **the air.**
4. **We met her** _____________. **the bus stop.**
5. **You live** _____________. **another state.**

**Now write four more sentences. Use at, in, and through.**

**EXAMPLE:** I traveled through the Southwest.
Important Americans

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about important Americans.

Many people have been an important part of American history. Presidents, men and women who have worked for equal rights, and writers and artists have all helped the United States.

We remember these individuals by creating symbols, such as paintings or statues of them. We name rivers, parks, and buildings after them. We celebrate their birthdays.

Some important Americans

George Washington was the first president of the United States.
Susan B. Anthony helped women get the right to vote.
Jane Addams worked to educate immigrants and the poor.
Rosa Parks worked to end racial segregation.
Martin Luther King Jr. worked for equal rights for all people.
César Chávez worked for civil rights for farmworkers.

VOCABULARY

history
individuals
presidents
rights
symbols
Read and Respond
Take turns reading with a partner.

MS. JACKSON: What important American individuals do you know about?
LIN: I know about George Washington. He was the first president of the United States.
SUSANA: I know about Susan B. Anthony. She helped women vote.
LUIS: I know about César Chávez. He worked for the rights of farmworkers.
JULIO: I know about Martin Luther King Jr. He worked for equal rights.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 50.
1. We celebrate the birthdays of American _______ presidents _______.
2. We remember ______________________ who helped the United States.
3. George Washington is an important part of American _________________.
4. César Chávez worked for civil ______________________ for farmworkers.
5. Paintings and statues are _________________.

Write Sentences
Learn to use proper nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Susan B. Anthony, Jane Addams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places</td>
<td>United States of America, Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things</td>
<td>Declaration of Independence, Civil Rights Movement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find four proper nouns and four common nouns on this page. Write them in the correct columns below.

PROPER NOUNS | COMMON NOUNS
--------------|---------------
Ms. Jackson   | presidents

Now write four more sentences. Use proper nouns.
EXAMPLE: George Washington was our first president.
How Does Our Government Work?

The government of the United States has three parts, or branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative branch, or Congress, makes laws, or rules. The executive branch, or the president and his or her cabinet, makes sure the laws are followed. The judicial branch explains the laws.

All three branches follow the Constitution. The Constitution is the most important law in the United States.

### Three branches of government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>legislative branch</th>
<th>executive branch</th>
<th>judicial branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congress (senators and representatives)</td>
<td>the president (and cabinet)</td>
<td>Supreme Court (judges)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPEAKING AND LISTENING**

**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

**MS. JACKSON:** What are the three branches of government?

**LUCAS:** They are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches.

**LIN:** The legislative branch makes the laws.

**SUSANA:** The executive branch makes sure that people follow the laws.

**LUIS:** The judicial branch explains the laws.

**Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 52.**

1. The president is the head of the ______ executive ______ branch.
2. The legislative branch makes the ________________.
3. The Supreme Court is in the ________________ branch.
4. The ________________ branch is also called Congress.
5. The United States ________________ has three branches, or parts.

**GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS**

**Write Sentences**

Learn to use **and**, **or**, and **but**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and</th>
<th>state and national government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>executive or judicial branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>Congress but not the President</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete the following sentences. Use and, or, and but.**

1. I want to see the White House, ______ but ______ I don’t have time.
2. The president ________________ the vice president are part of the executive branch.
3. Is the Supreme Court in the judicial branch ________________ the legislative branch?
4. The three branches are judicial, legislative, ________________ executive.
5. Is Congress in the legislative ________________ judicial branch?

**Now write four sentences. Use and, or, and but.**

**EXAMPLE:** I want to visit the White House and the Capitol.
CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn New Words

Read about world geography.

A continent is a large area of land. The seven continents are the seven largest areas of land on Earth. Their names are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. A globe shows all the continents. It can be split into halves, or hemispheres.

What continents do you know about? What continent are you living on now? What continents would you like to visit?

**CONTINENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctica</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

**MS. JACKSON:** Has anyone ever been to Australia?

**LUIS:** I haven’t. Has anyone ever been to Africa?

**SUSANA:** I used to live in South America. Now I live in North America.

**LIN:** I lived in Asia. Asia is a large continent. Europe is a smaller continent.

**LUCAS:** Antarctica is a continent too. It is very far south on the globe.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 54.

1. There are seven ______ continents ______ on Earth.
2. A continent is a large area of ________________.
3. The continents are the largest ________________ of land on Earth.
4. A globe can be split into ________________ or halves.
5. You can use a ________________ to see the continents in each hemisphere.

Write Sentences

Learn to combine sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asia is large. Asia has many people.</th>
<th>Asia is large and has many people.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe is small. Europe is a continent.</td>
<td>Europe is a small continent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a separate piece of paper, combine these sentences.

1. Asia is big. Africa is big. **Asia and Africa are big.**
2. Europe is in the North. Asia is in the north.
3. South America is a continent. Australia is a continent.
4. There are seven continents. There are many countries.
5. She lived in South America. She lived in Asia.

Now write four more sentences. Combine two sentences to make one.

**EXAMPLE:** I want to visit Mexico.

I want to visit Guatemala.

I want to visit Mexico and Guatemala.
Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. César Chávez was an important part of American history.
   - president
   - large town
   - branch of government
   - the story of the past

2. My sister drives a car to get to work.
   - truck
   - something you use to drive on a street
   - bike
   - pay money for

3. Everyone in the United States must obey its laws.
   - government
   - legislative branch
   - rules
   - judicial branch

4. Which region of the United States do you live in?
   - globe
   - large area
   - hemisphere
   - one of the seasons

5. A continent is a large piece of land.
   - area that is not water
   - South America
   - North America
   - part of a year

6. In fall, we go back to school.
   - summer
   - month
   - calendar
   - season after summer
Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with continents, government, and history.
Then read the paragraph out loud.

In school, we are learning about many topics. We learned the names of the seven ________________ in English. We are studying important events in the ________________ of the United States. We also learned about the three branches of ________________.

I like learning things in school!

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

Write Sentences

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. He was late to class because he walked too ________________.
   slowly    quietly

2. The executive ________________ judicial branches are two of the branches of government.
   and    but

3. Her teacher’s name is ________________.
   ms. ramos    Ms. Ramos

4. I met my cousin ________________ the airport.
   through    at

5. Can ________________ name the four seasons?
   anyone    nothing

On a separate sheet of paper, combine these sentences.

The world is big. It has lots of land.

Then write four more sentences about the world. Use land, area, hemispheres, and continent.
GLOSSARY

Aa

a.m. abbreviation Time between midnight and noon; morning (p. 12).
address noun The number, street, town, etc., where you live (p. 32).
alphabet noun the letters in order (p. 2).
area noun A part of a town, a country, or the world (p. 54).

clock noun Something that tells the time (p. 12).
clothes noun Things you wear, such as pants, shirts, shoes (p. 16).
coach noun Person who teaches or helps others with a sport (p. 6).
coat noun Something you wear over your clothes in cold weather (p. 16).
computer noun An electronic machine that can store and retrieve information (p. 8).
continent noun One of seven large masses or areas of land (p. 54).
cost verb To be worth an amount of money (p. 38).

Bb

bike noun Something you ride, with two wheels and pedals; bicycle (p. 46).
board noun Object on the wall in a classroom, used to write on (p. 8).
body noun Your physical form: head, torso, arms, legs, etc. (p. 18).
book noun A set of pages held together to read (p. 8).
brother noun Boy who has the same parent as you (p. 20).
buildings noun Structures; places such as homes, offices, etc. (p. 34).
bus noun Something you ride with other people and a driver (p. 46).
buy verb Pay money for; purchase (p. 36).

Cc

calendar noun Chart that tells the month, date, year, etc. (p. 26).
car noun Something you ride or drive on a street, with four wheels and an engine (p. 46).
cents noun Pennies; parts of a dollar (100 cents = 1 dollar) (p. 38).
city noun Large town, place where many people live and work (p. 34).
civil rights noun Protections and permissions given by law (p. 50).

day noun 24 hours; not night (p. 26).
desk noun Furniture you use at school or work, to write at (p. 8).
directions noun The way to get to a place; instructions (p. 32).
dollar noun American unit of money (p. 38).
drink verb To swallow liquid (p. 24).

Ee

earn verb To receive money for work done (p. 40).
Earth noun The planet where we live (p. 30).
eat verb To take in food (p. 24).
emotions noun Feelings, such as happy and sad (p. 22).
extecutive adjective Branch of federal government; includes president (p. 52).
experiment noun A science test (p. 30).
Ff
fall noun One of the four seasons, or part of a year: September, October, November (p. 44).
family noun Related people; people who live together as a group (p. 20).
father noun Male head of a family; male parent (p. 20).
feel verb Have or experience happiness, sadness, etc. (p. 22).
food noun What you eat (p. 24).
friend noun Person you know well and like a lot (p. 4).

Gg
globe noun Earth, or a round model of Earth (p. 54).
government noun The authorities or heads of something, like a country (p. 52).

Hh
happy adjective A feeling: not sad (p. 22).
hear verb To sense sounds with your ears; listen; one of the five senses (p. 18).
hello noun Greeting; hi (p. 4).
hemisphere noun Half of Earth (p. 54).
history noun Story of the past (p. 50).
hungry adjective Feeling that you need or want to eat (p. 24).

Ii
individuals noun People (p. 50).

Jj
job noun Work; something you do to earn money (p. 40).

judicial adjective Branch of federal government; includes the Supreme Court (p. 52).

Kk
keyboard noun Set of keys on a computer, typewriter, or piano (p. 8).

Ll
land noun Area of Earth that is not water (p. 54).
laws noun The rules we live by (p. 52).
legislative adjective Branch of federal government, includes Congress (p. 52).
librarian noun Person who works in a library (p. 6).
line up verb Stand up and get in order (p. 10).
live verb Exist; stay at (p. 32).

Mm
map noun Drawing of streets or area; drawing that shows how to get somewhere (pp. 30, 32).
measure verb To find the size of something (p. 30).
meet verb Come together for the first time (p. 4).
midnight noun 12:00 a.m.; 12:00 at night (p. 12).
Midwest noun US region that includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin (p. 48).
money noun What you use to pay for things; dollars and cents (p. 38).
month noun One of twelve divisions of the year, for example, January (p. 26).
mother noun Female head of a family; female parent (p. 20).

Nn
name noun What you are called; what anything is called (p. 4).
need verb Must have; have to have (p. 36).
noon noun 12:00 P.M.; 12:00 in the day (p. 12).
numbers noun 1, 2, 3, etc. (p. 2).
nurse noun Person who helps doctors take care of people (p. 6).

Oo
office noun A room where people work, usually sitting at desks (p. 6).

Pp
p.m. abbreviation Time between noon and midnight; afternoon (p. 12).
pants noun Clothes you wear on the bottom part of your body (p. 16).
people noun Human beings (p. 34).
plane noun Something you travel on through the air (p. 46).
police officer noun Person whose job is to protect and keep order (p. 40).
presidents noun The people who are or have been the head of state. (p. 50).
price noun How much money you have to pay for something (p. 38).
principal noun The head of a school (p. 6).

problem noun A question to answer with numbers (p. 30).
put away verb Remove; stop using (p. 10).

Qq
quarter noun A coin equal to 25 cents; one of four equal parts (p. 38).

Rr
raise verb Put up (p. 10).
region noun Large area in one place; group of states (p. 48).

Ss
sad adjective Not happy (p. 22).
seasons noun Four parts of a year: fall, winter, spring, summer (p. 44).
see verb Take in with your eyes; one of the five senses (p. 18).
sell verb Trade something for money (p. 40).
shirt noun A piece of clothing you wear on the top part of your body (p. 16).
shoes noun Things you wear on your feet, over socks (p. 16).
shopping verb Buying things at a store (p. 36).
sister noun Girl who has the same parent as you (p. 20).
smell verb Take in through the nose; one of the five senses (p. 18).
smile verb Look happy (p. 22).
solve verb To find the correct answer to a problem (p. 30).
GLOSSARY (continued)

Southeast noun US region that includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington DC (p. 48).

Southwest noun US region that includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (p. 48).

spend verb Use money to buy things (p. 36).

spring noun One of the four seasons, or part of the year: March, April, May (p. 44).

store noun A place where you can buy things (p. 36).

street noun Route, way (p. 32).

student noun Person who studies (p. 6).

suburb noun Residential area outside a big city (p. 34).

summer noun One of the four seasons, or part of a year: June, July, August (p. 44).

sweater noun A piece of warm clothing that you wear on the top half of your body (p. 16).

symbols noun Things that mean, or stand for, something else (p. 50).

Tt

take out verb Put on the outside; get ready for use (p. 10).

taste verb Take in through the mouth; one of the five senses (p. 18).

teacher noun Someone who gives lessons (p. 6).

thank you noun A way to say you are glad for help (p. 4).

thirsty adjective Feeling that you need or want to drink (p. 24).

time noun How we measure the length of days, hours, minutes, etc. (p. 12).

touch verb Take in through the fingers, skin, feeling; one of the five senses (p. 18).

town noun Place where people live and work together, smaller than a city (p. 34).

transportation noun Ways to travel, such as by bike, car, bus, plane (p. 46).

Uu

United States of America noun The country where we live (p. 48).

Vv

vegetable noun Plant grown to be used as food (p. 24).

Ww

wait verb Stay; don’t go (p. 10).

week noun Seven days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday (p. 26).


winter noun One of the four seasons, or part of a year: December, January, February (p. 44).

worker noun Someone who does a job (p. 40).

Yy

year noun 12 months (p. 26).

Zz

zero noun The number 0; nothing (p. 2).