

Common Nouns

Common nouns name people, places, and things. They are general nouns. (not specific).

person- police officer

A police officer helps to keep us safe.

place--- park

We love to take the children to play at the park.

thing- coat

Don't forget to grab your coat before we leave.

Fill in the following blanks with common nouns.

1. The _____ look pretty in the vase.
2. My _____ woke me up by buzzing loudly.
3. My _____ is visiting from Michigan.
4. The _____ sells stamps.
5. The _____ scratched my leg.
6. My _____ is nice and soft.
7. My _____ feels very hot.
8. You can find many _____ in the water.
9. We have a lot of _____.
10. Go find the _____ that you lost last week.

Circle the common nouns in the paragraph below. (9 of them)

In that case, go home and pack a suitcase. Take your list and grab your shoes. Then catch a steamship bound for Europe. When you arrive, go to the nearest restaurant and order a soda. Make sure to be polite to the waitress. When you are finished eating, go to the hotel and rest for the evening.

Write a short paragraph telling about a place that you visited. Use at least 6 common nouns.

Common nouns

Fill in the following chart with the correct common nouns:

boy bat veterinarian truck restaurant park
library tree town police officer car
parent country student crayon

Person	Place	Thing

Fill in the blanks with common nouns.

1. A _____ is a doctor who helps animals.
2. My family likes to swim at the _____.
3. Will you grab the _____ to help spread the jam?
4. You need a glove and a _____ to play baseball.
5. Please go hang up your _____.

Write me a short paragraph telling me about your favorite animal. Use at least 5 common nouns.

Common nouns

Fill in the chart with 5 common nouns.

Person	Place	Thing

Find and circle the common noun

T	A	B	L	E	R	T	R	T
R	I	T	R	E	I	O	E	H
E	R	F	D	E	V	O	S	P
E	P	B	O	X	E	L	T	I
F	L	O	W	E	R	H	A	T
T	A	Y	H	G	W	Y	U	P
N	N	N	M	G	L	Q	R	P
P	E	F	A	C	E	Y	A	B
G	I	R	L	E	F	D	N	N
R	A	N	G	E	R	R	T	U
D	O	G	V	C	A	T	E	Q
M	E	D	I	C	I	N	E	P
B	O	O	K	S	Q	P	I	N
H	E	A	R	T	T	Q	W	E

Word bank
Medicine
Ranger
Table
Tree
River
Tool
Airplane
Restaurant
Box
Flower
Pit
Boy
Cat
Cat
Books
Face
Girl
Pin
Heart

Proper nouns

Proper nouns name SPECIFIC people, places, and things. In a sentence, the noun is the person, place, or thing that can act or be talked about.

Dr. Clark----a specific person

California----a specific place

Empire State Building----a specific thing

Write the correct words from the box to complete the journal entry. Use ONLY proper nouns.

Uncle Jeff	Principal Sam	my principal	planet
my school	Grand Canyon	book	tomorrow
Venus	Saturday	the playground	Flat Rock park
The Shaggy Cat	national park	my uncle	Mountain top School

I love _____ mornings. I go to _____
to walk the trails and read my book , _____.
Later Aunt Sue and _____ come to my house. We plan our trip to
the _____. We use the telescope to look at
_____ when it gets dark. On Monday, it's back to _____. I
like _____. He is a good principal. But I still look forward to the
weekend.

REMEMBER PROPER NOUNS ALWAYS BEGIN WITH A CAPITAL LETTER!

Grab your book that you are reading and copy ten proper nouns from the pages.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Proper nouns

Fill in the following chart with proper nouns. Remember proper nouns are to be capitalized.

Person	Place	Thing

Circle the Proper nouns in the following paragraph. (13 proper nouns)

My favorite place to go for the day is to Hendersonville. I like to go on a Saturday morning when it is bustling with people. My favorite place to eat is at Soly Luna's. I love their fajitas. Made with real Mexican tortillas. I then walk down Main Street and look for Sam my friend. He is usually found playing his guitar in front of the Hands on Museum. He loves his Gibson guitar and can play very well. After we have had a full morning of food and shopping we like to go relax on his boat, The Sailing Seas. I love Lake Summit, it is such a relaxing lake to boat on. We can usual fish and catch some Rainbow Trout to eat. He prepares the fish on a Coleman campfire stove. I love fresh fish. Saturday's are my favorite day of the week!

Common and proper nouns

Give me an example of the following:

common nouns

Person	Place	Thing

Proper nouns

Person	Place	thing

Proper nouns.

Copy the following sentences and write them correctly. Use a capital letter for the beginning of the sentence, capitalize the proper nouns and use correct punctuation.

1. our friend, brooklyn, works at the zoo
2. wow, that is the prettiest swan we have ever seen in lake lure
3. do you like the town of zirconia
4. how old is your sister lauren
5. my birthday is in february not in march
6. meet us at the new york zoo on tuesday
7. will you meet us in paris for thanksgiving
8. we will all join up at christmas to give presents to each other
9. how many sisters does sarah have
10. the summer months, june, july, and august are always a busy time for sam

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

Choose a proper noun of your own to complete the sentence. Write the sentence.

1. I live in the state of _____.
2. We have a park called _____.
3. A lake by us is called _____.
4. My state capital is _____.
5. We hike up the mountain called _____.
6. The nearest big town is called _____.
7. My road is called _____.
8. My church is called _____.
9. Our pastor is named _____.
10. My mom's name is _____.

Fill in the following with common nouns not proper.

1. My favorite foods to eat are _____, _____, and _____.
2. My favorite animals is _____.
3. My favorite outside activity is _____.
4. The animal I least like is _____.
5. My least favorite food is _____.
6. A sport played outdoors is _____.
7. A sport played indoors is _____.
8. _____ you will find in a body of water.
9. _____ you will find up in the air.
10. _____ you will find on the land.

Use a crayon or colored pencil and highlight all the proper nouns one color and all the common nouns another color. Notice that none of them are capitalized 😊

river	mississippi river	georgia	state
oak	tree	lauren	girl
town	zirconia	doll	sarah
teacher	mr. maryon	country	ireland
mt. mitchell	restaurant	jesus	person

Regular plural nouns

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing. Most nouns are made plural by adding an "s" to the end of the word.

Tables cups baseballs

Make the following plural by adding an s.

Crayon becomes _____

Phone becomes _____

Hair becomes _____

Pen becomes _____

Some nouns need an "es" added to the end of the word to make them plural. Nouns ending in the letters "s, x, or z or in a ch or sh sound need es".

Bosses taxes benches dishes

Loss becomes _____

Fox becomes _____

Box becomes _____

Lunch becomes _____

Wish becomes _____

Make the following plural:

Car _____ couch _____

Bench _____ Doll _____

Wish _____ watch _____

Girl _____ kiss _____

Chair _____ box _____

More on plural

If a word ends in the letter “y” then the y is changed to an “i” before adding the es.

Countries cities flies

Strawberry becomes _____

However, words that end in “y” with a vowel before the y only add the s.

Boys keys donkeys

Toy becomes _____

Change the following into plural nouns:

Activity _____ essay _____

Enemy _____ valley _____

Display _____ party _____

Fly _____ trolley _____

In some cases, the noun has to change its spelling before making the plural form. If a noun ends in f or fe, and the f sound can still be heard in the plural form, just add s. However if the final sound of the plural form is v, then change the f to ve and add the s.

Roofs (f sound)

gulfs (f sound)

Calves (v sound)

loaves (v sound)

Change the following into plural nouns:

Calf _____ knife _____

Wolf _____ cliff _____

Circle the correct spelling of the plural nouns in the following sentences.

1. I have made many new (friendes/friends) this year at school.
2. Two little (foxes/foxs) ran through the (woodes/woods) today.
3. The (leaves/leafs) are falling here and turning beautiful colors.
4. One leaf is the color of the (cherrys/cherries) on our tree at home.
5. In church, I am going to be in the (playes/plays) that they put on.
6. When I get home I am going to have to wash the dinner (dishes/dishs.)

Give an example for each of the following rules below:

Rule: Nouns ending in the letters s, x, or z or in a ch or sh sound need es.

Rule: Words that end in y with a vowel before the y add s.

--	--	--

Rule: If a word ends in the letter y, then the y is changed to an i before adding the es.

--	--	--

Rule: If a noun ends in f or fe, and the f sound can still be heard in the plural form add s.

--	--	--

Make a list of ten of your favorite things. Then on the lines next to them, write them in plural form.

Singular	Plural
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Irregular plural nouns

Now some words are irregular nouns and they change completely.

Example:

Man===men

Woman===women

Child===children

Foot===feet

Tooth===teeth

Goose===geese

Mouse===mice

Person===people

Some words do not change at all:

Cod===cod

Wheat==wheat

Rye==rye

The best way to learn these plural forms is by reading, writing, and practicing. Most you can tell are wrong by how they sound. Find the following irregular plurals in the word search puzzle. The words can be forward, backward, horizontal, or diagonal.

c	h	i	l	d	r	e	n	a	z
o	s	b	y	c	y	w	d	v	e
d	i	u	f	t	e	g	s	h	r
i	f	q	j	p	m	l	o	n	a
b	z	y	c	d	x	i	w	d	e
f	v	e	g	h	t	s	c	e	i
w	o	m	e	n	e	s	e	e	g
h	j	e	q	r	k	p	l	r	p
e	o	n	l	m	n	e	m	a	x
a	m	s	u	c	n	e	o	c	c
t	o	h	t	t	k	h	r	i	i
e	i	r	u	n	e	s	o	o	m
g	d	o	r	e	e	b	s	g	b
i	r	e	d	r	a	w	j	a	m
t	t	n	t	c	a	h	s	i	b

bass
children
cod
deer
fish
geese
men
mice
moose
rye
sheep
trout
wheat
women

Review

Change the underlined singular noun to a plural noun. Write the new sentence.

1. Many tourists came to the island.
2. People love the quiet beach and warm days.
3. They swim and collect shells with their child.
4. Islanders love welcoming new person to their home.
5. Do you know about the local goose that swim with you?
6. Our drinks are served in glass that are topped with umbrellas.
7. The only bad thing are the many mouse that live here.
8. My two front tooth fell out last week.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

Write the plural forms of each noun

Chief	Festival	Sweater	Essay
Address	Potato	Laser	Scent
Loaf	Thief	Charter	Quality
Forty	Torch	Pattern	success
Occasion	Man	Goose	wheat

omophones

Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.

Write the correct homophone in the blank.

1. I had to have the _____ of the shoe repaired. (soul, sole)
2. After he was sick for days, his face was _____. (pail/pale)
3. Luckily the accident caused me _____ (know/no) (pane/pain)
4. After running out of _____, the baker had to stop. (flour/flower)
5. We have _____ many books off our shelves. (red/read)
6. Jadya sat on the bottom _____ without being noticed. (stares/stairs)
7. A fierce storm _____ through my town. (blew/blue)
8. She purchased a beautiful new dress _____ the wedding. (fore/four)
9. Walking down the _____ to get married can be scary. (I'll/aisle/isle)
10. Cats have been _____ from the park. (band/banned)
11. I'd rather receive my _____ electronically than on paper. (mail/male)
12. To plant tomatoes you have to _____ seeds. (so/sew/sow)
13. Sadie sat and scratched the place where the _____ bit her. (flea/flee)
14. The police can _____ your property if needed. (sees/seas/seize)
15. It was interesting to _____ her sing. (here/hear)
16. We chose to visit Lansing, the _____ of Michigan. (capital/capitol)
17. We drove _____ the city in _____ days. (to/too/two)
18. My sisters couldn't hide _____ sadness. (their/there)
19. We appreciated the _____ when the children went to bed. (piece/peace)
20. We walked up and down the _____ of corn plants. (rows/rose)
21. Many elderly people share _____ of their childhood. (tales/tails)
22. We found that _____ an exciting place to be. (its /it's)
23. We wondered if the _____ was going to change or not.
(weather/whether)
24. Carrots are _____ vegetables. (route/root)
25. I wore a _____ in one of my shoes from _____ much walking.
(whole/hole) (so/sew)

More homophone work

Read each sentence. If you find a misused homophone, rewrite the sentence correctly. If there is no error write: The sentence is correct as is.

1. I went to bed so late that I had trouble falling asleep last knight.

2. Our fruit salad had apples, oranges, and pairs.

3. Don't stare at me!

4. There are too people behind me in line.

5. As we drove to the country, we saw a heard of cattle in the road.

6. The building was made of concrete and steal.

7. I could not find anything I knead at the mall.

8. The baby is always hungry an our after eating.

9. As we walked threw the crowd, I lost my hat!

10. Your library books are dew today.

Homonyms	Homophones	Homographs
Multiple meaning words	Words that sound alike	Same spelling, different pronunciation, different meanings
The spruce tree.... To spruce up....	Addition for math Edition of a book	Desert=abandon Desert=area of land
Suit yourself Wore a suit....	I want to go I like it too One plus one is two	Bass=fish Bass=instrument
Weigh on the scale... Scale the wall...	Capitol building State capital	Close==nearby Close==to shut
The price is fair... Go to the fair...	Pick a flower Bake with flour	Bow=to bend down Bow==ribbon

Homonyms practice

1. I _____ the entire pie. (ate/eight)
2. Can you _____ on the drum?) (beet/beat)
3. That shirt as a weird _____.(scent/cent)
4. There is a _____ in the ground. (whole/hole)
5. Do not _____ the food. (waist/waste)
6. Stephen is my _____. (son/sun)
7. Have you _____ my hair? (seen/scene)
8. The suns _____ are bright. (raise/rays)
9. Please _____ the movie. (paws/pause)
10. I do not _____ the answer to that. (no/know)
11. Go grab my fishing _____(real/reel)
12. The bear has a big _____. (pa/paw)
13. I lost the _____ when I was kayaking. (or/ore/oar)
14. The _____ will clean the dishes. (made/maid)
15. Can you tie a _____? (not/knot)
- 16 I was so sick with the _____ yesterday. (flu/flew)
17. _____ grab the drinks. (isle/I'll)
18. Can we _____ the shoes? (die/dye)
19. Let's go swim in the _____. (creak/creek)
20. Put on the emergency _____ when parking. (brake/break)
21. The prisoner was in his _____. (sell/cell)

Subject Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun. Pronouns can make writing and speaking more interesting. Subject pronouns are pronouns that replace the subject of the sentence.

I you he she it we they

French fries are good for dinner. French fries taste good with ketchup.
French fries are good for dinner. They taste good with ketchup.

Fill in the blanks with pronouns that could replace the words.

Jadyn and Brooklyn= _____

Lauren = _____

bat= _____

Evan= _____

balls= _____

Circle each pronoun.

1. She went to the park today.
2. He went to play baseball.
3. They are coming over tonight.
4. It is over there.

Write a pronoun that replaces the underlined word.

5. The ball smashed my window! _____
6. Greg and I are taking the books to the library. _____
7. Sara, enjoys coming over for coffee. _____
8. Church camp, begins in July and will be fun! _____

Fill in the blanks with a pronoun.

9. _____ are going on a trip.
10. _____ is blue and big
11. _____ showed Stephen the verse about healings.
12. _____ am going to church today.

What does singular mean? _____

What does plural mean? _____

Write S if the underlined pronoun is singular. Write P if it is plural.

1. We are going on a plane ride. _____
2. I am going to music practice tonight. _____
3. They are being goofy in class. _____
4. He is feeling better. _____

Subject Pronoun

Circle the underlined words with a pronoun that could replace it.

1. Collin is studying Albert Einstein.
 - a. he
 - b. you
 - c. her
 - d. it
2. Lauren thinks it is boring.
 - a. he
 - b. it
 - c. they
 - d. she
3. A school lesson can sometimes be long.
 - a. him
 - b. it
 - c. they
 - d. he
4. Jadyn and Ashlyn are coming to school today.
 - a. they
 - b. them
 - c. us
 - d. we
5. The ball hit Brooklyn.
 - a. they
 - b. it
 - c. I
 - d. he
6. Evan and I want to come along.
 - a. We
 - b. me
 - c. they
 - d. us

Rewrite the following paragraph by replacing some of the subjects with subject pronouns.

Ice cream is my family's favorite treat. Ice cream is the best with chocolate syrup. My family really enjoys homemade ice cream too. Ice cream is so good on a hot summer day. My family will probably always like to eat ice cream.

Object pronouns

Pronouns is a word that is used in the place of a noun. An object pronoun replaces the noun that is the receiver of the action in the sentence.

Mrs. Maryon cooked dinner for Mr. Maryon.

Mrs. Maryon cooked dinner for him.

me you him her it us you them

Rewrite the following sentences and replace the underlined object noun with object pronouns.

1. I needed an eraser. Sam gave his eraser to I.

2. My sister and I are going to the park. Mom drove my sister and I.

3. Evan threw a ball to his brother, Stephen. Evan likes playing ball with Stephen.

4. Lauren cooked pasta for dinner. She cooked pasta with meatballs.

Write 3 more sentences that use object pronouns. Underline them.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Pronouns agreement

A pronoun replaces a noun in a sentence. The noun that is replaced is called the antecedent. All pronouns have antecedents. Pronouns must agree in gender and number with their antecedents and what their antecedents refer to.

Michael must bring his own drink to the party.

He must bring his own drink to the party. (agrees in gender)

He must bring her own drink to the party. (does NOT agree in gender)

Tony must bring three balls to practice.

Tony must bring them to practice. (agrees in number)

Tony must bring it to the practice. (does NOT agree in number)

Circle the correct pronoun in parentheses. Remember they must agree in number and gender.

1. Collin did well on (her/his) book report.
2. Sara did not do well on (her/its) spelling test.
3. She missed four words. (he/they) were hard.
4. The show was funny, and (it/they) made them both laugh.
5. They ate a small pizza. (its/it) was delicious.
6. The ball smashed the window. (it/her) made a big hole.
7. Brooklyn helped Stephen with (his/her) shoes.
8. Mom and Dad are going to see the movies with the neighbors. They will have a good time with (them/they).
9. Sam and I are twins. (we/us are ten years old.)
10. (I/me) like to swim in the pool.

What are the subject pronouns?

What are the object pronouns?

What is a noun? _____

Make plural the following nouns:

Couch _____ bush _____ ox _____

Boss _____ Fly _____ strawberry _____

Man _____ mouse _____ foot _____

Deer _____ Goose _____ loaf _____

Verbs

A verb is a word that tells that action or the state of being in a sentence.

The children **play** basketball. The word play is a verb. It tells what the children do.

Circle the verb.

1. Brooklyn paints a picture.
2. Evan throws a football to Collin.
3. We play at the park every Sunday.
4. We eat pizza at the table.
5. Everyone cheers for us at the competition.

Add a verb of your own to complete the sentences.

1. Sadie _____ across the lawn.
2. The cat _____ my brother.
3. We _____ a cake.
4. Everyone _____ hugs to Daddy.
5. We all _____ praises to God.

Verbs for present, past, and future.

When a verb tells about now it ends with -s.

Today the girl plays with her cat.

When a verb tells about past, it ends with -ed.

Yesterday she played with the cat.

When a verb tells of the future it has the word will in it.

Tomorrow I will play with the cat.

Write which tense the verb is in. (present, past, or future.)

1. Greg will go fishing with Evan after work. _____
2. Collin cleaned up the garage for his Dad. _____
3. Amy makes dinner in the kitchen. _____

Choose the correct form of the verb.

4. Evan (plays, played) video games last night.
5. Two girls (perform, will perform) in the talent show.
6. Amy (wants, wanted) to ride her bike.
7. The friends (will visit, visited) us at the lake last night.
8. Yesterday, I (mixed, will mix) the cake batter.
9. Now Autumn (plays, played) with her friends.
10. Tomorrow Stephen (will ride, rides) his bike.
11. Last night Evan (played, plays) video games.
12. He (will go, go) to the football game tomorrow.
13. Dad (will give, gives) Evan his gift tomorrow.

Change the underlined verb to the tense in (). Write the word

1. Some cats enjoyed getting baths. (present)_____
2. Our family will agree with them. (present)_____
3. God's love never failed. (present)_____
4. I copy a paper about birds. (future)_____
5. I baked a cake tomorrow. (future)_____
6. They find a bunch of flowers. (future)_____
7. Sadie will bark loudly. (past)_____
8. Jadyn frosts the cake. (past)_____
9. Madelyn plays with dolls.(past)_____

Write the past tense of the following verbs:

Present	past
add	
ask	
call	
joke	
look	
report	
observe	
	cheered
	walked
	laughed
	whispered
	warned

Irregular verbs: past and present tense

Some verbs do not add –ed to show past action and they are called irregular verbs. Because irregular verbs do not follow a regular pattern, you must remember their spellings. Here are some:

Present	past	past with has, have, or had
Begin	began	(has,have,had)begun
Do	did	(has, have, had)done
Find	found	(has, have, had)found
Give	gave	(has, have, had)given
Go	went	(has, have, had)gone
Run	ran	(has,have, had)run
See	saw	(has, have, had)seen
Take	took	(has, have, had)taken
Think	thought	(has, have, had)thought
Wear	wore	(has, have, had)worn
Am	was	
Bring	brought	
Eat	ate	
Get	got	
Is	was	
Let	let	
Put	put	
Rise	rose	
Sleep	slept	

Choose the correct form of the irregular verb in () to complete each sentence.

1. My mother (took, taken) many pictures of us.
2. I have (saw, seen) photos of Dad as a little boy.
3. He (go, went) to swim lessons, just as I did.
4. I once (think, thought) he did not like swimming.
5. He (wore, worn) an orange swim suit.

Write each correct form of the verb on the line.

6. I have (begin) to keep a journal. _____
7. I (take) the name from a book. _____
8. I have (give) my cat a bone. _____
9. It is about a cat who has (go) to Paris. _____
10. She (do) everything I ask of her. _____
11. The cat (run) away. _____
12. Have you (saw) my rock collection? _____
13. All the girls (wear) skirts yesterday at the dance. _____
14. He had (took) a cookie from the tray. _____
15. Madelyn (get) a bike a for her birthday. _____

Circle the action verbs in each of the following sentences. Replace the verb with another action verb of your own.

1. The hungry teenagers gulped down the snacks. _____
2. The toddlers screamed with delight at the clown. _____
3. Jady's necklace sparkled in the moonlight. _____
4. Brookyn spun around and around on the merry-go-round. _____
5. The newspapers fluttered across the yard in the wind. _____

Choose the correct verb tense in ()

1. Her family (calls, calling) her Brookie.
2. Madelyn sometimes (acts, acting) very silly.
3. She (pretends, pretending) she is an animal.
4. Jentzen (runs, ran) around the house now.
5. My mother (taken, took) lots of photos of us.
6. I have (saw, seen) pictures of Dad as a little boy.
7. I once (think, thought) he hated swimming.
8. Then I (find, found) an old photo of him.
9. He (swim, swam) in the lake.
10. Brooklyn (laugh, laughs) when she hears a joke.

What are the subject pronouns?

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

What are the object pronouns?

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

What is a noun?

What is a verb?

What is a pronoun?

Synonym or Antonym

Draw a circle around each word that is a synonym of the first word. Draw a box around each word that is an antonym of the first word..

Accomplish	achieve	fail	Breathe	Sit
Answer	silence	reply	Work	Sleep
Artificial	Man made	genuine	Cook	clean
Bargain	Deal	Rip off	Remote	Scarce
Faithful	Loyal	unreliable	Good	Hastily
Genuine	real	misleading	Clean	Dirty
Many	limited	Numerous	Painful	Tired
Labor	Child's play	work	Soothe	Unhappily
Reliable	problematic	Crazily	Dependable	Hush
Complete	unfinished	Answer	finish	Charge
Hazard	safeguard	Brittle	Alert	Danger
Hurry	procrastination	Choose	Pick	rush
Praise	compliment	Negative	Many	sad
Forfeit	Choose	Generous	Gain	Lose
Adjacent	Nearby	Clean	Remote	Sudden
Pompous	Festive	Noisy	Proud	Modest
Exquisite	Careful	Beyond	Hideous	Delightful
Impeccable	Perfect	Scarce	Painful	Flawed
Harry	Furry	Attract	Annoy	Soothe
Despondently	Elegantly	Crazily	Unhappily	Happily
Interrogate	Cross-examine	Dislike	Hush	Persecute
elude	Scold	Avoid	Frighten	Confront
Collect	Accumulate	scatter	Bright	dark

Analogy

Circle the correct analogy

Harm is to destroy as like is to	love	dislike
Cure is to heal as buy is to	store	purchase
Declare is to say as ask is to	question	answer
Pick is to choose as attempt is to	try	win
Card is to deck as flower is to	bouquet	petal
Tiredness is to sleep as curiosity is to	exploration	rest
High is to low as near is to	around	far
Germ is to disease as bomb is to	loud	explosion
Front is to back as grumpy is to	frown	happy
Soap is to clean as towel is to	wet	wipe

Linking verbs do not show action. They link or join a subject to a word in the predicate.

****Let's memorize the linking verbs**

Is are am was were be being been

Action verb: Sarah runs in the race.

Linking verb: Sarah is the fastest runner.

Underline the verbs in each sentence. They may be action or linking.

1. I read a story last night.
2. My story was about a warm, summer day.
3. It describes how we play in the lake.
4. I read it to my Mother.
5. Sarah was in the story.
6. Collin is a tall boy.

Add a verb of your own to complete the sentences. Write them. Then write action or linking to tell which verb you used.

7. The boys _____ a snowman today. _____
8. Sarah _____ a carrot for the nose. _____
9. Winter _____ my favorite season. _____
10. Sam _____ one of my favorite friends. _____
11. My friends _____ sad about the cat. _____

Circle the linking verb and underline the noun that it is linked to the subject.

1. The book is good.
2. We are ten miles away from home.
3. I am tired.
4. There were many bees in the hive.
5. He was going to the park.

Fill in the blanks with a linking verb.

1. I have _____ to that park.
2. What _____ the name of your sister?
3. I am _____ good.
4. The puppies _____ so cute.
5. We _____ all going to play ball.
6. The girl _____ loud.
7. I _____ sad.

Helping verbs

Helping verbs are the linking verbs plus more.

Is are am was were be being been has had have do does
did may might must can could should would

Memorize this list too. Helping verbs help to form some of the tenses of main verbs. They express time and mood.

If you see an “ing” verb that is a clue that there is a helping verb in the sentence.

She was running for miles and miles.

Sometimes, more than one helping verb is used in a sentence. This is called a verb phrase.

She had been sleeping for a long time.

Circle the letter of the sentence that contains a helping verb. Remember helping verbs help to set the time and mood of sentences.

- a) We shall all go to the movies.
 - b) We went to the movies.
 - c) They ran to the movies.
-
- a) Sam helped me with my studies.
 - b) Sam will help me with my studies.
 - c) Sam helps me with my studies every day.
-
- a) I should think so!
 - b) I think so.
 - c) I think you are correct.

Fill in the blanks with helping verbs.

1. We _____ _____ planning our vacation for many months.
2. I _____ looking forward to seeing you.
3. We _____ traveling by car.
4. It _____ fun choosing where we are going.
5. I _____ like to go see you swim.

Subject verb agreement

Subjects and verbs have to agree in a sentence. The best way to do this, is by how they make sense.

Choose which verb makes sense.

1. Jady (designing, designed) quilts to sell.
2. She (finished, finishes) two quilts last month.
3. Lauren (patch, patched) together some pieces.
4. She is (sewed, sewing) the pieces now.
5. I (help, helped) her with the pieces yesterday.
6. We (cooked, will cook) dinner tonight.
7. Greg (works, worked) last evening outdoors.
8. Amy (plans, planned) dinner already.
9. Evan (flew, fly) in an airplane last year.
10. Collin (talks, talked) on the phone.

Which word best fits in the sentence.

11. The little cat _____ bravely.

acted are acted were acting are acting

12. A mouse _____ around the room.

were walking was walking is walked were walked

Give me an example of a singular noun? _____

Give me an example of a plural noun? _____

Give me an example of a proper noun? _____

Give me an example of a common noun? _____

Give the following verbs correct tense:

present	past
am	
begin	
bring	
do	
eat	
get	
is	
let	
put	

Adjectives

Adjectives are words used to describe a noun or pronoun. Using colorful, lively, descriptive adjectives makes writing and speaking more interesting.

Most adjectives are common adjectives and are not capitalized. They can be before or after the noun they describe.

It was a breezy day.

The day was breezy.

Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns and are always capitalized.

The chef likes baking Italian bread.

Write a list of 5 adjectives that describe your favorite animal.

Animal: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Circle all the adjectives in the sentences below.

1. Mom made a tasty treat for us to eat.
2. Evan was a hungry boy.
3. Amy was a pretty, tall woman.
4. Greg was a short, handsome man.
5. The Sahara Desert is in the North African desert region.
6. The Arabian camel has one hump, while the Bactrian camel has two humps.
7. I like to eat Chinese food for my birthday dinner.

Fill in the blanks with adjectives common or proper

1. Come look at this _____ butterfly. (common)
2. My _____ truck is broken. (proper)
3. I am eating this _____ apple. (proper)
4. Collin has _____ hair. (common)
5. We filled the bags with _____ candy. (common)
6. Will you sew _____ dresses? (common)
7. We will need _____ pails for each child. (common)
8. Three _____ bugs are on the floor. (common)
9. Watch out for that _____ ball! (common)
10. Did you see the _____ woman? (proper)

Review: Fill in the blanks

Present	past	future
1. Amy <u>works</u> .	Amy <u>worked</u> .	Amy <u>will work</u> .
2. Lauren <u>sings</u> .	Lauren _____.	Lauren _____.
3. He <u>plays</u> .	He _____.	He _____.
4. Today I <u>come</u> .	Yesterday I _____.	Tomorrow I _____.

Write the correct form of the underlined verb.

5. Soon, we will all praised the Lord. _____
6. God's word are holy. _____
7. The boy is jumps for joy. _____
8. After pastor finished, Sarah walk to her car. _____
9. Evan listen to the message from the pastor. _____

Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence

10. Do you (like, liking) butterflies?
11. Greg always (laughs, laugh) at her jokes.
12. Her family (calls, calling) her the "jokester."
13. Stephen (crawl, crawls) on the floor.
14. The little child(acted, are acting) bravely.
15. A cat (is purred, was purring) in my lap.

Remember the irregular verbs?

Present	past	past with has, have, or had
Begin	began	(has, have, had) begun
Do	did	(has, have, had) done
Find	found	(has, have, had) found
Give	gave	(has, have, had) given
Go	went	(has, have, had) gone
Run	ran	(has, have, had) run
See	saw	(has, have, had) seen
Take	took	(has, have, had) taken
Think	thought	(has, have, had) thought
Wear	wore	(has, have, had) worn

Choose the correct form of the irregular verb in () to complete each sentence.

1. My mother (took, taken) many pictures of us.
2. I have (saw, seen) photos of Dad as a little boy.
3. He (go, went) to swim lessons, just as I did.
4. I once (think, thought) he did not like swimming.
5. He (wore, worn) an orange swim suit.
6. I have (begin, began) to keep a journal.
7. I (take, took) the name from a book.
8. I have (given, give) my cat a bone.
9. It is about a cat who has (go, gone) to Paris.
10. She (do, did) everything I ask of her.
11. The cat (run, ran) away.
12. Have you (saw, seen) my rock collection?
13. All the girls (wear, wore) skirts yesterday at the dance.
14. He had (took, taken) a cookie from the tray.

Review

List me 5 adjectives that describe the following:

Cats	Snow	Sunshine
Mountains	Water	people
Ice cream	Chocolate	Spinach
Gum	Children	chickens

Adverbs

We have learned about adjectives, they describe nouns. Now we are going to learn about adverbs, they describe verbs.

An adverb answers the question: how, when, where

We all listened **carefully**. How did we listen? Carefully

Greg is coming **now**. When is Greg coming? Now

Look, over **there**. Where do we look? There

They often end in "ly"

Write the adverb that tells more about each underlined verb.

1. We eat quickly at snack time. _____
2. We will sing later. _____
3. They race around. _____
4. Lauren looked carefully for her shoe. _____
5. She finds her shoe there. _____

Choose an adverb in () to complete each sentence.

6. My whole family gets ready (late, up).
7. We are going to the park at school (today, loudly).
8. I will read my bible (loudly, up) to the class.
9. Everyone will listen to me (down, quietly).
10. We will have treats (up, outside).

Circle each adverb. Write if it tells **when, where, or how**.

11. I am going to leave early. _____
12. I will make food quickly. _____
13. Then my sister and I will go to the park. _____
14. We see ducks outside in the pond. _____
15. When I looked quietly, I saw a fish. _____
16. Sarah quickly finished her work so she could get to dinner. _____
17. Fruit often makes a great dessert. _____
18. Birds eat many tiny seeds from the feeder in the window. _____
19. The snow falling outside is beautiful. _____
20. Please politely ask the clerk if she has a safety pin. _____

Write two sentences that have at least one adverb in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Good, Bad: Well, Badly

Good and bad are adjectives that modify nouns or pronouns. Well and badly are adverbs that modify verbs.

A guitar is a good instrument to invest in for boys.

Buying a drum set is a bad choice.

It's hard to play the drums well when you have a headache.

I played badly because my finger was sprained.

1. Laura used to play the flute _____ (bad, badly) when she first started.
2. I felt Sam's choice to learn how to play the drums was a _____ (good/well) one.
3. Bob sang very _____ (good/well) at the birthday party.
4. Steven made a _____ (bad/badly) choice when he quit exercising.
5. Cindy made a _____ (good/well) decision when she brought the books home to do extra studying.
6. Mr. Maryon said that I display a _____ (good/well) attitude toward the little children.
7. Leaving an expensive tablet out where it can get damaged is a _____ (bad/badly) thing to do
8. Lauren performed the dance solo _____ (good/well) because she practiced everyday.

Compounds

There are 3 types of compound words. Closed compound—two separate words joined together that create a new meaning and written as one word.

Open compound—two separate words create a new meaning but the two words are not joined together.

Hyphenated compound—two or more words written separately but connected by a hyphen create a new meaning.

Add a word from the word box to form a new compound word.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. cup _____ | 10. polar _____ |
| 2. snow _____ | 11. ice _____ |
| 3. home _____ | 12. peanut _____ |
| 4. barn _____ | 13. blast _____ |
| 5. chair _____ | 14. post _____ |
| 6. yard _____ | 15. topsy- _____ |
| 7. sea _____ | 16. town _____ |
| 8. hide- _____ | 17. zip _____ |
| 9. brand- _____ | 18. jack- _____ |

barnyard	blastoff
brand-new	chairperson
cupboard	hide-and-seeK
homesick	ice skate
jack-o'-lantern	peanut butter
polar bear	seagull
snowstorm	topsy-turvy
town crier	yardstick
zip code	

Compound words and ABC order

Here is a list of more compound words. Put the following columns in ABC order. Rewrite them.

newscast _____
weekend _____
everybody _____
up-to-date _____
grandparent _____
first aid _____

wildlife _____
homemade _____
baby-sit _____
brother-in-law _____
three-dimensional _____
starry-eyed _____
self-defense _____

teammate _____
classmate _____
part-time _____
tongue-tied _____
self-confidence _____
weather-proofed _____

water-repellant _____
autograph _____
forehead _____
quick-witted _____
daytime _____
thoroughbred _____

Give me 1 more example of a compound word:

1. _____

Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words or groups of words together. There are three kinds of conjunctions: Coordinating conjunction connect words, phrases or clauses using: and, but, or, nor, for, yet.

The rain is cold and wet.

Correlative conjunctions connects with pairs and are used together: both/and, not only/but also, either/or, neither/nor, whether/or

Both Sarah and Timmy went to the play. (sarah and timmy are a pair)

And	both/and	neither/nor	as long as
But	either/or	after	since

1. Mary wanted to have ice cream for a snack _____ Linda wanted popsicles.
2. _____ green _____ black was used in the mural.
3. Sarah wanted to go biking today _____ the big rainstorm.
4. Danielle didn't go biking _____ it was storming.
5. _____ Greg _____ Amy passed their First Aid class.
6. Collin wanted to stay inside and play Xbox _____ it was still storming.
7. _____ take out the trash _____ walk the cat.
8. We were going to see a movie, _____ we went out to eat, instead.

Circle the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. I have fished in the Colorado River many times, but I never catch any fish.
2. The postman told me last winter that my poor luck was caused neither by my lack of skill nor by my choice of the wrong bait.
3. I saved my money and bought both the reel and the lure, for I was determined to make a big catch.
4. December was very cold, but I decided to try my luck at Lake Summit; I caught nothing.
5. Whether I go early in the morning or late in the afternoon, the fish either aren't hungry or won't eat.
6. Both his father and he played football in high school and in college.
7. Either you must wash the dishes, or you will have to clean the bathroom.
8. We waited for a long time, for the bus was late.
9. I like to play baseball and tennis.
10. Would you like to eat tacos or nachos?

Conjunctions

Combine the following sentences to form one sentence with a connector word.

1. Kathy likes to ride horses. Lauren likes to brush them.

2. Can we go to the park? Can we go to the beach?

3. I was scared when I went to the ocean. I swam anyways.

4. Jadyn is nine years old. Jadyn likes to ride horses.

5. Karen is short. Karen is taller than her brothers.

Add a conjunction to each phrase that describes the planet Saturn.

6. Beautiful _____ majestic
7. Far away, _____ gigantic
8. Larger than Earth, _____ lighter in comparison
9. Shorter days than Earth _____ faster rotation
10. Atmosphere of mostly hydrogen _____ helium
11. Beautiful rings _____ not the only planet with them

Fill in the following clues with a closed compound word

Hoop, whistle, and you play = b _____

School, subjects, you learn in a = c _____

Read, learn from this item = t _____

Has 2-wheels, wear a helmet = m _____

Pay a fare, has a driver = t _____

To walk quietly = t _____

Sometimes called a lightning bug = f _____

Game played with bat and ball = b _____

You hang a red and white striped with stars on it = f _____

From moment born till death = l _____

A softcover book = p _____

Articles

The adjectives *a*, *an*, *the* are called articles. Articles go before nouns and sometimes other adjectives. Use “the” to name a specific noun.

The boys like to play. ---talking of specific boys

A and an do not name specific. Put “a” before a consonant and “an” before a vowel.

I am going to eat *an* apple. I am going to eat *a* pear.

Fill in the following with a, an, or the

1. I have ___ bad headache.
2. Today’s class was cancelled because _____ teacher is sick.
3. My Dad works hard. He’s ___ engineer
4. Collin came home with a huge box. He bought ___ new paddle.
5. How long does it take to get there? It takes about ___ hour.
6. I want to change the channel. Okay, _____ remote control is over there.
7. Why can’t Tina come? She doesn’t have _____ passport.
8. Where does Barb live? In ___ apartment on 5th avenue.
9. Oh, no where is it? Don’t worry, _____ key is in my pocket.
10. I don’t understand what this word means. You need to buy ___ dictionary.

Review

Name the part of speech that is underlined. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunction, pronoun

1. Mary likes fish. _____
2. You and I must change this. _____
3. What a hot day! They were very angry. _____
4. They played and sang. _____
5. We soon quit. I am very sad. _____
6. Ed or Joe lost. _____
7. Give an example of singular common noun? _____
8. Give an example of proper noun? _____
9. Give an example of plural common noun? _____
11. Name the subject pronouns (7) _____

12. Name the object pronouns (8) _____

Interjection

An interjection is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion. When the feeling is especially strong, the interjection is followed by an exclamation mark. The word that follows begins with a capital letter.

When the feeling is less strong, the interjection is followed by a comma.

Ugh! The milk taste sour.

Yippee! We won!

Wow! It worked.

Oh, all right.

Write a sentence with the following interjections: (If you don't know the Meaning look it up.)

1. alas

2. Ouch

3. Ugh

4. Huh

5. Yeah

6. Wow

7. Aw

8. Well

9. Hey

Common interjections

Ah	Hurray
Aha	Oh
Alas	Ouch
Aw	Uh
Cheers	Uh-huh
Eh	Uh-uh
Hey	Well
Hi	Wow
Huh	Yeah

Interjections

Add commas and exclamation points where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. Yes we will finish the history project soon.
2. Wow I forgot that it must be done by Friday.
3. Jeff bring the microscope to the science lab.
4. Yikes That was a scary experiment that you did Mark.
5. Cool I would love to use the other lab.
6. Yes I'll try to set up the project in that room Susan.
7. Well that solved my problem.
8. Hey Mike Let's meet at the park.
9. Hurry It is going to rain.
10. Ugh That soup tastes horrible.

Review Verb Tenses

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

I can't believe I (get) _____ that apartment. I (submit) _____ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) _____ up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who (arrive) _____ before me. Most of them already (fill) _____ out their application and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) _____ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) _____ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I (have) _____ some problems with him in the past and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I (end) _____ up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he (decide) _____ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father (go) _____ to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he (look) _____ at my credit report. I really lucked out!

Prepositions

Remember all of these? See if you can fill in the blanks of the missing ones.

about	before	down	like	_____	until
above	_____	_____	near	_____	_____
_____	below	except	_____	through	_____
after	beneath	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
along	between	in	onto	under	without
_____	_____	inside	outside	underneath	
at	but	into	over		
	by				
	concerning				

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.

Water makes up about 65 percent **of the human body.**

Circle the prepositional phrases:

1. The muscles in the human body number 600.
2. All adults should brush their 32 teeth with great care.
3. Our skin might burn in the hot sun.
4. Every person on earth is warm-blooded.
5. The man went through the hospital doors.
6. The temperature inside the body is about 98.6 degrees.
7. The dentist looked inside my mouth.
8. An adult skeleton consists of about 200 bones.
9. People who live in high altitudes may have more blood flowing in their veins.
10. Our skin helps protect our inner tissues from the outside world.
11. The horse jumped over the high fence.
12. The paper fell underneath the small bookcase.
13. I walked around the yard.
14. The book for him is new.
15. I ran after the cat, through the wooden door, and into the house.

Give me 5 words that describe your day today: (adjectives)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Review of Verbs.

Underline the complete verbs in the following sentences. Be sure to include any helping verbs.

1. He stepped onto the plane.
2. Black soot and brilliant diamonds are both carbon.
3. Diamonds are crystals of carbon.
4. It must be heated very hot at the same time.
5. Miners usually find diamonds deep in the ground.
6. For centuries, most diamond mines were in India.
7. Now the biggest diamond mines are found in Africa.
8. One day in 1866, some children saw a pretty pebble in the river near Hopetown, South Africa.
9. It looked like frosted glass.
10. The children brought it home with them.
11. One day a neighbor offered money for it.
12. The children gave it to him for nothing.
13. The children did not know the value of the stone.
14. It was a diamond.
15. Word about this discovery spread very quickly.
16. Other people hunted for diamonds nearby.
17. Many of them were disappointed.
18. However, some people found diamonds in the area.
19. They were blessed with good fortune.
20. Diamonds were discovered in other parts of Africa as well.

Give me 5 words that describe how you feel about the mountains:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Put parenthesis around the prepositional phrases

1. The cat hid under the steps.
2. The teacher asked my name and took me to a large room.
3. Service will begin when the Pastor comes into the sanctuary.
4. We learn the Bible for our teaching.
5. She laughed at the boy when he told a funny joke.

Put () around the following prepositional phrases in each sentence below.

1. Micah left his shoes at our house.
2. Paul left them beneath the towels.
3. Mary looked closely under the stairs but couldn't find it.
4. Sam sent Danny a message to look under the magazines.
5. Let's go play in the woods.

Join the following 2 simple sentences to make a compound sentence.

Rewrite the new sentence with conjunction. You cannot use the same conjunction more than once.

- a) Lauren likes her hair purple. Lauren likes her hair short.

- b) Dad says she can dye her hair. Dad says he does not want her to shave it.

- c) Would you like to come over? Would you like to go out to eat?

Present	Past	Past with has/had/have
speak	spoke	spoken
know		
make		
write		
sit		
say		
take		
think		
do		
see		
give		
come		
go		
buy		
forget		
tell		

Adverbs review

Which of the following is the adverb:

1. Joshua accidentally deleted three hours of homework with one click.
 - a) Deleted
 - b) Homework
 - c) Accidentally
 - d) With
2. Mary worked briefly on her report.
 - a) Report
 - b) Briefly
 - c) Worked
 - d) her
3. We went to the beach yesterday.
 - a) Yesterday
 - b) Went
 - c) Beach
 - d) we
4. The kayak was speeding wildly through the rapids.
 - a) Through
 - b) Kayak
 - c) Was
 - d) Wildly
5. My brother always picks on me.
 - a) Brother
 - b) Picks
 - c) Always
 - d) On
6. The children worked enthusiastically on their first art project.
 - a) Enthusiastically
 - b) Children
 - c) First
 - d) Project
7. The horse was galloping fast, and Jadyen was frightened.
 - a) Horse
 - b) Frightened
 - c) Fast
 - d) Galloping
8. Kathy often practices her beam routine at gymnastics.
 - a) Often
 - b) Routine
 - c) Gymnastics
 - d) Practices

Word Search Worksheets

noun	common	proper	verb	plural
singular	irregular	pronoun	present	past
future	action	helping	linking	adjectives
adverbs	conjunction	interjection	preposition	articles

p r e p o s i t i o n j n z j d
 a s q g f q x j i h p b k s t v
 n e n b j z d f x f z r m e p j
 s l p j v m w u j w w e i v a n
 b c c n j p a t p z p v r i n h
 r i h r a x t u l m r d r t u e
 e t u s c p q r c r e t e c o l
 v r t u l t z e e r s l g e n p
 d a a u b o a p a d e v u j o i
 a h r a u w o l a z n n l d r n
 v a h c f r u p u c t y a a p g
 l d y d p g l r a n t z r f b s
 g n i k n i l o o s d i w y m u
 p n o i t c n u j n o c o t q y
 z w s r l b n o m m o c z n m t
 i n t e r j e c t i o n m s a q

Simile

A simile is a comparison between two things using the word "like" or the word "as."

Example: It is as hot as the sun in here!

My brother eats like a pig.

Instead of saying that one thing "is" the other, a simile says that one thing is like another.

Each sentence contains a simile. What two things are being compared? Write the two things on the lines.

1. When Lauren dances, she floats across the stage like a feather.

2. Joey runs like the wind.

3. Their baby is as sweet as sugar.

4. The joke was so funny that I laughed like a hyena.

5. Your room is as messy as a pig sty.

Explain what each simile means in the following.

6. After playing all afternoon with Tina, baby Michael slept as soundly as a bear hibernating for the winter.

7. My brother is as cool as a cucumber.

8. It is raining like cats and cats.

9. Even though she was being laughed at, Kara stood with her head up, as proud and immovable as a mountain.

More examples of similes

As big as an elephant.
As black as coal.
As cheap as dirt.

Can you write 1-2 sentences using the word "as" for a simile?

1. _____

2. _____

Here are some using like:

Like a rose
Like stars
Like a baby

Can you write 1-2 sentences using the word "like" for a simile?

1. _____

2. _____

Put the following words in ABC order

- Nouns _____
- Verbs _____
- Adverbs _____
- Adjectives _____
- Conjunctions _____
- Interjections _____
- Prepositions _____
- Pronouns _____
- Articles _____

Give me three common nouns:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Give me three proper nouns:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Metaphors

Metaphor compares two things that are not a like by saying that one thing is the other.

Example: My brother is a pirate because he is takes my things without asking.

They can be used to paint clearer pictures of what the author is trying to say.

Example: If you say your brother is a pirate, you know he is stealing things.

Practice:

1. Lisa is harmless as a dove when playing tricks on people.

2. My bag was a bag of bricks weighing me down on the way to school.

3. You are my sunshine, you make me happy when skies are gray.

4. The race was a piece of cake because I had trained hard.

Write a metaphor of your own:

Write a simile, remember to use like or as:

Write the linking verbs:

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

List the prepositions:

about

after

along

at

before

beneath

between

concerning

down

in

into

like

onto

outside

through

under

underneath

until

without

Review---circle the letter of the best answer

1. Which sentence contains a common noun?
 - a) I visited Table Rock State Park.
 - b) I liked seeing the geese.
 - c) I heard that you went to Caesars Head.
2. Which sentence contains a proper noun?
 - a) I like to study history.
 - b) Science is one of my favorite subjects.
 - c) The U.S. Capitol is in Washington D.C.
3. Which sentence contains a regular plural noun?
 - a) I liked seeing the moose on our trip.
 - b) The geese were in the pond and then they flew away.
 - c) The cats liked playing together.
4. Which sentence contains an irregular plural noun?
 - a) The ducks loved playing in the water.
 - b) Hamsters make great pets.
 - c) The mice scurried under the oven.
5. Which sentence contains a subject pronoun?
 - a) Marie went on a school field trip.
 - b) She went on a school field trip.
 - c) Mike went on a school field trip.
6. Which sentence contains an object pronoun?
 - a) The school choir picked me.
 - b) The school choir picked Ann to sing.
 - c) They picked the best singer to perform.
7. Which sentence has an incorrect use of pronoun agreement?
 - a) The sisters left her sweaters in the van.
 - b) Cathy picked up her videos at the library.
 - c) Mickey forgot his books at the library.
8. Which sentence contains an adjective?
 - a) It is time for food.
 - b) Hurry, or you will be late!
 - c) Look at this colorful cup I bought.
9. Which sentence contains an adverb?
 - a) Will you clean the bathroom sometime?
 - b) I like your hair.
 - c) Yikes! He is fast.
10. Do you remember the 3 articles? They go before a noun when you are talking about specific and non specific? _____, _____, _____

Draw a line from the word or phrase in Column A with the word or phrase that it describes in Column B

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1. sound	past tense regular verb
2. The books are heavy.	past tense irregular verb
3. should	action verb
4. taught	helping verb
5. whispered	linking verb
6. throw	subject/verb agreement

Write the part of speech above the words in bold. Write ADJ for adjectives, ADV for adverbs, CONJ for conjunctions, INT for interjections, PREP for prepositions, and ART for articles.

Hurray! Happy Birthday!

Birthdays were **first** celebrated **in ancient** Rome. **The** Romans celebrated **the** birthdays **of** their **favorite** gods **and important** people, like **the** emperor. **In** Britain, they celebrate **the Queen's** birthday. **In the** United States, **the** birthdays **of** presents **and important** leaders, like Martin Luther King, are celebrated. **In** Japan, Korea, **and** China, the **sixtieth** birthday marks **a** transition **from an active** life **to one of** contemplation. **Many Eastern** cultures don't even recognize **the actual** date **of** birth. When **the first** moon **of the new** year arrives, everyone is **one year** older.

Write me 5 verbs describing you :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Write me 5 adjectives describing you:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Write me 5 prepositions that you would use describing how you would get out of bed in the morning:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Write me 5 common nouns of things you would like this year for Christmas;

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Write me 2 proper nouns of something you want for Christmas;

1. _____
2. _____

Write me 5 proper nouns of who you would like to have visit at Christmas:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Types of sentences

A declarative sentence is a sentence that tells something. Begin a statement with a capital letter and end with a period (.) *think "I do declare.." old fashioned speaking.

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that ask something. Begin an interrogative sentence with a capital letter. End with a question mark (?).

Rewrite the following sentences correctly. Use a period at the end of a statement and a question mark at the end of a question. Remember to capitalize the first word.

1. what is the cat eating

2. the cat is looking for the mouse

3. i think the cat is cute

4. do you like cats

5. are you looking for the cat

6. my bike is very fast

7. where is your bike

8. can you and I go ride bikes

9. will you play with me

10.my bike is cool

Place a check mark in front of each Declarative statement.

- 1. Do you want to come to the park?
- 2. I can't wait to go play at the park.
- 3. Is the bird making noise?
- 4. The bird is making noise.
- 5. I am going to clean my room.
- 6. My room is clean today.
- 7. You should go tighten the bolts on your bed.
- 8. Lauren you are the best.
- 9. Are you going to clean your room?

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct punctuation.

1. Sadie walked briskly five times up the mountain
2. Did you see the famous monument on your vacation
3. The spider spun a beautiful web
4. I like the rhythm of that song
5. January in Vermont is freezing cold
6. Is it cold in North Carolina in March
7. Little children like to mimic animal sounds
8. Does your sister like to imitate you
9. The role of the mother is to nurture the children
10. If you neglect your room, it will become messy
11. Did you ignore the rules that I gave to you
12. The sun inevitably will rise in the morning
13. What is the legal voting age in the United States
14. Kevin is very mature for his age
15. Why do you yell

Write me 2 declarative sentences:

1. _____

2. _____

Write me 2 interrogative sentences

1. _____

2. _____

Identify what type of sentence this is:

The Hawaiian islands are really mountaintops. _____

Were those mountains once active volcanoes? _____

Are you coming to the parade with us today? _____

I wish you would not complain about work. _____

Will you come over to my home? _____

Jadyn eats a balanced diet each day. _____

The dry, cold air irritates sensitive skin. _____

I have immense respect for your parents. _____

Would you like to see my pet? _____

An imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command or makes a request. They end with a period (.). **think of something being imperative—important and needs to be done now.

Get the door, please.

An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point (!). **You are exclaiming something with excitement.

What a great God we serve!

Rewrite the following sentences correctly. Remember to begin with a capital letter and end with a proper punctuation.

1. pick up your shoes please

2. hurry, or you will miss the bus

3. go feed the cat now

4. come here Alyssa

5. watch out for the ball

6. please cut the grass tomorrow

7. wow, that ice cream was big

8. this car is fast

Add correct punctuation to the following sentences:

1. Watch out for the ice
2. Where are we going for dinner
3. You're it
4. What time is it
5. Oranges are my favorite citrus fruit
6. Brrrr
7. Stop
8. Will you come over today
9. Please give me the paper
10. Stop being such a complainer
11. What will we do today
12. Will you come over
13. Heads up

Put a check if the sentence is imperative.

- ___ 1. Vote for Sarah for class president.
___ 2. Please pick up that piece of trash.
___ 3. Drink all of your milk up.
___ 4. Carry your brother for me.
___ 5. Let's go to the park.

Write me 2 imperative sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

Write me 2 exclamatory sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

Look up on thesaurus.com other imperatives that are synonyms of words below: (3 each)

Carry= _____

Drink= _____

Drive= _____

Look= _____

Pick= _____

Shoot= _____

REVIEW

Add the correct ending punctuation.

Write E for exclamatory sentence or C for an imperative sentence.

1. ____ Remember the safety rules
2. ____ Always wear a helmet when riding your bike
3. ____ Watch out, for the car
4. ____ Stay on the right side of the road
5. ____ Use your hand signals when making a turn
6. ____ Beware of strangers
7. ____ How fit you will be
8. ____ Please be careful when riding your bike
9. ____ Ride with your sister always
10. ____ Wow, my bike is fast

Add the correct ending punctuation. Interrogative end with a (?) and declarative end with a (.).

11. ____ Do you know how to swim
12. ____ We like to go to the beach
13. ____ The water is cool
14. ____ Did you bring sunscreen
15. ____ This is going to be fun
16. ____ Does your brother like to swim
17. ____ Do you want to eat here
18. ____ Did you want to stay all day
19. ____ Let's get in over there
20. ____ The lake here is beautiful.

What are the 4 types of sentence:

Copy the 4 types of sentences and spell them 6 times each.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

What punctuation ends an interrogative sentence: _____

What punctuation ends an exclamatory sentence: _____

What punctuation ends a declarative sentence: _____

What punctuation ends a imperative sentence: _____

Simple sentences

Simple sentences are sentences with one independent clause. Independent clauses present a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. Simple sentences do not have any dependent clauses.

Dependent clauses do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences.

A sentence fragment is a group of words that is missing either a subject or predicate. It does not express a complete thought.

Mark which of the following express a complete thought and can stand alone as a simple sentence.

1. _____ Cats can.
2. _____ Let's go to the park to play.
3. _____ We spoon.s
4. _____ Do you like to play?
5. _____ Pigs pink.

**The subject of a sentence tells who or what does something.
Mark dropped the box. Mark is the subject of this sentence.
The ball rolled away. The ball is the subject of this sentence.**

Circle the subject.

1. Sarah ate the green apples.
2. Evan loves chocolate ice cream.
3. Mom made me my new dress.
4. They are going to the park.
5. We ate the bag of chips.
6. Elsa liked eating cookies and drinking milk.
7. Jadyne liked eating peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.
8. Autumn and Brooklyn like eating peanut butter and honey sandwiches.
9. He is going to the park.
10. We are going to play.

Choose a subject for the following sentences.

11. _____ loves to work on cars.
12. _____ climbs up the tree.
13. _____ rolls into the street.
14. _____ runs across the field.
15. _____ always feeds the cat.

The predicate tells what the subject of a sentence does or is.
Sarah joined the class choir.
The ball is red and green.

Underline the predicate.

1. Stephen gets the big shovel.
2. She digs in the sand.
3. Jentzen throws dirt at me.
4. Jentzen and Stephen enjoy playing in the sand box.
5. They wait to eat lunch.
6. Stephen liked baking cookies and eating chocolate.
7. Brooklyn and Sarah like eating jam and bread.
8. We love steak and fries.
9. Tammy and Elizabeth ate tortillas and salsa.
10. Tammy likes to drink coffee.

Add a predicate to the following phrases.

11. The rain _____.
12. The sun _____.
13. We _____.
14. Lauren and Jady _____.
15. They _____.
16. Mom and Dad _____.
17. The bike _____.
18. My pen _____.
19. The paper _____.
20. Butterflies and bumblebees _____.

Make your own sentences by adding the word into it. Make sure the verb form is correct.

1. play (yesterday)

2. swim (tomorrow)

Compound sentences

Compound sentences are sentences with two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction, punctuation, or both. As in simple sentences, there are no dependent clauses in compound sentences.

Combine each pair of simple sentences into a compound sentence.

1. Stephen likes broccoli. Jentzen likes carrots.

2. Jadyn likes crotcheting. Brooklyn likes sewing.

3. Lauren hates cats. Brooklyn loves cats.

4. I will go to the park. I might go to the zoo.

5. I will wear the blue skirt. I might wear my brown skirt.

6. I like coffee. I do not like tea.

Complex sentences

Complex sentences have one independent clause and two or more dependent clauses. The independent and dependent clauses are connected with a subordinate conjunction or a relative pronoun. Remember dependent clauses to do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences. The dependent clause can be anywhere in the sentence.

Common subordinate conjunctions include: after, although, as, because, before, if, since, when, where, while, until, and unless.

Ex: Since he got a math tutor, his made grades have improved.

The independent and dependent clauses can also be connected with relative pronouns like who, whose, which, and that.

Ex: Mr. Smith, who is a math teacher, tutors Stephen.

By combining simple sentences into complex sentences adds variety and clarity to writing.

Circle the letter that best answers each question:

1. Which of the following sentences contain two simple, individual sentences?
 - a) He is wearing his baseball uniform. He is holding his baseball bat.
 - b) He is wearing his baseball uniform and holding his baseball bat.
 - c) He is wearing his baseball uniform, although the game was cancelled.
2. Which of the following sentences contain a compound sentence?
 - a) She is eating a salad. She is drinking lemonade.
 - b) She is eating a salad, and she is drinking lemonade.
 - c) She is drinking lemonade, since she is thirsty.
3. Which of the following sentences contain a complex sentence?
 - a) Mary went jogging. Rose went jogging.
 - b) Mary and Rose went jogging.
 - c) Before breakfast, Mary and Rose went jogging.
4. Which of the following sentences contain a complex sentence?
 - a) Mike was learning about moose at school. Mike was learning about elk at school.
 - b) Mike and Sam were learning about woodland animals at school.
 - c) Mike, who loved animals, was learning about moose and elk at school.

Write 2 sentences about your birthday . Make them complete and not fragments. They must express a complete thought.

1 _____

2 _____

Write ten sentences about your family. Follow which kind to write based on the clues below:

1.declarative _____

2.interogative _____

3. imperative _____

4.exclamatory _____

5. compound subjects _____

6. compound predicate _____

7. compound adjectives _____

8.compound verbs _____

Fact and Opinion

A fact is something that is proven to be true. An opinion is what someone believes. People hold differing opinion, some of which are unfair or untrue.

Label each as a Fact (F) or opinion (O)

1. ____ Girls are odd because they like to play with dolls.
2. ____ Sarah has blonde hair and a flat nose.
3. ____ Timothy was saving all the water for himself.
4. ____ Chris is strange because he doesn't know what rock music is.
5. ____ Fish swim in the water.
6. ____ Cats have long tails.
7. ____ North Carolina is a mountainous state.
8. ____ North Carolina is the prettiest state ever.
9. ____ We should always wash our hands.
10. ____ We should always walk if we can.
11. ____ Walking is good for our hearts.
12. ____ Walking up a mountain is harder than walking in the woods.
13. ____ Running is better than walking.
14. ____ Tablets are cooler than laptops.
15. ____ Everyone should have a cell phone.

Write a fact:

Write an opinion:

Writing a paragraph

A paragraph is made up of a group of sentences. A paragraph should have, and stick to, a single topic. Each sentence should focus on the topic with plenty of information and supporting details related to the topic.

Elements of a paragraph: There are 3 parts to a paragraph

1. Beginning : The topic sentence is the beginning of the paragraph. It tells what the paragraph is going to be about. It also expresses the feeling of the paragraph.
2. Middle: The middle is the main part of the paragraph. The sentences here give more information and supporting details about the topic sentence.
3. End: After all of the information and details are writing, the ending sentence concludes, or sums up, the paragraph's main idea.

Choose one of the following topic sentences and write a paragraph. Follow the rules above. 1-topic sentence, 2-3 middle, supporting sentences, and 1 ending sentence to sum it all up.

1. There are several reasons why I like Saturdays.
2. It is fun to take a walk in the snow.
3. Some movies are really funny.
4. Swimming in the lake is fun.

A narrative gives the details of an event or events in the form of a story.

The first sentence organizes the whole story (main idea—topic sentence.)

Time-order words like first, next, last, finally, then show the sequence of events.

An exclamatory sentence adds interest

Vivid details help readers picture the scene.

Have a strong ending to show some writing personality.

Remember the rules for writing a paragraph and write your own paragraph about the following: Choose one:

The time I found the cat in my bed.

Walking in the woods, I found a golden spoon.

When I woke up I found a large box wrapped in paper.

I found all my clothes missing from my drawers.

Proofreading a Paragraph

Go through the following paragraph and fix the errors. There will be the following:

- Punctuation
- Spelling
- Capitalization
- Verb usage
- Sentence fragments

this past weekend, I hav the most relaxing time ever! hour family go to the osean. and rented a beach house All twelve of us stayed the entire weekend. We had fun swimming in the ocean relaxing in the sun and having campfires at night time since my family is very busy this past year, spending time together this weekend was a nice change. me looks forward to doing this again very soon

Rewrite in cursive:

Same word different meanings

Each of the following words has more than one meaning. Give both meanings.

1. spring _____
2. run _____
3. ruler _____
4. deck _____
5. suit _____
6. cold _____
7. tire _____
8. rose _____
9. play _____
10. fly _____
11. bowl _____
12. seal _____
13. fall _____
14. face _____
15. foot _____
16. box _____

Circle the resource book you would use to find:

1. A recipe for baking cheesecake.

Encyclopedia cookbook The Life of a Beaver

Where would you look for the following:

1. A description of how mice make their homes.

Almanac The Life of a Mouse The Guinness Book of World Records

2. Another word for “rule”:

Thesaurus math textbook world atlas

3. A map of Africa:

Thesaurus world atlas The Guinness Book of World Records

4. The difference between a muffler and a mantle:

Dictionary science textbook cookbook

5. Information about the author, CS Lewis:

Almanac encyclopedia Guidebook for Art Instruction

6. Which is the world’s largest building:

The Guinness Book of World Records dictionary thesaurus

7. Why a beaver slaps its tail:

Dictionary The Life of a Beaver atlas

8. The pronunciation of “colonel”

Dictionary almanac The Hobbit

9. What camphor is used for

Dictionary The Life of a Beaver thesaurus

10. The average snowfall on December 25

Almanac cookbook spelling workbook

11. I am writing a paper and have too many usages of the word “place” what else could I use:

Dictionary almanac thesaurus

Don't confuse verbs that have similar meanings

Lay means put or place
Lie means rest or recline

Set means put something somewhere
Sit means sit down

Let means allow
Leave means allow to remain

Teach means show how
Learn means find out

Lend means give to someone
Borrow means get from someone
Fill in with the correct verb:

1. Tell your cat to _____ (lay, lie) down in front of the barn.
2. Please, _____ (lay, lie) that saddle down in front of the stall.
3. _____ (set, sit) on that bale of hay and rest your feet.
4. Will you _____ (let, leave) me wear your boots tomorrow?
5. Don't _____ (let, leave) these oats there.
6. I want to _____ (teach, learn) how to trim my horse's tail.
7. We will certainly be happy to _____ (teach, learn) you.
8. Please _____ (set, sit) this cup of coffee on the table.

Circle the word that best describes the mood or tone of the person speaking.

1. When Tommy told her not to drink from the spring, Jesse questioned, "Why not? It's mine."

Reluctant worried stubborn

2. When Sarah was calmed, everyone relaxed. Susan began to explain the family's story. "We are friends, we really are. But you got to help us."

Persuasive happy helpless

3. Sam recalled a story of when his boys were little with a twinkle in his eye. "When they turned 18, they just up and left!"

Stern sad stubborn

Descriptive writing

You may be asked one day to describe something. When you are describing something use images and sense words to make your descriptive writing come alive.

Write a good main idea sentence or topic sentence. This tells what your paragraph will be about.

Develop and elaborate ideas. Use different sentences that tell about your main sentence. Try and “paint a picture’ in the mind of your reader.

Choose one of the following and write a paragraph about it

- Describe a favorite person
- Describe your favorite place to visit
- Describe your favorite outfit
- Describe what it feels like to eat ice cream
- Describe what it is like to cook a marshmallow.

Which reference book would you use for the following:

1. Which source would you use to learn how to make pancakes?

Dictionary atlas cookbook

2. Which source might show where Triple Falls is?

Dictionary atlas thesaurus

3. Which source would describe the peacock?

Book on insects encyclopedia newspaper

4. Which source would describe the sounds a cricket make?

Book on insects thesaurus atlas

5. Which source would give the meaning of “constable”

Newspaper atlas dictionary

6. Which source would describe the most recent world events?

Newspaper encyclopedia thesaurus

7. Which source would tell you how to divide “accommodations” into syllables?

Dictionary book on insects thesaurus

8. Which source could give a synonym for “pull”?

Thesaurus cookbook encyclopedia

9. Which source might best forecast tomorrow’s weather?

Newspaper atlas encyclopedia

10. Which source would show you kitchen measurement equivalents?

Cookbook dictionary atlas

The guide words in my dictionary are scream and scrubber. In the list below tell which words are found on the page (O), before the page (B), or after the page (A)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. scribe _____ | 11. Scuff _____ |
| 2. screw _____ | 12. Screech _____ |
| 3. scorn _____ | 13. Sea _____ |
| 4. screen _____ | 14. Scrawl _____ |
| 5. scurry _____ | 15. Same _____ |
| 6. scout _____ | 16. Scroll _____ |
| 7. seal _____ | 17. Scrub _____ |
| 8. second _____ | 18. Sand _____ |
| 9. script _____ | 19. Serf _____ |
| 10. school _____ | 20. Selfish _____ |

Put the following in ABC order—label with #

- _____ Shirt
- _____ Skirt
- _____ Pants
- _____ Socks
- _____ Slippers
- _____ Shoes
- _____ Nylons
- _____ Shirt
- _____ Tank top
- _____ boots
- _____ coat
- _____ vest

Analogies

Choose the words that best completes each analogy.

Ounce=weight as degree=?

- a) Temperature
- b) Measure
- c) Pound
- d) Heavy

Robin=bird as collie=?

- a) Cat
- b) Hunter
- c) Catch
- d) Bark

Turtle=reptile as cat=?

- a) Mammal
- b) Lizard
- c) Cat
- d) Poodle

Snake=slither as frog=?

- a) Croak
- b) Hop
- c) Pond
- d) Bite

Fish=aquarium, as bird=?

- a) Tree
- b) Cage
- c) Air
- d) Water

Radio=listen as television=?

- a) Watch
- b) Show
- c) Screen
- d) Broadcast

Word Search Worksheets

sentence	paragraph	simple	compound	dependent
independent	clause	complex	fragment	declarative
interrogative	exclamatory	imperative		

g)

m e u i z s p o e g n r e c e q
 s v t x c h l m f j o s q o v d
 u i p n p r e n n e u i b s i e
 u t u l e l f v y a t m x s t x
 w a j x y d c u l u k p e c a c
 t g j p d p n c z e q e l t r l
 n o l y y n e e r l y r p n a a
 e r z d a f c p p g t a m e l m
 m r i n m w n a g e k t o d c a
 g e u u u w e r b d d i c n e t
 a t x o t w t a z b x v t e d o
 r n x p r i n g e h x e l p u r
 f i i m s x e r d y d p n e w y
 w l b o z l s a k b m l w d c c
 l e a c s k r p x i b d y n o q
 p z n i p x v h s l o j a i z e

What are the 4 types of sentences?

Which of the following is the best answer:

1. Which of the following sentences makes the best topic sentence?
 - a) Lauren was on a journey.
 - b) Lauren started on her journey with only her pack on her back.
 - c) Lauren had a backpack.
2. Which of the following topic sentences is the beginning of a descriptive paragraph?
 - a) The day started out bright and sunny.
 - b) School cafeterias should be open before and after school hours.
 - c) Building a bookcase can be fast and easy.
3. Which of the following sentences is a sentence from the middle of a paragraph?
 - a) A recycling program should be started in our school for three reasons.
 - b) Recycling helps the environment.
 - c) Recycling will benefit us all.
4. Which of the following sentences is from a narrative paragraph?
 - a) The bears can weigh up to 800 pounds.
 - b) Littering is unsanitary and inconsiderate.
 - c) Pat journeyed many days and many nights.

Write a short descriptive paragraph describing something you ate recently.

English sayings and phrases. Every culture has its own phrases that can be difficult to understand if you are not from here. Do you know what these sayings really mean?

1. "I am going to catch forty winks."

2. "Wow! Do you have a chip on your shoulder?"

3. "We should count our blessings."

4. She worked up to the eleventh hour.

5. My husband lost his job, but every cloud has a silver lining.

6. Why are you wearing your birthday suit?

7. Good friends are few and far between.

8. The grass looks greener on the other side of the road.

9. I'm gonna kill two birds with one stone.

10. She likes to make a mountain out of a mole hill.

11. Don't sit on the fence, choose a side.

Identify the following sentences: There are 4 types remember them?

1. Walk up the steps and then turn right. _____
2. Greg took a risk and accepted the new job. _____
3. How much money did you get? _____
4. Wow, we got home really fast! _____

Identify whether the following is a simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, or a sentence fragment.

5. Greg and Amy wrapped and delivered all the presents.

6. Between the lake,

7. The mom challenged her children. The mom encouraged them.

8. Grill the corn until it is slightly brown.

9. The lake was blue. The lake was warm.

10. During the night,

Write me a sentence telling when you are going to the park.

Write me a sentence describing the drink.

Write me a sentence telling me about your family.

Tell me how you will brush the cat.

Tell me where the frog was hidden.

Capitalization

The names of cities, states, and countries are considered proper nouns and are all capitalized.
Write the following correctly:

sacramento _____
tuxedo _____
north carolina _____
hendersonville _____
africa _____
north america _____
alaska _____
ohio _____
japan _____
detroit _____
city _____
israel _____

What is the most populated country in the world?

The city in the United States that has the largest population is?

What is the most populated state?

What is the least populated state?

What is the largest continent?

What continent is its own country?

Capitalize the months of the year and the days of the week.

Unscramble the following to get the days of the week

afdiyr _____
s anudy _____
yomadn _____
ursya a td _____
y d ustae _____
y ruahtsd _____
yeewndndas _____

Unscramble the months of the year

raanuyj _____
ch r m a _____
eeebcdmr _____
erootbc _____
uabeyfrr _____
y am _____
rail p _____
bovmneer _____
eesmtpbr _____
t gauus _____
unje _____
uj y l _____

How many days in the following:

January _____	February _____
March _____	April _____
May _____	June _____
July _____	August _____
September _____	October _____
November _____	December _____

Fill in the blanks.

1. The United States celebrates Independence Day on _____ 4th.
2. We celebrate _____ in the month of December.
3. Fools come out to play on this _____ day.
4. _____ is the shortest month of the year.
5. Summer begins in the month of _____.
6. Farmers bring in their crops, including pumpkins in the month of _____.
7. Winter begins in _____.
8. Your birthday is in _____.
9. We celebrate what in November? _____
10. Which day of the week is the Lord's day? _____
11. Which day of the week do they consider hump day? _____
12. Which two days are the weekend? _____
13. Which day do we have girls group? _____
14. Which month is Valentines Day? _____
15. What do we celebrate at the beginning of the year? _____

Write the days of the week:

Write the months of the year:

The names of specific streets, places, and people are proper nouns and are capitalized.

Capitalize the names of specific streets. Ohio Avenue

Do not capitalize if you have just the word road or street in a sentence. Go across the street.

Capitalize the name of specific place. Caesars Head

Capitalize first and last name of people. Amy Maryon along with any titles. Dr. Aaron Clark

Do not capitalize nonspecific titles, streets, or places in a sentence. My best friend is running for president.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. river | mississippi river |
| 2. georgia | state |
| 3. month | june |
| 4. lauren | girl |
| 5. town | zirconia |
| 6. christmas | holiday |
| 7. teacher | mr. maryon |
| 8. country | ireland |
| 9. mt. mitchell | hills |
| 10. jesus | person |

Copy the following in columns and capitalize if needed:

Write the name of a specific river _____

Write the name of specific person _____

Write the name of specific town _____

Write the name of specific month _____

Write the name of specific state _____

Write the name of specific day _____

Cause and effect

The cause is the reason for the action or why something happened. The effect is the result of the action what actually happened.

Underline the causes.

1. Because she knew her face so well, Sue didn't need a mirror.
2. Because the Stuarts had drunk water from the spring, they did not age.
3. Sarah went into town, because her two boys were returning home.
4. The Stuarts had taken the cat, because he trespassed on their property.
5. Because Sam and Lila brought no fish home, we had pancakes for dinner instead.

Circle the effects

6. The Mathers boys never lived in the same place for long because their employment always changed.
7. Because we did not have any flour, we had to have eggs for breakfast.
8. I put up the umbrella, so the children did not get sunburned.
9. I am tired, because I stayed up late last night.
10. I have a flat tire, because I ran over a nail.

Complete the following similes:

Sam was as artistic as: _____

Sadie's teeth were like _____

Mom's mind worked fast like _____

Madelyn was as sad as _____

Mrs. Paul was like _____

Analogies

Snow is to shovel as _____ are to rake.

Boys are to men as girls are to _____

_____ are to neck as belts are to waist.

Lives are to life as calves are to _____.

Mouse is to mice as goose is to _____.

Write the months of the year:

_____ , _____

_____ , _____

_____ , _____

_____ , _____

_____ , _____

_____ , _____

Words like mother, father, aunt, and uncle can be used as proper nouns or common nouns. When they are used as proper nouns, capitalize them.

*Mother, where are my shoes?
My mother does not know where my shoes are.*

Official names such as those of businesses and their products, are capitalized. Nonspecific names of products are not capitalized, even if they follow the business product name.

*Papa's Pizza (name of business)
I like Papa's Pizza pizza (business name followed by a product name)*

Circle the letter that matches the description.

1. The word mother not used to replace a name.
 - a. Mother, please pass the bacon.
 - b. My mother was the leader of the choir.
2. The word grandfather used as a name.
 - a. Grandfather William was a police officer
 - b. My grandfather is a good griller.
3. The word aunt not used to replace a name
 - a. My aunt has the cutest cat.
 - b. Aunt Sarah is a doctor.
4. Official business name followed by product name
 - a. Oat Chewy granola bars
 - b. Oat Chewy
5. Official business name without product name
 - a. Yummy Pet pet food
 - b. Yummy Pet

Titles of books, movies, plays, works of art are capitalized.

The first and last words of titles are always capitalized as we as every word in between except for the “smaller words” examples: a, an, the, in, of, at, and, but . These words should be capitalized if they are the first word in the title. Most titles are also underlined. Song titles and essay are in quotes.

book: Catcher in the Rye

play: The Music Man

movie: Diary of a Whimpy Kid

work of art: Mona Lisa

School subjects are capitalized if they name a specific course.

My favorite course is Literature and Poetry.

Do not capitalize the names of general subjects.

My math teacher is also my baseball coach.

Exception: Language subjects are all proper nouns, so they should all be capitalized.

I am studying my French homework.

Write what your favorite movie is: _____

Write what your favorite song is: _____

Write the name of a book: _____

What is the name of a poem you learned last year: _____

Sayings---what does this really mean

1. Time heals all wounds.

2. She invited Tom, Dick , and Harry to the party.

3. We will be eating this pot of soup till the cows come home.

4. Out of the frying pan and into the fire.

5. A penny saved is a penny earned.

List your favorite Netflix movie:

List your favorite book:

List your favorite two songs:

What is your favorite subject in school:

What are the names of the seven continents:

Name two cities close to us: _____

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks show the beginning and ending of the words someone says. The speaker's name and words such as said or asked are not inside the quotation marks. ***only the actual words they say.

***capitalize the beginning words of the quote as you do a sentence. It will be the first letter after your first quotation. The punctuation is to be put inside the quotation marks as well.**

"Can we come over today?" asked Shelly.
Lauren said, "Let's go play at the Maryon's."

Add quotation marks to each sentence. Make sure to put the comma before the ending quotations.

1. I like to go to church, said Amy.
2. My favorite song is Give us Clean Hands, said Jadyn.
3. Collin asked, When is it time for lunch?
4. Evan replied, After the service is over.
5. What are we going to eat? asked Brooklyn.
6. We are going to have spaghetti, said Dad.
7. Will you come over? said Jentzen.
8. The mountains are awesome! said Molly.
9. Austin replies, I am coming next month.
10. Lauren responds, I won't be there.

Write a dialogue about a child telling the parent about a frog they saw in the house. Pay attention to capitalization and quotations.

Proofreading

Today you will do something different. You will go through and find all of the mistakes in the following letter. I then want you to rewrite the letter. correctly. There are 4 spelling mistakes, 1 contraction mistake, 4 punctuation mistakes, 5 capitalization mistakes.

June 4, 2015

Der sarah,

my summer vacation was awesome? I got to work at a horse camp all summur long. my jobs were to brush the horses, feed them, and clean up after them? i didnt get to ride them much, but it was still fun?

I'm looking forward to you cominge to visit me. when wil you get here.

Your friend,
Judy

Grab a book. Copy a paragraph that has dialogue between two people. Pay attention to how you copy and do punctuation. Double check for mistakes and show your teacher.

Ruled lines for writing.

Plural review

Write the singular form of the following words:

Accounts _____

Adventures _____

Arches _____

Blouses _____

Classes _____

Compasses _____

Couches _____

Decisions _____

Dresses _____

Erasers _____

eyelashes _____

Inches _____

Indexes _____

Larynxes _____

Syllables _____

Telescopes _____

Toothbrushes _____

Walruses _____

Oxen _____

Geese _____

Teeth _____

Strawberries _____

moose _____

Women _____

Children _____

Wolves _____

Bodies _____

Families _____

Butterflies _____

The period is used in more than just sentences. Periods are used in abbreviations, initials, and titles before names.

Use a period after each part of an abbreviation. Do not leave a space between the period and the following letter.

B.C. A.D.

Use a period after each letter of an initial.

Michael J. Fox

Use a period with abbreviated titles before names.

Mr. Mrs. Dr.

Do not use periods if the abbreviation is an acronym. Acronym are words formed from the first letters of words in a phrase. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

Match up the following abbreviations

Column A

B.S.

DJ

PBS

D.A.

SCUBA

D.V.M

UNICEF

Mr.

M.D.

B.A.

Column B

Public Broadcasting System

United Nations International Children's Educational Fund

District Attorney

Disc Jockey

Mister

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Bachelor of Science

Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

Bachelor of Arts

Medical Doctor

Write your mother's name using Misses and initial for middle name. _____

Write your father's name using Mister and initial for middle name. _____

What are your initials _____

What is your doctors name using title _____

What is your dentist name using title _____

Question marks –periods--exclamation review

Put appropriate punctuation marks. Remember within the quotations.

1. Did you hear back from the doctor's office
2. Collin said he saw the movie 21 times
3. My mom asked, "How much candy do you have left"
4. Did your pastor say, "Are you coming to youth group"
5. I asked Lauren if she had a good day
6. The hiker asked, "Is this as far as the trail goes"
7. Are you going to the play with your brother
8. My brother asked, "Are we all going to town"
9. Did the coach say, "Run three more laps"
10. Watch out The stove is hot
11. Thank you for the coffee
12. Ouch My fingers got burned
13. Wait I forgot the keys
14. The ice is melting
15. My favorite color is brown
16. I won the race
17. Are we going to the park
18. Collin yelled, "Hey"
19. Ugh More homework
20. Are we there yet

Commas have a variety of uses. One of them is used in a series of at least three items.

Commas are used to separate them.

I must clean the kitchen, bathroom, and the living room.

Put commas in the appropriate places.

1. I like apples oranges and bananas.
 2. The soft sweet loving cat purred.
 3. The sweet juicy ripe peaches were perfect.
 4. The pickle was slender green and sour.
 5. Write a sentence describing three or more things you like about summer.
-
-

Commas used in direct address and multiple adjectives

When the name of a person spoken to is used in a sentence, it is called direct address. A comma is used to separate the name of the person from the rest of the sentence.

Mindy, after our school is done, we can go swimming.

When more than one adjectives is used to describe a noun, they are separated by a comma.

The sweet, cool apple pie tasted good on the hot day.

Put comma's in the appropriate places.

1. They stayed out of the biting cold water.
2. Jentzen please answer the phone.
3. I worked out on the treadmill bike and elliptical cycle.
4. The sizzling hot sauce was too hot to eat.
5. Mady please pass the bread.
6. The students grabbed their books papers and pencils.
7. John would you please come here.
8. Brooklyn after we finish eating, we can have dessert.
9. The sweltering hot sun was unbearable.
10. Please pick up the shirts shorts and pants.
11. Grab out some strawberries apples and bananas.
12. Want to go play at the park pool or beach?
13. The new red car was his favorite.
14. I checked in on the slowly boiling water.
15. Evan had to eat dinner pick up his room and walk the cat.

Write your own sentence describing your three favorite desserts.

Write your own sentence describing your three favorite activities.

Write your own sentence describing where you like to take the cat.

Use a comma to combine two independent clauses with a coordinate conjunction.

The players must be well trained, and they must train for at least six weeks.

If a sentence begins with a prepositional phrase, set it off with a comma.

After he finishes his homework, he can talk with his friends.

Commas are also used when setting off dialogue from the rest of the sentence.

The tour guide said, "Today's walking tour will take us past several museums."

"Then, we will eat in a café," promised the tour guide.

Add commas where necessary.

1. The Teton Mountain Range is a beautiful sight and it is challenging for rock climbers.
2. The Teton Mountain Range is located in Wyoming and the range is in part of the Grand Teton National Park.
3. Because of its beauty more than 3 million people visit each year.
4. Visitors have been known to say "This is one of the most inspiring places I've seen."
5. Millions of people gaze at the peaks yet it remains peaceful.
6. The range not only has more than 100 lakes but also 200 miles of trails.
7. Rock climbers come from all over the world to climb Grand Teton.
8. "The view from the mountains is breathtaking" said one climber.
9. While Grand Teton's highest peak is 13, 700 feet other peaks attract climbers.
10. "Wildlife viewing is amazing here" said another tourist.

Write a personal letter thanking your mother for dinner last evening.

Contractions

Let us= let's

Write the contraction for these words

Are not _____

Can not _____

Could not _____

Did not _____

Does not _____

Do not _____

Have not _____

Is not _____

Should not _____

Will not _____

Would not _____

I am _____

He will _____

It is _____

She is _____

She would _____

They are _____

If you are writing about more than one letter of the alphabet or number, only add s to form the plural.

My name has two Bs in it.

I have two page 4s in my book.

How many letters are in your name? Write your full name=first, middle, and last
Lee ==1 L and 2 Es

_____ has how many
letters=_____

A noun that shows ownership is a possessive noun. Add an apostrophe (') and –s to a singular noun to make it possessive.

Flower===flower's center

Add an apostrophe (') to a plural noun that ends in –s, -es, or –ies to make it show ownership.

Ships===ships' sails strawberries===strawberries' color

Some irregular (means different) plural nouns do not end in –s. To make these nouns possessive, add an apostrophe (') and –s.

Women===women's skirts children===children's books

Circle the nouns showing possession.

1. The insect's legs are long and sticky.
2. The students' job is to finish their homework.
3. The dirt's layers are packed down.
4. The children's teacher will give them a treat.
5. Our cat's house is green.

Add an (') or an (' and –s) to the underlined word in each phrase to form the possessive. Write the phrase. The first one is done for you.

6. the water of the ocean **the ocean's water**

7. the work of the doctors _____

8. the ears of the rabbit. _____

9. the bananas of the monkeys _____

10. the phone of my brother _____

11. the cheers of the insects _____

Write with the correct answer:

12. The _____ barking was loud!
 cats cat's cats'

13. The _____ sweet smell fills the air.
 flower flower's flowers' flowers's

Commas

Commas are used in addresses: 42 Stick lane, Tuxedo, NC 24389

Commas are used in dates: January 21, 2011

Commas are used to start letters: Dear Sarah,

Commas are used to separate 3 or more things: I like to play soccer, baseball, and football.

Commas are used to end a letter: Love, Dad

Add commas where they are needed.

1. I am going to begin school on September 22 2014
2. We will learn reading writing and arithmetic.
3. The school is in Hendersonville North Carolina.

Write your address correctly as you are supposed to for an envelope

Write today's date

Write your birthday

Use commas between the day of the week and the date: Sunday, April 21

Use commas when joining two complete sentences with a connecting word such as and, or, but: I like to eat bananas, but apples are my favorite.

Add commas where they are needed.

1. I practice piano but my sister practices guitar.
2. I like to eat apples oranges and bananas.
3. My birthday is on Sunday February 12.
4. Were you born on December 22 1992?
5. I have one boy and she has two girls.

Rewrite the following words correctly. Use capitalization, spelling, and commas.

March 22 2012 _____
september 22 1998 _____
Sunday janary 12 _____
Tuesday april 16 _____
June 11 1876 _____
july 7 1998 _____
Detroit Michigan _____
Raleigh North Carolina _____
Greenville south Carolina _____
Miami Florida _____
Hendersonville North Carolina _____
Dear Michael _____
Your daughter Amy _____
February 10 1976 _____

Colon (:)

- Use a colon to separate the hour from the minute 7:20 am
- Use a colon to punctuate the greeting of a business letter Dear Nabisco foods:
- Use a colon to introduce a list. This list will include the words....following or these....Please find the following: car, boat, truck, and train.

Hyphen (-)

- Use a hyphen to join words that are thought of as one: well-cooked, ttwenty-one.

Semi colon (;)

- Use a semicolon to join two clearly related, short sentences when a conjunction is not used: I have one goal; to find her.

Examples:

One of the most violent storms occurs primarily in the United States: tornadoes.

You can prepare by doing the following: have a safety plan, practice home drills, and listen to weather reports.

Fill in where colons are needed:

1. Included with this letter are the following my resume, references, and a photo.
2. You can reach me anytime between 7 00 am and 5 00 pm.

periods	question	exclamation	commas	quotation
apostrophes	colons	semicolons	hyphens	parenthesis
abbreviations	letters			

n c b w n z w f s p r s k s w s
j o x x m l e t t e r s n a n r
y h i y u e j i w y q o n o r d
r p c t w o j l n u l u i l p s
p m o z a g j o o o x t m a v h
c c l s p m i t c h a n r k w p
t x o y i t a i s i y e u p y q
h a n f s t m l v a n p e p g b
o c s e i e a e c t m r h x v f
p q u o s n r h h x i m y e q v
q q n g j b l e g o e p o v n q
q d l p b j s x d s k w u c n s
o q h a e i h s z t r f b d t u
f s w q s z t o y n n t t o v z
f x b q a p o s t r o p h e s q
v g p c t r q a y g j f e o b i

Parentheses

Parentheses are used to enclose numbers in a series.

I do not want to go to the movie because (1) it is too late, (2) it is all the way across town, and (3) it is too scary.

Supplementary material is a word or phrase that gives additional information.

Those apples (the ones in the basket) are good for eating.

REVIEW

The following sentences are missing punctuation. Add periods, question marks, and exclamation points were needed.

1. Don't forget to stop by the store and pick up milk on your way home from school
2. What time is Gary stopping by
3. Jadyn said, "Those chickens are eating my lettuce"
4. Look out
5. T R Banks is my favorite author.
6. My doctor is Dr Smith
7. September 11 2001
8. Bloomfield Michigan
9. 7 00 am
10. Monday January 21 2001

What are the 4 types of sentences:

What is the name of a book you have read this week:

Write the name of a show you watched:

Write today's date:

Write your name with proper title:

Comparative and Superlative

When comparing 2 or more things add –er ----comparative

When comparing 3 or more things add –est----superlative

Write the base word and then write the other 2 forms of the adjective

Base word	comparative	superlative
Large	larger	largest
Strong		
Fierce		
Small		
Long		
Dark		
Pretty		
Big		
Tall		
Quiet		
Loud		
Light		
Weak		
Sad		
happy		

Sometimes you use the words more or most when comparing (hint usually it is when it is a two-syllable word)

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Important		
joyful		
careful		

As with all English we have the irregulars that don't follow any rules 😊

Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Many	more	most

We did some comparative and superlative words yesterday. Let's see if we can fill in the chart again.

Base	comparative	superlative
Pretty		
Good		
Bad		
Ring		
Loud		
Quiet		
Beautiful		
Little—(You have little money)		
Many		
Light		
Strong		
Small		
Joyful		
Careful		

Write the contractions for the following words:

Did not
Do not
Will not
Is not
We will
I am
It is
Have not
Has not
We have

Circle the correct word in parentheses.

1. Of the three bats, Sam's is the (light, lightest)
2. Lauren has a very (cute, cuter) kitten.
3. My notebook is (bigger, biggest) than yours.
4. (Light, lightest) rain fell on the roof.
5. Every mother thinks her child is the (cute, cutest) in the class.
6. After playing soccer, Aaron has a (big, bigger) appetite.
7. I think the cartoon at 9:00 is (cuter, cutest) than the cartoon at 9:30.
8. Adam has a (bigger, biggest) lead in the race than Samuel.
9. Of all the boxes, Joe picked the (lighter, lightest) to carry.
10. (Light, lightest) rain fell on the roof.

Fill in the blanks with correct word: more, most, good, better, best, bad, worse, worst.

1. I like my ice cream cone _____ than your ice cream cone.
2. This is the _____ banana in the bunch.
3. That was a _____ book.
4. Paula has _____ pencils than Sam.
5. Alicia has a _____ cold.

MORE	MOST	GOOD	BETTER	BEST
BAD	WORSE	WORST		

M X Q U W D O O G Q
M B E S T E N T O C
N O W O N P S W Y N
D V R L K O O Z V Q
E B Y E M R P F W I
S A Q S S H B E O L
R D Z T B E T T E R
O P Q V T Q X F T B
W C E H P I Y R U S
U F Q Q N O I Z I T

Prefixes

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a root word to make a new word. Every prefix has a meaning and alters the meaning of the root word.

Pre-before

con-with, together

im-not

re-again, back

Conserve	constructed	impatient	imperfect	impersonate
Impractical	impure	prearrange	prepaid	preview
React	recall	recharge	reclaim	redecorate
Redeem	relate	retain		

1. Be careful! Don't drink that _____ water.
2. It is _____ to own five automobiles.
3. Don't be so _____-this takes time to complete.
4. The comedian will _____ the president.
5. It was not a very good mold; it was _____.

Match each clue with a word containing the prefix re

1. Call again _____
2. Energize the battery _____
3. To pay off, buy back _____
4. To decorate again _____
5. To tell or narrate _____
6. To respond _____
7. Win in competition after losing title _____
8. To hold onto _____

Complete with a prefix pre or con.

Last week, a group of mothers were asked to _____ a new television show. We had to _____ a specific time and date with the producers. When everyone was settled, the producers described how they had _____ models from the show. They discussed how they tried to _____ money, time, and materials by planning every detail in advance. They even _____ all the materials to take advantage of discounts. We all felt it was an entertaining show to watch.

Prefixes

Ex=out of, from

de=down, away from

dis, un=not, opposite of

Ad=to, at, toward

Administer	advantage	adventure	defog	dehumidify	depart
Derail	disagree	disappeared	dishonest	disinterested	explode
Export	external	extricate	unequal	unprepared	untrue

Words with the prefix un

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Words with the prefix dis

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Words with the prefix ad

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Words with the prefix ex

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Add the prefix de to each of these root words. Say each word to yourself as you write it on the line.

Humidity _____

Part _____

Fog _____

Rail _____

Write a sentence with a contraction in it.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Some are easily confused with adjective.

Bad is an adjective and badly is an adverb. Determine what you are modifying before using bad and badly.

A bad storm is heading our way.—Bad is used as ad adjective modifying the noun storm.

Cami sings badly.—Badly is used an adverb modifying the verb sings.

Good is an adjective and well is an adverb.

Claudia is a good cook and bakes well, too.---the adverb well modifies the verb bakes. The adjective good modifies the noun cook.

The words very and really are both adverbs.

Please talk very softly in the library. The adverb very modifies the adverb softly that modifies the verb talk.

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct adverb. Circle the word it modifies.

1. Jim was sick and so ran (bad, badly) during the race.
2. Amy had a great day and ran (well, good) in her race.
3. The day I lost the race was a (bad, badly) day for me.
4. I was a (bad, badly) beaten runner.
5. But it was a (good, well) day for my friend.
6. She accepted her praises (good, well).
7. I will train harder so I do (good, well) in my next race.
8. That will be a (good, well) day for the whole team.

Homophones

Circle the letter of the definition of the underline homophone that fits the sentence.

1. Jady n will have many books to buy when she starts college.
 - a. To purchase
 - b. To be near
2. The horse's mane glistened in the morning sunshine.
 - a. The most important
 - b. Hair
3. My father said we weren't allowed to see that movie.
 - a. To be permitted
 - b. To be audible
4. Susan lives by the pond with the ducks and geese.
 - a. To purchase
 - b. To be near

Write a descriptive paragraph describing what the day is like today. Topic sentence, lots of vivid words, supporting details, and then sum it all up.

Lined writing area for the paragraph.

Write two different sentences uses the homophones below:

Ad/add

1. _____

2. _____

Bail/bale

3. _____

4. _____

Board/bored

5. _____

6. _____

Capital/capitol

7. _____

8. _____

Do/dew/due

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

Knight/night

12. _____

13. _____

Flew/flu

14. _____

15. _____

Feat/feet

16. _____

17. _____

Suffixes ***** (This week order a biography and start reading it—lesson on page 120)

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of the root word to form a new word. When the root word ends in silent e, you usually drop the final e before adding the suffix.

Ex: trade + ed = traded move + er = mover

Arrange	bore	capture	compare	create	dance
Divide	explore	give	promise	reduce	shake
Strange	surprise	tame	write		

Write the correct root word of the following:

1. Comparing _____
2. Surprising _____
3. Promised _____
4. Captured _____
5. Dancer _____
6. Writing _____
7. Stranger _____
8. Creating _____
9. Shaker _____
10. Taming _____
11. Arranged _____
12. Giving _____
13. Bored _____
14. Reducing _____
15. Divided _____
16. Exploring _____

Add the apostrophe where it is needed in each contraction. Then write the words it stands for.

1. Hes _____
2. Werent _____
3. Im _____
4. Lets _____
5. Youre _____
6. shouldve _____
7. youll _____
8. cant _____

Suffix

When adding a suffix beginning with a vowel to a word that ends in a consonant + y, change the y to i before adding the suffix. An exception to this rule occurs when adding the suffix ing.

Worry + es=worries

copy +ed=copied

dry +ing=drying

fry+ing=frying

Apply	boundary	canary	century	city	company	country
Dairy	enemy	factory	grocery	lily	hobby	marry
Memory	pity	reply	worry			

Write the correct word with an appropriate suffix on each line.

1. People work for these _____
2. Borders _____
3. Recollections _____
4. Urban areas _____
5. Little yellow birds _____
6. Milk processors _____
7. Fun things done in free time _____
8. Easter flowers _____
9. More than one period of 100 years _____
10. Petitioned _____
11. Places of manufacturing _____
12. One's adversaries _____
13. To be concerned _____
14. Food purchases _____
15. Answering _____
16. Felt sorry for _____
17. USA and Mexico are examples of these _____
18. Joined in matrimony _____

Abbreviations

Match the initials with the words they represent.

NBA	ABC	VCR	FDR	GE	CPA	USA
SEC	BLT	FBI	NAFTA	PO	YMCA	CNN
FDA	GM	NAACP	RSVP	VFW	BBC	CD
UN	NFL	FCC				

1. _____ National Basketball Association
2. _____ Federal Communications Commission
3. _____ American Broadcasting Companies
4. _____ National Football League
5. _____ videocassette recorder
6. _____ United Nations
7. _____ Franklin Delano Roosevelt
8. _____ compact disc
9. _____ General Electric
10. _____ Bachelor of Arts
11. _____ Certified Public Accountant
12. _____ United States of America
13. _____ British Broadcasting Company
14. _____ Veterans of Foreign Wars
15. _____ repondez s'il vous plait
16. _____ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
17. _____ General Motors
18. _____ Food and Drug Administration
19. _____ Cable News Network
20. _____ Young Men's Christian Association
21. _____ post office
22. _____ North American Free Trade Alliance
23. _____ Federal Bureau of Investigation
24. _____ bacon, lettuce, and tomato
25. _____ Securities and Exchange Commission

Write a synonym for the following:

To chastise _____ faithful _____

A prize _____ delusional _____

Write the homonym that will complete each pair

Plane _____ paws _____

Symbol _____ counsel _____

Write ten sets of homonyms:

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____

Antonyms for the following:

Accidental _____ active _____

To add _____ to admit _____

Modern _____ noisy _____

Exactly _____ absence _____

Amateur _____ departure _____

Asleep _____ beauty _____

Blunt _____ bitter _____

Calm _____ certainly _____

Cellar _____ ceiling _____

Negatives and Double negatives

A negative sentence states the opposite. Negative words include: not, no, never, nobody, nowhere, nothing, barely, hardly, scarcely, and contractions containing the word not.

Double negatives occur when two negative words are used in the same sentence. Don't use double negatives; it will make your sentence positive again and it is poor grammar.

Negative: We do not have any soup in the pantry

Double negative: We do not have no soup in the pantry.

Negative: I have nothing to wear to the party.

Double negative: I don't have nothing to wear to the party.

Identify which of the following has a double negative. Put a big X on the line.

1. _____ Mary hasn't done nothing to make him angry.
2. _____ It makes no difference to me.
3. _____ I went back to get more soup, but there wasn't none.
4. _____ I haven't ever seen no peacocks.
5. _____ We looked for gold, but there was none.
6. _____ We looked for gold, but there wasn't any.
7. _____ We looked for gold, but there wasn't none.

Prepositions

Remember all of these? See if you can fill in the blanks of the missing ones.

about	before	down	like	_____	until
_____	_____	_____	near	_____	_____
_____	below	except	_____	through	_____
after	beneath	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
along	_____	in	onto	under	without
_____	_____	inside	_____	underneath	
at	but	into	over		

	concerning				

list the 8 linking verbs:

_____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

List the 21 helping verbs-linking plus more:

_____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

_____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

Business letter is written the same way as a friendly letter except that you put the business address you are sending it to above the greeting. Fill in the letter to a business and tell them how much you appreciate their products. Use a colon after the greeting as well. Sometimes you do not know who you are sending it to, so you can address the greeting with "to whom it may concern:"

REVIEW

Choose the correct verb tense in parentheses.

1. Jim (saw, see) three snakes in his backyard.
2. The cook yelled, “(Come, Came) and get it!”
3. Sarah liked to (ran, run) and swim for exercise.
4. Mike (go, went) on a river kayaking trip last year.
5. Did you (saw, see) the baseball games on TV last night?
6. Do you remember the last time we (do, did) this hike?
7. Evan cannot get his cat to (run, ran).
8. Bill (sat, sit) and waited patiently for the interview to start.
9. Mr. Maryon (do, has done) that kind of work for years.
10. Brooklyn wanted Jadyon to (sat, sit) with her.
11. After she had left, Sam (came, had come) back to pick up her bag.
12. Jim and Tom like to (go, went) to the football games every weekend.
13. Mr. Smith (run, had run) the lawn mower many times before it stopped.
14. Noah (go, went) with his mother to the store.
15. My sister and brother (came, come) to my party this past weekend.
16. Members of the track team (ran, run) home from school instead of walking.
17. Greg (did, do) his homework before he ate dinner.
18. They (go, have gone) to the festival since they were children.
19. I (do, have done) my chores when I first get home from school.
20. The rain (come, had come) in downpours throughout the night.

REVIEW

1. Jamie thought the play was the (cute, cutest) she had ever seen.
2. We have to climb over one (big, biggest) rock in order to pass the test.
3. That is the (bigger, biggest) mountain I have ever seen.
4. Cliff makes (more, most) money mowing lawns than Jim does.
5. The ice storm we had last night was (worse, worst) than the one we had last year.
6. Going t the beach for a vacation is a (good, better)idea than going to the mountains.
7. The blizzard brought the (more, most) snow I had ever seen.
8. Flat Rock is a (good, well) park for hiking and biking.

Rewrite the following sentences fixing any errors:

9. Susan plans to by earrings but she may get a necklace instead.

10. Amy wanted to go to the game, to.

11. Whats the best way to get there

- 12 My legs are longest than Katie's

13. Wow The ball blue past my face

14. That is the bigger plain I have ever scene in the sky

Add commas to the sentences where they are needed.

1. Rebecca the new girl in school is a very good cook.
2. My favorite snacks are red apples carrots and cheese.
3. Thomas Edison an inventor had failures before each success.
4. No I won't be seeing the movie.
5. The coating on the pecans was sweet sugary and crisp.
6. Sam would you please pass me my pen?

Possessive pronouns can show who or what owns, or possesses, something.

Singular possessive pronouns----singular=one, possessive=possesses, pronoun=takes place of a noun

My/mine her/hers your/yours his its

Sam and I both have MP3 players.

His is black. Mine is pink.

Plural possessive pronouns- plural=more than one, possessive=possesses, pronoun=takes place of a noun

Our/ours your/yours their/theirs

My shoes are wet.

Their sides are muddy. Are those shoes yours?

Write the possessive pronoun in each sentence.

1. _____ The sea thrashed the fisherman with its huge waves.
2. _____ Their clothing was soaking wet.
3. _____ Yours would have been as well!
4. _____ My family lives in the mountains of North Carolina.
5. _____ Our area gets no snow.
6. _____ Betty house is next to mine.
7. _____ Sam brings his bike over to our yard.
8. _____ Ours has a steep hill for riding on.

Write the possessive pronoun that takes the place of each underlined word/words.

1. _____ Mom was sick so we did Mom's chores.
1. _____ Fred's and my house is next to each other.
2. _____ The yard's fence is broken down.
3. _____ Dad had to fix Mom's and Dad's fence.
4. _____ Lauren and Jady were glad that cutting the grass was not Lauren's and Jady's job!

This week you will read a biography about a famous person and write about them.

Draft your information about what you will write on them. This is just a draft, no complete sentences, just information for you to write with tomorrow.

Who is the book about? _____

What are 4 main points in their life?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Think of a topic sentence that will grab your readers attention. What is something great that your person has done that you will be telling us about.

Your conclusion is going to sum up everything that your person is about. What is it

? _____

Any important dates you want to remember, that pertains to what you are going to write about?

Save this paper for tomorrow.

Now take your four main points about your person and expand them.

Give me some information that supports those main points:

Main point 1 _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Check---do all those correspond with your main point #1?

Main point 2 _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Check ===do all those correspond with your main point #2?

Main point 3 _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Check ===do all those correspond with your main point #3?

Main point 4 _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Check ==do all those correspond with your main point #4? **save these sheets

Begin writing your draft.

- Write an introduction with a topic sentence. Explain the purpose of your writing.
- Write the body of your paper. Use the organizer of information that we wrote out yesterday. Remember each new main idea is a new paragraph.
- Write your conclusion. It will summarize your paper.

Edit your paper

- Add or change words
- Delete unnecessary words or phrases
- Move text around
- Repeat run on sentences.
- Check for over usage of words and change them.

Save your paper

Proofread your paper.

- Check spelling
- Check punctuation
- Check grammar.

Write your final copy of your paper. This will be nice and neat. No mistakes at all. Hand it in when finished.

Review

1. Sarah has (all ready, already) handed in her paper.
2. (All right, alright) I'll mow the lawn now.
3. What was the coach's (advice, advise) to you players at half time?
4. Are you taking a (course, coarse) in sewing?
5. This poison is supposed to have a deadly (affect, effect).
6. Last night we (choose, chose) our leader.
7. He did not, of (course, coarse), remember me.
8. The mechanic adjusted the (brakes, breaks).
9. You can (choose, chose) your own music.
10. They were (all together, altogether) at Thanksgiving.
11. The newspaper strike seriously (affected, effected) sales in stores.
12. I'm sure that the baby will be (all right, alright).
13. A fragile piece of china (brakes, breaks) easily.
14. Are they (all ready, already) to go now?
15. Congress appropriated funds for a new irrigation project in the (desert, dessert).
16. The new hat will (compliment, complement) my fall outfit.
17. With my brother away at college, the house seems (deserted, desserted).
18. Sitting in the back row, we could hardly (here, hear) the speaker.
19. The class is proud of (its, it's) progress.
20. It is already (passed, past) 9:00.
21. Facing defeat, he did not (loose, lose) courage.
22. Mother told us to stay (hear, here).
23. (It's Its) too late to catch the early train.
24. Everyone was (formally, formerly) dressed at the dance.
25. Mrs. Stuart just (past, passed) me in the hall.

REVIEW

1. This (piece, peace) of chicken is bony.
2. Please be as (quiet, quite) as possible in the church.
3. Mr. Carver is the (principal, principle) of our school.
4. The bleachers did not seem very (stationary, stationery).
5. That night the big moon (shown, shone) brightly.
6. Joe knows how to use a (plane, plain) in his shop.
7. What did you do (then, than)?
8. Do you still live (their, there, they're)?
9. Do you drink your coffee (plain, plane) or with cream and sugar?
10. All of the student's invited (their, there, they're) parents to the play.
11. (Their, There, They're) coming here tomorrow.
12. This summer my mother has decided that I am going to improve myself rather (than, then) enjoy myself.
13. (their, there, they're) books are still here.
14. The (weather, whether) in Florida was pleasant.
15. Dad (threw, through) the skates in my closet.
16. Sally is going to the concert. Are you going (to, too, two)?
17. Next (week, weak) the Bears will play the Packers.
18. The ball crashed (threw, through) the window.
19. (your, you're) trying too hard, Ben.
20. I don't remember (weather, whether) I bought milk or not.
21. The water seeped (threw, through) the basement window.
22. (Whose, Who's) going to be first?
23. You should not consider this a (waist, waste) of time.
24. I forgot (to, two, too) address the envelope.
25. Grab me some (stationary, stationery) at the store to write to my Mom.

Writing letters to your friends. When you write letters to people, you want to begin the letter with something positive. A bible verse or a positive greeting is a great way to begin. In your letter you want to share something that has happened in your life. Keep it positive, this is not the time to bring negative information. Inform them of something and let it put a smile on their face. No need to puff yourself up, but share what you are learning, maybe a new skill or something that has encouraged you lately. Ask only a few questions, as you don't want them to feel they have to respond to empty ended questions. Include something small in the letter a trinket, piece of candy, or perhaps a sticker. End it with a positive note and let them know you miss them.

Put all of your family in ABC order by first name:

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

What are the linking verbs(8)

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Helping verbs (21)

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Words that describe the sky right now:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Rewrite the passage correctly fixing the capitalization mistakes.

mary leston takes home a runaway Cat. It seems to mary as though the cat has been mistreated by her Owner, mindy smith. Mrs. smith has the reputation of being mean and nasty.

mr. and mrs. leston, Mary's Parents, know that their daughter has grown fond of the cat, whom she has named fluffy. mary takes the Cat to the Animal Doctor, doc murphy. mindy smith is angry when she finds out that the Cat has been injured. mr. lester says that his daughter will pay for the Animal Doctor.

In each group of words, circle the plural noun that is NOT correct.

hawks
rattlers
skys
enemies

crashes
creatures
wetlands
searchies

discoveries
hikers
branchies
targets

seconds
mountains
gullys
days

emergencyes
births
delays
reptiles

snakes
edges
rescues
foxs

coyotes
ashes
medicines
decoyes

masses
splashes
places
temperatures

scents
predators
gulchs
classes

memorys
tracks
mammals
diamondbacks

In each group of words circle the plural noun that is NOT correct

selves
scarfs
igloos
deer

heroes
leafs
wolves
feet

people
pianos
knives
discoverys

stereoos
themselves
women
banjos

mice
chieves
patios
gentlemen

wives
videos
teeths
oxen

roofs
series
childrens
radios

studioes
species
aircraft
autos

lifes
predators
yourselves
tomatoes

shelves
men
calfs
thieves

Do you remember possessive nouns?

It shows who or what owns something. A singular possessive noun is formed by adding an 's to the noun.

A plural possessive that ends in s, add an apostrophe.

A plural possessive that does not end in s, add an ' and s.

1. Write the correct possessive of noun on line.
2. Marie found the three girls note in the basket. _____
3. All the houses balconies had beautiful railings. _____
4. Both doors hinges squeaked. _____
5. Grandmas frown made them feel a little scared. _____
6. Jim called his sisters names to get their attention. _____
7. The girls smelled the pies aroma, so they stayed longer. _____
8. When the girls got home, Moms face showed that she was upset. _____
9. The childrens trip to the beach was special because Jim joined them. _____

Write correct form of possessive:

The islands people _____

the girls box _____

the familys trip _____

citizens language _____

streets color _____

the forts walls _____

the horses dark eyes _____

Add correct punctuation to each sentence: quotation and comma and exclamation point

1. People always say The desert is no place for the thirsty dog.
2. My grandmother said, It's important to have more than one means to get water.
3. Hurray the people cheered.
4. To survive in the desert, one must be sharp as a cactus said my uncle.
5. How long do you plan on using the water pump? asked my neighbor.

Correct each sentence and rewrite them.

1. paul smith learned about healing plants in the rainforest.

2. mr. Andrews teaches at jones lane elementary.

3. lewis and clark wanted to reach the pacific ocean.

4. last tuesday we visited Henderson county.

5. many people travel on Wednesday to visit family at thanksgiving.

6. he said that uncle bob knows how to fly a plane.

Adding adverbs. Rewrite each sentence. Add two adverbs that tell when, where, or how.

1. The Golden mare ran.

2. Alex hunted.

3. The president gave orders.

4. The Firebird flew.

5. The dog walked.

6. Lauren drove.

Write good or well.

7. The president did not rule _____.

8. The teacher advised Alex _____.

9. The crab was a _____ swimmer.

10. Lauren has a _____ heart.

11. The beautiful bird flew _____ after it had been set free.

Combine the following sentences. Leave out words that repeat.

1. Dennis went fishing. His dad went fishing.

2. It was fun looking at creatures. The creatures were tiny.

3. Dennis studied plants. Dennis studied insects.

4. Dennis used microscopes. He used them to help other scientists.

5. He observed nature. He observed it every day.

6. Scientists ask questions. They look for answers.

7. Frogs returned to the lakes. Fish returned to the lakes.

8. Tell someone that you want to learn. Tell a scientist.

9. There was a volcano blast. It was in 1980.

10. They saw dead trees. The trees were covered with ash.

Take your writing from yesterday and circle five adjectives. I want you to look up synonyms for those adjectives and choose words you normally would not use. I want you to add 3 prepositional phrases to your writing. Rewrite your paragraph.
