

Homographs

one or two syllables

1.

one syllable

2.

two syllables

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19.

three syllables

20.

Read the spelling words and sentences.

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|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. progress | <i>progress</i> |
| 2. compound | <i>compound</i> |
| 3. aged | <i>aged</i> |
| 4. conduct | <i>conduct</i> |
| 5. present | <i>present</i> |
| 6. minute | <i>minute</i> |
| 7. console | <i>console</i> |
| 8. primer | <i>primer</i> |
| 9. rebel | <i>rebel</i> |
| 10. convict | <i>convict</i> |
| 11. content | <i>content</i> |
| 12. wound | <i>wound</i> |
| 13. compact | <i>compact</i> |
| 14. buffet | <i>buffet</i> |
| 15. extract | <i>extract</i> |
| 16. refuse | <i>refuse</i> |
| 17. contract | <i>contract</i> |
| 18. invalid | <i>invalid</i> |
| 19. convert | <i>convert</i> |
| 20. object | <i>object</i> |

He has made **progress** in school.Try not to **compound** the problem.The toy is for babies **aged** one.Try to **conduct** yourselves properly.She bought a small **present**.We will be ready in one **minute**.She tried to **console** the sad child.I read a **primer** on how to play golf.She will **rebel** if she has to work late.The **convict** sat in a jail cell.We were **content** to just sit and read.Your **wound** will heal in a few days.A **compact** car will fit in that space.We enjoyed the **buffet** dinner.My dentist had to **extract** my tooth.Please do not **refuse** this gift.The writer signed a book **contract**.Her driver's license is **invalid**.I will **convert** dollars to pesos.Do you **object** to wearing uniforms?**Think & Sort** the spelling words.

- Write the word that has either one or two syllables, depending on its meaning.
- Write the word with only one syllable.
- 3–19. Write the words with two syllables.
20. Write the word that has three syllables.

Remember

Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings, pronunciations, or origins.

Spelling
Tutor

Figurative Language: Multiple Meanings

Write the spelling word that matches both definitions. Check your answers in the **Spelling Dictionary**.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a thing inside; satisfied | 5. a type of meal; to knock about |
| 2. a textbook; paint | 6. to reject; garbage |
| 3. to pull out; flavoring | 7. to combine; an enclosed area |
| 4. to reduce; agreement | 8. to advance; improvement |

Use Synonyms

Write a spelling word that could be used twice in each sentence to replace the underlined words.

9. He wrapped the bandage around the injury.
10. The prosecutor will prove the guilt of the prisoner.
11. I tried to comfort him when his television cabinet broke.
12. The sick, weak person has a will that is not legally enforceable.
13. This machine will compress your trash into a tightly packed bundle.



Use the Dictionary

Homographs sometimes shift accent from one syllable to another. Write the spelling word that is a synonym for each pair of words. Underline the accented syllable. Check the **Spelling Dictionary** to confirm the accented syllable.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 14. ancient, elderly | 18. direct, guide |
| 15. tiny, diminutive | 19. donation, gift |
| 16. transform, change | 20. traitor, deserter |
| 17. article, item | |

Figurative Language: Multiple Meanings

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Use Synonyms

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Use the Dictionary

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progress
minute
content
refuse

compound
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aged
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compact
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conduct
rebel
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convert

present
convict
extract
object

Cause and Effect

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Make Inferences

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Use Context Clues

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Cause and Effect

Write the spelling word for each cause-and-effect statement.

1. He fell to the ground, so he now has a bad ____ on his knee.
2. If you commit a crime, then you will surely become a ____.
3. Because it's afraid, a tortoise may ____ its head into its shell.
4. As a result of the ____ between those two countries, they now have peace.
5. If you have a rotten tooth, the dentist will ____ it.
6. The word in a sentence that receives the action of the verb is the ____.



Make Inferences

For each sentence, write one spelling word twice to make the sentence complete.

7. I am not ____ with the ____ of the package.
8. The ____ senior citizen walked with a child ____ six.
9. They will ____ the problem if they move inmates from the prison ____.
10. I expect good ____ from you as I ____ the tour.
11. I ____ to dispose of their ____.
12. The child will ____ the birthday ____ to the mayor.
13. This ____ on painting suggests using a ____ coat.
14. While waves ____ the boat, we serve a ____ lunch.

Use Context Clues

Write words from the box to complete the paragraph.

Why be a 15. when it is time to visit the dentist? Any excuses are 16. A receptionist sits at a computer 17. and keeps track of each patient's checkup date. The dentist scolds me if I am even a 18. late. I have made 19. in taking care of my teeth and have become a 20. to proper dental care.

minute
invalid
convert
rebel
console
progress

Proofread a Paragraph

Proofread the paragraph below for ten misspelled words. Then rewrite the paragraph. Write the spelling words correctly and make the corrections indicated by the proofreading marks.

Benjy was a food reble. He used to refuze to eat even minutte bits of food. He definitely wouldn't eat anything from a bufet. Then we ~~Dis~~covered "a-little-of-everything pizza." Now Benjy is prezent for meals 15 minutes before they are ready. Sometimes it is even difficult to extrakt Benjy from his chair after a meal. He does not abject to vegetables or ajed cheese, as long as it is on his own pizza. My ~~Par~~ents are cuintent now that benjy has made such progres with his eating.

Proofreading Marks

≡	Make Uppercase
/	Make Lowercase
^	Add
~	Delete
⊙	Add a Period
≡	Indent

Narrative Writing

Write a Paragraph

Write or type a paragraph about a problem that was solved in a creative way, either by you or by someone you know. Describe the problem and the creative way in which it was solved. Describe any failed attempts to solve the problem. Follow the form used in the proofreading sample. Use as many spelling words as you can.

- Use the writing process: prewrite, draft, revise, edit, and publish.
- Include details that describe the consequences of each attempt to solve the problem. Did the problem get worse before it got better? In what way?
- Make sure you use complete sentences with correct capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and spelling.
- Read your paragraph. Circle three words that may be misspelled. Use an electronic resource to check the spelling.

Transfer

Think of three more homographs that could help you tell about your problem. Write the words in your Spelling Journal and include both pronunciations and definitions.

Extend & Transfer

Word Study

Meaning Mastery A

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Meaning Mastery B

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alternate	conduct	primer	convert	abstract
estimate	present	rebel	annex	transport
separate	minute	convict	combine	incense
contest	content	compact	complex	incline
subject	wound	buffet	excuse	
progress	refuse	extract	suspect	
compound	object	contract	desert	
aged	console	invalid	concert	

Meaning Mastery

A. Write the words that are synonyms for these word pairs.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. enclosure/blend | 6. coiled/injury |
| 2. transmit/behavior | 7. dense/treaty |
| 3. comfort/control panel | 8. patient/untrue |
| 4. decline/garbage | 9. change/new believer |
| 5. find guilty/prisoner | 10. competition/oppose |

B. Write the word that goes with each group. Circle the syllable that is accented.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. shrink, diminish, _____ | 16. break up, divide, _____ |
| 12. mix, unite, _____ | 17. involved, intricate, _____ |
| 13. accused, defendant, _____ | 18. theme, topic, _____ |
| 14. rotate, take turns, _____ | 19. old, elderly, _____ |
| 15. approximate, guess, _____ | 20. textbook, reader, _____ |

Language Arts

Word Hunt

Read the paragraphs below. Look for the words that are homographs.

Before the invention of the printing press, folklore was passed from one generation to another orally. When the printing press proved to be an alternate way of sharing stories, writers began setting these tales down on paper. Few people would object if you said that one of the most skillful writers was Hans Christian Andersen, who took characters and plots from compact folktales and developed them into long, complex stories.

Andersen's lively tales combine beautiful images and inspiring triumphs that transport the reader to another time and place. Yet the subject of Andersen's own life revolves around hardship and sadness. Born in Odense, Denmark, Andersen lost his father when he was 11 years old. At the age of 14, he left home and moved to Copenhagen to make a separate life for himself. After finishing school, Andersen began writing poems, plays, and novels. Hoping to add to his meager income, he wrote stories for children. They proved to be extremely popular, but Andersen was not content. He considered them less important than his writings for adults.

Andersen eventually wrote more than 150 tales for children, including "The Little Mermaid" and "The Ugly Duckling." Many of his stories continue to be popular today. At present, some have been translated into more than one hundred languages.



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WORD SORT

- 1-8. Write the two-syllable homographs.
9. Write the homograph that can be pronounced as two or three syllables. Confirm your answer in a print or online dictionary.
10. Write the three-syllable homograph.