

Vocabulary Power

an•thol•o•gy

[an•thol'ə•jē] *n.* Acollection of short
works, such as poems,
essays, or short stories.

Punctuating Titles

Underline the titles of books, movies, plays, and television programs and the names of newspapers and magazines. Use **quotation marks** around the titles of stories, magazine articles, essays, songs, and poems.

When you mention titles in your writing, use quotation marks or underlining. When titles of underlined works appear in print, *italics* take the place of underlining.

Examples:

Does this library have a copy of The Oxford Book of Nursery Rhymes?

“Old King Cole” is a famous nursery rhyme.

Birthday Surprises is an anthology of short stories.

Guided Practice

A. Identify each title. Tell whether it should be underlined or placed in quotation marks.

Example: I read a story called What's New in Science? in the Daily Gazette.

I read a story called “What's New in Science?” in the Daily Gazette.

1. Lois Lowry's Number the Stars is my favorite book.
2. The book was reviewed in the Boston Globe.
3. Lewis Carroll is the author of the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
4. In the novel, the Mad Hatter sings a song called Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Bat.
5. The Gift of the Magi is one of O. Henry's most famous short stories.

Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence. Use quotation marks or underlining to punctuate the title. Some sentences have more than one title.

Example: The book Johnny Tremain was written by Esther Forbes.
The book Johnny Tremain was written by Esther Forbes.

6. Cinderella is my sister's favorite fairy tale.
7. Casey at the Bat is a funny poem about baseball.
8. One of the first picture books was The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter.
9. Robert Louis Stevenson's books Treasure Island and Kidnapped were made into movies.
10. I love to read Cricket magazine every month!
11. The Monkey's Paw is a short story about the danger of having wishes come true.
12. Chris Van Allsburg's book Jumanji is now a movie.
13. The poems in the book Bronzeville Boys and Girls are about African American children.
14. Gulliver's Travels is Jonathan Swift's most famous novel.
15. The Camelephant is a poem in the book Animal Fare.
16. Laurence Yep includes the writing of many Asian Americans in his anthology American Dragons.
17. The musical play West Side Story is based on Shakespeare's play Romeo and Juliet.
18. The Raven and Annabel Lee are well-known poems by Edgar Allan Poe.
19. The Outlaws of Sherwood is an anthology of stories about Robin Hood.
20. "Twas the night before Christmas" is the first line of the famous poem A Visit from Saint Nicholas.

Remember

to underline the titles of books and other larger works and to use quotation marks around the titles of works published as part of a larger work.

Writing Connection

Art Draw a cartoon that shows two characters talking about their favorite books or stories. Place the characters' words in speech balloons. Be sure to punctuate the titles correctly. Exchange cartoons with a partner to proofread.



Capitalizing Words in Titles

Capitalize the first word, the last word, and all the important words in a title.

You have learned that quotation marks and underlining are used to mark titles. Capital letters are used to mark titles, too. Important words in titles include all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Do not capitalize articles (*a, an, the*) or conjunctions (*and, or, but*) unless they begin or end a title. Do not capitalize a preposition unless it has five or more letters (*above, outside*) or unless it is the first or last word in the title.

Examples:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Incorrect: | "the highwayman" (poem) |
| Correct: | "The Highwayman" |
| Incorrect: | <u>Mystery Of The Roman Ransom</u> (book) |
| Correct: | <u>Mystery of the Roman Ransom</u> |

Guided Practice

A. Write each title. Capitalize the important words.

Example: the cat in the hat
The Cat in the Hat

- "mama is a sunrise" (poem)
- ajeemah and his son (book)
- where the wild things are (book)
- "in search of cinderella" (poem)
- sarah, plain and tall (book)
- a child's garden of grammar (book)
- "america the beautiful" (song)
- island of the blue dolphins (book)
- my life as a human hockey puck (book)
- harriet tubman: conductor on the underground railroad (book)

Independent Practice

B. Write each title. Capitalize the important words.

Example: the sign of the beaver (book)
The Sign of the Beaver

11. beauty and the beast (play)
12. the view from saturday (book)
13. "this is my country" (song)
14. "serious about fun" (magazine article)
15. "under the sunday tree" (poem)

C. Punctuate each title, and correct any mistakes in capitalization.

Example: the Talking Earth (book)
The Talking Earth

16. The kids' mystery hour (TV show)
17. I Can be your Friend (song)
18. James And The Giant Peach (book)
19. some things don't make any sense at all (poem)
20. over the Edge: Flying With the arctic Heroes (book)
21. Kids discover (magazine)
22. The fox and the Grapes (short story)
23. Weekly Reader (newspaper)
24. The Fun they Had (short story)
25. I Want to be an Astronaut (book)



Remember

that the first word, the last word, and all the important words in a title should be capitalized.



Writing Connection

Real-Life Writing: Magazine Contents Look at the Contents page of a magazine. Write a paragraph telling which items you would most like to read and why. Include the name of the magazine, too. Be sure to capitalize and punctuate titles correctly to make your meaning clear.

Hyphens

Use a **hyphen** to connect two words to form a compound word. Use a hyphen to join syllables of a word that has been divided at the end of a line.

Many words always contain a hyphen. In addition, compound adjectives need a hyphen when they come before the nouns that they describe.

| Words That Always Contain a Hyphen | Compound Adjectives Before Nouns |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| fifty-five | well-known author |
| president-elect | two-day trip |
| mother-in-law | one-story house |

Look at these examples. Notice how the hyphen in the compound adjective helps make the sentence clear.

Charles Dickens is a **well-respected** author.

I bought two **three-dollar** tickets.

When you divide a word at the end of a line of writing, the hyphen must come between the syllables of the word. If you are not sure about the syllables, look in a dictionary.

Incorrect: lib-rary

Correct: li-brary

Guided Practice

A. Study the words in parentheses. Decide which spelling or word division is correct. If you are not sure about a division, check a dictionary.

Example: I enjoyed the final (parag-raph, para-graph) of that novel.
para-graph

1. A (well known, well-known) author visited our school.
2. She is an (award-winning, award winning) reporter.
3. She also has written a (wonder-ful, wonderf-ul) series of children's books.
4. The books are (histo-rical, histor-ical) fiction set during the Civil War.
5. The characters of that (long ago, long-ago) time faced many problems.



Independent Practice

B. Rewrite the sentences. Add hyphens where needed.

Example: My sister and brother in law gave me this book.
My sister and brother-in-law gave me this book.

6. A best selling author wrote it.
7. The book is set in present day London.
8. The characters live in a second rate apartment outside of town.
9. One day the main character decides to talk to a short tempered man.
10. They have a heart to heart talk and become good friends.

C. Write the word in parentheses that is correctly divided. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Example: Miguel and I spent summer (vaca-tion, vacat-ion) reading books. *vaca-tion*

11. Some books were (paperb-acks, paper-backs), but many books had hard covers.
12. We read them as part of a program for (summ-er, sum-mer) readers.
13. During the summer, I read six (bio-graphies, biog-raphies).
14. We spent almost every (even-ing, eve-ning) reading.
15. How surprised we were to (disc-over, dis-cover) that we tied for first place!

Remember

that hyphens are used to connect the parts of some compound words and to connect syllables in a word that has been divided.

Writing Connection

Writer's Craft: Vivid Adjectives Write a short descriptive poem in which you use at least two compound adjectives. You might form adjectives with color words, such as *blue-black* or *red-eyed*, or you might use action words, as in *slow-falling leaves*. Try making up a compound adjective of your own.



Extra Practice

A. Write the sentences. Use quotation marks or underlining to mark the titles. *pages 408–409*

Example: Mark Twain's *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* is my favorite short story.
 Mark Twain's "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*" is my favorite short story.

1. Elijah's Violin & Other Jewish Fairy Tales is a book of folktales and fairy tales.
2. I can sing America the Beautiful without forgetting the words.
3. The All-American Slurp is a short story about a Chinese American family.
4. The movie National Velvet tells the story of a girl and her horse.
5. Our class wrote a letter to the editor of the Springfield Journal.
6. Read the poem Paul Revere's Ride to learn about an American hero.
7. The Miracle Worker is a play about a girl who could not see or hear.
8. The children sang Row, Row, Row Your Boat as they sat around the campfire.
9. The Amazing Munson was my favorite television show when I was younger.
10. The title of my essay is Three Funny Novels I Have Enjoyed.

B. Punctuate each title, and capitalize the important words. *pages 410–411*

Example: Little House in the big Woods (book)
Little House in the Big Woods

11. the wonderful wizard of Oz (book)
12. Local Girls' Soccer Team Wins In Overtime (newspaper article)
13. Someone to watch over Me (song)
14. Willy Wonka and the chocolate factory (book/movie)
15. fiddler on the roof (play/movie)



Remember

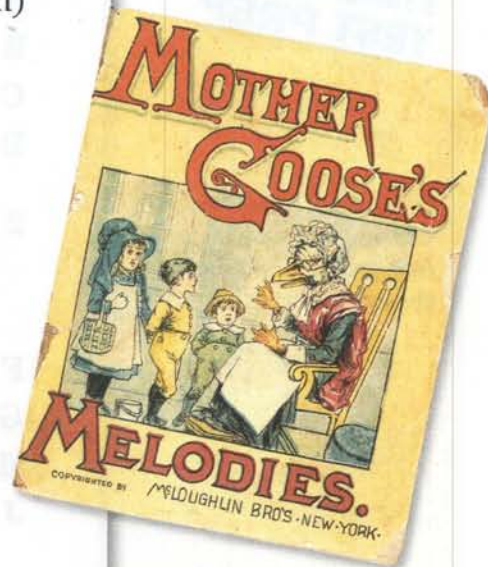
to underline the titles of books, newspapers, and other long or complete works. Use quotation marks around the titles of stories, poems, and other short works. Use a hyphen to connect two words to form compound words or to join syllables of a word that has been divided.

- C. The word forms in parentheses show the use of a hyphen. The hyphen may connect the parts of a compound word or divide a word into syllables. Write the correct word form. Use a dictionary to check your answers. *pages 412–413*

Example: There are (forty two, forty-two) chapters in the book.
forty-two

16. The (air conditioned, air-conditioned) library was very comfortable.
 17. Look for the book with the (blue-green, blue green) cover.
 18. The store sells old, (worn out, worn-out) books for a quarter.
 19. Another book is about workers in the (mi-ning, min-ing) industry.
 20. Louisa May Alcott's Little Women is a (tou-ching, touch-ing) book about a New England family.
- D. Each sentence below has an error in the title or in the use of a hyphen. Rewrite each sentence, correcting the errors. *pages 408–413*
21. Our class recently completed a long reading project that included novels and stories.
 22. "A Christmas Carol" was the first novel we read.
 23. Then we read Where the red fern Grows.
 24. In addition to these full length novels, we read several short stories.
 25. My favorite was The Wheelbarrow Boy.

DID YOU KNOW? The first known collection of fairy tales was printed in France in 1697. The book's title in English was Stories and Tales of Past Times with Morals; or, Tales of Mother Goose.



Writing Connection

Writer's Journal

Writer's Journal: Plot Plan a story about two students who are preparing for a big test. What problems might the students face? How might they solve their problems? Make a story map to record your ideas.



For more activities with punctuating titles and using hyphens, visit *The Learning Site:*

www.harcourtschool.com

Chapter Review

Read each sentence. Look at the word or words in brackets []. There may be a mistake in punctuation or capitalization. If you find a mistake, choose the best way to write the section in brackets. If there is no mistake, choose *Correct as is*.

**STANDARDIZED
TEST PREP**

TIP Look for answers that you know are incorrect, and focus on the choices you have left.

1 Our class has read much during the past [eight month] period.

- A eightmonth
- B eight-month
- C Eight Month
- D Correct as is

2 One of my favorite books was a [collection] of stories.

- F collec-tion
- G colle-ction
- H collecti-on
- J Correct as is

3 The book was titled [The Silver treasure.]

- A "The Silver treasure."
- B "The Silver Treasure."
- C The Silver Treasure.
- D Correct as is

4 We read poems in the book ["Great American Poetry."]

- F "Great American poetry."
- G Great American Poetry.
- H Great American Poetry.
- J Correct as is

5 My favorite poem is Robert Frost's ["Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening."]

- A Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening.
- B "Stopping By Woods On A Snowy Evening."
- C "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening."
- D Correct as is

6 Some of us sent our own poems to [the magazine Stone Soup.]

- F the magazine stone soup.
- G the Magazine Stone Soup.
- H the magazine "Stone Soup."
- J Correct as is



For additional test preparation, visit
The Learning Site:

www.harcourtschool.com

Listening and Speaking in a Group

At school, students who work together often come up with creative answers to problems. Listening to what others have to say often gives you new ideas or helps you figure something out.

Brainstorming is one strategy a group may use to share ideas and come up with plans for solving problems. In brainstorming, group members present many ideas quickly.

To begin, state the problem that you need to solve. Use *Why?* *How?* and *What?* questions to focus on the topic.

Brainstorming Rules

- Think about all ideas, no matter how unusual they sound.
- The more ideas group members express, the better. Share your thoughts.
- Do not interrupt other speakers.
- Ask questions if you don't understand something.
- Record the ideas where everyone can see them.
- Talk over your ideas. Build on other people's ideas.

After brainstorming, the group should talk about and combine ideas. They may want to vote on the idea or ideas that they like best. Choose someone to keep a journal of the group's progress.



YOUR TURN

BRAINSTORMING Work with a small group of classmates to choose and discuss a school-related problem, such as a safety need or a lack of computer time. Brainstorm ideas about the problem, using the rules. Then combine your ideas, and decide what can be done about the problem. Make a plan of action, and report your plan to the class. Finally, tell what you like about working with a group.

TIP The goal of brainstorming is to come up with many different answers to problems. All ideas are helpful, as long as they relate to the topic.

LISTENING
AND
SPEAKING