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Definitions and Rules

Name _____

Say the name of each picture. Listen for the **ar** sound as in **farm**. If you hear the sound, write the picture name on the line and circle the **ar** in the word.

RULE
The letters **ar** can stand for the vowel sound you hear in **farm**.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



Read each sentence. Choose the word from the word bank that correctly completes the sentence and write it on the line.

9. We read a story about Tony, a palace _____.
10. The best _____ of the story described his job.
11. Tony _____ around the palace each day.
12. The brass buttons on his uniform _____.
13. He unrolled the red _____ for the king.
14. He opened the door of the _____ for the king.
15. He investigated if any _____ rang.
16. He stopped visitors with a wave of his _____.
17. He even tended the royal flower _____.
18. Tony never believed his job was _____.
19. He was proud to keep the king from _____.

sparkled
alarms
guard
harm
carpet
hard
arm
car
marched
garden
part

The letters **ar** can stand for different vowel sounds. In some words these letters follow Long Vowel Rule 1: If a syllable has two vowels, the first vowel usually stands for the long sound and the second vowel is silent.

care share

Markets and Bazaars

Before cars and shopping malls existed, market day was an important weekly event in many parts of the world. Country people carried goods they made or grew to a place in town that was set apart for a market. They bartered their wares for goods they did not have on their farms. One farmer might barter a sackful of carrots for some wool yarn.

Traveling artists came to the market square to entertain the crowds. They often used the bare ground or the back of a cart or wagon for a stage.

Although they are rare in the United States, markets still exist in many other areas. In Asia and North Africa, markets called bazaars can be found in large cities. Along covered streets, shopkeepers and artisans offer food, garments, and all sorts of wares from carpets to glassware. In Arab cities like Baghdad and Cairo, bazaars are permanent markets open every day. Buyers must beware, for the wares sold in a bazaar have no set price. The buyer is expected to bargain with the seller. The smart buyer who can drive a hard bargain gets the best deal!

1. What is the subject of this passage?

2. What word in the passage means "trade by exchanging one kind of good for another"?

3. What did traveling performers use for a stage?

4. What kinds of things are offered for sale in North African bazaars?

What is the difference between paying for things with money and bartering?

Critical Thinking

Read each sentence. Add **er** or **est** to the words in parentheses to complete the sentence with the correct comparative form. Write the new word on the line.



1. We have the _____ class of all! (great)
2. Joe is the _____ runner in the class. (fast)
3. He is even _____ than Rodney. (fast)
4. Pamela gets the _____ grades of all. (high)
5. She has the _____ writing in the class. (neat)
6. I am the _____ student in the school. (tall)
7. Even Mr. Stevens is _____ than I am! (short)
8. Mr. Stevens is _____ than your teacher. (funny)
9. He tells the _____ jokes I've ever heard. (funny)
10. I always laugh the _____ of all. (loud)

Write a sentence that tells about each idea listed below. Use a comparative form in each sentence. The first sentence is done for you.

11. the age of two people

Sam is older than Gretchen.

12. the height of three trees

13. the size of two boxes

14. the length of three baseball bats

Form new words by adding the correct suffixes.
Write the new words on the lines.



RULE
When a word ends in silent e, drop the e before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel.

save + s = saves save + ed = saved
save + ing = saving nice + er = nicer
nice + est = nicest

s

ed

ing

1. pave _____

2. tease _____

3. blame _____

4. describe _____

5. divide _____

6. wave _____

er

est

7. late _____

8. grave _____

9. fine _____

10. cute _____

11. polite _____

12. crude _____

Write the base word for each word.

13. skating _____

15. traced _____

17. grazing _____

14. glides _____

16. hugest _____

18. later _____

Name _____

For each word, write the number of vowels you see, the number of vowel sounds you hear, and the number of syllables.

RULE
A suffix is a syllable in itself if it contains a vowel sound.

	Vowels You See	Vowel Sounds You Hear	Syllables		Vowels You See	Vowel Sounds You Hear	Syllables
cloudy	_____	_____	_____	curly	_____	_____	_____
carrier	_____	_____	_____	happiness	_____	_____	_____
cheer	_____	_____	_____	sleepier	_____	_____	_____
fanciest	_____	_____	_____	heavily	_____	_____	_____
pities	_____	_____	_____	handsome	_____	_____	_____
available	_____	_____	_____	paying	_____	_____	_____
storage	_____	_____	_____	nationality	_____	_____	_____
carrying	_____	_____	_____	equipment	_____	_____	_____
employment	_____	_____	_____	insurance	_____	_____	_____
disruptive	_____	_____	_____	fog	_____	_____	_____
dust	_____	_____	_____	destroying	_____	_____	_____
readiness	_____	_____	_____	collision	_____	_____	_____
sharpen	_____	_____	_____	rectangle	_____	_____	_____
humidity	_____	_____	_____	longingly	_____	_____	_____
northward	_____	_____	_____	defensive	_____	_____	_____
buckle	_____	_____	_____	lucky	_____	_____	_____
hedge	_____	_____	_____	laughter	_____	_____	_____
rehearse	_____	_____	_____	spaghetti	_____	_____	_____
shoulder	_____	_____	_____	sailor	_____	_____	_____
mosquito	_____	_____	_____	conscious	_____	_____	_____

In the first column, write the two words the contraction stands for. In the second column, write the letter or letters left out of the contraction.



RULE
A **contraction** is a short way of writing two words. The two words are written together, but one or more letters are left out. An **apostrophe** stands for the missing letters.

I am = I'm it is = it's

can not = can't

Words

Letter or Letters Left Out

1. haven't _____

2. isn't _____

3. we've _____

4. you're _____

5. they'll _____

6. let's _____

7. didn't _____

8. I've _____

Underline the contraction in each sentence. Then write the two words it stands for on the line.

9. We're reading a book about beavers. _____

10. We haven't read about beavers before. _____

11. They're very interesting animals. _____

12. A beaver's tail isn't useless. _____

13. It's shaped like a canoe paddle. _____

14. They'll slap their tails to warn others of danger. _____

▶ Read each word and circle its prefix.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. inflexible | 2. entitled |
| 3. enlarge | 4. ineffective |
| 5. impatient | 6. impossible |
| 7. embitter | 8. inaccurately |
| 9. encode | 10. endanger |
| 11. encase | 12. imperfect |

RULE

The prefixes **im** and **in** can also mean **not**. The prefixes **em** and **en** mean **cause to be** or **to make**.

improper = not proper

incurable = not curable

empower = to make powerful

entangle = to make tangled

▶ Rewrite each sentence below. Use one of the words from above to replace the underlined words.

13. The agent will put the secret message in code.

14. Then the message will not be possible for just anyone to read.

15. We don't want to not accurately encode the message.

16. That might put someone in danger.

