

Spelling Tic Tac Toe 2nd six weeks Name \_\_\_\_\_

Instructions: Choose three squares to complete and hand in on Friday. The middle square is a must do. The other three are your choice. \*If homework is not handed in on Friday, then you'll complete it during Fun Friday. Mrs. Griffin Rm 205

<p>Write a question for each of your spelling words. Underline the spelling words.</p>	<p>Put all 15 words in reverse (backward) alphabetical order. z = y = x =</p>	<p>Have an adult give you a practice test at home. Be sure the test is checked and signed by the adult.</p>
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<p>Write all spelling words into syllables using slashes.</p>	<p>Write your words three times each in your very best handwriting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>**Must do**</b></p>	<p>Write all spelling words (words that mean the same thing) for your words.</p>
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<p>Write all spelling words once making all the consonants blue and all the vowels red.</p>	<p>Write your spelling words and then write them backwards.</p> <p>read daer</p>	<p>Find synonyms (words that mean the same thing) for your words.</p>
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replace  
review  
mid term  
unfair

discount  
midnight  
midway  
dissolve  
unfamiliar

1. \_\_\_\_\_ walked to the assembly.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ spoke to the crowd.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ went to class in the morning.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was happy for her students.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were relieved that they won the game.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ won the race.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ made dinner.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ cheered loudly.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was lost in the crowd.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ hit a homerun.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ went shopping at the mall.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ worked together.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ moved into their new house.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ went to school in the morning.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ served food for lunch.

*Example A: \_\_\_\_\_ heard a loud noise.  
 Answer: The man heard a loud noise.*

Directions: Add a subject to each group of words.

The subject part of a sentence names whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate part of a sentence tells what action the subject does.

### Missing Subject Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Why Leaves Change Color

by Lydia Lukidis



Every fall, you know the drill. The leaves on the trees change color from green to red, orange, and yellow. The trees become explosions of vibrant color. Eventually, the leaves turn brown and fall off the trees. Of course you know the leaves change color before winter. But do you know why?

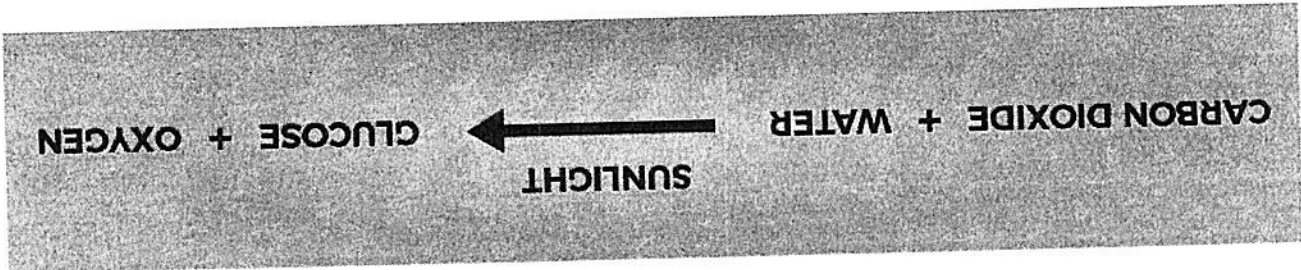
Let's start with the basics. Trees need to eat and drink, just like us. But they don't eat food like we do. Instead, the leaves on trees use sunlight to produce food. This process is called photosynthesis. That's quite a mouthful to say! Let's take a closer look at how photosynthesis works.

Basically, the tree breathes in carbon dioxide, which is in the air around us. The tree takes in carbon dioxide from pores on its leaves. The tree also absorbs water by its roots. Every time it rains, the tree is happy!

The leaves are made up of very small cells, and inside those cells are tiny formations called chloroplasts. Each chloroplast has a green chemical that gives it its color. That green chemical is called chlorophyll. The chlorophyll is very important because it allows the photosynthesis to take place.

When the light from the sun enters the leaf, the chlorophyll absorbs the light energy. Then, oxygen is released from the leaves. That oxygen goes into the air and helps us breathe. Also, the light energy is turned into sugar that the trees use for food. That sugar is called

glucose. Here's an easy way to remember this:



Now let's get back to why leaves change color. During the spring and summer, there's a lot of sunlight. But once fall and winter roll around, it doesn't stay light outside as long. So, the leaves don't get as much sunlight as they used to. The chlorophyll in the leaves starts to decrease. And remember, chlorophyll gives leaves their green color. So if there is less chlorophyll, the leaves lose their green color.

So where do the other colors come from? Even though leaves look solid green, they actually have small amounts of other colors in them too. The chlorophyll is the main color and it's green. There is also "carotenoid," which makes yellow, orange, and brown. And there is "anthocyanin," which makes red and purple. When the green starts to fade, you can start to see the other colors coming out. Once the leaf runs out of food, it turns brown, dies, and eventually falls off.

Every tree is different, so the leaves change color at their own pace. And the colors depend on the temperature, the clouds, and the rain. It is different every fall. But, it is always magical.

## About the Author



Lydia Lukidis is a published children's author with a multi-disciplinary background that spans the fields of literature, theater, and puppetry. Lydia's picture book, *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dilly Bedtime Routine*, is now available. Find out if Mocha will ever get his silly son to sleep! Lydia, Lydia. *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dilly Bedtime Routine* ISBN: 978-0-9917402-7-7

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1. According to the information in the article, which of the following does a plant require for photosynthesis?

- a. sunlight, oxygen, and water
- b. carbon dioxide, water, and glucose
- c. water, oxygen, and carbon dioxide
- d. carbon dioxide, sunlight, and water

2. Identify two outputs of photosynthesis.

(Hint: One of them benefits humans, and the other is a sugar that plants use for food.)

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is chlorophyll?

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4. Why does the amount of chlorophyll in leaves begin to decrease in the fall?

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5. Where do the red, orange, yellow, brown, and purple colors come from when the leaves begin to change in the fall?

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The following terms are vocabulary words from the article. Match the vocabulary word with its correct definition by writing the corresponding letter on the line.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ vibrant

2. \_\_\_\_\_ photosynthesis

3. \_\_\_\_\_ chloroplast

4. \_\_\_\_\_ decrease

5. \_\_\_\_\_ chlorophyll

6. \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide

f. takes in or soaks up energy, liquid, or another substance

7. \_\_\_\_\_ pores

g. gradually; not happening right away

8. \_\_\_\_\_ absorbs

h. a process by which green plants use sunlight to obtain food from carbon dioxide and water

9. \_\_\_\_\_ cells

i. a green pigment inside plants that helps them absorb sunlight for photosynthesis

10. \_\_\_\_\_ eventually

j. a formation inside a cell that contains chlorophyll; where photosynthesis takes place



# Why Leaves Change Color

by Lydia Lukidis

In the article, "Why Leaves Change Color," you learned that the decrease of sunlight in the fall leads to the beautiful red, orange, yellow, purple, and brown colors we see on the trees all around us. On the lines below, describe what you like about autumn where you live. Does your hometown experience a visible change of seasons where you can see the leaves change color? What other things do you enjoy about autumn?



Make and Glue a leaf person here.



# FILL IN THE ZOMBIE STORY

Have another person help you come up with adjectives, nouns, verbs, and other words to finish this zombie story. For each blank space, ask your partner to give you a word that matches what's listed below each spot. Example: "Give me a noun!" — "Pickup truck!"

It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) and stormy night. The \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) was roaring

outside \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1)'s room as she/he watched \_\_\_\_\_ (a movie title) and

ate \_\_\_\_\_ (a type of food). Suddenly, the lights went out! \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1) was

as she/he got up from the \_\_\_\_\_ (emotion) \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) to see what had

happened. Then, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) knock on the \_\_\_\_\_ (noun)!

\_\_\_\_\_ (name #1) opened the door. She/he \_\_\_\_\_ (past tense verb) threw

with relief; it was just her/his friend \_\_\_\_\_ (name #2). But as \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1) threw

open the door, she/he \_\_\_\_\_ (past tense verb) in terror. \_\_\_\_\_ (name #2) was covered in

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun), and her/his \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) was all ripped to shreds.

"\_\_\_\_\_ (name #2) \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1) stammered, "Why is your face all

\_\_\_\_\_ (color) \_\_\_\_\_?"

"MREHHGRRNG!" she/he moaned in reply, and began \_\_\_\_\_ (verb ending in -ing) into the house very

\_\_\_\_\_ (adverb). "Zombie!" cried \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1), and she/he \_\_\_\_\_ (past tense verb) down the hall like a

mad \_\_\_\_\_ (living creature). She/he grabbed a \_\_\_\_\_ (noun) for protection and turned to

face the zombie at the door. But to her/his \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb - emotion), the zombie was laughing! Then

she/he saw \_\_\_\_\_ (number) other friends huddled outside laughing \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb).

\_\_\_\_\_ (emotion), \_\_\_\_\_ (name #1) slammed the \_\_\_\_\_ (noun). It was all a joke!

After her/his \_\_\_\_\_ (body part) stopped beating so fast, she/he began to \_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

What a crazy \_\_\_\_\_ (noun)!



## Choose the Adjective

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Adjectives describe nouns. They give information about something or someone that we can discover with our senses. They tell how he/she/it looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

**For each sentence, choose the adjective that makes the most sense to complete the sentence. Write it on the line.**



1. The elephant's ears are \_\_\_\_\_. (tasty/floppy)

2. My mom's lasagna is \_\_\_\_\_. (delicious/sharp)

3. The party is \_\_\_\_\_. (ugly/fun)

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ man has no place to sleep. (poor/fluffy)

5. My slippers are \_\_\_\_\_. (soft/angry)

6. Grandma's perfume is \_\_\_\_\_. (frilly/smelly)

7. Janet's music is \_\_\_\_\_. (generous/energizing)

8. The movie is \_\_\_\_\_. (dramatic/furry)

9. Our home is \_\_\_\_\_. (delicious/comfortable)

10. The school is \_\_\_\_\_. (salty/large)

11. The party was \_\_\_\_\_. (old/noisy)

12. Harrison's car is \_\_\_\_\_. (crunchy/fast)

13. Our friends have a \_\_\_\_\_ dog. (friendly/bumpy)

14. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_. (chilly/smooth)

15. My new shoes are \_\_\_\_\_. (long/fashionable)

16. The genius is \_\_\_\_\_. (intelligent/rectangular)

17. The city library is \_\_\_\_\_. (useful/chewy)

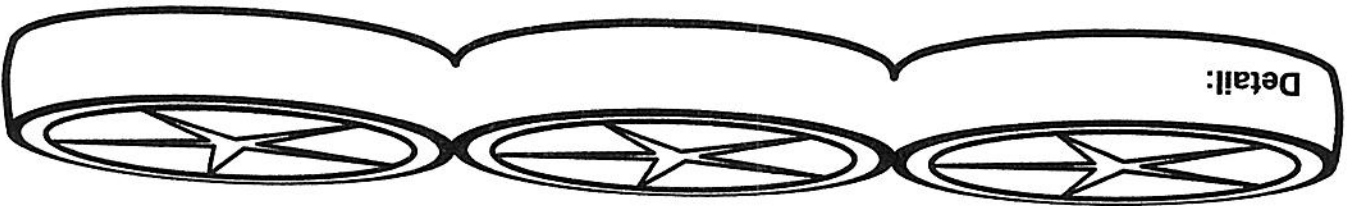
18. We have a \_\_\_\_\_ horse. (brown/scaly)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

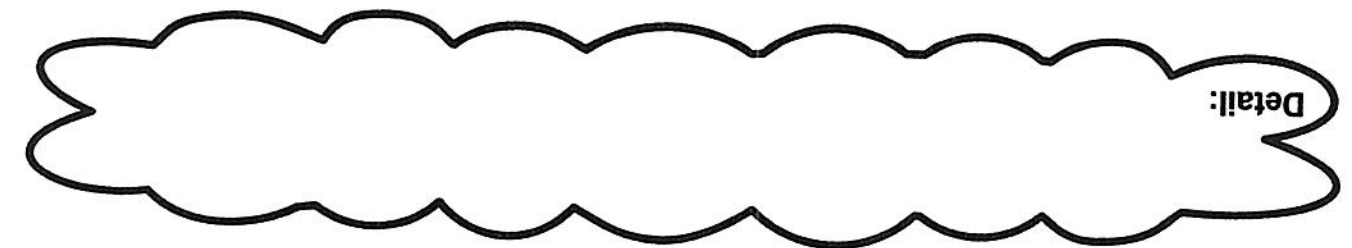
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Sandwich Chart** How to make a jack o' lantern  
Write your topic at the top. Add details to the middle layers. Add a concluding sentence at the bottom.

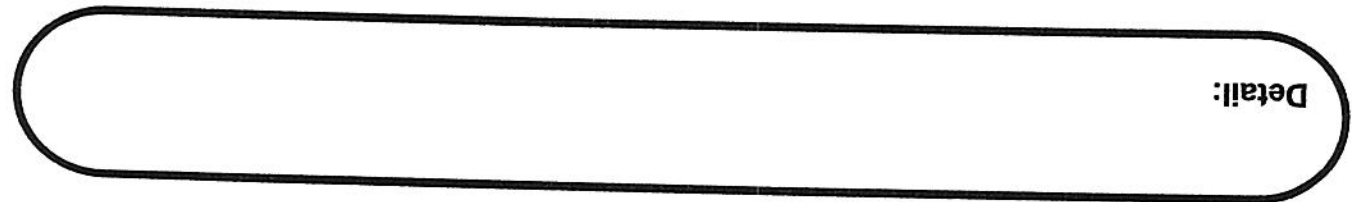
Topic: *How to make a jack o' lantern*



Detail:



Detail:



Detail:

Concluding Sentence:

- 15. The school kids \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. The woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13. The group of kids \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11. In the month of June, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. The dog \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. The scientist \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. The cashier \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. The man in the bank \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. My mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. The joggers \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The man \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. The baseball team \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. The horses \_\_\_\_\_.

*Answer: The man traveled to the woods.*

*Example A: The man \_\_\_\_\_.*

Directions: Add a predicate to each group of words.

The subject part of a sentence names whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate part of a sentence tells what action the subject does.

### Make a Sentence Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_