

## Kinds of sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A group of words that expresses a complete thought is a sentence. All sentences begin with a capital letter. A declarative sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period. An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Add the correct punctuation to the following sentences. Add a ? to the interrogative sentences and add . to the declarative sentences.

1. Can you help me find my dog
2. I'm going hiking today
3. Is the meeting for the park tonight
4. My son is going into the army
5. Evan plans to audition for the school play
6. Jadyn bought this dress in Africa
7. Are you going to work at camp this year
8. You are great at solving these problems
9. Evan, will you help me practice my lines
10. Have you met Michael yet
11. Who is hungry
12. The rescue vehicle zoomed passed us
13. Can you hear the music from inside the car
14. Does anyone know French
15. This computer does not work
16. The desk was filled with tons of paper
17. Do your parents like to go out to eat
18. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow
19. Evan is going to shovel the driveway
20. How come we are not going to the park

Write declarative four times

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Write interrogative four times

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



A sentence may do more than express a statement or ask a question. An exclamatory sentence expresses a strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point. An imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.

Write the correct ending punctuation for the following sentences. Add an ! for a sentence expressing strong emotion. Add a . for a sentence that gives a command or makes a request.

1. Evan, keep your eyes on the ball
2. Watch out for that ball
3. Tell me more about your trip
4. Don't run in the halls
5. Clean up your desk please
6. What a terrific day it is
7. Oh no, you just sat in some wet paint
8. Let the baby sleep
9. Please come here
10. Hurry up
11. Turn in your paper next week
12. I can't wait to go on vacation
13. Go to sleep
14. Speak louder
15. That is my favorite song
16. Answer the phone nicely
17. I lose my keys
18. You did a great job
19. This movie is funny
20. I aced the test

Write the word exclamatory four times

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the word imperative four times

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. The subject part tells who or what the sentence is about. The predicate part tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subjects is or is like.

A sentence fragment is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both. It does not express a complete thought.

In the following group of words, write S for a sentence and F for a fragment.

1. \_\_\_ The survivors of the plane crash showed great courage.
2. \_\_\_ Sat on the floor.
3. \_\_\_ Every Saturday their family goes hiking.
4. \_\_\_ Even the rain couldn't dampen their spirits.
5. \_\_\_ Rose in the air.
6. \_\_\_ Evan left his meal untouched.
7. \_\_\_ We went to the park for our picnic.
8. \_\_\_ The window was left open.
9. \_\_\_ Arrived late on Wednesday.
10. \_\_\_ Jadyn, who is coming at four, is going to watch you.
11. \_\_\_ Simply put, you are very bold!
12. \_\_\_ For the second time.
13. \_\_\_ Collin climb.
14. \_\_\_ They played their very best.
15. \_\_\_ In every nook and cranny there was items.
16. \_\_\_ She was preparing.
17. \_\_\_ She was preparing dinner for us to eat.
18. \_\_\_ I will be available at five o'clock.
19. \_\_\_ At five o'clock.
20. \_\_\_ Come to the park and play.

Add a subject, a predicate, or both to each fragment. Punctuate your sentences correctly.

Evan and Collin. \_\_\_\_\_

Sat on the table. \_\_\_\_\_

At the park. \_\_\_\_\_

Looked at Lauren. \_\_\_\_\_

Saw the falling star. \_\_\_\_\_

Down at the river. \_\_\_\_\_

Jadyn and her sister Brooklyn. \_\_\_\_\_



Both the subjects and predicate may consist of more than one word. The complete subject includes all the words in the subject part of the sentence. The complete predicate includes all of the words in the predicate part of the sentence.

COMPLETE SUBJECT    COMPLETE PREDICATE

My younger sister    likes grilled cheese for lunch.

The simple subject is the main word or group of words in the complete subject. The simple predicate is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate. The simple predicate is always a verb. A verb expresses an action or a state of being.

SIMPLE SUBJECT    SIMPLE PREDICATE

My younger **sister**    **likes** grilled cheese for lunch.

Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

1. North Carolina is one of the greatest states in North America.
2. The state has both mountains and oceans.
3. This state lies in the southeastern part of the United States.
4. The state has a coastline along the Atlantic Ocean.
5. It measures 42,922 miles.
6. The coastline is made up of many islands called the Outer Banks.
7. The state contains the largest home in America.
8. The home is called The Biltmore Estate.
9. North Carolina's natural rivers fill with water after heavy rain.
10. Rainfall is very prevalent in the western part of the state.

Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

1. The mountains cover the western part of North Carolina.
2. North Carolina has many unique features.
3. Bears live in North Carolina.
4. The black bear is a common animal in the state.
5. Bears like to get into trash cans.
6. They are curious animals.
7. Bears pose no threats to people in most cases.
8. Hunting dogs are popular in keeping bears away.
9. A dog's bark will generally keep them away.
10. Four hundred twelve types of plants are in the green house.



A sentence may have more than one simple subject or simple predicate. A compound subject is two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate. The subjects are joined by and, or, either...or, neither...nor, or but.

**North Carolina** and **Georgia** are states in the south.

A compound predicate is two or more simple predicates, or verbs, that have the same subject. The verbs are connect by and, but, or, either....or, neither....nor, or but.

Many sisters either **enjoy** or **fight** with each other.

Each of these sentences has either a compound subject, a compound predicate or both. Circle the simple subjects and underline the simple predicates.

1. Corn and wheat grow in Michigan.
2. Farmers harvest and sell corn for profit.
3. Autumn and Madelyn showed us how to play the game.
4. We ate and slept in the tent.
5. The table and the chair are both green.
6. North Carolina and South Carolina have similar climates.
7. Either orange or blue clashes with this color.
8. You will either like carrots or hate them.
9. Bears and deer have been spotted in the forest.
10. Kittens and puppies play and sleep most of the day.
11. Crabs and lobster crawl along the ocean floor.
12. Students study in the classroom and exercise in the gym.
13. One large box or several small containers hold much food.
14. Evan and his family swam and hiked last year.
15. Hurricanes or other strong winds can rip up trees.
16. The builder measured and cut the wood for our home.
17. Walking and running are good forms of exercise.
18. You can either walk or ride your bike to the park.
19. Carrots and cabbage are delicious tasting vegetables.
20. You can either drink this or eat that for dinner.

Write a sentence with a compound subject.

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Write a sentence with a compound predicate

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A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate. The subject and the predicate in a simple sentence may be simple or compound.

SUBJECT

PREDICATE

Evan

fed the dog.

Evan and Collin

fed and walked the dog.

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.(and, but, either....or, neither...nor) or by a semicolon.

Evan fed the dog, and he walked him.

Evan's dog likes to run; Collin's dog prefers to sleep.

Two or more simple sentences joined incorrectly result in a run on sentence. Correct a run on sentence by writing separate sentences, by adding a comma, conjunction or by adding a semicolon.

Lauren practiced every day for the recital she played perfectly.(run-on)

Lauren practiced every day for the recital. She played perfectly.(separated)

Lauren practiced every day for the recital, and she played perfectly.(separated with comma and conjunction)

Lauren practiced every day for the recital; she played perfectly.(joined by semicolon)

Write simple, compound, or run-on for the type of sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The horns blared, and the king entered the room.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mustard makes french fries taste better.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I walked and walked for day.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ You can buy your tickets in advance, or you can buy them at the concert.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Radar detects objects in darkness and bad weather.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Evan played video games for days he would not stop.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Collin found the light bulb he couldn't find a ladder.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Your cat is fat.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The choir sang and danced for the audience.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The first modern computer was built in 1945; it processed 5,000 calculations per minute.



## Review

Draw a vertical line between each complete subject and complete predicate.

1. A galaxy is a system of stars, dust, and gas.
2. Evan walked out the door, and everyone waved good-bye.
3. Amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded animals.
4. The cats climbed up the tree.
5. Ruby was chasing after the bear and the deer.
6. The cats clawed and chewed at the bone.
7. Evan and Collin are going hiking today.
8. Both my mom and dad are going to be attending the party.
9. The respiratory system provides the body with oxygen and rids it of carbon dioxide.
10. Evan wore a blue shirt and blue jeans.
11. Warm air expands and rises, and cool air descends.

Write declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory

\_\_\_\_\_ Which person is still sick

\_\_\_\_\_ Evan was promoted to head of the committee

\_\_\_\_\_ Have you ever tried fly-fishing

\_\_\_\_\_ This ride is making me dizzy

\_\_\_\_\_ Please come home immediately

\_\_\_\_\_ Watch out for that flying bat

\_\_\_\_\_ Ouch that hurts

\_\_\_\_\_ I am still very tired

\_\_\_\_\_ Come over after lunch

\_\_\_\_\_ Bring me a glass of water, please

Write if simple or compound sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ The nail had punctured the right front tire.

\_\_\_\_\_ We decided on the Chinese food, and Evan ordered Mexican food.

\_\_\_\_\_ Outdoor sports are great, but only in the summer.

\_\_\_\_\_ Are these images all right, or will you need others?



A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea. When a word names a specific person, place, thing, or idea it is called a proper noun. The first word and all other important words in a proper noun are capitalized. When a word names any "regular" person, place, thing, or idea it is called a common noun. They are not capitalized.

	PERSON	PLACE	THING	IDEA
proper noun:	Amy Maryon	America	Bill of Rights	Christianity
common noun:	woman	country	document	religion

Rewrite the following sentences. Capitalize any proper nouns and circle any common nouns.

A baby named martin luther king jr. was born in atlanta, georgia.

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his mother, alberta william king, was a teacher.

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king skipped two grades at booker t. Washington high school.

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king earned the degree of bachelor of divinity at crozner.

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king chose to go to boston university.

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king and coretta scott married a few years after their first encounter.

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coretta and martin luther king jr. had four children: yolanda denise, martin luther iii, bernice albertine, and dexter.

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concrete nouns name things that can be experience with any of the senses—touch, sight, hearing, smell, and taste. Abstract nouns name qualities, or feelings that cannot be experienced with any of the five sense.

Abstract noun:	sadness	truth	freedom	intelligence
Concrete noun:	frown	book	rain	table

Underline each concrete noun and circle each abstract noun.

1. My dad tells me cleanliness is important.
2. My uncle, aunt, and cousin live in a large home.
3. A commercial pilot must have a lot of flying experience.
4. The playful beagle liked to chase its tail.
5. The hardworking farmer was disappointed in the drought.
6. Clouds covered the sun and the sky.
7. My sister’s bravery during the sickness was amazing.
8. The college students live in a dormitory.
9. The huge waves crashed onto the shore.
10. Many people voted in the election last year.
11. The newspaper had a big article on the economy.
12. At the traffic light, the driver pressed the brake.
13. A well-balanced diet helps to maintain good health.
14. The athlete possessed raw talent and ability.
15. Unable to find the toy, the baby cried in frustration.
16. The bird in the tree held the interest of the cat.
17. The spider spun its web.
18. I am very sad about the truth.
19. Evan is an honest person.
20. Patience is something I have to work on.

Write a declarative sentence with concrete nouns.

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Write an interrogative sentence with abstract nouns

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Compound nouns are nouns that are made up of two or more words. Compound nouns can be one word like baseball or snowmobiles, or more than one word like rocking chair or home runs. Other compound nouns have two or more words that are joined by hyphens, hand-me-downs or father-in-laws.

A possessive noun names who or what has something. Possessive nouns can be common or proper nouns, singular, or plural, compound or not. To form possessive of all singular nouns and of plural nouns not ending in -s, add an apostrophe and -s. To form the possessive of plural nouns already ending in -s add only an apostrophe.

boy's            boss's            puppies'

Write in the blank the singular form of each compound noun.

jelly beans \_\_\_\_\_

nutcrackers \_\_\_\_\_

funny bones \_\_\_\_\_

workshops \_\_\_\_\_

bills of health \_\_\_\_\_

Complete each sentence by writing the correct possessive form of the nouns in parentheses.

\_\_\_\_\_ hands felt cold and clammy. (Evan)

The young sailor sound the \_\_\_\_\_ horn. (ship)

The \_\_\_\_\_ vacation was relaxing and fun. (Maryons)

The \_\_\_\_\_ weight is more than one ton.(Liberty Bell)

The hook caught in the \_\_\_\_\_ mouth. (fish)

\_\_\_\_\_ largest city is Chicago. (Illinois)

The \_\_\_\_\_ route never changed. (bus)

After the touchdown, the \_\_\_\_\_ cheering was deafening.(fans)

I can do my homework on my \_\_\_\_\_ computer.(parents)

\_\_\_\_\_ test scores improved dramatically.(Luis)



Collective nouns name a group that is made up of individuals.

The **family** struggled through the **crowd** to see the **band**.

### COLLECTIVE NOUNS

class          family          herd          audience          staff          team          swarm

They can either be singular or plural meaning. When referring to the group as a unit, the noun has a singular meaning and takes a singular verb. When referring to the individual members of the group, the noun has a plural meaning and takes a plural verb.

The team works on its offensive plays.

The team go to their individual lockers.

Underline the verb form in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The book club (discusses, discuss) their personal opinions of the plot.
2. The class (is , are) going on a bus to the art museum.
3. The choir from Mountain Valley High School (sings, sing) the loudest.
4. The elephant her (make, makes) a thundering noise during a stampede.
5. The football team (boasts, boast) an excellent game.
6. The ban (puts, put) their instruments away after practice.
7. The jury (argues, argue) among themselves over the verdict.
8. The audience (gives, give) the singer a standing ovation.
9. The class (reports, report) on their chosen topic.
10. The wolf pack(decreases, decrease) in size after a long winter.
11. The flock(flies, fly) in a southerly direction.
12. The family (sleep, sleeps) soundly in their rooms.
13. The track team (runs, run) well as a whole.
14. The team(knows, know) what to do.
15. The cattle herd(roams, roam) the countryside all day.
16. The mob of protesters (is, are) getting out of hand.
17. The band (marches, march) to the beat of the drum.

Write two plural nouns \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Write two singular nouns \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_



A contraction is a word made by combining two words into one and leaving out one more letters from the two words. An apostrophe shows where the letters have been omitted.

can+not=can't          singer+is=singer's

Most plural and possessive nouns and certain contractions end with the letter-s. As a result, they sound alike, but their spellings and meanings are different.

PLURAL NOUN	The singers wrote the song.
PLURAL POSSESSIVE NOUN	The singers' song is enjoyable.
SINGULAR POSSESSIVE NOUN	We listened to the singer's song.
CONTRACTION	The singer's the songwriter.

Write pl. above each plural noun (not including plural possessives) poss. above each possessive noun, and con. above each contraction.

Barack Obama's the first African American president.

Evan's birthplace was in Michigan.

As a boy and young, Evan spent many summer's day in Michigan playing

Evan made many friends there.

The homeschool group in the region were among his group of friends.

Some of his friends' adventures were quite daring.

North Carolina's one of the states he has lived in.

At age nineteen, the young man's thoughts wandered overseas.

Circle the correct word in parentheses.

Some of Evan's greatest (story's, stories) were written when he was a young adult.

Evan also journeyed to (France's, Frances') cities.

The writer made several (trips, trip's) to the ocean as a boy.

(Boats, Boats') always appealed to the Maryon family.

The Maryon family put down their (roots, root's) in North Carolina.



An appositive is a noun that is placed next to, or in apposition to another noun to identify it or add information to it.

Greg Maryon's wife, **Amy** was a homemaker.

An appositive phrase is a group of words that includes an appositive and other words that describe the appositive.

Stephen, **our tenth child**, was the only Maryon to attend college.

An appositive phrase that is not essential to the meaning of the sentence is set off from the rest of the sentence by commas. However if the appositive is essential to the meaning of the sentence, commas are not used.

Underline each appositive, or appositive phrase, and circle the noun it identifies.

Collin Maryon, leader of the department, is quick to get all the work finished on time.

Washington's picture is on a coin, the quarter.

John Adams succeeded the president, George Washington, as president of the United States.

Brent's wife, Danielle, was well-read and outspoken.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of a historic document, the Declaration of Independence.

Lincoln, one of our greatest presidents, had to lead the country during a bloody war.

Lincoln earned the nickname the "Great Emancipator."

The assassin John Wilkes Booth was accused of shooting and killing Lincoln one month after he began his second term.

The United States battleship Maine blew up in Cuba's harbor during William McKinley's presidency.



Underline each common noun once and each proper noun twice. Write in blank plural, possessive, contraction, or appositive to identify the bold word.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Neil Armstrong's** a famous astronaut.

\_\_\_\_\_ Evan's an excellent hiker, and his **brother's** a great swimmer.

\_\_\_\_\_ The girl's teacher taught them **volleyball's** finer points.

\_\_\_\_\_ My grandmother was born on her **grandparent's** farm in western Michigan.

\_\_\_\_\_ Collin, my best **friend**, is moving to Tampa, Florida.

\_\_\_\_\_ The campers took backpacks and **flashlights** when they camped out.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Lauren's** going to try out for the next theater production.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Beele, the children's **teacher**, has a keen sense of fashion.

\_\_\_\_\_ The **fullbacks's** helmet fell off when he was tackled.

Circle the correct form of the noun in parentheses.

My dad's scrambled (eggs, eggs') were too runny to eat.

I love to eat my (sisters' sisters) cakes.

Many tourists are attracted to (Hawaii's Hawaii's) beaches.

The (newspapers, newspapers') headlines were about the storms in the South.

My (friend's friends) and I had ice cream for a treat.

Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate.

I like to play at the park.

Sharon and Ron went to the mall for their Christmas shopping.

My parents' favorite singing group was the Stalagmites.

The collie chewed up the toys.

The chicken pox attacked both of the children's classes.



The main word in a complete predicate of a sentence is the verb. An action verb is a word that names an action. Action verbs can express either physical or mental actions.

The cloud **floated** across the sky.

Madelyn **thought** about her day.

Have, has, and had are also action verbs when they name what the subject owns or holds.

Stephen has an entire set of cars.(owns)

Stephen has experience as a designer. (holds)

Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence. Write physical or mental after the sentence to indicate if the verb expresses physical action or mental action.

1. Dogs help humans in many ways.
2. Today, many people keep horses.
3. Horses have many excellent qualities.
4. Unfamiliar situations frighten some children.
5. People ride bikes through the city streets.
6. I have ten children.
7. Greg has a lot of wood in his shop.
8. Collin rides his bike down the mountain.
9. Evan has the top score in his video games.
10. Lauren has a great job as a nanny.
11. Ashlyn enjoys teaching children at her job.
12. Paul has visited many countries.
13. Greg appreciates a good cooked meal.
14. My dog enjoys bananas, carrots, and apples.
15. My home smells pleasant.

What are the four types of sentences?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



Verbs can either be transitive or intransitive. A transitive verb is followed by a word or words called the direct object. The direct objects answers the question what? or whom?. An intransitive verb is an action verb that does not have a direct object.

The pilot landed the airplane. (Airplane is the direct object that answers the question landed what? after the verb landed.

The pilot landed carefully. (There is no direct object answering the question landed what or whom?)

Draw two lines under each action verb. Circle each direct object. Write T if the verb is transitive or I if the verb is intransitive.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The pilot started the airplane.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Wilbur and Orville Wright built the first successful airplane.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ They took it to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, for its first flight.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The winds at Kitty Hawk blew steadily that day.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Their first flight lasted only twelve seconds.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The Wright brothers made three more flights that day.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The longest one lasted fifty-nine seconds.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Few newspapers carried news about the first flight.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Other designers worked hard day and night.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ More successful airplanes appeared.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Airplane technology grew quickly.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Air fields operated as early as 1909.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Workers built twenty airports in three years.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ In 1914, the First World War began.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Today more than eleven thousand airports exist in the United States.

Give me some examples of:

Proper nouns	common nouns



Both a direct and indirect object may follow an action verb in a sentence. An indirect object tells to whom or for whom the verb's action is done.

Collin sold Evan the car. (Evan tells to whom Collin sold the car)

Indirect objects follow certain rules. First, indirect objects are found in sentences that have direct objects. Second, an indirect object always comes before a direct object. Finally the preposition to or for can be inserted before the indirect object; its position in the sentence can be changed, and the sentence will make sense.

Lauren threw Jadyn the softball. (Jadyn is the indirect object before the direct object softball)

Lauren threw the softball to Jadyn. (The meaning of the sentence is unchanged. Jadyn was an indirect object in the first example.)

Write DO above each direct object and IO above each indirect object. Not every sentence has an indirect object.

1. Thomas threw Sydney the ball.
2. The jeweler sold the couple two lovely rings.
3. Ashlyn lent Paul her car.
4. Amy showed Danielle her new tennis racket.
5. Amy guaranteed Crystal full payment for her work at her printing shop.
6. Will made his dog house.
7. We chose Jentzen as our team captain.
8. They refunded Dad the overcharge.
9. Jentzen owed Stephen a new video.
10. Autumn lent me her portable music player for the day.
11. Autumn walked her dog after dinner.
12. Collin taught the children a new song.
13. The deer leapt the creek with ease.
14. The bear walked up our driveway slowly.
15. Mrs. Maryon brought Stephen his homework.



A linking verb joins the subject of a sentence with a noun or adjective in the predicate that identifies or describes the subject. Be in all of its forms (is, are, am was, were) is the most common linking verbs. Other linking verbs include appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, and turn.

Circle each linking verb and underline each action verb.

1. The dog is brown.
2. The grass become green and lush during the rainstorm.
3. The delicious dessert was chocolate pie.
4. Madelyn asked for that book for her birthday.
5. Her answer annoyed me.
6. The exterior of the home appears neat.
7. My younger sister Autumn played Annie in the play.
8. The smell of burning leaves brought memories of the fire.
9. The country church bells sounded across the meadow.
10. Today the summer skies seem extremely blue.
11. Jady ran the marathon in record time.
12. Our old barn is a warm shelter for the cats in winter.
13. The annual church play was a success.
14. I am going to the park.
15. She enjoys watching her brother.

Remember the linking verbs we memorized a few years ago? is, are, am, was, were, be, being, been.

If you don't know them, learn them! Copy them down here

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The words that follow a linking verb and identify or describe the subject are called subject complements. The two kinds of subject complements are predicate nouns and predicate adjectives. A predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes the subject. Predicate nouns and predicate adjectives may be compound.

Tammy was a team **captain** and a **friend**. (compound predicate noun)

She sounded **tired** but **hopeful**.(compound predicate adjective.)

Write PN above each predicate noun and PA above each predicate adjective.

1. Those mountains have become a source of water for our city.
2. The baby sounded fussy and sleepy.
3. Their opinions on the matter turned sour.
4. Production was the major industry.
5. The foreigner seems homesick.
6. Madelyn looked joyful over her first-place award.
7. The storm grew intense during the late evening hours.
8. The vice president automatically becomes the president the following year.
9. The old cabin smelled damp and musty.
10. Evan felt anxious about his driver's test.
11. The first buds of spring soon became beautiful flowers.
12. Professor Maryon became an authority on the Bible.
13. Ashlyn grew nervous before exams.
14. The green apples tasted sour to everyone.
15. Every other Saturday Karen was the substitute mail carrier.
16. The highway was once an old wagon train route.
17. The authors felt honored by the recognition.
18. My birthday cake looks beautiful.
19. Those tulips look fantastic in the spring sunshine.
20. The old stairway in Amy's house seems long.



Tense refers to the form of the verb that shows the time of the action. The present tense refers to an action being done now, to an action that happens regularly, or to a situation that is generally true.

I **smell** the fresh flowers. (happening now)

The teacher **calls** quiet time daily. (happens regularly, generally true)

The past tense refers to an action that has already occurred. The past tense verbs are formed by adding –ed to the base form of the verb.

I **smelled** the fresh flowers earlier.

Jentzen **called** the coach.

Circle the verbs and write after the sentence whether they are present or past.

1. Jesus lived centuries ago.
2. No one knows the exact date of his birth and death.
3. The Bible calls him the Messiah.
4. Today Christians study his life.
5. I have learned about his wonderful healings.
6. Many individuals enjoy the relationship they have with him.
7. People have gained knowledge from the Bible about him.
8. The book shows wonderful truths about him.
9. The first four books are written about the law.
10. The Old Testament happened many years ago.
11. My family has decided to serve the Lord with all of their hearts.

Write two sentences with past tense verbs.

---

---

Write two sentences with present tense verbs.

---

---



All verbs have four principal parts that are used to form the tenses.

BASE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
walk	walking	walked	walked

Other tenses are formed by combining the present participle and the past participle with helping verbs. A helping verb helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement. One or more helping verbs followed by a main verb is called a verb phrase.

They are talking to Karen about the party.(are is the helping verb, and talking is the main verb. Together they form a verb phrase.)

Circle the correct helping verb.

1. Collin and Greg (are, have) arriving tomorrow.
2. Our team (was, had) worked hard to win the pennant.
3. Amy (is, has) joining our debate team.
4. My dog Ruby (is, has) always barking at something.
5. The class (is, has) going to the museum.
6. The buses (were, had) arrived late at the auditorium.
7. Autumn's friends (have, are) receiving the awards.
8. Evan (were, had) printed the poster.
9. Someone (is, has) marked up my new book.
10. Ashlyn and Paul (have, are) joining us for the trip.
11. The clouds (are, have) gathering to produce a shower.
12. Artists (have, are) coming to give us a presentation.
13. Music (are, has) ranked among my favorite subjects.
14. The sleek cat (is, had) crouching as if ready to pounce.
15. The birthday gifts (were, had) covered in polka dot paper.

Circle the correct spelling of the words below.

- a) aept
- b) acept
- c) ecept
- d) accept

- a) absolute
- b) abbsoulute
- c) absoulte
- d) absolut

- e) akuse
- f) accuse
- g) acuse
- h) ackuse

- e) company
- f) compeny
- g) compiny
- h) companey

- i) additional
- j) aditional
- k) additonel
- l) additionle

- i) accountin
- j) accounting
- k) ackounting
- l) akounting

- m) accident
- n) acident
- o) accidnt
- p) accidnt

- m) akres
- n) acres
- o) ackers
- p) acrrs

- q) ake
- r) ache
- s) ach
- t) acche

- a) akomplishet
- b) accomplished
- c) acomplished
- d) ackomplished

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

The present tense of a verb describes an action that occurs repeatedly. The present progressive form of a verb refers to an action that is continuing in the present. The present participle of the main verb and the helping verb am, are, or is combine to make up the present progressive form.

### Present progressive form

singular	plural
I am painting	We are painting.
You are painting	You are painting.
He, she, or it is painting.	They are painting.

The past progressive form of a verb refers to an action that was continuing at some point in the past. The present participle of the main verb and the helping verb was or were combine to make up the past progressive form.

### Past progressive form

Singular	plural
I was painting.	We were painting.
You were painting.	You were painting.
He, she, or it was painting.	They were painting.

Look at the verb in the following sentences. If the verb is present tense, write its present progressive form. If it's in the past tense, write its past progressive form.

The storm hindered our plans yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_

I see Collin's father greets visitors at the door today. \_\_\_\_\_

Evan missed the announcement. \_\_\_\_\_

If you move tomorrow, let me know. \_\_\_\_\_

Jadyn regulates her study tie. \_\_\_\_\_

The mountain sun heats up the morning. \_\_\_\_\_

Brooklyn thanked us before she left. \_\_\_\_\_

I return your book to the library. \_\_\_\_\_

My brother sings while I study. \_\_\_\_\_

Turn the following statements into yes-no questions.

ex: John has locked the gates. Answer: Has John locked the gates?

Your turn.

We are ready to leave soon.

---

You can translate that into Spanish.

---

The kids were very happy with their presents.

---

I'm working on it.

---

He should postpone his trip.

---

They are just kidding.

---

It has gone on too long.

---

He could have done it differently.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

The present perfect tense of a verb names an action that happened at some time in the past. It also names an action that happened in the past and is still occurring. The past participle of the main verb and the helping verb have or has make up the present perfect tense.

#### Present perfect tense

singular

I have studied.

You have studied.

He, she, or it has studied.

plural

We have studied.

You have studied.

They have studied.

The past perfect tense of a verb names an action that was completed before another action or event in the past. The past participle of the main verb and the helping verb had make up the past perfect tense.

#### Past perfect tense

Singular

I had studied

You had studied

He, she or it had studied

Plural

We had studied

You had studied

They had studied.

Write the present perfect tense of the verbs.

They remember the gifts for the guest speakers.

I follow Greg's suggestions.

That cat naps every chance he gets!

Collin loves that book.

Collin and Evan serve the church well.

Logic rules our scientific thought.

The tree turns a brilliant orange.

At sunset the clouds amaze me with their beautiful colors.

Change the positive statements to a negative statement.

Ex: I was looking at them. Answer: I was not looking at them.

You should buy a new cell phone.

---

They are adopting the new plan.

---

We can arrange a meeting.

---

They were upset by the outcome.

---

I am counting on it.

---

I could unlock the file cabinet.

---

The replacement is a standard size.

---

Evan might be able to come.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

The future tense of a verb is formed by adding the helping verb “will” before the main verb. When the subject is I or we, the helping verb shall is sometimes used.

Our big playoffs will begin next week.

Time words such as tomorrow, next year, and later, are used to refer specifically to future time to show that an action has yet to occur. They are used with the present tense of the verb.

Our big playoffs start next week.

The present progressive form can also be used with time words to express future actions.

Our big playoffs are starting next week.

The future perfect tense of a verb refers to an action that will be completed before another future action begins. The future perfect tense is formed by inserting will have or shall have before the past participle of the verb.

By that time, our big playoffs will have started.

Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. Write the tense of the verb: present, pres prog, future or fut perf.

I will unhook the chain. \_\_\_\_\_

Greg is advising us about our leaky roof tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

They will watch a video on that classic story. \_\_\_\_\_

By then, I shall have tired of it. \_\_\_\_\_

Amy will smooth over the problem. \_\_\_\_\_

I will perform up to my instructor’s expectation. \_\_\_\_\_

Lauren will organize the class project. \_\_\_\_\_

Chloe practices her violin every day. \_\_\_\_\_

He will have impressed everyone with his vocal talents. \_\_\_\_\_

Our team will turn around yet. \_\_\_\_\_

Convert the following direct quotations to indirect quotations. Be sure to use “that” in the indirect quotation.

Jim said, “The computer paper is stored in the bottom drawer.”

Jim said that the computer paper was stored in the bottom drawer.

Your turn:

Amy said, “The company hosts the annual meeting in Las Vegas this year.”

---

Tom said, “Frank has decided to move to Chicago.”

---

I said, “Danielle will meet us as soon as possible.”

---

Brent said, “Everyone has enjoyed the visit.”

---

The TV said, “The storm may move up the coastline.”

---

Dane said, “The keys are kept next to the backdoor.”

---

I said, “I know you are right.”

---

Jentzen said, “We can still get reservations for the weekend.”

---

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A sentence is in the active voice when the subject performs the action of the verb.

The Wright Brothers landed their plane in North Carolina.

A sentence is in the passive voice when the subject receives the action of the verb. The verb in a passive-voice sentence consists of a form of be and the past participle. Often a phrase beginning with by follows a verb in a passive voice sentence.

The airplane was landed in that town by the Wright Brothers.

The active voice is stronger and emphasizes the performer. Use the passive voice when you want to emphasize the receiver of the action or de-emphasize the performer. Also, use the passive voice if you do not know who the performer is.

The airplane was landed. (you do not want to state who landed it.)

The moon was reached in 1969. (focuses on the event.)

Write whether the sentence is in the active or passive voice.

The law of universal gravitation was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton. \_\_\_\_\_

Mars orbits the sun in about 687 Earth days. \_\_\_\_\_

Mars was observed by the u.s. spacecraft mariner IV in 1965. \_\_\_\_\_

Venus is called the Morning Star by many persons. \_\_\_\_\_

The surface of Venus has been mapped by succeeding American space probes. \_\_\_\_\_

In 1976, the United States landed Viking I near the planet's equator. \_\_\_\_\_

It uses its wings to land like a glider. \_\_\_\_\_

Two big booster rockets launch the space shuttle into orbit. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the following nouns under their proper heading. Capitalize if needed.

	common noun	proper noun
soccer player, david villa		
burger king, restaurant		
company, disney		
london, city		
schwinn, bicycle		
simba, lion		
huron, lake		
You fill in the name of	road	
	state	
	friend	
	river	

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

These irregular verbs are grouped according to the way they form their past and past participle.

Base form	Past	past participle
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
spring	sprang or sprung	sprung
swim	swam	swum
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
creep	crept	crept
feel	felt	felt
get	got	got or gotten
keep	kept	kept
lay	laid	laid
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
seek	sought	sought
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
win	won	won

Your turn:

complete each sentence with the past tense or past participle of the irregular verb in parentheses.

Ashlyn had \_\_\_\_\_ down before the music began.(sit)

Evan had \_\_\_\_\_ late that morning.(sleep)

Lauren \_\_\_\_\_ her new book yesterday. (got)

My cat just \_\_\_\_\_ there while the mouse escaped. (sit)

I \_\_\_\_\_ this cold last week. (catch)

Fill in the chart with all of the forms for each noun.

singular	possessive only	plural only	plural and possessive
wife	wife's	wives	wives'
boy			
boss			
friend			
plane			
city			

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

irregular verbs

base form	past form	past participle
become	became	become
come	came	come
run	ran	run
blow	blew	blown
draw	drew	drawn
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown
bite	bit	bitten or bit
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
give	gave	given
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
take	took	taken
write	wrote	written
am, are, is	was, were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
tear	tore	torn
wear	wore	worn
cut	cut	cut
let	let	let

Complete each sentence with the past tense or past participle of the irregular verb in parentheses.

I had \_\_\_\_\_ the gift before you called. (choose)

My friends had \_\_\_\_\_ all the pizza by the time I arrived. (eat)

We \_\_\_\_\_ names to select a winner. (draw)

I should never have \_\_\_\_\_ them use the car. (let)

Last summer, I had been \_\_\_\_\_ all over by mosquitoes (bite)

In each blank space use an indefinite article (a, or some) or the definite article (the) if the noun is defined by modifiers.

There is \_\_\_\_\_ cat on top of your car. (the answer is a)

She tried to learn \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish vocabulary in class.

She tried to learn \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish vocabulary that she was assigned.

There is \_\_\_\_\_ way to avoid traffic.

What is \_\_\_\_\_ shorter way to get to his house?

His cousin adopted \_\_\_\_\_ -dog.

His cousin adopted \_\_\_\_\_ dog that you saw at the shelter.

Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apples?

We would like to hear \_\_\_\_\_ joke you think is so funny.

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct form of the word in parentheses.

If I had (knew, known) you were coming, I would have cleaned my room.

Ashlyn (gave, given) her sister a fabulous birthday present.

Greg and Amy have often (spoke, spoken) of their trip to Hawaii.

The rainbow (grew, grown) more brilliant as the sky cleared.

The entire family (ate, eaten) some of Aunt Sue's peach pie.

Lauren had (become, become) bored with her hobby.

Evan (ran, run) the last four blocks, but he was still late for school.

Autumn(threw, thrown) the football back to Peter.

The desk had (was, been) Grandmother's favorite place to write.

Fans had (come, came) from many cities to see the historic event.

Linda had (did, done) all the work for the surprise party herself.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article (a, an, or some)

Would you turn \_\_\_\_\_ light on?

I need \_\_\_\_\_ accounting textbook for class tomorrow.

There was \_\_\_\_\_ confusion at the airport.

The boss needs \_\_\_\_\_ answer from you.

Be careful, there is \_\_\_\_\_ --wasp in the house.

There was \_\_\_\_\_ pit in that cherry.

Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ --water?

I borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ tools for my project.

That is \_\_\_\_\_ ugly dress in the store.

Draw two lines under each verb.

Experts were examining the book.

Lauren will call before Tuesday.

Their team had lost the game during the first quarter.

The sun has hidden behind the clouds all day.

He will have torn some of his clothing on the hike.

We were leaving on a jet plane.

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Identify each kind of sentence. declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative.

Where will you go after school, Carrie? \_\_\_\_\_

Had Madelyn seen the video before the other students? \_\_\_\_\_

Amy, our new president, will have talked to you about our plan. \_\_\_\_\_

Hurry! Our dog is barking wildly! \_\_\_\_\_

“You will ride your horse in the parade,” Father stated firmly. \_\_\_\_\_

Kevin had received a call from the state of New York on Thursday. \_\_\_\_\_

Was the museum well attended last year? \_\_\_\_\_

When will you paint the old barn, William? \_\_\_\_\_

Come to our house right now. \_\_\_\_\_

Please pick up the dog mess. \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct word in parentheses.

Can you (bring, take) me to the airport?

Would you (bring, take) me some tea.

What book have you (brought, took)?

The bus will (bring, take) you to the ferry.

(Bring/take) a coat if you’re going outside.

April showers (bring, take) May flowers.

My uncle (brought, took) the family photo album.

Anderson(brought, took) the report to the governor.

Remember comparative and superlative forms of adjectives? Comparative is comparing two things together. Superlative is comparing three or more.

For ex: I am sad. is base form. I am sadder than Julie—comparing two things. I am the saddest of all the girls.—comparing to all the girls so its superlative form.

Fill in chart.

base	comparative	superlative
worried	more worried	most worried
sound		
sunny		
patient		
blue		
bad		
improved		
pretty		
developed		

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns. A personal pronoun refers to a specific person or thing. When a personal pronoun is the subject of the sentence, it is a subject pronoun. When a personal pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition it is an object pronoun.

Subject Pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

Object Pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Write an S above each subject pronoun and an O above each object pronoun.

They have a black and white cat named Max.

The Rangers beat us four to nothing.

You might see Greg and Amy at the carnival.

Is he the main character in the book?

I can't remember meeting Amy's aunt.

Just give us a chance!

Does it include batteries or should Mom buy some?

It slowly stalked the rabbit out in the field.



The noun or group of words that a pronoun refers to is called its antecedent. Be sure every pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender. The gender of a noun or pronoun may be masculine, feminine, or neuter (referring to things).

Draw an arrow from each pronoun in the second sentence to its antecedent in the first sentence. The pronoun is bold faced.

Norway is a small country in northern Europe. **It** hosted the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Many people knew little about Norway before the Olympics. They learned more about **it** by watching the Olympics on television.

Much of Norway is covered by mountains. **They** make transportation difficult.

Unlike the United States, Norway is a kingdom. **It** also has a prime minister.

Sonja Henie is a famous Norwegian figure skater. **She** won three Olympic gold medals.

A famous Viking is Leif Ericsson. Many historians believe **him** to be the first European to land in North America.



Underline the pronoun that best completes each sentence.

(We, Us) athletes need your enthusiastic support.

Jan and (she, her) are our class representatives.

Are you going to come with Jim and (I, me)?

The tallest player on the team is (he, him).

What did (they, them) do for their history project?

The award was given to Matthew and (she, her).

Please give (she, her) the letter.

Were you and (she, her) interested in signing up for the dance class?

Let's divide the assignment between you and (we, us).

We make a pretty good team, you and (I, me).



A possessive pronoun shows who or what has something. Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns. They may come before a noun or they may stand alone.

**His** car was stolen. The car was **his**.

**Used before nouns**

**my, your, his, her, its**

**our, your, their**

**Used alone**

**mine, yours, his, hers, its**

**ours, yours, theirs**

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a particular person, place, or thing. The indefinite pronouns all, any, most, none, and some can be singular or plural depending on the phrase that follows.

Common indefinite pronouns.

singular: another anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone something.

plural: both, few, many, others, several

Circle the correct pronoun.

(Most, One) of the greatest Chinese explorers was Chang Ch'ien.

(Yours, His) explorations helped the Han dynasty to flourish.

During (his, my) lifetime, China was invaded by the Huns, a fierce warrior people.

Wu-ti knew that China needed an ally in (its, either) fight against the Huns.

China was a large kingdom, but (its much) western border had not been completely explored.

Chang himself spent ten years as a prisoner but learned much about (his, its) captors while planning his escape.



Adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective provides information about the size, shape, color, texture, feeling, sound, smell, number or condition of a noun or pronoun.

**Brown** birds sometimes build nests above **front** doors.

Most adjectives come before the words they modify. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and modifies the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the sentence.

The clerks in this store are **polite** and **friendly**.

**Underline each adjective and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies.**

Ants are social insects that live in organized colonies.

Male ants mate with young queens and live very short lives.

Queens live several years and lay numerous broods of eggs.

Ants are also extremely strong and energetic.

They are industrious and build structured nests.

Ants have interesting ways to share information.

Communication is essential in such complex societies.



The words “a, an, the” are a special group of adjectives called articles. A and an are indefinite articles because they refer to a general group of people, places, or things. Use a before words beginning with a consonant sound and use an before words beginning with a vowel sound.

a film                      a bicycle                      an omelet                      an honor

The is called a definite article because it identifies specific people, place, or things.

The river

Write in the blank the indefinite article that comes before each word or group of words.

\_\_\_\_\_ arch

\_\_\_\_\_ infection

\_\_\_\_\_ scientific experiment

\_\_\_\_\_ underground passage

\_\_\_\_\_ ball of yarn

\_\_\_\_\_ avid fan

\_\_\_\_\_ clever invention

\_\_\_\_\_ X ray

\_\_\_\_\_ hour-long film

\_\_\_\_\_ egg yolk

\_\_\_\_\_ university



A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun and always begins with a capital letter. In some cases a proper noun keeps the same form when used as a proper adjective.

April is my favorite month.

I enjoy April showers.

In other cases, as with names of places, the proper adjective often adds one of the endings listed below.

-an American, Texan, Tibetan, Alaskan

-ese Chinese, Japanese, Lebanese

-ian Canadian, Italian, Californian

-ish Spanish, Irish, English

Rewrite each group of words by changing the proper nouns to proper adjectives.

a suit from Italy---an Italian suit

a skier from Austria\_\_\_\_\_ -

a heat wave in August\_\_\_\_\_

a tour of Alaska\_\_\_\_\_

a river in Asia\_\_\_\_\_

a poem from Japan\_\_\_\_\_

a birthday in November\_\_\_\_\_

a student from Taiwan\_\_\_\_\_

a painting from China\_\_\_\_\_



The comparative form of an adjective compares two things or people. The superlative form of an adjective compares more than two things or people. For most adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables, -er, and -est are added to form the comparative and superlative.

I am big. I am bigger than my sister (comparative). I am the biggest in my family (superlative).

For most adjectives of two or more syllables, the comparative or superlative is formed by adding more or most before the adjective. Never use more or most with adjectives that already end with -er and -est.

Amy is more adventurous than Greg. (comparative). Collin is the most adventurous of all. (superlative)

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good, well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many, much	more	most
little(amount)	less	least
little(size)	littler	littlest

Write C if the sentence is written correctly. Write N if the sentence is not correct.

The bestest vacation Amy ever took was a trip to Michigan. \_\_\_\_\_

It is also the largest part in the United States. \_\_\_\_\_

Of all the U.S. parks, Yellowstone has the most extensive wildlife preserve. \_\_\_\_\_

The park has much natural wonders that are amazing to behold. \_\_\_\_\_

There are most geysers and hot springs than any other place in the world. \_\_\_\_\_

You are the most pretty person I have ever seen. \_\_\_\_\_

You are way more beautifuller than I have been told. \_\_\_\_\_

Some erupt oftener than others. \_\_\_\_\_

We have learned what a complete sentence is right? A complete sentence has three parts:

1. a subject (the who or what in the sentence)
2. a predicate (the verb or action)
3. a complete thought(it can stand alone and make sense-its independent)

Some sentences can be very short with only two or three words expressing a complete thought like this:

Jim waited.

This sentence has a subject (Jim) and a verb (waited), and it expresses a complete thought. We can understand the idea completely with just those two words, so its independent.

You can expand it to include more information:

Jim waited for the bus all morning in the hot sun last Wednesday.

Run On

You make a run-on when you put two complete sentences together in one sentence without separating them properly. Here is an example:

My favorite Mediterranean spread is hummus it is very garlicky.

This one sentence contains two complete sentences. You should separate it with a comma and a coordinating conjunction. (for, an, nor, but, or yet, so):

My favorite Mediterranean spread is hummus, and it is very garlicky. or you could do two separate sentences.

Your turn: Identify whether each of the following is FRAGMENT, RUN-ON, or SENTENCE. If it is a fragment or run-on correct the error.

While I was going to the store yesterday.

---

I made tacos for dinner last night they were good.

---

I ran.

---

After going to the concert, Greg was tired.

---

Thinking that the movie was very exciting.

---

Demonstrative adjectives point out something and describes nouns by answering the question which one? or which ones? The words this, that, these, and those are demonstrative adjectives when they describe nouns.

This, that, these, and those can also be used as demonstrative pronouns. They are pronouns when they take the place of nouns.

Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative pronouns

This book is exciting.

This is an exciting book.

That plot is convincing.

That is a realistic setting.

Your turn: Underline the word that best completes each sentence.

Did Amy find (that, those) missing shoes

(This, These) windows needs to be repaired.

(Those, That) man must be over seven feet tall!

Did Amy say she was bringing (this, those) kinds of cookies?

I believe (these, this) is what you're looking for.

I think (these, this) plan of yours is quite practical.

(Those, These) animals over there are ours.

Not just anyone can do (this, these) job you know.

(That, This) pass was way over his head!

How about (them, those) Tigers!



An adverb modifies, or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb may tell when, where, how, to what extent. Many are formed by adding –ly to the adjective. However not all words ending in-ly are adverbs. The words kindly, friendly, lively, and lovely are usually adjectives.

Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies. A sentence may have more than one adverb.

When hiking in the American West, you must proceed carefully.

People walking in rocky areas sometimes come across rattlesnakes.

Some people are quite afraid of snakes.

If not provoked, rattlesnakes are not very dangerous.

People often find rattlesnakes in dry, rocky areas.

Snakes will often lie in the sun to get warm.

If the temperature drops quickly, a rattlesnake can die.



The comparative form of an adverb compares two actions. The superlative form of an adverb compares more than two actions. Long adverbs and adverbs ending in –ly require the use of more or most. Shorter adverbs need –er, or –est as an ending.

comparative	superlative
more accurately	most accurately
harder	hardest

Some have irregular forms

adverb	comparative	superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little(amount) less		least

Fill in each blank with correct form

adverb	comparative	superlative
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
easily		
fast		
neatly		
	more rapidly	
	farther	
		most dangerously
		best
		most happily
		most fully
	more incredibly	
soon		



Adverbs and adjectives are often confused, especially when they appear after verbs. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb. An adverb follows an action verb.

The words bad, badly, good, and well, can be confusing. Bad and good are adjectives. They are used after linking verbs. Badly and well are adverbs. They describe action verbs. When used after a linking verb to describe a person's health, well is an adjective.

Adjective

Adverb

This movie is bad.

The actors performed badly.

I don't feel very well.

The seats recline well.

People often confuse real and really, sure, and surely, most, and most and almost. Real, sure, and most are adjectives. Really, surely and almost are adverbs.

Adjective

Adverbs

Swimming is a real workout.

Swimming is really fun.

A skater needs sure feet.

To go fast is surely the most fun.

Choose the correct word in parentheses.

Amy's (sure, surely) delivery guaranteed the success of her speech.

Jim had (most, almost) completed the lifesaving class at the YMCA.

We didn't do too (bad, badly) all things considered.

Learning bird songs and calls is a (good, well) way to identify them.

My algebra test is today, and I don't feel very (well, good).

Always walk (quiet, quietly) in the woods in case you come upon some bear.

The baby ducklings (ready, readily) took to the water.

Ashlyn finished the quiz(most quick, most quickly) of all.



Negative words express the idea of “no.” Not often appears in a shortened form as part of a contraction.

### Examples of Contractions with NOT

is not- isn't      will not =won't      do not-don't      had not-hadn't  
was not-wasn't      could not-couldn't

Other negative words are listed below. Each negative word has several opposites. These are affirmative words or words that show the idea of “yes.” Examples include:

Negative	affirmative
never	ever, always
nobody	anybody, somebody
none	one, some, all, any

Be careful to avoid using two negative words together in the same sentence. This is called a double negative. Correct a double negative by removing one of the negative words or by replacing one with an affirmative word.

Place a check next to the sentence that is correct.

\_\_\_Evan hasn't never saved that amount of money.

\_\_\_Evan hasn't ever saved that amount of money.

\_\_\_He didn't do anything about that cut on his arm.

\_\_\_He didn't do nothing about that cut on his arm.

Fill in the blank with a correct negative word.

Greg\_\_\_\_\_have known someone planned a surprise party.

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_paper in the copier.

\_\_\_\_\_can take the place of the photo I lost.

Our team\_\_\_\_\_ever beaten the Tigers until today.

You're wasting your time, Amy-I \_\_\_\_\_tell you nothing!

I want you to choose a story that you are reading or have read recently. I want you to fill out the following:

The setting: (where the story takes place) \_\_\_\_\_

Main characters:

Tell a little about each character in sentence form:

The main plot of the story:

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the type of word indicated in parentheses.

The pesky pooch shuffled \_\_\_\_\_ across the dark room. (adverb)

We decided to eat at a \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant. (proper adjective)

I suggest that you don't \_\_\_\_\_ argue with them. (adverb)

That float was \_\_\_\_\_ best in the entire parade. (definite article)

\_\_\_\_\_ reptiles in that cage are called tuataras. (demonstrative adjective)

That tree produces the \_\_\_\_\_ -cherries! (adjective superlative form)

Draw one line under each noun and two lines under each verb.

Greg and Amy buried themselves in their work.

Collin prefers politics to football.

Aunt Sarah cannot decide which lamp is best.

Many stars become visible above the clouds.

North Carolina boasts several tourist attractions.

Before Wednesday, Lauren will have completed her report.

Visitors to the museum often enjoy the planetarium.

Draw one line under each adjective and two lines under each adverb. Ignore the articles a, an, the. Draw an arrow from each to the word it modifies.

A playful squirrel ran quickly to the tree.

Falling snow already has covered the landscape.

Church bells rang merrily.

Neighbors often bring me marvelous apples.

She carefully chose a new piece of jewelry.

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence. Prepositions of more than one word are compound prepositions.

about	beside	in	through
above	besides	inside	to
across	between	into	toward
after	beyond	like	under
against	but	near	until
along	by	of	up
among	concerning	off	upon
around	down	on	with
at	during	onto over	within
before	except	past	without
behind	for	since	
below	from		
beneath			

Compound prepositions:

according to	aside from	in front of	instead of
across from	because of	in place of	on account of
along with	far from	in spite of	on top of

Underline each preposition or compound preposition.

A bazaar is an Asian marketplace held inside the city.

Some bazaars are located along a single, narrow street.

Others spread throughout a number of streets.

One section could house a huge covered bazaar with four hundred shops.

Let's walk into the yard through the gate.



When a pronoun is the object of a preposition, use an object pronoun and not a subject pronoun.

The subject pronoun “who” is never the object of a preposition; only the object pronoun “whom” can be an object.

The woman to whom I spoke is from Canada.

Of whom did you ask directions?

Underline the pronoun that best completes the sentence.

For (who, whom) are these party favors intended?

Did you give instructions to Mark and (she, her)?

Is this carnation plant intended for (he, him)?

I explained the situation to Mickey, Sam, and (her, she).

For his brother and (he, him) sleeping late meant rising at eight.

They were telling stories about (who, whom)?

The party was a surprise to (me, I).

Evan should have called you or (I, me).

Fill in the chart with an example of a part of speech.

noun			
pronoun			
adjective			
adverb			
preposition			
conjunction			
verb			

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A coordinating conjunction is a word that connects part of a sentence. And, but, or, for, nor, are coordinating conjunctions.

To strengthen the relationship between words or groups of words use a correlative conjunction. Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words that connect words or phrases in a sentence. Include both..... and, either..... or neither..... nor, and not only...but also.

When a compound subject is joined by the conjunction “and” it takes a plural verb.

Amy and Greg are class officers.

When a compound subject is joined by “or or nor” the verb agrees with the nearest part of the subject.

Neither the girls nor Mrs. Maryon is afraid of the dogs.

Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Circle each coordinating or correlative conjunction

Neither the basketball players nor their coach(likes, like) the facility.

Red hots and candy corn (is, are) Brooklyn’s favorite candy.

Both Tim and Jim (dislike, dislikes) winter.

Fruits and vegetables (is, are) part of a balanced diet.

Neither the dogs nor the cats (was, were) trained.

Write each sentence. Use capital letters correctly.

rule 1: Capitalize the first word of every sentence.

rule2: Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation that is a complete sentence. A direct quotation gives a speaker's exact words.

rule3: Capitalize the first word in the salutation and the closing of a letter. Capitalize the title and the name of the person addressed.

the capital of japan is tokyo.

---

i read the view from saturday by e.i. konigsburg this summer.

---

about 86 million people watched the last episode of seinfeld in 1998.

---

following my doctors's advice, i've been taking healthy teen vitamins since december.

---

"is english spoken in africa?" asked sam, who was writing a report on the nation.

---

the clark's sent me a postcard from yosemite national park in april.

---

is mt.mckinley the highest mountain in north america, in northern or southern alaska?

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

An interjection is a word or group of words used to express strong feeling or to attract attention. Use interjections sparingly in your writing because overuse spoils their effectiveness.

### Common interjections

aha            come on    ha            oh            ouch        what        yes  
awesome    good grief        oops        well        wow

An interjection that expresses very strong feeling may stand alone. An interjection that expresses milder feeling remains a part of the sentence.

Oh my, I've lost my phone again.

The exams are finally over. Hooray!

Write an interjection in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ you can't catch me!

\_\_\_\_\_ what's going on here?

\_\_\_\_\_! Didn't you understand a word I said

That was a rough test. \_\_\_\_\_!

\_\_\_\_\_ -are you going to play cards or talk?

Rule 1: Capitalize the names of people and the initials that stand for their names.

Rule 2: Capitalize a title or an abbreviation of a title when it comes before a person's name. \*Don't capitalize a title that follows a name or one that is used as a common noun.

Rule 3: Capitalize the names and abbreviations of academic degrees that follow a name. Capitalize Jr. and Sr.

Rule 4: Capitalize words that show family relationships when they're used as titles or as substitutes for names. (Last year Father and Aunt Sue went to the South.)

Rule 5: Always capitalize the pronoun I

Write each sentence and capitalize letters correctly.

ross is going to see dr. adams.

---

amy's homeroom teacher is ms. morris.

---

greg has finished his report on president kennedy.

---

jimmy carter, former president of the united states, continues to work for the american people.

---

"the nurse made the appointment," said dad.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A simple sentence has one complete subject and one complete predicate. The subject the predicate or both may be compound.

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences. Each simple sentence is called a main clause. Main clauses may be joined by a comma followed by a conjunction or by a semi colon.

Lightning struck our oak, but it did not fall.

Lightning struck our oak; it did not fall.

Write whether each sentence is simple or compound.

\_\_\_\_\_ Volcanoes can sit idle, or they can erupt frequently.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pressure and heat inside the earth melt rock.

\_\_\_\_\_ A volcano is formed from magma.

\_\_\_\_\_ It is called the Cascade Range, and it includes Mount Saint Helens.

\_\_\_\_\_ Earth is not the only planet with volcanoes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Paul has a great interest in volcanoes; he hopes to become a volcanologist.

Rule 1: Capitalize the names of cities, counties, states, countries, and continents.

Rule 2: Capitalize the names of bodies of water and other geographical features.

Rule 3: Capitalize the names of sections of a country (New England, the Great Plains)

Rule 4: Capitalize direction words when they name a particular section of a country. (the South, the West Coast)

Rule 5: Capitalize the names of streets and highways

Rule 6: capitalize the names of particular buildings, bridges, monuments, and other structures.

Write each sentence using capital letters correctly.

matthew is going to fly to southern california.

---

aunt judy lives on mitchell road.

---

do you live in new england?

---

we decided to visit the statue of liberty.

---

is lake michigan one of the great lakes?

---

the atlantic ocean and the pacific ocean have similarities and differences.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A complex sentence contains a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A main clause can stand alone as a sentence. A subordinate clause has a subject and predicate, but it is not a complete sentence. It depends on the main clause to complete its meaning.

Main clause	Subordinate clause
We didn't know	that the paint was wet
This is the place	where I dropped my pen.

Underline each main clause.

The game will be postponed because the rain is falling steadily.

Although it rained all day, we still enjoyed our trip.

Whenever the wind blows the trees against the windows, the dog howls.

Evan felt responsible for the missing book though it was not his fault.

Sarah can mail these packages if they have enough postage on them.

The pool will be cleaned when spring comes.

Rule 1: Capitalize all important words in the names of clubs, organizations, businesses, institutions, and political parties.

Rule 2: Capitalize brand names but not the nouns following them. (Kruncho crackers)

Rule 3: Capitalize all important words in the names of particular historical events, time periods, and documents (Revolutionary War)

Rule 4: Capitalize the days of week, months of year, and holidays. Don't capitalize the season.

Rule 5: Capitalize the first and last word in titles of books, plays, short stories, poems, tv series, songs, newspapers, etc. Capitalize all other words except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions fewer than 5 letters.

Rule 6: Capitalize the names of languages, nationalities, and ethnic groups.

Rule 7: Capitalize all proper adjectives. (Mexican art)

Rule 8: Capitalize all names of religion, sacred writings

Rule 9: Capitalize the names of trains, ships, airplanes, and spacecraft.

Write each sentence use capital letters correctly.

evan is attending the university of north carolina in the fall.

---

in december we will travel to michigan for the christams holiday.

---

have you read the outsiders?

---

the movie star wars has been re-released.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct pronoun in parentheses. Write whether each sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

\_\_\_\_\_Where did (he, him) leave the instructions?

\_\_\_\_\_Don't forget to send an invitation to (them, they).

\_\_\_\_\_Place Mother's flowers on the table, and take the card to (its, her).

\_\_\_\_\_Brooklyn and Jadyn are donating (her, their) old clothing to a local charity.

\_\_\_\_\_Who can deliver Evan's homework to (her, him)?

\_\_\_\_\_ (We, Us) travelers sometimes forget to pack everything.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Those, Them) were the best doughnuts Amy had ever tasted.

\_\_\_\_\_Wow! Greg surprised even (herself, himself)!

Practice capitalization. Write each sentence correctly.

"do you want to visit me?" she asked when she last talked to kim smith on the phone.

---

---

in terms of land area, the smallest state is the u.s.a. is rhode island.

---

a museum in detroit focuses on african american history.

---

i'm going to take a french class this summer.

---

feridnand Magellan, from Portugal, sailed around the tip of south America.

---

the empire state building in new york city is 102 stories high.

---

my father gave me a subscription to seventeen magazine.

---

uncle kevin and mother are planning a family reunion to be held in august at highlands prairie park.

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

## Subjects and verbs

If the subject of a sentence is singular then the verb of the sentence must also be singular. If the subject is plural, then the verb must also be plural. When the subject and the verb are both singular or plural, they are said to agree in number.

Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Cows (produce produces) milk at the farm.

This airplane (fly, flies) to Chicago.

A wave (crash crashes) against the shoreline.

Jadyn (bake, bakes) cookies once a week.

You and I (train, trains) for the same position in the office.

This container (hold, holds) one liter of liquid.

President Kenner (leave, leaves) at two o'clock.

Write each sentence. Add commas, semi colons, and punctuations where needed.

Will you stop and see me after you finish your lesson

---

Yes Sam I did remember the key this time

---

The Sandburgs lived in Flat Rock North Carolina from 1943 until Carl's death on July 22 1967.

---

Mix these ingredients well two eggs a cup of sugar one-half cup of butter and a teaspoon of vanilla.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Making a subject and verb agree is easy when the verb directly follows the subject. However, sometimes a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and its verb.

The bag on the bed belongs to Sam. (bag subject—belongs verb)

Inverted sentences are those in which the subject follows the verb. Some of these sentences begin with a prepositional phrase.

Here in the kitchen are the toys you ordered. (are verb and toys subject)

Some interrogative sentences may have a helping verb before the subject. The subject is found between the helping verb and the main verb.

Does this store sell CDs? (store is subject, sell is main verb and does is helping verb)

Circle the subjects in the following sentences.

The streets in this city contain little trash.

Do the ingredients in these cereals include sugar?

Alaska, before becoming part of the United States was called “Icebergia.”

Americans in each region of the country speak with distinct accent.

Does he think this is going to work?

The pieces of the puzzle fit together nicely.

Only one bird in our yard has built its nest.

In the desert live many plants.

Write each sentence, add quotation marks, apostrophes, and other punctuation marks.

How were the pyramids built asked Kim What a remarkable feat of engineering!

---

Those beliefs are very different from yours and mine.

---

A tomb included its inhabitants earthly treasures.

---

The pharaohs monument was built by peasants.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

A collective noun names a group. It has a singular meaning when the group acts as a unit. For example: The team wants to play. (one group, singular) It has plural meaning when showing that each member of the group acts as an individual. For ex: The team agree to purchase their own shirts. (individuals, plural)

Your turn:

Underline the simple subject of each sentence.

Ms. Maryon's class is interested in bugs.

Two weeks have been spent studying insects.

Television news excites several of the students.

Matthew's family gives tours of the television station where his mom works.

The school band volunteers to sell flowers for the school.

Two weeks pass before all the classes are done.

Current events fills the top interest in my class.

Rule 1: Use a period at the end of declarative sentence.

Rule 2: Use a period at the end of an imperative sentence.

Rule 3: Use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.

Rule 4: Use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

Rule 5: Use an exclamation point after a strong interjection. For ex: Wow!

Your turn. Write each sentence and add correct end punctuation.

I am taking karate lessons at the YMCA

---

Hey Did you see that boy's awesome kick

---

Are they asking members of the class to join the swim team

---

Keep your body straight and your knees together

---

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Indefinite pronouns does not refer to a specific person, place, or thing.

Examples include: another, anybody, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, few, many, others, several, all, any most, some.

Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Another (wants want) to look at the bike.

One (tell, tells) us about his days in baseball.

Either of these books (convey, conveys) the mood of the 1970s.

Everybody (wants want) a copy of that show.

Both of these jobs (is, are) outstanding.

Everything in the room (appears, appear) to be in order.

Most of the dancers (perform, performs) the same steps.

No one (know knows) how hard we worked on this meal.

Somebody (want, wants) to talk to you.

## Commas

Rule 1: Separate three or more words, phrases, and clauses in a series.

Rule 2: Set off an introductory word such as yes, no, or well.

Rule 3: Set off names used in direct address. Ex: Did you enjoy the food, Kim?

Rule 4: Set off two or more prepositional phrases at the beginning of sentence.

Rule 5: Set off participles and participial phrase at beginning of sentence. Ex: Talking, we lost track of time.

Rule 6: Set off words that interrupt the flow of thought in a sentence.

Rule 7: Use a comma after a conjunctive adverb such as however, furthermore, etc.

Rule 8: Set off an appositive that is not essential to meaning of sentence. For Ex: The Titanic, a luxury liner, sank on its first voyage. (luxury liner is not essential)

Write add commas where they are needed.

Waiting for her friends Danielle paced impatiently in the hallway.

---

I assure you Mom I will be careful when I drive.

---

The kittens playing on the living room floor looked like a furry, tangled whirlwind.

---

Can you meet us at the store Collin?

---

The baseball sailed high in the air over the fence and into the street.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct form in parentheses.

Either a cup or a glass (hold, holds) water.

The budget committee (accept, accepts) your proposal.

Here on the table (lies, lies) the missing keys.

Basketball, football, and baseball (is, are) popular sports.

Scissors (come, comes) in all sizes.

Circle the verbs:

Schools are rarely closed in Tuxedo because of the harsh winter weather.

The huge airliner quickly descended in preparation for landing.

Circle the adverbs:

The little boy slept peacefully on a blanket.

The howling of the wolf echoed early through the canyon.

Circle the adjectives:

Moods and attitudes are lifted by a bright and sunny day.

The hurricane caused harsh fall weather.

Circle the nouns:

The old Model T's were equipped differently from cars today.

Pollution and over-fishing lead to severe problems for the fishing industry.

Circle the prepositional phrases:

The members of the new group perform tonight.

Across the lawn was the little boy.

More commas:

Rule 1: Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction that connects two parts of a compound sentence. (and, but, or, for, nor)

Rule 2: Use a comma to set off an adverb clause at the beginning of a sentence. An adverb clause begins with a subordinating conjunction (after, although, as, before, if, since, until unless, wherever, etc.)

Rule 3: Set off a nonessential adjective clause. Generally gives extra information not necessary to meaning of sentence. Usually begins with: who, whom, whose, which or that. Ex: My home, which has green trim, is at the end of the street. Don't set off essential adjective clause. For ex: The home that has green trim is at the end of the street.

Write each sentence and add commas.

Evan planted lettuce and onions in April but he waited until June to plant the other vegetables.

---

Since he cannot drive my brother rides his bike.

---

We can play dolls after the dishes are done.

---

The platypus which has a bill like a duck is a mammal.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Words that are similar can easily be misused.

accept, except

Accept means “to receive” except means “other than”

all ready, already

All ready means “completely prepared”. Already means “before”

all together, altogether

All together means “in a group.” Altogether means “completely.”

a lot

A lot is two words meaning “very much”. Never write as one word.

Write yes if the sentences are written correctly. Write no if not.

\_\_\_ Our class has all ready studied about France.

\_\_\_ Our mom was glad to see us all together at the party.

\_\_\_ I had all ready been there once before.

\_\_\_ We were altogether amazed by the news.

\_\_\_ I really can't eat anything accept soup.

\_\_\_ Evan could not accept the expensive gift.

\_\_\_ A lot of people watch the parade.

\_\_\_ The piano was delivered and is all ready to be played.

Write four sentences about what you do in the morning before school. Include the words accept, except, all ready, already, and altogether.

---

---

---

---

**More comma rules:**

- Rule 1: In a date set off the year when it is used with both the month and the day. Don't use a comma if only the month and the year are given.
- Rule 2: Set off the name of a state or country when it is used after the name of a city. Set off the name of a city when used after a street address. Don't use a comma after the state if it is followed by a zip code.
- Rule 3: Set off an abbreviated title or degree following a person's name.
- Rule 4: Set off "too" when it is used in the middle of sentence and means "also". Ex: Parents, too, will eat cake.
- Rule 5: Set off direct quotation.
- Rule 6: Use comma after salutation of friendly letter and after closing of letter.

Write add commas:

"My uncle Sam won the cow-roping event at the rodeo in Sandusky Michigan" said Dane Anter.

---

Evan reported "The United States entered World War II on December 8 1941 the day after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor."

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

beside, besides

Beside means "next to" Besides means "in addition to."

between, among

Use between for two people or things. Use among when talking about groups of three or more.

bring, take

Bring means "to carry from a distant place to a closer one" Take means "to carry from a nearby place to a distant one"

can, may

Can indicates ability. May asks permission

fewer, less

Fewer with nouns that can be counted, use less with nouns that cannot count.

Choose the correct form

(Among, between) some of these special behaviors is hibernation.

You (can, may) study hibernation for your project if you like.

Because an animal in this state needs (fewer, less) energy to stay alive, it can live off fat stored in its body.

(Beside, besides) the animal's body temperature being lower than normal, its heart rate slows down.

(Bring, Take) this letter to the post office.

(Choose, chose) your friends wisely.

There were (fewer, less) hot days this summer

Traffic is (fewer, less) congested tonight.

## Quotation marks

Rule 1: Enclose a direct quotation

Rule 2: Enclose each part of an interrupted quotation.

Rule 3: Use commas to set off an explanatory phrase, such as “he said”, from the quotation itself. Place commas inside closing quotation marks. For ex: “Spiders,” explained Evan, “have eight legs.”

Rule 4: Place a period inside closing quotation marks.

Rule 5: Place a question mark or exclamation point inside closing quotation marks if it is part of the quotation.

Rule 6: Enclose in quotation marks titles of short stories, essays, poems, songs, articles, book chapters, and single television shows that are part of a series.

Rule 7: Use italics or underlining for titles of books, plays, movies, television series, newspapers, works of art, music albums. Also use underlining or italics for names of ships, airplanes, and spacecraft.

Don't italicize the word “the” before the title of a magazine or newspaper.

Write the following sentences properly.

Have you heard Beethoven's Fifth Symphony asked Mr. Smith.

---

This book said Brooklyn is my all-time favorite.

---

Kim's article Forgotten Children appeared in Time magazine.

---

The sources for my report said Amy are Sports Illustrated and The Fab Five by Mitch Albom.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

## Usage

formally, formerly

Formally is the adverb form of formal and means “according to certain form.” Formerly means “in times past.”

in, into

In means “inside”. Into indicates movement from outside to a point within.

its, it's

Its is the possessive form of the personal pronoun it. It's is the contraction of it is.

lay, lie

Lay means “to put” or “to place.” Lie means “to recline” or “to be positioned.”

Choose the correct form.

(Its, It's) not unusual to see zebras at the zoon.

I asked mom if I could (lay, lie) down for awhile.

The clerk put the groceries (in, into) the bag.

(It's, Its) chocolate bars that I prefer.

Some people (learn, teach) by example.

(Lay, Lie) the baked goods on the table in the kitchen.

As I walked (in, into) the room, I saw many of my friends.

The room down the hall was (formally, formerly) mine.

The path to our camp (lies, lays) ahead of us.

Using apostrophes.

Write each sentence correctly.

We'll bring Amy's yearbook to her in the hospital.

---

I'll arrange for the girls' rooms if you'll get the registration packet from the coaches' booth.

---

---

Let's go to the fair two Sundays in a row.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

## Usage

leave, let

Leave means “to go away.” Let means “to allow.”

loose, lose

Loose means “not tightly attached.” Lose means “to misplace”.

many, much

Use many with nouns that can be counted. Use much when nouns cannot be counted.

Precede, proceed

Precede means “to go or come before.” Proceed means to continue.

quiet, quite

Quiet means “calm”. Quite means “completely.”

raise, rise

Raise means “to cause to move upward.” Rise means “to move upward.”

Set, sit

Set means “to place, or to put “ Sit means “to place oneself in a seated position.”

Choose correct form.

(Many, Much) of Kim’s friends visited her in the hospital.

We were told to (proceed, precede) as if nothing happened.

I (leave, let) my brother borrow my skateboard.

(Much, many) of the human body is made up of water.

I (set, sit) the suitcase in the guest room.

The soldiers will (raise, rise) the flag at noon.

Where did you (set, sit) my keys?

## Hypens

Rule1: Use hyphen to divide a word at the end of a line. Divide only between syllables.

Rule 2: Use a hyphen in compound numbers.

Rule 3: Use a hyphen in fractions expressed in words.

Rule 4: Use hyphen in certain compound words. Ex: brother-in-law

Rule 5: Use a hyphen in a compound modifier when it comes before the word it modifies. ex: Ruby is a well-trained dog.

Write the following sentence correctly.

Our team made fifty five bookmarks while Sarah's made seventy three.

---

Can you divide three fifths by one half?

---

Great grandmother is ninety one; she was the first woman to serve as editor in chief of a major newspaper.

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Usage

than, then

Than introduces the second part of a comparison. Then means “at that time.”

their, they’re

There is the possessive form. There is the contraction of they are.

theirs, there’s

Theirs means “that or those belonging to them.” There’s is the contraction of there is.

to, too, two

Two is the number, too means also, to means “in the direction of.”

who’s, whose

Who’s is the contraction of who is, Whose is the possessive form

Your, you’re

Your is the possessive form, you’re is the contraction for you are.

Chose the best word.

He (then, than) wrote music for that company.

After touring, he returned (two, to) his country.

If (your, you’re) an opera fan, you should listen to Mozart.

Music can sometimes express emotion better (then, than) the spoken word.

Musicians often find (their, they’re ) gifted in almost every kind of musical composition.

Most musical comedies have more spoken dialogue (then,than) do operas.

(Theirs, There’s) usually an emotional story behind every successful opera.

## Abbreviations

Rule 1: Use the abbreviations Mr. Mrs, Ms. Dr. before a person's name. Junior is Jr. and Senior is Sr.

Rule 2: Use capital letters and no periods for abbreviations that are pronounced letter by letter or as words. Exceptions are U.S. and Washington D.C. Ex: MVP or EST (eastern standard time and most valuable player)

Rule 3: Use a.m. before noon and p.m. after noon. B.C. (before Christ) A.D. (after christ)

Rule 4: Abbreviate days and months only in charts and list

Rule 5: In scientific writing abbreviate units of measure. Use periods with abbreviations of US units but not with metric.

Rule 6: In addressing envelopes, abbreviate words that refer to streets. St. Ave. Rd.

Rule 7: When addressing envelope use the two-letter postal code for states.

Practice.

Write the abbreviation for each item described.

feet

the day after Tuesday

the fourth month

Senior

central standard time

grams

six minutes past ten in the morning

the abbreviation used before a woman's name (married)

## REVIEW

Choose the best word

Both German shepherds and golden retrievers (make, makes) excellent guide dogs.

The captain and leader of our team (is, are) Sam.

Everyone here (join, joins) a fitness club.

This machine (transmit, transmits) the written word over the telephone line.

(Do, Does) many states irrigate land to increase productivity?

On the pond(float, floats) many beautiful flowers.

Ten years (is, are) a long time to go without seeing your family.

The principal or the teachers (phone, phones) each new family.

The eight cents (was, were) burning a hole in the little girl's pocket.

English (is, are) my favorite class this year.

Writing numbers

Rule 1: Spell out numbers you can write in one or two words. Ex: twenty-six or fifty-five hundred

Rule 2: Use numerals for numbers of more than two words. Ex: the distance is 150 miles.

Rule 3: Spell out any number that begins a sentence or rewrite so it doesn't begin with a number.

Rule 4: Use figures for numbers greater than 999,999. Ex: 1 million, 250 billion

Rule 5: Numbers of same kind should be written in same way. If one number must be written as a numeral, write all the numbers as numerals. Ex: Monday, 432 students voted for the books and 40 voted against it.

Rule 6: Spell out ordinal numbers (first, second)

Rule 7: Use words to write the time of day unless using a.m. or p.m.

Rule 8: Use numerals to write dates, house numbers, street numbers, telephone numbers, page numbers, amounts of money of more than two words, and percentages.

Write each sentence correctly.

I have added 76 new stamps to my collection.

---

It is exactly 399 miles from our door to Sam's.

---

Send 10 pizzas to Apartment Four A, two thousand forty-six South Lincoln Avenue.

---

The fall sale will last from November eighteen to November 23 and will offer twenty-five % off all regular-priced merchandise.

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

## REVIEW

Underline each prepositional phrase and draw an arrow to word it modifies.

The whirlwind raised a cloud of dust.

Sam parked his bike on the narrow street.

Their costumes were authentic beyond belief.

The money was divided evenly among the four girls.

Walking toward the crowd, Collin wondered what was happening.

He found his keys under the cushion.

The road crew worked throughout the night.

The door to the house was locked.

The birthday present for the surprise party was hidden.

Amy lived near the lake.

The children will take the cat to the porch.

## REVIEW

Write each sentence add quotation marks, apostrophes, commas, and other punctuation marks.

What happens to wildlife habitats he asked

---

Weve got to do something exclaimed Samantha

---

Yippee Did you see the prizes Mom won at the school raffle

---

Wasn't the first state fair in our state held on September 11 1799? Ashlyn asked.

---

---

Chewing lazily on its cud one sleek cow seemed to enjoy being washed by its owner.

---

By the end of the day our family had enjoyed the rides the agriculture exhibits and the truck pull and we had avoided the side shows and political booths

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct word

(A lot, Many) athletes say lack of sleep hinders their performance.

Will you (bring, take) the clothes in from the clothesline?

The puppy put (its, it's) paw into the water to play.

(Who's, Whose) taking Lauren to band practice?

If at all possible, you should (lay, lie) down for a few minutes.

The latch on this suitcase seems (loose, lose.)

Stephen (can, may) make dinner if I bring home the groceries.

All of Jentzen's clothes were (in, into) one suitcase.

I like vanilla ice cream better (then, than) chocolate.

(Many, Much) of the parent's attended the parent-teacher conference.

(Their, They're) main goal was to win the race.

There was (to, too) many people and not enough seats.

Write properly

3 members of the team made the all American team because of their success this season.

---

---

Mike's father in law, who is 55, entered Room 105 of the immigration service on October 12 2003 to apply for citizenship.

---

---

Can you calculate 25% of 155 and 7% of 97?

---

Your tryout is scheduled for one fifteen p.m.; it could actually be anytime between 1 and 2 o'clock.

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite each phrase using correct capitalization

Scottish Folk Music= Scottish folk music

japanese restaurant=

The Turn Of The Screw=

sunday evening=

the middle ages=

mayflower compact=

Around The World In 80 Days=

late Spring snowfall=

The American civil war=

french-canadian culture=

jamaican music=

independence day=

friday, december 1, 1998=

Rewrite the following using appropriate abbreviations

Salt Lake City, Utah=

2100 Michigan Avenue=

7 feet, 2 inches=

5:15 ante meridiem=

Doctor Aaron Clark=

147 pounds=

Arthur Beckham, Doctor of Dental Science=

Wednesday, December 7=

Missus Amy Maryon=

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---

amount read\_\_\_\_\_

Circle the word that is spelled correctly in the list:

- a) achieve
- b) acieve
- c) ackieve
- d) acheeve

- e) eighty
- f) eightee
- g) eighti
- h) eightiy
- i) eightie

- j) deeseve
- k) deseive
- l) deceive
- m)decieve

- n) quiet
- o) queit
- p) quait
- q) kwiet

- r) retrieve
- s) reetrieve
- t) reatrieve
- u) retreive

Write the correct plural of the following words:

lunch	
bus	
baby	
radio	
rodeo	
goose	
wife	
thief	
wolf	
roof	
leaf	
life	
ox	

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Find the misspelled words in each group and write it correctly.

sleigh	niether	quiet	
shutting	slammed	fited	
seed	excede	intercede	
radioes	folios	pillows	
fancyful	sleepiness	wearying	
posing	likelihood	glanceing	
hometown	lifeboat	hommaker	
teeth	mice	gese	
inattentive	misspoken	reestablish	

Synonyms are word that have the same meaning or nearly the same.

Write a synonym for the following words

hard	
enthusiasm	
good	
calm	
confusion	
patio	
dry	
long-lasting	
moved	
bad	
choked	
wet	
nicest	
very well	
start	
acute	
desert	
happy	

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Write an antonym in the blank. Antonyms mean the opposite.

glum	
available	
lengthier	
closing	
buoyant	
believe	
heartfelt	
advisable	
polite	
costly	
nearby	
clearly	
frigid	
humble	

Find the misspelled word and write it correctly.

You must reconize the importance of car maintenance.

---

Dancers must have a good sense of rithum.

---

He has an appointment for a phisical exam tomorrow.

---

Even with the advantages of modern medecine, pnumonia is a serious illness.

---

We accidentally overturned our canew in the rapids.

---

That ninty-day garantee is worthless.

---

The game won't be canseled on a beutiful day like this.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Homographs are words that are spelled alike but have different meanings and sometimes different pronunciations. Beat and beat is homograph. Homophones are words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Male and mail are homophones. Write the definition for the other homograph given.

beat	beat in a game	a song' beat
mail/male	mail a package	male as in a boy
pale/pail		
yak	an animal	
box	a fragile box	
slug	an insect	
blew/blue		
lap	a dog licks water	
hour, our	hour is time	
sight, site		
foul, fowl		
you, ewe		
need, knead		
would, wood		
in, inn		
reed, read		
sore, soar		
feet, feat		
fore, four		
maid, made		
find, fined		
bee, be		

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Add letters to make correct spelling of the following:

retr ve

rel ve

v l

influ nce

penc l

neg tive

fant sy

attend nt

w rd

c ling

perc ve

gr ve

n ghor

conc ve

mel dy

dr ve

Write plural form of each word

notch	
buzz	
box	
baby	
studio	
shelf	
giraffe	
belief	
video	
life	
sef	
passer-by	
goose	
antelope	
head of state	
sheep	
strawberry	
potato	

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Underline word that completes sentences.

Jadyn's favorite class is (biology, biography.)

(Post, Pre) meridiem means "after noon."

The United States (exports, imports) grain to Russia.

Autumn, a law student, carries notes in a leather (scolex, portfolio).

The postal worker delivers our (male, mail) in the afternoons.

Did you test the car's (breaks, brakes)?

Because they cosigned the bank papers for a loan, (one, both) of them will have to pay it back.

Jentzen's shovel and (pail, pale) lay in the hot sand.

Write a synonym and antonym for each word.

word	synonym	antonym
remember	recall	forget
few		
choose		
delight		
dirty		
disorder		
labor		
assist		
foolish		
common		
boring		
useless		
merry		
inspire		
bold		
joy		
clumsy		
float		

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Circle which word is spelled correctly out of the two.

freinds	friends
delayed	delaid
shoping	shopping
fishhook	fishhook
couragous	courageous
nosei	nosy
becomming	becoming
halves	halfs
photoes	photos
deer	deers
nutriants	nutrients
separate	seperate
unforgettable	unforgettable
totattly	totally
sister-in-laws *referring to one	sisters-in-law
chiefs of staff	chieves of staff
shoping	shopping
responsability	responsibility
required	recuired
vistiting	visiting
pleese	please



Now from the previous page, choose a specific topic to write about.

---

---

Chose at least two purposes for the topic you chose to write about. Determine an audience for each purpose.

---

---

---

---

Write one or two questions that you might research before writing about each topic below.

Topic: Your community's activities for teenagers.

---

---

Topic: Air pollution

---

---

Topic: Preparing healthful meals

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Let's learn how to identify purposes for topics.

Topic: How an eighth-grader can earn money during the summer.

Purpose1: to inform an 8<sup>th</sup> grad reader of ways to earn money

Purpose 2: to persuade 8<sup>th</sup> graders to earn their own money

Your turn:

Topic: An abandoned house in your neighborhood.

Purpose1: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: Resolving fights with friends.

Purpose1: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic:Your household chores

Purpose1: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic:Fixing something that is broken

Purpose1: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Identify one audience and one purpose for each topic.

Topic: An increase in allowance.

Purpose: To persuade your parents to raise your allowance

Audience: Your parents.

Your turn:

Topic: A movie you saw recently.

Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_

Audience: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: Your commitment to physical fitness

Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_

Audience: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: Explaining the steps to your favorite dance.

Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_

Audience: \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

After the prewriting stage, begin drafting or writing your piece in paragraph form. From the topic and purpose, you can create the theme, the point the piece will try to make. State the theme in a thesis statement in the first paragraph. Each paragraph usually has a topic sentence or a statement of the main idea and several supporting sentences that can relate details about the topic. While writing consider your chosen audience. The audience as well as the theme and purpose determine the style or voice of your writing. The style or voice gives your writing its “feel.”

Create five thesis statements. For each thesis use one topic and one purpose from the list below. You may repeat a topic to use with a different purpose.

Purposes	Topics		
to describe	horseback riding	painting	television
to inform	Michigan	North Carolina	the mountains
to narrate	popular music	make up	swimming
to persuade	coffee	Star Wars	the internet
to instruct	baseball	pollution	
to create a mood			
to entertain			

Purpose: to describe      Topic: moon  
To the naked eye, the moon looks like a large wedge of holey cheese.

Your turn:

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## REVIEW

Can you list all of the prepositions that we memorized? It is on page 87 and there are 46 of them. There are more, those were just the ones I had you memorize. List them, I will start you out:

about

above

Remember the linking verbs? is, ...

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Write a topic sentence and two supporting sentences for the following topics and purposes.

Topic: Computers      Purpose: to instruct

---

---

---

---

Topic: your state      Purpose: to persuade

---

---

---

---

Topic: cars      Purpose: to describe

---

---

---

---

Topic: the night sky      Purpose: to describe

---

---

---

---

Topic: a friend      Purpose: to narrate

---

---

---

---

Topic : etiquette      Purpose: to inform

---

---

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Describe a voice or style that would be appropriate for the following audiences.

Type of writing and audience: letter to a U.S. senator

Voice or style: formal and respectful

Your turn:

Type of writing and audience: a note to a friend

Voice or style:

Type of writing and audience: a paper for the American Science Foundation

Voice or style:

Type of writing and audience: an apology to a teacher

Voice or style:

Type of writing and audience: editorial

Voice or style:

Write a paragraph about a specific change you would like to see in your community. Your audience is made up of political leaders from your community.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Can you list all of the prepositions that we memorized? It is on page 87 and there are 46 of them. There are more, those were just the ones I had you memorize. List them, I will start you out:

about

above

Remember the linking verbs? is, ...

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

circle the word that names the whole group

- a) Earth
- b) Mercury
- c) Pluto
- d) solar system
- e) orbits

- f) candles
- g) games
- h) ice cream
- i) cake
- j) birthday

- k) drums
- l) band
- m) guitar
- n) keyboard
- o) microphone

- p) summer
- q) fall
- r) spring
- s) season
- t) winter

- u) elm
- v) hickory
- w) chestnut
- x) trees
- y) maple

## Review

Circle the common nouns, underline the proper nouns, and box the abstract nouns.

Missouri	laziness	pride
glass	jewelry	Peru
glue	dessert	canoe
pennies	fear	loneliness
integrity	toast	juice
drawing	evil	horizon

Write me a declarative sentence.

Write an exclamatory sentence.

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Underline the antecedents/pronouns that properly agree in gender.

Ben/it                      Mr. Smith/they  
knives/ they              Susan/she  
rice/they                    man/him

Underline the antecedents/pronouns that agree in number

mice/they                  band/they                    lion/it  
fish/it                      moose/it                    some/they  
group/we                  some/he or she              moose/they

Underline the action verbs.

serve            did                    blew                    cook  
give             are                    spoke                    chased  
fry                rest                    could                    look

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite the following sentences and add apostrophes where necessary.

Sarahs Aunt Mae is visiting her.

---

The childs toys were scattered on the floor.

---

Many hunters knives were very sharp.

---

Where have you put Sarahs gloves.

---

The girls chorus includes several grades.

---

The ladies friends are having lunch together.

---

Underline the linking verbs.

proved	became	felt
took	appear	tastes
is	was	grew
sat	could	nodded
are	am	dust

Box the regular verbs and underline the irregular verbs.

hug	cross	buy
climb	cost	make
hold	fly	read
choose	save	sting

Circle the correct form of lay/lie in each sentence.

Who (laid,lain) the TV remote on the floor?

We have (laid, lain) out our clothing for church.

The old cabin(lies, lays) across the river.

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---

amount read\_\_\_\_\_



Circle the correct form of sit/set in each sentence.

The waitress(set,sat) the ketchup bottles on the table.

We will (sit, set) beside the bleachers in our own chairs.

Dad (set, sat) down on the bench to watch Stephen and Madelyn play in the playground.

Circle the common adjectives in these sentences.

My next-door neighbor's dog darted across the front yard chasing the black cat.

The sweet smell of roses filled the air when the bush bloomed.

The worship leader, Mr James, has a very melodious voice.

Write the correct indefinite pronoun in front of each noun.

\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella

\_\_\_\_\_ honest person

\_\_\_\_\_ insult

\_\_\_\_\_ historian

\_\_\_\_\_ apple

\_\_\_\_\_ shopkeeper

\_\_\_\_\_ apple pie

\_\_\_\_\_ needle and thread

\_\_\_\_\_ chair

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Circle the correct form of the word.

The weather today was(worse, bad) than yesterday's.

The (longer, longest) the wait, the (more, most) it irritates Dad.

It was the (most interesting, interestinger) conversation I've had with her yet.

Matthew (more frequently, most frequently) does his homework after class.

Our team played the (bestest, best) of all the teams at the tournament.

This presentation is going (slowly, more slowly) than I thought it would.

Underline the prepositional phrases in the sentences below.

While the horse at in the stable, the cow and the calf grazed lazily in the field.

Jentzen quickly drank from his thermos before the second half of the game started.

Our fish, Bubbles , always seems lonely in his small fish tank.

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct word.

The rocks fell (off of, off) the cliff.

They fell (in, into) the river below the cliff.

Rabbits are everywhere (in, into) this field.

We are staying (at, to) the Arbor Inn.

Each day we hike (to, at) a different place.

Once I fell (in, into) a hole.

The hole was (in, into ) a muddy place.

Do not step (off of, off) the board walks around the geysers.

I will jump (off, off of) the diving board.

The rocks from the high cliff fell (in, into) the river.

Write an exclamatory sentence using the word Wow.

---

Write an imperative sentence using the word "get."

---

Put the following lists in ABC order. Place a number after them.

gentle  
five  
favorite  
fifth  
few

nice  
many  
pointed  
quiet  
new  
quick

list  
huge  
little  
loud  
kind

these  
tall  
ten  
tallest  
taller  
that

snowcapped  
sixth  
red  
several  
some

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Underline the simple subjects and box the simple predicates.

Many people visit the Statue of Liberty every year.

The phone rang six times before I could answer it.

What is the sum of the numbers twelve and five?

Identify whether the boldfaced words are a direct or indirect object in these sentences by writing DO or IO above it.

I would like peach **ice cream** with my peach cobbler, please.

The postman delivered **Aunt Susan** a **package** today.

The class sent the **soldiers** several **care packages**.

Choose the correct word

The (studies, study) together every Friday night.

My neighbor's dog (bark, barks) a lot at night.

Spaghetti and meatballs (is, are) my favorite dinner.

Each of the students (is, are) receiving an award.

None of the teachers (give, gives) homework over the holidays.

Write a sentence using the following words: bravery    thunder

---

---

strength    little

---

---

many    sorrow

---

---

bitterness    quick

---

---

gentleness    those

---

---

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Add punctuation where necessary, rewrite the sentences.

Campers could play tennis soccer basketball or baseball

---

---

What kind of day did I have The hamster got loose in the house the washing machine overflowed and Sam fell and skinned both knees Wow This project is terrific

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

You should close the windows and lock them before going to bed suggested Sam

---

---

Autumn blurted Hey That's my bowl of chips Get your own

---

---

Why interrupted Mrs Maryon do you always insist on sitting in the front seat

---

---

Give me an example of the following

noun		
action verb		
adjective		
adverb		
common noun		
conjunction		
proper noun		
plural noun		
possessive noun		
preposition		
prepositional phrase		
pronoun		
singular noun		
plural noun		

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Homonyms are words that sound the same but have different meanings and are spelled differently.

Write me one sentence for each homonym. If you are unsure, consult a dictionary for their meanings.

ad/add

---

---

allowed/aloud

---

---

aunt/ant

---

---

ate/eight

---

---

bear/bare

---

---

blue/blew

---

---

break/brake

---

---

Choose the correct word.

(Can, May) I have some friends over tonight?

We would have enjoyed the hike more (except, accept) Sam got a blister on his foot.

Bobbie(lay, lie) his coat and hat on the chair when he came in.

Mary (has did, has done) a great job keeping up with his chores this summer.

How do you expect me to (accept, except) this answer without any explanation?

Mom carefully (hanged, hung) the family portrait over the fireplace.

At the park on a nice day, you can find people (sitting, setting) or (laying, lying) on a blanket relaxing.

Johnny, you (can, may) have a second piece of pie if you like.

Poor Grandpa (has laid, has lain) in bed with a headache most of the afternoon.

Without hesitation, the king sentenced the thief to be (hung, hanged) at the gallows.

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Write me one sentence for each homonym. If you are unsure, consult a dictionary for their meanings.

by/buy

---

---

colonel/kernel

---

---

deer/dear

---

---

flour/flower

---

---

principal/principle

---

---

right/write

---

---

meet/meat

---

---

Write whether each sentence is punctuated correctly. Write yes or no at the end.

It's 2 A.M.! You should be asleep!

How nice that Evan offered to help clean up afterward?

What is the capital of North Carolina?

I asked Collin to meet me at 3 P.M. to study.

Put your glasses away in a safe place.

Sh!!!Be careful not to wake the baby?

We are supposed to head home around 9:00P.M..

Nonsense!!I would never say that?

How sad June must feel?

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Write me one sentence for each homonym. If you are unsure, consult a dictionary for their meanings.

he'll/heal/heel

---

---

---

I'll/aisle/isle

---

---

---

rain/rein/reign

---

---

---

flew/flu/flue

---

---

---

cent/scent/sent

---

---

---

Add commas where necessary in the following items.

We ate chips salsa pretzels pizza and popcorn during the movie.

“I really hope David makes it to practice” said Frank.

Well what is your opinion about this?

Besides skateboarding and surfing Jim also plays baseball and soccer.

The large scary bug crawled quickly across the kitchen floor.

I like to hike in the mountains swim at the lake and paint in my room.

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Write me one sentence for each homonym. If you are unsure, consult a dictionary for their meanings.

sail/sale

---

---

threw/through

---

---

would/wood

---

---

weather/whether

---

---

whose/who's

---

---

scene/seen

---

---

Write comma's in the correct places.

September 22 2000

Monday June 15

May 4 1998

Tuxedo North Carolina

Dear Mom

Sincerely

Write your mailing address as seen on an envelope addressed to you

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Homographs are words that are spelled exactly the same but have completely different meanings.  
Write two sentences with the word used in a different way.

address

---

---

bow

---

---

close

---

---

desert

---

---

does

---

---

house

---

---

live

---

---

Add quotation marks and correct punctuation where needed.

Wow Those are terrific pictures exclaimed Susan

This summer promises continue Roy to be a very memorable one for sure

Would you care for another slice of pizza asked Mom

Why did you say I'm better than she is

The car sighed Dad needs to be taken to the mechanic

Nora said she wasn't feeling well yesterday

Here is the hammer you asked for said Collin

Excellent work Stephen praised Mom

Why does Brooklyn say I think I know but I'm not sure

Which one of you said I can't swim

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Homographs are words that are spelled exactly the same but have completely different meanings.  
Write two sentences with the word used in a different way.

present

---

---

produce

---

---

read

---

---

record

---

---

tear

---

---

use

---

---

well

---

---

Write the contractions for the following words:

is not

are not

was not

were not

might not

did not

should not

would not

we will

we are

we have

we would

it is

it will

I am

I will

I have

I would

can not

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Fix each sentence by rewriting it without any mistakes.

We won't be able to make it to Detroit by 4 o'clock?

---

In the event of an emergency, please exit the building?

---

In 1976, he attended the University of Chicago.

---

I use a special racket when I'm in a tournament.

---

I need new glasses.

---

Can you lend me some \$ to buy Kara a Christmas present!

---

Let's get together tomorrow for lunch.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Now make an outline.

Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite each sentence and add details to make each sentence more interesting.

The present was given to me by my dad.

---

---

Collin and his dad go on vacation together.

---

---

Evan works on computers.

---

---

Kim is employed at a coffee house.

---

---

The house lights were turned on by Ashlyn.

---

---

The new year was celebrated by all of us.

---

---

Collin plays guitar.

---

---

Combine each set of sentences to make one sentence that is more effective.

Newspapers are filled with information  
Most newspapers cost less than a dollar.  
I like reading newspapers.

---

---

I turn on the radio every day.  
There are many radio stations.  
I like to listen to Christian music.

---

---

My friend's name is Matthew.  
We're going to the concert.  
We were able to get front-row seats.

---

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Circle the letters that should be capitalized in the following sentences.

the state of liberty is located in new york harbor.

“happy birthday, kayla!” jack cheered.

playing scrabble is a good way to improve your vocabulary.

pizza and hamburgers were popular choices for the party.

juneau is the capital of alaska, our forty-ninth state.

grandpa told my aunt that uncle henry and sarah went to the grove to go shopping.

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Draw a line to divide the subjects from the predicates in the following sentences.

\* the first one is tricky. Who is the sentence written to?

Have a happy birthday.

The mountains are a popular vacation spot.

Jim took his dog to the vet yesterday.

Salad is a healthy addition to lunch and dinner.

Jim washed and waxed Dad's car.

I am afraid of heights.

Reading often improves your memory.

Sixteen inches of snow fell in the mountains last night.

We are all going to the play.

Greg and Amy lived happily ever after.

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\_\_\_\_\_

amount read \_\_\_\_\_



Change the following sentences to correct any grammar errors.

How quick she runs.

---

The desk and the chair sits in the corner.

---

There is only four days until Christmas.

---

This phone call is for Bill and I.

---

They mailed the copies to him and I.

---

It was I whom called.

---

None of the neighbors offered his support.

---

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---

amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Analogies. Choose the pair of words that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the original pair.

Example:

Selfish: compassion

- a) genuine:authenticity
- b) serious:passion
- c) childish:maturity
- d) irresponsible:attention

Someone who is selfish lacks compassion. Someone who is childish lacks maturity.

Your turn:

Conclusion:Essay

- a) theme:song
- b) meal:dessert
- c) scene:play
- d) parade:party

A conclusion is part of an essay. A \_\_\_\_ is part of a \_\_\_\_.

Locker: storage

- a) telephone: communication
- b) wallet:cash
- c) pencil:paper
- d) lake: moisture

A locker is used for storage. A \_\_\_ is used for \_\_\_.

Excruciating:painful

- a) baffling:confusing
- b) crippling:stressful
- c) improving:hopeful
- d) upsetting:exciting

Something that is excruciating is very painful. Something that is \_\_\_ is very \_\_\_\_.



## Analogies

Heriloom:inherited

- a) ship:wooden
- b) sermon:religious
- c) coupon:valuable
- d) newspaper:popular

A characteristic of an heirloom is to be inherited.

Sunscreen: sunburn

- a) hope:tornado
- b) vaccination:disease
- c) dream:sleep
- d) carelessness:accident

Sunscreen is used to prevent sunburn.

Aluminum : metal

- a) limerick: poetry
- b) mathematics:numbers
- c) water:thirst
- d) rain:season

Aluminum is a type of metal.

Active:idle

- a) challenging:difficult
- b) dramatic:tragic
- c) brief: lengthy
- d) scholarly:studious

? How can we solve this



## Analogies

Epidemic: widespread

- a) artist: idealistic
- b) island: lonesome
- c) emergency: urgent
- d) intention: challenged

A characteristic of an epidemic is to be widespread.

Note: melody

- a) bone: skeleton
- b) movie: film
- c) meal: restaurant
- d) career: job

A note is part of a melody

Lifejacket: boat

- a) medicine: disease
- b) seatbelt: plane
- c) shield: sword
- d) hat: helmet

A lifejacket is used for safety on a boat.

Devout: religious

- a) hyper: energetic
- b) depressed: angry
- c) fit: strong
- d) cruel: strange

Someone who is devout is very religious.



## ABC ORDER

place the following lists in ABC order

Michigan  
North Carolina  
Ohio  
Alaska  
Missouri

Amy  
Ashley  
Ashlyn  
Ada  
Anne

Bobbie  
Bill  
Brent  
Benjamin  
Bruno

collie  
red boned  
retriever  
pug  
lab

ice cream  
pudding  
brownies  
cake  
cupcakes  
cotton candy

hiking  
swimming  
biking  
tennis  
basketball  
kayaking



Choose the word in each row that is spelled incorrectly.

happyness	illustrate	journey	kindest
lawyer	majority	naugty	heartily
ignorance	judgement	leisure	majesty
necessity	ocasionally	occurred	partial
restaurant	scheduled	thorough	virtie
obvious	parlor	qualties	realize
sacrifice	territory	uncertain	ofense
pamphlets	quantities	receiver	scheme
vague	acknowledgement	canvas	descend
endeavor	flourish	vacancy	weary
yeild	bathe	advertising	carriage
democracy	eight	ninth	wrought
accordance	bicycle	canceling	deceive
eligebele	inconvenienced	necessarily	perceive



Circle the correct spelling of the word in the list.

impressiom  
impression  
impresion  
impreshion

jeelous  
jealous  
jealious  
jealouse

retched  
wretched  
wreatched  
wretcked

ocasionaly  
occasionally  
ockasionally  
occasionally

ackwaintance  
aqaintance  
aquantaince  
aquaintance

Wedesday  
Wedneesday  
Wednesday  
Wednasday

October  
Octobre  
Octobur  
Octeber



## Analogies

Assassination:Murder

- a) document:certificate
- b) beverage:drink
- c) relay:race
- d) technology:robot

Ignite:extinguish

- a) harvest:plant
- b) rest:relax
- c) investigate:trust
- d) remove:confiscate

elderly:youth

- a) famous:popularity
- b) rational:proof
- c) smug:satisfaction
- d) well:illness

veins:circulate

- a) calculators:think
- b) boots:spring
- c) laws:enforce
- d) ornaments:decorate



Circle the word that is spelled INCORRECTLY in each row

genius	headache	inability	justifed
lecture	niether	marriage	onion
immediately	laberatory	maturity	opportunities
recognition	seperate	whooping cough	undoubtedly
thoroughly	paragraph	quiet	recces
sanwiches	Thanksgiving	vegetables	weighed
urgent	variety	wether	affectionate
burow	certificates	discussed	enthusiastic
dormitery	agriculture	believing	calendar
calender	descriptive	fifteen	height
height	grieve	inconvinience	physical
sincerely	esteemed	statuts	politician



The dog ate the bowl of delicious food.

What part of speech is “ate?”

- a) verb
- b) noun
- c) adjective
- d) adverb

The football player was tackled.

What part of speech is “football”?

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) preposition
- d) adjective

Bill is happily playing in the sandbox.

What part of speech is “happily”

- a) verb
- b) adjective
- c) adverb
- d) preposition

The bird is singing.

What is the function of the word “bird”?

- a) subject
- b) direct object
- c) object of the preposition
- d) indirect object

As we walked up the hill.

What type of sentence is the above?

- a) fragment
- b) run-on
- c) complete sentence

Choose the fragment.

- a) The dog ran
- b) Because she ate the pie
- c) The cat sneezed
- d) The elephant escaped the zoo and cause mass panic



She ran through the woods then she stopped she got a drink from her water bottle.  
Choose the correct answer for the above sentence.

- a) fragment
- b) run-on
- c) complete sentence

Which is a fragment?

- a) Quickly ran
- b) The dog walked slowly
- c) The cat was white
- d) The chicken was brown

What is the direct object in this sentence?

Kim walked her dog down the street.

- a) street
- b) dog
- c) walked
- d) down

What is the function of an appositive?

- a) Usually set off by commas
- b) Gives extra information.
- c) Not needed to make sense in a sentence.
- d) All of the above.

An independent clause...

- a) can't stand alone
- b) has to stand alone
- c) can stand alone
- d) has to stand with another clause

Which of the following is not a part of speech?

- a) article
- b) noun
- c) pronoun
- d) semicolon



What is the subject in this sentence?

Jim sat down in the chair.

- a) in
- b) chair
- c) Jim
- d) down

What is the function of the word gift in the following:

Amy gave Danielle a Christmas gift.

- a) indirect object
- b) noun of direct address
- c) appositive
- d) direct object

What is the function of the word necklace in the following:

Greg gave Amy a necklace for Christmas.

- a) direct object
- b) subject
- c) indirect object
- d) noun of direct address

What is the function of the word Jadyn in the following.

Kevin gave Jadyn a ring.

- a) subject
- b) indirect object
- c) object of the preposition
- d) direct object

What is the function of the word Evan in the following:

Lauren ran after Evan stole her shoes.

- a) object of the preposition
- b) subject
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object



Identify the following clauses as either independent or dependent.

While my sisters slept

- a) independent
- b) dependent

Jennifer sings every day

- a) independent
- b) dependent

That were in a race

- a) independent
- b) dependent

Many cards arrived in the mail today

- a) dependent
- b) independent

Arriving at the shoe store

- a) dependent
- b) independent

Evan ran

- a) dependent
- b) independent



Identify as simple, compound, complex

The boy ran to school

- a) simple
- b) compound
- c) complex

Collin Maryon ate the pizza, and she drank the lemonade.

- a) simple
- b) compound
- c) complex

Ashlyn wants a new iPad, but Paul wants a basketball.

- a) simple
- b) compound
- c) complex

After the children got home from school, they ate some cookies.

- a) simple
- b) compound
- c) complex

What are the four types of sentences?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_



## Analogies

Honor:disgrace

- a) comfort:pleasure
- b) safety:peril
- c) sanity:sense
- d) anger:rage

Honor is the opposite of disgrace.

whisper:quiet

- a) folktale:traditional
- b) whip:evil
- c) disease:curable
- d) meal:satisfying

A characteristic of whisper is to be quiet.

Patience:virtue

- a) essay:story
- b) currency:credit
- c) denial:reaction
- d) faith:religion

Patience is a type of virtue.

Kiss:affection

- a) smile:fear
- b) joke:importance
- c) message:information
- d) television:actors

A kiss is used to convey affection.



## Analogies

Network:connect

- a) statue: memorialize
- b) funeral: eliminate
- c) telephone: hear
- d) device: create

A network is used to connect.

Devasted: damaged

- a) unusual:weird
- b) unkind:hurtful
- c) incredible:mundane
- d) prevalent:common

Algebra:mathematics

- a) rain:precipitation
- b) bronze:metal
- c) tradition:culture
- d) trade:economy

Offer:request

- a) damage:repair
- b) enjoy:entertain
- c) experience:participate
- d) endure:continue

uninhibited : restraint

- overweight:shape
- unhealthy:control
- intelligent:thought
- generous: selfishness



Circle the word that is spelled incorrectly in each list.

- a) independance
- b) journal
- c) liable
- d) medicine

- e) nickels
- f) opinion
- g) preformance
- h) quietly

- i) tragedy
- j) unfortunately
- k) visinity
- l) alligators

- m) businessess
- n) chocolate
- o) distinction
- p) essential

- q) financial
- r) unecessary
- s) acquaint
- t) commissioner



Circle the misspelled word in each group

- a) threaten
- b) unusually
- c) violance
- d) whistle

- e) ancient
- f) blizzard
- g) guardian
- h) inferer

- i) license
- j) minimum
- k) orignailly
- l) physician

- m) refrigerater
- n) separately
- o) tremendous
- p) initiation

- q) substaintial
- r) sufficient
- s) carnivel
- t) desperate

- u) especially
- v) forehead
- w) gloriuus
- x) pretty



Fix all errors in the following sentences.

“Would you like to accompany me” ? he asked?

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i can't remember if her birthday is on sat., sunday, monday or Tuesday

---

¼ of the class voted for pizza

---

I owe you \$14.00, not \$17?

---

You are required to bring the following: Sleeping bag, tent, clothes.

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Go West three blocks and turn right

---

Is that book your's?

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Circle each letter that is to be capitalized.

where were tim and sam going?

i wish i could go to california with my mom.

my aunt karen was visiting with sam in detroit.

the navaho indians live in interesting buildings.

did you attend marysville high school?

kim lives in canada.

my nationality is french.

did you take the math course at school?

Did you take math iii at school?



Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

the state of south dakota has mount rushmore in it.

the weekends are saturday and sunday.

to the north lies montana, a state on fire.

the hottest months are july and august.

the catholics and mormons are two religions that send out missionaries.

next summer we need to go to florida in the south.

My brothers are peter, paul, and jim.

my favorite season is spring.



Fill in the periods in the correct spots.

Mr and Mrs Gregory J Maryon were honored at dinner

Ten and three quarters is 1075 in decimals

Add together 825 and 175 in decimals which should equal ten

I feel sorry for the K P O association.

Amy J Millin, and Dr A P Muir are now married

It seems they take so much from my check for FICA

Write all twelve months and their abbreviations

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Circle all the letters that should be capitalized.

ashlyn maryon, d.d.s. graduated from the university of michigan in ann arbor for her b.s.

“i forgot, mom,” said collin, “whether i told you about my new boat waverunner.”

the letter began, “dear jadyon, “ and ended with “your best friend.”

the president of the united states chooses his cabinet which the senate must confirm.

we will all be going to tuxedo park for its grand opening celebration on saturday, september 23.

are you going to be home for christmas day this year?

my dog sadie, has died on tuesday morning.



Add commas where needed in the sentence. \*A tip, think about where you would naturally pause while reading the sentence.

After you finish doing the dishes the floor needs sweeping.

To get the correct results you must follow the proper order of adding ingredients.

The answer without doubt will make all the difference.

During the last game of the season a riot took place.

To get the job done you will need to pace yourself.

To Evan Collin is a hero.

An apple not an orange keeps the doctor away.

You really like her don't you!

We are still going to lunch aren't we?

"Is it time to go" asked Kim.

He wanted to go to the park but no one would give him a ride.



Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. A common one is pre- which means before.

Answer the following:

Why might you buy premade food?

- a) you don't want to cook it yourself
- b) you want to cook it yourself

If a star can only be seen during the predawn hours, when might it be seen?

- a) 6:00 P.M.
- b) 4:00 A.M.

Why might your teacher give you a pretest?

- a) to see how much you know before you start a lesson
- b) to see how much you know after you finish a lesson

When might you prejudge a situation?

- a) once you know all the facts
- b) before you know all the facts

When would you preheat an oven?

- a) a few minutes before you're ready to use it
- b) right when you're ready to use it

When might you read a preprint of a book?

- a) when you buy the finished book
- b) before the book is published

Which of these is part of the prewriting process?

- a) research
- b) editing

When might you see a preview for a new television show?

- a) before the show has been released
- b) after the show has been released

When would you pretreat a stained shirt?

- a) before putting it in the washing machine
- b) after the stain has come out



Prefixes are added to the beginning of words to change the meaning of the root word. A common one is re- which means to do it again. Answer the following:

Who needs a reminder to return his library books?

- a) a person who usually forgets
- b) a person who usually remembers

Which might you refurnish?

- a) a new house with no furniture
- b) an old house with old furniture

Why might you reenter a building?

- a) because you have never been inside
- b) because you left your jacket inside

Why might you rethink what to eat for breakfast?

- a) because you noticed the milk was spoiled
- b) because you are going to eat pancakes

A person who retells a story does what?

- a) tells a different story
- b) tells the same story again

If you have to replace something what do you have to do?

- a) buy it again
- b) buy something completely different

If you are going to remarry your husband do you

- a) marry him again
- b) divorce him

I am repainting the table, did I

- a) remove all the paint
- b) paint it again



The prefix un- means not. Answer the following questions.

If I am unable to meet you, will I

- a) meet you later
- b) not meet with you

A guest that is unexpected is one who

- a) shows up randomly
- b) comes to the party on time

If you are unhealthy you probably

- a) eat healthy food
- b) eat junk food

Which would be unusual

- a) an alligator on a Christmas tree
- b) an angel on a Christmas tree

If you were unafraid you would probably

- a) go sky diving
- b) take a walk in your yard

The kids unfastened their seatbelts, what did they do

- a) put them on
- b) took them off

If I ate uncooked vegetables would I be eating

- a) stir fry
- b) veges and dip

If my two sisters were unlike, would they

- a) both have brown hair, brown eyes
- b) one have brown hair, brown eyes and one have red hair green eyes



The prefix mis- means not as well. Answer the following questions.

If your children are misbehaving in church, they are likely to be

- a) running in the halls
- b) sitting quietly reading their Bibles

If someone mispronounces your name, they

- a) say it correctly
- b) say it wrongly

The misspelling of this word is

- a) arithmetic
- b) arithmeatice

If I misplaced my keys they are

- a) found
- b) lost

If you were to mistreat your brother you would more than likely receive a

- a) reward
- b) punishment

If someone was misleading you, they would be

- a) directing you
- b) tricking you

A way to misuse your bike would be to

- a) put it away in the garage
- b) leave it out in the rain



Another prefix is dis- It means apart, asunder, away, having a negative force. Answer the following questions.

If you were to disagree on what to name your child with your spouse. More than likely, you will

- a) be happy
- b) be upset

If you disconnected from Facebook, you would

- a) join
- b) cancel

Can people trust you if you're a dishonest person?

- a) yes
- b) no

If you dislike broccoli, would you eat it for dinner?

- a) no
- b) yes

If you were to dismount a horse, you would be

- a) getting on
- b) getting off

If your room was in disorder, would it be clean?

- a) yes
- b) no

If someone wanted to disown something, would they

- a) keep it
- b) get rid of it

If someone is disloyal to their country, would they follow the laws

- a) yes
- b) no



Suffixes are added to the end of the root word to change the meaning. –able means capable of, susceptible of, fit for, given to, tending to. Answer the questions.

If something is breakable then

- a) it is fragile
- b) it is solid

If an article of clothing is exchangeable, then

- a) you can exchange it
- b) you can not return it

If something is pleasurable, it makes you

- a) happy
- b) sad

If a job is manageable then

- a) you are likely to keep it
- b) you are likely to quit

If a couch is moveable then

- a) you can move it
- b) you can't move it

Is scribbling considered readable

- a) yes
- b) no

If a disease is curable, then you

- a) will be sick forever
- b) be healthy again



The suffix –ful means full of, able to, as much as will fit, characterized by.

Answer the following:

If something is colorful, it

- a) has lots of color
- b) is muted in color

If you had a restful sleep last night you,

- a) you probably slept 8 hours
- b) you probably slept only 2 hours

If your grandma has a youthful appearance she..

- a) looks young
- b) looks old

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If you had a delightful visit from an old friend you

- a) probably would want them to come back
- b) you would be glad they left

If you are fearful of dogs...

- a) you like them
- b) you are scared of them



The suffix-less means without and in adjectives indicates failure or inability to perform or be performed.

Answer the following:

If a person feels worthless they feel

- a) like they can't measure up
- b) like they are worthy to be praised

If you feel helpless you..

- a) can do something
- b) can't do something

If a man is homeless he

- a) has a home
- b) has no home

If the shots were painless they...

- a) hurt alot
- b) didn't hurt at all

An example of a harmless snake is...

- a) garter snake
- b) copperhead snake



End of year questions for teacher to save for later in life.

What is something we did this year that you think you will remember for the rest of your life?

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What is something you accomplished this year that you are proud of?

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What was the most challenging part of this year for you?

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What are the three most important things you learned this year?

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What is something that was hard for you at the start of the year, but is easy now?

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In what area do you feel you made your biggest improvements?

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What is your favorite part of the day ? Why?

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Of all the books you read this year, which was your favorite? Why?

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What is something that your teacher could have done to make this year better?

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What are six adjectives that best describe school.

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When you consider the rest of your life, what percentage of what you learned this year, do you think will be useful to you?

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Any advice you would give to another friend or student about attitude in school?

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Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_





Would you trade your paper books for digital versions in everything?

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How young is too young for an iPhone or equivalent?

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Do apps help you or just waste your time?

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Do you spend too much time on smart phones playing “irrelevant games”?

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Should tablet computers become the primary way students learn in class?

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What role will robots play in our future?

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Is school designed more for girls than boys?

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Is there too much pressure on girls to have “perfect bodies”?

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If football is so dangerous to players, should we be watching it?

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Are some youth sports too intense?

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Does reality TV promote dangerous stereotypes?

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Does TV capture the diversity of America yet?

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Will musical training make you more successful?

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Should video games be considered a sport?

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Should stores sell violent video games to minors?

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Can a video game be a work of art?

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Do violent games make people more violent in real life?

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What games would you like to redesign?

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What were the best movies you saw in the past year?

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Should home schoolers be allowed to play public school sports?

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Should the U.S. be spying on its friends?

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Do you trust your government?

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Do rich people get off easier when they break the law?

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Should rich people have to pay more taxes?

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

Do laws that ban offensive words make the world a better place?

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Do leaders have moral obligations?

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Do you support or oppose the death penalty?

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When should juvenile offenders receive life sentences?

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Is modern culture ruining childhood?

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What can older people learn from your generation?

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Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

How concerned are you about where your food comes from?

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Is it ethical to eat meat?

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Should government limit the size of sugary drinks?

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Do bystanders have a responsibility to intervene when there is trouble?

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Should you care about the health and safety of those making your clothes?

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Can money buy your happiness?

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Does buying and accumulating more and more stuff make us happier

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Are we losing the art of listening?

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Do people complain too much?

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Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

What is more important: talent or hard work?

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Can kindness become cool?

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How important is keeping your cool?

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Is your generation more self-centered than earlier generations?

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Can you be good without God?

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Have curse words become so common they have lost their shock value?

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Your final requirement for the day is to read. Choose a book that is at your reading level. There are many book recommendations online or you can check out my blog [www.plainandnotsoplain.com](http://www.plainandnotsoplain.com). Write the book title and how long you read for today. You should read for a minimum of an hour per day.

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amount read \_\_\_\_\_

How important is keeping a clean house?

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Should the private life of famous people be off limits?

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Would you rather work from home or in an office?

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Do you shop at locally owned businesses?

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Should scientists try to help people beat old age so we can live longer lives?

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Given unlimited resources, what scientific or medical problems would you investigate?

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When is it O.K. to replace human limbs with technology?

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