

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



**Any Small Goodness**  
Independent Reading

# Any Small Goodness



## Thanks for the Memories!

It is the end of basketball season. Coach Tree is leaving the school but not before one last party! People at the party will present Coach Tree with a signed book commemorating his year at the school.

Choose two characters from “Any Small Goodness” and read the pages shown. Then write as those characters, telling what they will remember about Coach Tree. Use clues from the story to figure out their thoughts and feelings.

Luis: pages 410–411, 417

Arturo: pages 410–413, 417

Jose: pages 413–414

Alicia: page 414

To the Coach

To the Coach

From:

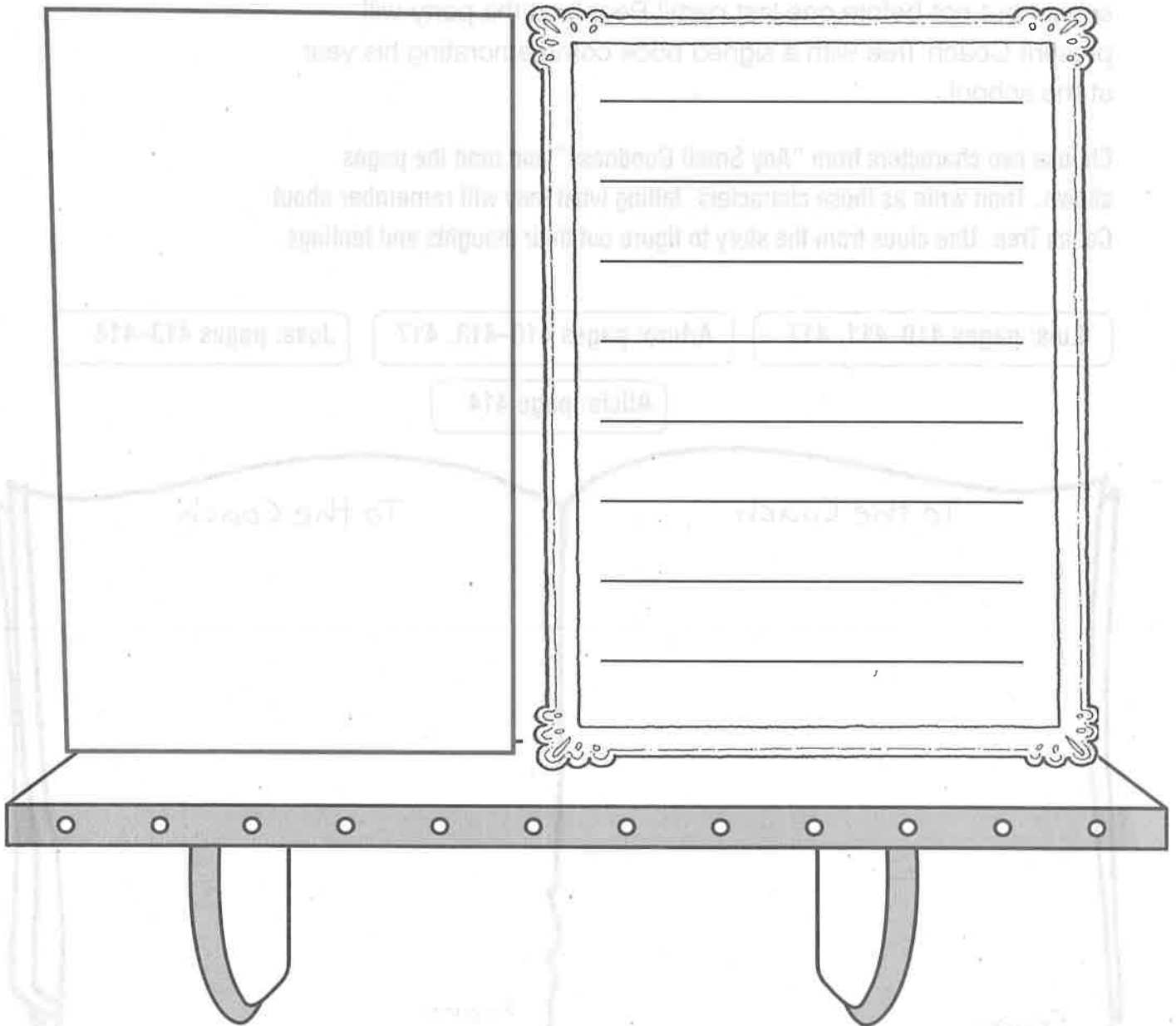
From:

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

**Any Small Goodness**  
Independent Reading

At the same party, Coach Tree gave the Tigers his own present. Read the following pages about Coach Tree and draw what he might give the school. Then write a letter from the Coach explaining why he is giving this present, his favorite thing about his time with the Tigers, and what his hopes for the team are.

**Read these pages about Coach Tree and the Tigers: 409, 412, 415–416.**



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

# Word Relationships

**Any Small Goodness**

Vocabulary Strategies:  
Word Relationships

For the sentences below, fill in both blanks using a word pair from the box that makes the most sense. Then write the kind of word relationship the word pairs share.

bland, spicy	smell, see	banjo, red	utensil, tool
hand, hour	reject, accept	smiling, crying	swim team, band

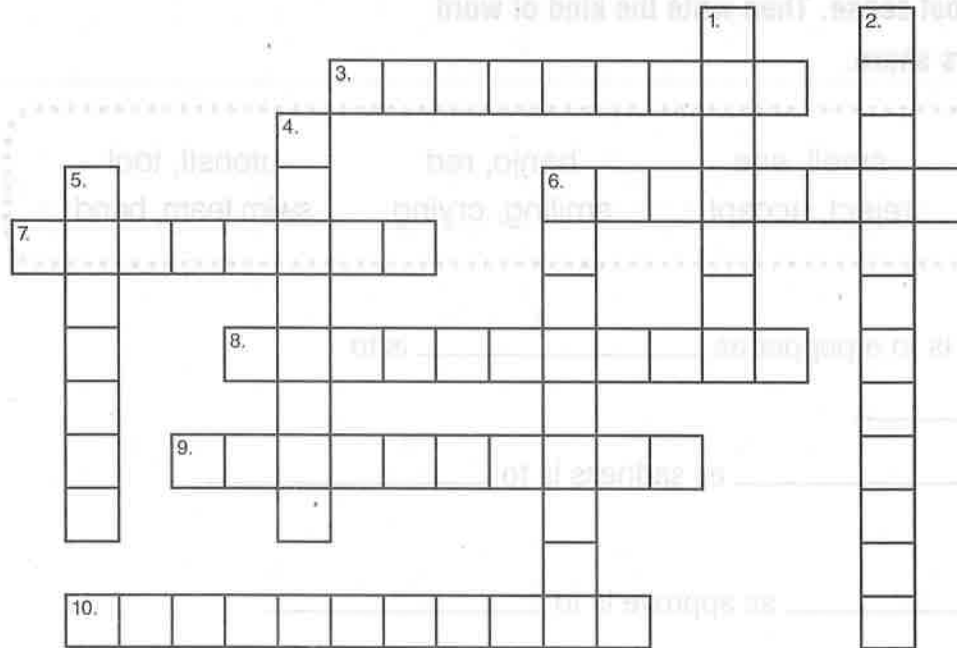
- \_\_\_\_\_ is to a pepper as \_\_\_\_\_ is to potato. \_\_\_\_\_
- Happiness is to \_\_\_\_\_ as sadness is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Refuse is to \_\_\_\_\_ as approve is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is to instrument as \_\_\_\_\_ is to color. \_\_\_\_\_
- Finger is to \_\_\_\_\_ as minute is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sniff is to \_\_\_\_\_ as look is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fork is to \_\_\_\_\_ as hammer is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Swimmer is to \_\_\_\_\_ as guitarist is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

# Word Parts *com-, con-*

**Any Small Goodness**  
Spelling: Word Parts *com-, con-*

**Basic** Complete the puzzle by writing the Basic Word for each clue.



## Spelling Words

1. contrast
2. contact
3. compound
4. concentrate
5. combine
6. comment
7. conference
8. compete
9. community
10. convert
11. conversation
12. commute
13. constitution
14. conduct
15. consumer
16. continent
17. composition
18. communicate
19. compliment
20. condition

### Across

3. situation
6. differ
7. someone who buys goods and services
8. to focus
9. a meeting
10. to convey

### Down

1. get in touch with
2. basic laws of government
4. mixture
5. to travel regularly
6. a large land mass

**Challenge** Imagine you work in a shop that caters to celebrities. Write sentences about clients and store policies. Use three Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

### Challenge

- confidential
- commission
- compatible
- combustion
- comprehension

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

# Spelling Word Sort

**Any Small Goodness**  
Spelling: Word Parts *com-*, *con-*

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

<p><b>Words with <i>con-</i></b></p>	
<p><b>Words with <i>com-</i> before <i>b</i></b></p>	
<p><b>Words with <i>com-</i> before <i>m</i></b></p>	
<p><b>Words with <i>com-</i> before <i>p</i></b></p>	

## Spelling Words

1. contrast
2. contact
3. compound
4. concentrate
5. combine
6. comment
7. conference
8. compete
9. community
10. convert
11. conversation
12. commute
13. constitution
14. conduct
15. consumer
16. continent
17. composition
18. communicate
19. compliment
20. condition

## Challenge

- confidential  
commission  
compatible  
combustion  
comprehension

**Challenge** Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

**Connect to Reading** Look through *Any Small Goodness*. Find words that have the *com-* or *con-* word parts. Add them to your Word Sort.

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

# Proofreading for Spelling

**Any Small Goodness**  
Spelling: Word Parts *com-*, *con-*

Find the misspelled words and circle them. Write them correctly on the lines below.

Hector decided he wouldn't make a coment about how Los Angeles and Chicago concontrast. Of course, Papa couldn't comute across the contenenet to his new job. Hector's desire to stay with his friends couldn't compeet with the needs of his family. So here they were in LA. The compossition of the new comunity was different from the neighborhood in Chicago. In convirsation here, people would commbine English and Spanish to communicate in ways Hector didn't understand. His new school didn't have a strong music program, and his dream was to kondukt a symphony someday. Yet when his family went to a concert in the local park, many people were there. Hector saw a sign for music lessons that included kontak information. He smiled when he saw that the address for the lessons was in his neighborhood. It was Hector's first moment of hope in Los Angeles.

## Spelling Words

1. contrast
2. contact
3. compound
4. concentrate
5. combine
6. comment
7. conference
8. compete
9. community
10. convert
11. conversation
12. commute
13. constitution
14. conduct
15. consumer
16. continent
17. composition
18. communicate
19. compliment
20. condition

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

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

# Active/Passive Voice

Any Small Goodness

Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement

**Active verbs** describe an action that a subject does directly. **Passive verbs** describe an action that is being done to, or happened to, the subject.

**active voice**

I threw the ball.

**passive voice**

The ball was thrown by me.

**Thinking Question**

*Does this verb describe an action the subject does or an action being done to the subject?*

**Activity** Rewrite the sentences to be in the active voice instead of passive.

1. Tom was hit by the basketball. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They were surprised by the score. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The game was won by the Ravens. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The ball was dribbled by Lee. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rachel was accused of traveling by the referee.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The team was congratulated by a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Alex was told to shoot the ball by the coach. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The winners were cheered for by the crowd. \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Using *be* and *have*

**Any Small Goodness**  
Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement

When either **be** or **have** is used as a helping verb, it must agree with the subject.

subject    helping verb
subject    helping verb  
He has taken the coaching job, and you and I are  
 learning.

### Thinking Questions

Is *be* or *have* used as a helping verb? Does it agree with the subject?

**Activity** Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb *be* or *have*. Use the tense shown in parentheses.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ feeling good about the game. (past)
2. You and I \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the coach. (present)
3. He and I \_\_\_\_\_ played for two years. (present perfect)
4. You and I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the game. (future)
5. Tom and the coach \_\_\_\_\_ talking. (present)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ taken the player aside. (present perfect)
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ seen an improvement. (future)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ been to a game here two years ago. (past perfect)
9. Val and Emma \_\_\_\_\_ becoming basketball fans. (present)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ rooting for the team. (present)



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

# Special Subject-Verb Agreement

**Any Small Goodness**

Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement

When a compound subject is joined by *or*, *either...or*, or *neither...nor*, the verb agrees with the subject that is closest to it. When a sentence begins with *here* or *there*, the verb agrees with the subject, which comes after the verb.

**verb subject**

There are problems with the team, but neither

**subject verb**

Jason nor Jon has answers.

**Thinking Questions**

*If the compound subject of a sentence is joined by or, either...or, or neither...nor, does the verb agree with the subject that is closest to it? If the sentence begins with here or there, does the verb agree with the subject of the sentence?*

**Activity Write the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses.**

1. Here (come) the players. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Neither you nor I (have) played badly. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There (be) not a boy or a girl here without a team shirt or cap.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Neither the coaches nor José (talk) about it. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Here (be) Alicia and her brother. \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Be) you or José leading the team? \_\_\_\_\_
7. If neither you nor José (play), we'll lose. \_\_\_\_\_
8. There (go) our last chance. \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Subordinating Conjunctions

**Any Small Goodness**  
Grammar: Spiral Review

<b>Subordinating Conjunction</b>	<b>After</b> we won the basketball game, our team celebrated at the pizza shop.
<b>Independent Clause</b>	After we won the basketball game, <b>our team celebrated at the pizza shop.</b>
<b>Dependent Clause</b>	<b>After we won the basketball game,</b> our team celebrated at the pizza shop.

**1–5.** Circle the subordinating conjunctions. Then write whether each underlined group of words is a *dependent clause* or an *independent clause*.

1. If Pedro makes the free throw, his team will be ahead. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Although he is not very tall, David plays basketball very well. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Our team will advance to the playoffs if we win the game today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The game will continue until the final buzzer rings. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Because we scored the most points, our team won the game. \_\_\_\_\_

**6–8.** Combine the simple sentences by using a subordinating conjunction to form a complex sentence.

6. Our team plays at home. Grandma Maria comes to cheer me on.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Our family is close and supportive. We gather at each other's games.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. My family has a big back yard. We hosted the team victory party.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

# Connect to Writing

**Any Small Goodness**  
Grammar: Connect to Writing

**Subject-Verb Agreement** means that singular subjects need singular verbs, and plural subjects need plural verbs.

**Singular Subject and Verb**

The player wears a uniform.

**Plural Subject and Verb**

George's teammates are loyal.

**Change the underlined verb to one that agrees with the subject.**

1. He have crammed basketball equipment into his bag. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She are asking, "What's the score?" \_\_\_\_\_
3. They is jogging onto the court. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Everyone have brought a uniform to practice. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We has had a good game. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She are becoming an excellent point guard. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We all agrees the game was tough. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The sports reporters has taken a lot of pictures. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

# Focus Trait: Purpose

## Focusing on Well-Supported Ideas

**Any Small Goodness**  
Writing: Informative Writing

Good writers support their ideas with relevant facts, examples, definitions, and quotations.

This writer deleted a detail that did not provide relevant support and added a strong one.

*The animal shelter needs your help. Please consider volunteering a few hours a week. The dogs need to be walked, and the cats need human interaction. ~~Animals enjoy people.~~ The shelter is also in need of office help.* <sup>In addition, greeters are needed to talk with visitors about pet adoption.</sup>

Read the paragraph. Cross out three details that do not provide strong support. For each one, write a new sentence that provides strong, relevant support for the writer's main idea.

*When caring for the shelter cats, please keep the following in mind. The cats are from somewhere else. They may be nervous, so it's important to use calm voices and gentle movements. Always let a cat smell your hand before picking it up. This will help it feel safe. If a cat does not want to be held, put it down. A frightened cat may try to run away. These injuries can be serious. If you are injured by a cat, you'll probably be all right.*

1. Old sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

New sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Old sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

New sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Old sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

New sentence: \_\_\_\_\_