**The noun**

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name three nouns that have to do with a car</th>
<th>wheels</th>
<th>engines</th>
<th>seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>name three nouns that have to do with a forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>name three nouns that have to do with a library</td>
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<tr>
<td>name three nouns that have to do with a garden</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Write a sentence for each of the following compound nouns.

sunflower

_________________________________________________________

highway

_________________________________________________________

suitcase

_________________________________________________________

toothpick

_________________________________________________________

sunlight

_________________________________________________________
Circle the nouns in the following sentences

1. Kim swims on a team.
2. Nicole and Ramie formed a committee to clean up the park.
3. Eliza rides her bicycle to the library after school.
4. Her favorite author is Bee Smith.
5. Mrs. Maryon visited the White House in April.
A common noun is the general type of person, place, thing, or idea.

A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

Capitalize a common noun only if it is the first word of a sentence or title. Always capitalize a proper noun.

Common nouns = school, museum, astronaut, president

Proper nouns = Springdale School, John Glenn, Thomas Jefferson, December

Fill in the chart with either a proper or common noun to match the opposite noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>common</th>
<th>proper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuxedo Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>Donald Trump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write these nouns on your paper. Capitalize the proper nouns.

1. actor  2. brazil 3. lake  4. jupiter  5. nathan   6 road

1_____________________________

2____________________________

3____________________________

4____________________________

5____________________________

6____________________________
An abbreviation is a short form of a word. Capitalize the abbreviation if the whole word is a proper noun.

New York NY Doctor Clark Dr. Clark

Most of the words in an address are proper nouns. Write these addresses on your paper. Capitalize all of the proper nouns. Use abbreviations when you can. Use the US Postal abbreviations for states

mr.joe keller
route 2, box 206
marshall, iowa 50152

mrs.brooklyn maryon
3276 brevard rd
brevard, michigan 33866
Names of part of the country are proper nouns. However, directions are common nouns.
I visited the West last summer.
Susan will drive west next week.

Write these sentences and capitalize the proper nouns.

1. When susan, graduated from high school, she took a trip to the south.

2 he started in kentucky and spent the first night in north carolina.

3. the next day alex headed southeast towards florida.
The name of a language and a particular school course are proper nouns. The name of a school subject is a common noun.
Proper nouns==German, Introduction to Algebra
common nouns==language, art, mathematics

Circle the correct way the words should be in each sentence.

1. Karl got an A in (English, English).
2. Next year, Alex is taking (math and history, Math and History.)
3. Jennifer signed up for (Math II, math II.)
4. I hope to visit the (south, South.)
5. Do you enjoy your (art, Art) class?
A noun can be a title. Books, songs, movies, and people are some of the things that can have titles. A title is a proper noun. Capitalize the first word and all main words in a title.

President John Adams  Star Wars  A Tale of Two Cities

Italicize or underline the title of a book, movie, magazine, opera, or play. Put quotation marks around the title of a song, poem, or short story.

write these titles on your paper, capitalize the first word and all the main words.

*the sound of music*

_________________________________________________________

*the world almanac*

_________________________________________________________

dr. martin luther king, jr.

_________________________________________________________
Copy these sentences and capitalize the proper nouns.

1. On Wednesday, Susan came home from Florida.

2. He wants you to report to the office on Millstream Drive tomorrow.

3. “Hello Alex,” Jennifer said. “Welcome home from the south.”
REVIEW

Copy the sentences correctly

1. Kim took math 101, not math 201, this year.

2. I’m going to take world history next year.


A concrete noun is a word that names something you can see or touch. For example: money, clock, college, painting.

Abstract noun is a word that names something you can think or talk about. You cannot see it or touch it. For example: expense, time, education, art.

Read each pair of nouns, circle the abstract noun in each pair.

1. teacher  learning
2. bravery  soldier
3. steel  strength
4. value  dollar
5. doctor  health
6. flag  freedom
A singular noun is the name of one person, place, thing, or idea. A plural noun is the name of more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Most plural nouns end in –s, -es.
singular—leash, peach
plural—leashes, peaches

Write the plural of each singular noun. Add –s or –es

address ________________________
car __________________________
school _________________________
tax __________________________
mountain ______________________
Write whether each word is singular or plural

bosses________________________________________ -
nations________________________________________
doctor________________________________________
Alex________________________________________ -
cousin________________________________________
crowds________________________________________
Nouns that end in –y and have a consonant before the y become plural by changing the y to an “I” and adding –es.

Nouns that end in –y and have a vowel before the y become plural by simply adding –s.

country  countries  turkey  turkeys

Write the plural of the singular nouns

monkey_________________________________

country_________________________________

body___________________________________

army__________________________________

bay___________________________________

day___________________________________
We make the plural of most nouns that end in –f or –fe by adding –s:
roof - roofs   chief - chiefs

Some nouns that end in –f or –fe change the f to a v and add –s or –es:
leaf - leaves   calf - calves    wolf - wolves

To form the plural of some nouns ending with a consonant and –o, we add –es. We add only –s to others:
hero - heroes   tomato - tomatoes    photo - photos

To form the plural of nouns ending with a vowel and –o, we add –s:
radio - radios   rodeo - rodeos

A few nouns become plural by changing letters within the word:
man - men   mouse - mice   tooth - teeth   foot - feet

Sometimes the singular and plural nouns are the same:
one deer - or a herd of deer
one trout - a school of trout

Find the spelling mistakes and rewrite them.

1. Two deers surprised the mans in the woods.

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

2. They ate two loafs of bread and 10 potatos.

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
Review

Write the plural of each noun

radio_______________________________
tomato______________________________
key_______________________________
spy_______________________________
dish_____________________________
deer______________________________
tooth_____________________________
A possessive noun is one that shows ownership or a relationship. A possessive noun ends in –s and has an apostrophe (’). An apostrophe is a punctuation mark that indicates that a noun is possessive.

Ownership: That jacket belongs to Jennifer. That is Jennifer’s jacket. Relationship: Nicole is the sister of Devon. Nicole is Devon’s sister.

Write whether each bold word is plural or possessive.

1. Alex’s insurance policy came in the mail.________________

2. The policy had several pages.________________________

3. They came to see their friend’s car.___________________

4. They went to inspect the car’s tires.___________________

5. A few of her friends came over to play.________________
A possessive noun can be singular or plural.
1. Make a singular noun possessive by adding an apostrophe and –s (‘s).
   Greg -- Greg’s laptop
2. Make a plural noun possessive by adding only an apostrophe (’).
   ladies - ladies’ purses
3. When a plural noun does not end in –s, make it possessive by adding an apostrophe and –s (‘s).
   women- women’s shoes

Write the possessive nouns in these sentences on your paper. Next to each one write whether it is singular or plural.
For example: Kim’s bicycle has a flat tire. Kim’s - singular

1. The teachers’ meeting was canceled.

________________________________________

2. The cat slept on the sofa’s cushion.

________________________________________

3. The mice’s tracks led under the baseboard.

________________________________________

4. Last week the children’s room was painted.

________________________________________

5. Sam had to replace the camera’s batteries.

________________________________________
Write the singular possessive form and the plural possessive form for these words on your paper.

Example: book  book’s  books’

chapter____________________________________________

person____________________________________________

fox______________________________________________

man______________________________________________

foot_______________________________________________

county____________________________________________

navy______________________________________________
NOUN REVIEW

Decide whether the underlined noun in these sentences are abstract or concrete. Then write on the line.

1. The **party** was over.______________________________

2. It had been a big **surprise** for their teacher.__________________

3. Alex and Jennifer cleaned up their friend’s **mess**.______________

4. A group of students gathered in the **classroom**._______________

Write all the proper nouns properly after each sentence.

5. In **august**, sam and paul will return to school.

________________________________________________________

6. Her brother, **works** at **mr. wilson’s store**.

________________________________________________________

7. This year sam is taking **french**, **math**, and **science**.

________________________________________________________

Write the plural form of each of these singular nouns

**wolf**______________________ **quiz**_____________________


Mike went to ___________.
   a) Wade high School
   b) Wade High School
   c) wade high school
   d) wade High School

“Did you get your ___________worth?” she asked.
   a) moneys
   b) money’s
   c) monies
   d) moneys’

We baked four_______of bread.
   a) loafs
   b) loaves’
   c) loaves
   d) loaf’s

I like to read __________stories.
   a) Charles Dickens’
   b) Charles Dickens
   c) Charles Dickens’s
   d) Charles Dickenses

The ______________live four miles west of town.
   a) Maryons
   b) Maryons’s
   c) Maryon’s
   d) Maryonses
A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. Without pronouns, you would have to repeat the same nouns over and over again.
Ex: Sam said that Sam was going to call Sam’s brother.
   Sam said that he was going to call his brother.

Every pronoun has an antecedent. The antecedent is the noun that the pronoun replaces. The pronouns must agree in number and gender.

Write each pronoun in bold and write the antecedent next to the pronoun.

1. Jack and I went to the game, and then we went to the dance.
   __________________________________________________________

2. Jack drove his father’s van.
   __________________________________________________________

3. Alice’s history book is in her locker.
   __________________________________________________________

4. Mr. and Mrs. Maryon drove their daughter to school.
   __________________________________________________________
Personal pronouns refer to people or things. They distinguish among the speaker, the person spoken to, and the person or thing spoken about.

A first-person pronoun refers to the speaker.
I am late.

A second-person pronoun refers to the person spoken to.
You are late.

A third-person pronoun refers to the person or thing spoken about.
He is late.

Personal pronouns express number. They can be singular or plural.
ex: singular==I am late.
plural==We are late.

We use personal pronouns in different ways
• as the subject of a sentence
• as the object of a sentence
• as a possessive that shows ownership

Subject pronouns are: I, he, she, it, we, you, they
Object pronouns are: me, him, her, us, you, them

Possessive pronouns are: my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Replace the words in bold with a pronoun.

1. I have a hammer and a saw. ________________________

2. The gloves are lost. ______________________________

3. An airplane is flying overhead. ____________________

4. Anita’s house is in the country. ____________________

5. That is Lauren and Ashley’s room. _________________
Relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that, and what. Circle the relative pronouns in each sentence.

1. The car that Sam bought is black.
2. Kim wanted a car that had four doors.
3. Bob has a friend who is a mechanic.
4. Mike also had a friend whose father owned a garage.
5. The man who owned the garage sold Sam new tires.

Circle the pronouns in the list below.

him he car whoever
Andy I Mrs. Maryon its
friend what that

Circle the correct pronoun

1. There are the shoes (who, that) I want.
2. The puppy (who, that) I found at the shelter is nice.
3. There is the girl (whom, what) I met at the library.
4. I like a house (who, that) has a big yard.
5. Did you see the lady (which, who) was wearing the red hat?
The interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whose. They are called interrogative because they ask questions.

Circle the correct form

(Which, What) of these fish is larger?

(Whom,, Whose) did Kevin ask to the dance?

(Who, What) will win the World Series?

(Who, Whose) mother teachers at our school?

(Which, What) do you want for dinner?
Demonstrative pronouns point out particular persons or things. The demonstrative pronouns are this, these, that, and those.

Circle the demonstrative pronouns

1. Is that the movie you saw?

2. Those are new socks.

3. These are the pictures from my vacation.

4. Are these your favorite colors?

5. Is this the book you wanted?

6. Did Don buy that?

7. This is my favorite CD.

Circle the correct pronoun.
This, These) is my house.

Are (that, those) the people who just moved in?

Tom bought two new CDs. “(These, That) are really great!” he said to Jim.

A car went speeding down the street. “Did you see (this, that)? asked Amanda.
Indefinite pronouns replace nouns that are understood by the listener or reader.

Here are some: Singular indefinite pronouns

another each other much one
anybody either neither one another
anyone everybody nobody somebody
anything everyone no one someone
each everything nothing something

Plural indefinite pronouns

both few many others several

Circle the indefinite pronouns

1. Everyone brought food to the picnic.

2. Jack did not know anyone at the park.

3. Several of the boys were late.

4. Try to be nice to one another.

5. Everything is ready for the party.
Contractions
We also use an apostrophe (’) in a contraction. A contraction is a word made from two words by leaving out one or more letters. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter (s). Contractions can come from a pronoun and a verb
I’d= I would or I had
I’ll= I will
I’m= I am
I’ve= I have
you’ll= you will
you’re= you are
he’s= he is
it’s = it is, it has
who’s= who is
we’re= we are
we’ve= we have
they’re= they are
that’s= that is
what’s= what is

Circle the contractions in this paragraph below. Rewrite each contraction as two words.

By the time Maya Angelou was 25, she’d been a cook, a dancer, and a streetcar conductor. Since then she’s become a director, an actor, and a playwright. However, that’s not what has made her famous. She’s one of America’s most popular writers. If you’ve read her first book, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, you know why she’s so well liked. It’s an autobiography that tells of her life up to age 16. I’m sure you’d like her poetry, too.
Chris is a person_____likes to be active.
   a) whom
   b) which
   c) who
   d) whose

Biking is an exercise_______he enjoys.
   a) that
   b) whom
   c) who
   d) whatever

He wears a helmet to protect______________.
   a) hisself
   b) ourselves
   c) oneself
   d) himself

On your paper write contractions as two words.

Jentzen decided he’d take the puppy for a walk. ________________

Madelyn said she’d go to the mall, and we’d meet her there.______
________________________________________

I’ll let you know when I’m ready to leave._______________________________
Adjective is a word that describes or tells about a noun or pronoun. One way to make your writer clearer and more interesting is by using adjectives.

It may tell what kind, which one, how many, or how much. You can use more than one adjective to describe a noun or pronoun.

Write each noun that the adjectives describe. The adjectives are in bold.

What a **fantastic summer** vacation they had at the lake! 

We did not have **enough** time to do everything. 

The next day, Collin hooked **three** trout. 

At night, a **large black** bear came into **our** camp.

Write these sentences and add one or more adjectives to describe each noun.

**Students brought books to class.**

People brought **food.**

I saw mountains and **rivers.**
Write the adjectives in these sentences on your paper. Next to each adjective, write the noun or pronoun that the adjective describes.

1. The lake was beautiful on that morning.

2. The water was clear and cool.

3. Greg saw a large fish jump out of the sparkling water.

4. Collin used a trusty old rod.

5. By late afternoon, they had caught many fish.

Rewrite these sentences with more exciting adjectives.

The cat has nice fur.

The gardens were pretty today.

That was a bad excuse.
The articles: a, an, the, are always adjectives. They come before nouns in a sentence.
Use a before a word that begins with a consonant
use an before a word that begins with a vowel

an orange       an apple       a bike       a car

Vowels are a,e,i,o,u

Circle the correct article.

Kim packed (a, an) apple for lunch.

They waited for (a, an) hour.

The teacher spoke in (a, an) soft voice.

They had (a, an) Math lesson.

I read (a, an) book about elephants.
Review

Kim is (a, an) talented writer.

She has written (a, an) book.

The article is about (a, the) Rocky Mountains.

She enjoys studying (a, the) land.

He thinks music makes (a, an) interesting topic.

Look up the topic in (a, the) index.

They saw (a, an) funny film.

Jill is (an, a) honest woman.

Bailey likes (an, the) blue coat in the window.

Look at all (a, the) stars.

We went to Chicago to see (a, an) play.

They did (a, the) activity in class.

Being invited was (a, an) honor.
Proper adjectives are proper nouns that we use as adjectives. It always begins with a capital letter.

Proper noun: He is an **American**.
Proper adjective: He is an **American** citizen.
Proper noun: I visited **France**.
Proper adjective: I love **French** food.

Draw an arrow from the proper adjective to the noun or pronoun it describes. Not all capitalized words are proper adjectives.

1. Bailey had Spanish class during first period.
2. He almost forgot his French book.
3. This year in social studies, we learned about American Indian cultures.
4. Mike had never tasted Thai food.

Complete each sentence with a proper adjective.

5. We ordered _______________ dressing for our salad.
6. Mr Maryon likes _______________ cheese.
7. Is _______________ -cooking easier than it looks?
8. Both his grandparents are______________________.
9. We studied ______________ history last year.
10. Ashlyn enjoys ______________ cooking.
We often use common nouns as adjectives. To decide whether a word is a noun or adjective, look at how the writer used it in the sentence.

Noun: Kim plays the **piano**.
Adjective: Kim enjoys her **piano** lessons.

Noun: Bill plays **baseball**.
Adjective: Bill plays on the **baseball** team.

Write whether the bold faced words are used as adjective or nouns.

1. I’m looking for a **summer** job.

2. My sister found a great job for the **summer**.

3. Kailey will be working as a **park** leader.

4. She will probably work at the **park** near our house.

5. In fact, three different **college** coaches have called her.

6. Susan has not decided which **college** she will go to yet.

The common adjectives are in bold faced type. Draw a line to the noun it describes

7. Stephen grabbed his **lunch** bag and ran out the door.

8. He was going to be late for the **newspaper** meeting.

9. As the **sports** reporter, he went to all the games.
Possessive pronouns can also be possessive adjectives. They describe nouns.

*His* house is next door. *(Which house is next door?)*
*Is that* their yard? *(Whose yard is that?)*
*That is my* sister’s bike. *(my describes whose bike it is)*

Write the noun the possessive adjective describes.

1. He left **his** hat on the bus.
2. **Our** family has always shopped in their store.
3. Your dog has a guilty look on its face.
4. We are having **her** birthday party next Sunday.
5. **His** bike is missing.
A number can be an adjective. Numbers describe by telling how many.

Twelve people came to the party.

Find the number words that are used as adjectives in the sentences. Draw a line to the word they describe.

1. Twenty-four people are coming to my party.
2. Two students dropped out of class.
3. After a few weeks, the teacher gave a test.
4. Several members of the class got a perfect grade.
5. Most students enjoyed the teacher.
Adjectives describe people or things. We also use adjectives to compare two or more people or things. Adjectives have three forms: positive form, the comparative form, and the superlative form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive form</th>
<th>comparative form</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describe one thing</td>
<td>compare two things</td>
<td>compare more than two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>stronger</td>
<td>strongest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
<td>most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Who is (taller, tallest) – Kim or Sue?

2. Mrs. Maryon knits the (softer, softest) blankets.

3. Mike is the (funnier, funniest) of all my friends.

4. Apple juice is the (tasty, tastiest).

5. I think apples are (sweeter, sweetest) than oranges.

Write the forms of the adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some use the words more or most to compare. Longer adjectives use more or less to compare. and most or least.

popular more popular most popular
powerful more/less powerful most/least powerful

These are the irregular ones that don’t follow any of the rules

good better best
bad worse worst

That is the (redder, reddest) sunset I have ever seen.

Which of those two buildings is (taller, tallest)?

That movie was the (goodest, best) I have ever seen.

Sia is (gracefuller, more graceful) than I could ever be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bad</th>
<th>prettier</th>
<th>less difficult</th>
<th>worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generous</td>
<td>less comfortable</td>
<td></td>
<td>nicest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sarah was _________ to help than Russ.
   a) eagerest
   b) eager
   c) eagerer
   d) more eager

The day was clear and _____________.
   a) bright
   b) brightly
   c) most bright
   d) brightest

She felt bad before the movie and _____________ after.
   a) badder
   b) worst
   c) worse
   d) more worse

I am _____________ than my brother.
   a) tall
   b) more tall
   c) tallest
   d) taller
A verb is a word that expresses action or state of being. An action verb is a word that expresses the action in a sentence. The verb tells what the subject does, did, or will do. The subject is the part of the sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about.

Find the verb by asking who or what is doing something or what are they doing.

Circle the verbs.

Mr Smith parked his car.

Several of his friends waved to him.

She likes all the people at the office.

Kelly called her boss.

Kelly reminded her about the meeting.

Some people sort mail.

The computer prints the checks.
A verb phrase contains a main verb and one or more helping verbs. A main verb is the last verb in a verb phrase. 
Mr. Paul has poured his drink. 
Paul will come to our home. 

Underline the verb phrase. 

Mrs. Anter had spoken to Mr. Franklin. 
Later, she had remembered their friends. 
She had recognized the problem immediately. 
They will help each other out. 
Mrs. Maryon has announced a new policy. 

Circle the verbs: 

Many different people work at the fire department. 
The public appreciates their efforts. 
Letter carriers load the mail into sacks. 
Millions of pieces of mail travel from place to place. 

Mom enjoys her work. 
Dad will help her tonight.
The verb in a sentence expresses tense. A verb tense tells the time when an action takes place.

Present tense  play  
past tense    played  
future tense  will play

Write whether the verbs are present, past, or future tense.

1. I will play at the school tomorrow._________________________
2. He baked a cake on Saturday.______________________________
3. She plays ball on the team._______________________________
4. We will go to the park._____________________________________
5. I hated to leave my family._______________________________
6. Please follow me._____________________________________
Present perfect tense—shows an action started in the past and continuing to the present.
Amy has tackled this book.

Past perfect tense—shows one action completed before another action began.
Amy had tackled that topic before.

Future perfect—shows an action that will be completed before a certain time in the future.
Amy will have tackled that book in the next few days.

Underline the verb phrase

1. The team has scored many touchdowns.
2. The coach has ordered shirts for the players.
3. The team have earned the victory.

Underline the main verb and/or the helping verb

4. The quarterback has worked hard all day.
5. He has thrown several good passes.
6. The team has a good record so far.
7. They have one win and no losses.
8. The circus has arrived in town.
9. The clowns had thrown confetti into the crowd.
Circle the correct form

1. Mrs. Maryon (be, was) the coach two years ago.

2. The children have already (eat, eaten) their lunch already.

3. They (do, done) their chores every night.

4. Mike has (cut, cuts) his finger.

5. I have (bend, bent) my bicycle wheel on the curb.

6. Steven has (know, known) Mike for many years.

7. Eliza has (write, written) her cousin in Washington.

8. Callie has (seen, see) that movie twice.

9. They had (know, known) each other for years.

10. Helen has (write, written) a poem for her mom.
Choose the correct form

1. Ron has been (playing, played) the piano for several years.

2. He has (playing, played) in the school band for three years.

3. This year the band is (going, gone) to Florida for a national contest.

4. So far they have (raising, raised) more than one thousand dollars.

Write the singular and plural form of the following nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lots of.....</th>
<th>but only one....</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lamps</td>
<td>lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronoun review

1. The wet children left ______drippy umbrellas hanging on the porch rail.
   a. his  
   b. their  
   c. her  
   d. they
2. Soon, each umbrella had a good-sized puddle beneath______.
   a. her  
   b. they  
   c. it  
   d. him
3. Inside, __________mothers handed them fluffy towels.
   a. us  
   b. your  
   c. she  
   d. their
4. “Gee, __________is the worst rain storm all spring,” the children remarked.
   a. these  
   b. them  
   c. they  
   d. this
5. The fort,_________was high on a hill, would be too muddy and slippery.
   a. whom  
   b. whose  
   c. who  
   d. which
6. The children went to______computer and checked a local weather site.
   a. their  
   b. your  
   c. they  
   d. what
Verb review

1. Jenny and I decided to ____ members of the camera club.
   a. become
   b. becoming
   c. became
2. We_____meetings twice a week—on Tuesday and Saturday.
   a. has
   b. have
   c. having
3. Our advisor________once a photojournalist in Chicago.
   a. were
   b. will
   c. was
4. Each member may also_____--a digital camera to use.
   a. borrowed
   b. borrowing
   c. borrow
5. We are ______--to capture a scene to make it interesting.
   a. learned
   b. learn
   c. learning
6. We hope you can____________to the party where we will celebrate together.
   a. coming
   b. came
   c. come
7. The evening will _______with a short skit about photography.
   a. begun
   b. began
   c. begin
Linking verbs

1. Last spring, my brother and I _____helping Uncle Sam, who is a rancher.
   a. are
   b. was
   c. were
   d. have been
2. The first day we go there-it ______a Friday—one of his mares had a new foal.
   a. has been
   b. was
   c. may be
   d. was being
3. That was the first time I ______so close to such a big newborn animal.
   a. being
   b. were
   c. have been
   d. had been
4. Just before the birth, the mother horse______quietly pacing in her stall.
   a. had been
   b. has been
   c. were
   d. would be
5. The newborn’s wobbly legs ______longer than its body, yet the baby stood right up.
   a. are
   b. was
   c. were
   d. have been
6. We had such a great time on the ranch, Uncle Sam predicted that we _____back soon.
   a. was
   b. would be
   c. were
   d. have been
Subject-verb agreement
A verb must agree in number –singular and plural--- with its subject.

Jack (hope, hopes) to win the race.

They (love, loves) history class.

I (want, wants) a new box of colored pencils.

He (watch, watches) his neighbor’s dog.

The robin (fly, flies) to the feeder.

All of the noise (has, have) stopped.

Anyone (is, are) welcome at the play.

None of us(are, is) going.

None of you(need, needs) braces.

Most of the teachers (eats, eat) lunch in the faculty room.

Everyone (is, are) coming to the football game.

Few of them (was, were) prepared for the exam.

Both of you (need, needs) to finish getting dressed now.

Several of the students (choose, chooses) hot food for lunch.
The audience (like, likes) the performance.

The group (was, were) planning a party.

I hope the team (score, scores).

Your club (meet, meets) on Friday.

The troop (hold, holds) an annual party.

The troop (meet, meets) after lunch.

The jury (was, were) undecided.

The committee (record, records) the facts.

Jay (teach, teaches) people to play tennis.

He (participated, participate) in the tournament.

None of the workers (is, are) finished.

Anyone (is, are) invited.

None of us (has, have) prepared.

All of the students (go, goes) to the pep rally.
Every day Ken will (exercise, exercises) at the gym.

They could (exercise, exercises) on a regular basis.

Julie (might, mights) exercise today.

He would (goes, go) every day if he had the time.

Karen (must, musts) leave early.

I could (win, wins) if I tried.

(May, Mays) I take your picture?

The train (will, wills) leave at noon.

Did Paul _______home yet?
   a) go
   b) went
   c) goes
   d) going

The herd_______over the hill.
   a) runned
   b) running
   c) run
   d) runs

There ___________jugglers and clowns at the party.
   a) is
   b) was
   c) were
   d) be
Will Carol ____________ at the meeting tomorrow?
   a) be
   b) been
   c) being
   d) is
She_________ almost always on time.
   a) be
   b) been
   c) is
   d) being
They_____old friends of Sarah’s.
   a) is
   b) be
   c) was
   d) are
Everyone___________ happy about the news.
   a) were
   b) be
   c) was
   d) been
Kelly __________-_glad about the new car.
   a) seem
   b) seems
   c) seeming
   d) do seem
Homophones. For each pair of homophones, write a single sentence that contains both words.

hear, here
__________________________________________________________

guessed, guest
__________________________________________________________

new, knew
__________________________________________________________

right, write
__________________________________________________________

there, their
__________________________________________________________

wood, would
__________________________________________________________

chews, choose
__________________________________________________________

weather, whether
__________________________________________________________
What is an adverb? An adverb is a word that answers questions about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They usually end in –ly. They answer the question, how, when, where, and to what extent.

Circle the adverb in the sentence below. They answer the questions when or how often.

Please begin immediately!

I will go first.

They jumped up instantly.

Lois hit a home run today.

I saw the movie before.

The weather has been nice lately.

Circle the adverbs that answers questions where or in what direction.

The team advanced the ball forward.

The storm was near.

Turn right at the corner.

Hang your coats here.
Adverbs answer questions about adjectives and other adverbs. The answer the questions: how much how little, how often, and to what degree.

**Circle the adverb**

His old truck is so noisy.

Your puppy is quite friendly.

That is an unusually large pumpkin.

He has an extremely bad headache.

Mike has a rather interesting idea for the project.

I am almost ready to go.

Do your homework very carefully.

The band played unusually well.

He went far away.
Sometimes people are not sure whether a word is an adjective or an adverb.

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. For ex: Julie is tall.
An adverbs answers a question about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. For ex: Julie walked outside.

Write whether the bold word is an adjective or adverb.

Bill is late._____________________

He is here.______________________

She works hard.__________________

Sam lives here.___________________

Today we ran.____________________

We looked up.____________________

He runs fast._____________________

He is a fast runner.________________

Speak clearly!____________________

Is this the early show?________________
REVIEW

Circle all the adverbs

1. A heavy snowfall arrived early in December.
2. At home Sam was not so pleased.
3. He went to work anyway.
4. She danced gracefully.
5. The class did__________-on the test.
   a) good
   b) well
   c) bad
   d) gooder
6. The truck was moving_______________.
   a) fast
   b) fastly
   c) good
   d) quick
7. Ron spoke_______-to the reporter.
   a) calm
   b) calmlier
   c) calmly
   d) more calm
Coordinating conjunction is a word that connects part of a sentence. The most common ones are: and, but, or, for, nor, so, yet, as well as circle the coordinating conjunctions.

Eight and eight makes sixteen.

All night the winds blew and the snow fell.

Matt is coming to the party as well as Tim.

The actor sang well, but he could not dance.

Fill in the blanks with conjunction

I will have milk—water with my dinner.

Paul hits well,—he cannot throw a curve ball.

Vince tried hard—made the team.

Lori studies hard,—she has time for her friends.
Words in a series are separated by commas. Place the comma after each item in the series except the last one.
I like apples, bananas, and pineapple.

Add commas to separate the series if needed. Circle the conjunction.

We planted bushes, trees, and flowers around the house.

I ordered a salad and milk.

My brother, sister, father, and mother ordered soup.

Write your own sentences

3 fruits you like

________________________________________________________________________

3 places you like to visit

________________________________________________________________________

3 friends you enjoy

________________________________________________________________________
An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling. Always separate the interjection from the rest of the sentence with a punctuation mark. Use a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation mark. Use an exclamation mark after strong interjection.

Hurry! I’ll be late again.
Oh? I didn’t know you were sick.
Hey, don’t ask me again.

When an ending punctuation comes after an interjection, capitalize the first word that follows.

If you use a comma, do not capitalize the next word of the sentence unless it is a proper noun.

Write these sentences and add punctuation after the interjection and at the end of each sentence. Capitalize the first words of the sentence.

quick I need help fast

wow what a great party this is

really I was surprised

whew that was fun
REVIEW

Circle the correct sentence.

a) Paul bought a coat, he bought a scarf, He bought some gloves.
b) Paul bought a coat. A scarf. Some gloves.
c) Paul bought a coat, a scarf, and some gloves.
d) Paul bought a coat, He bought a scarf, he bought some gloves.

e) It rained on Monday, it rained on Tuesday.
f) It rained on Monday while it rained on Tuesday.
g) It rained on Monday, nor it rain on Tuesday.
h) It rained on Monday and Tuesday.

i) Dan was absent, nor Rita was absent.
j) Dan and Rita were absent.
k) Dan but Rita was absent.
l) Dan or Rita are absent.
A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an end punctuation mark.

A group of words may look like a sentence, but if it does not express a complete thought, it is not a sentence.

Read each group of words. Write S if it is a sentence, write NS if it is not a sentence.

Stop for the red light!

Before the storm was over.

In the house across the street.

That’s nice.

Where does he work?

She laughed.

Jack went fishing.
Turn each phrase into a complete sentence.

that she tried to read

when we left the park

if we are allowed to

as the light began to fade
Every sentence has two parts: the subject and the predicate. The subject is the part of the sentence that tells what the sentence is about. It may be one word or many words.

Amy opened the window.  
The man who taught us how to fish became a shop owner.

The simple subject is the noun or pronoun that the sentence is about.

The test in history was easy.

The complete subject is “the test in history”

Underline the complete subject. Circle the simple subject. A complete subject may be only one word.

1. Mr Ronald comes from Portland, Washington.  
2. The entire class speaks in French every day.  
3. The teacher asks the students questions in French.  
4. They must answer her in French.  
5. The students in this class learn quickly.  
6. I am going to the store.  
7. Three of our classmates went on the field trip.
Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject.

Baseball season begins soon.

Kim and Karen are on the team.

They usually play infield.

Her birthday was in two weeks.

Both my hat and gloves are blue.
The predicate of a sentence tells what the subject did or what happened to the subject. The predicate can be one word or many words. It always contains a verb.

We **studied**.
Aaron **will look at the videotapes this weekend**.

Underline the predicate in the following sentences.

Amy lost her ring yesterday.
Denise found the ring today.
One of the stones was missing.
Someone had apparently stepped on it.
A jeweler can replace the stone in Amy’s ring.

The main part of the predicate is the verb or verb phrase. The verb or verb phrase in the predicate is the simple predicate.
Jessica **helped her mother in the kitchen**.
Kim **will meet us at the park**.

Underline the predicate. Circle the verb or verb phrase.

Mrs. Maryon gave Matthew a surprise birthday party.
Kim’s brother Will invited his friends.
Her friends had decorated the house.
Usually the predicate comes after the subject. The whole school **enjoyed the game.**

In a question, part of the predicate comes before the subject.

**Did** you **bring Sally the tapes?**

Underline the predicate and circle the verb or verb phrase.

Did you talk to Christy after the party?

Why did Elena leave early?

Maybe she was feeling sick.

Her mother needed her at home.

Because of a computer problem, she was needed in the office.

A verb can be compound. A compound verb is two or more verbs or verb phrases joined by a conjunction.

The parents **clapped** and **cheered.**
The actors **looked** calm but **were** very nervous.

Underline predicate, circle the verb/verb phrase

The big cars cost too much and used too much gas.
The used cars showed rust spots and needed repairs.
Types of sentences
There are four types of sentences
Declarative—makes a statement   Think of this phrase......“Oh, I do declare.”—said with southern accent😊
Interrogative—asks a question
Imperative—gives a command or makes a request
Exclamatory—your exclaiming something!

Decide which type of sentences these are:

Are you hungry?_____________________________

I am starved!_____________________________

Bring me my shoes, please.___________________________

We can eat at this restaurant._______________________

Write your own:
declarative
____________________________________________________

interrogative
____________________________________________________

exclamatory
____________________________________________________

imperative
____________________________________________________
Double negatives
Do not write double negatives in a sentence.
I don’t need no money. (no, and not)

Rewrite the sentences below to make them correct.

They won’t ask no questions.

______________________________________________

She don’t never eat vegetables.

_________________________________________________________

There ain’t nobody at the door.

_________________________________________________________

I never saw no shooting stars.

_________________________________________________________
Choose the synonym. Pick the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. They felt so **drowsy** after the holiday party.
   a. full
   b. energetic
   c. relaxed
   d. sleepy
2. You can **obtain** samples at the customer service window.
   a. get
   b. purchase
   c. borrow
   d. copy
3. Emergency workers responded to **urgent** calls for help.
   a. casual
   b. critical
   c. noisy
   d. minor
4. We’d like to **extend** our vacation by several days.
   a. limit
   b. cancel
   c. continue
   d. remember
5. People who work **hastily** are more likely to make sloppy mistakes.
   a. speedily
   b. darkly
   c. casually
   d. fearfully
6. When Jadyn gets upset, her lips tend to **quiver**.
   a. tighten
   b. hurt
   c. tremble
   d. troop
7. The new student looked around the room with **envy** over all he had missed.
   a. jealousy
   b. anger
   c. awe
   d. pleasure
8. What is the annoying **clatter** coming from the attic?
   a. odor
   b. conversation
   c. gossip
   d. racket
Antonym---pick the word that means the opposite of the bold faced word.

1. The mayor’s **loyal** aide takes care of every assignment.
   - a. unfaithful
   - b. professional
   - c. part-time
   - d. reliable

2. He is careful never to make **shallow** remarks, especially about key issues.
   - a. confusing
   - b. thoughtless
   - c. deep
   - d. supporting

3. In the upcoming election, it isn’t clear which candidate will **triumph**.
   - a. transfer
   - b. vote
   - c. win
   - d. lose

4. But this **vibrant** mayor has many followers.
   - a. disguise
   - b. reveal
   - c. research
   - d. interrupt

5. In last night’s speech, the mayor emphasized two **valid** reasons to support her.
   - a. sound
   - b. unconvincing
   - c. important
   - d. roundabout

6. The second was her success in cleaning up **toxic** waste from the region.
   - a. harmful
   - b. filthy
   - c. harmless
   - d. cluttered

7. Her trusty aide was there to **magnify** all the successes of her term in office.
   - a. boost
   - b. stress
   - c. repeat
   - d. lessen
Mark the answer that has the same meaning as the expression

1. Don’t beat around the bush anymore
   a. avoid the main point
   b. rake the leaves
   c. repeat yourself
   d. get frustrated
2. Let’s wait until all this blows over.
   a. comes apart
   b. gets worse
   c. exhales
   d. passes
3. It’s an enjoyable way to break the ice.
   a. climb a mountain
   b. relax and interact
   c. chill the room
   d. stop the arguing
4. We must never cut corners on safety.
   a. be foolish
   b. disagree
   c. take shortcuts
   d. get excited
5. Dan got cold feet at the last minute.
   a. became brave
   b. wore heavy socks
   c. lost his nerve
   d. stepped in a puddle
6. I’m totally ready to hit the hay.
   a. go to bed
   b. be a farmer
   c. do my exercises
   d. take a break
7. That attitude makes them see red!
   a. feel embarrassed
   b. get angry
   c. want to read
   d. blush
8. Okay, it is time to throw in the towel.
   a. do the laundry
   b. give up
   c. calm down
   d. ask for seconds
9. That movie was really for the birds
   a. about nature
   b. breezy and light
   c. terrible
   d. scary
Explain figures of speech

Think about what the sentences mean—they are not literally they are figures of speech.

1. When my parents saw the damage, they really flew off the handle.

2. That new suit, fits like a glove.

3. I’d really like to join you, but can I take a rain check until later?

4. Dad was sorry, but he said it would cost an arm and a leg.

5. She was feeling slightly under the weather last night.
Add supporting details
Read each sentence. Then write two more sentences that add supporting details.

1. It started out like any other day at home.
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________

2. The artist was preparing to start her latest painting.
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________

3. The roller coaster moved slowly up the steep slope.
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________

4. Each summer, the town holds an all day July 4th festival.
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________
   
   ____________________________________________________________
Prewriting: use story blocks

Plan a story for each title below. Fill in the blocks with your ideas for the story’s settings, as well as the beginning, middle, and the end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lost in the woods!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setting:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the old trunk!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setting:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use a character map. Develop a character for a story. Use the character map to figure out what this character is like.

The character’s name:

Age: Gender:

Personality

habits

Looks

Feelings
Prewriting: plan questions
You can gather information by asking good questions. An EMT works in an ambulance, helping people in trouble. Imagine you are going to visit an EMT on a field trip. Write some good questions to ask.

What__________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Who___________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

How___________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

When___________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Why___________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Where__________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Which_________________________________________________________
Use a chart to plan a book report. The ideas you list can help you write your report fully and thoughtfully. Pick a book you have read or are reading now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fact vs Opinion
Write F for fact and O for opinion

_____ Cameras bring happiness and pleasure.

_____ Joseph Niepce of France took the first photograph in 1827.

_____ He tried to phonograph the view from his window.

_____ The quality of that first picture wasn’t worth the hours he spent on it.

_____ But Niepce was the best photographer of his day.

_____ 1888 was the most important year in camera history.

_____ Nowadays, everyone loves to take pictures.

_____ Almost anyone can learn to use a camera.

_____ Digital cameras are much better than film cameras.

_____ Being a photographer is one of the best jobs you could have.
1. In which section of the library would you find a book about rockets?
   a. fiction  
   b. biography  
   c. nonfiction  
   d. sports  
2. Which book would give information about Egyptian painting?
   a. an atlas  
   b. a book on deserts  
   c. an art book  
   d. a dictionary  
3. If you want to know who won the first World Cup Soccer tournament. Which resource would you choose?
   a. an encyclopedia  
   b. an almanac  
   c. a soccer Website  
   d. an interview with a soccer coach  
4. To know if a book on submarines tells of the sinking of the Kursk check
   a. Chapter 7  
   b. the index  
   c. the book jacket  
   d. a review  
5. Every book tells the year in which it was published. This fact is called
   a. the spine  
   b. the dedication  
   c. the call number  
   d. the copyright date  
6. Where in a book will you find the name of its author?
   a. in the glossary  
   b. in the index  
   c. on the title page  
   d. in the table of contents  
7. To find the capital of Kenya which resource would you check?
   a. an almanac  
   b. an encyclopedia  
   c. an atlas  
   d. all of the above
1. Sarah wants to know about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In which volume of the encyclopedia should she look?
   a. A  
   b. C  
   c. D  
   d. S

2. Ali is writing a report on passenger helicopters. Which book probably won’t help?
   a. Into Deep Space  
   b. Modern Aircraft  
   c. The Copter Chronicles  
   d. Heliports and Helipads

3. Penny wants to see a map of Easter Island. Which is the best source for her to check?
   a. an atlas  
   b. thesaurus  
   c. dictionary  
   d. a holiday magazine

4. Gabriel wants to find the definition of the word dulcet. To which part of the dictionary should he turn?
   a. beginning  
   b. middle  
   c. end  
   d. cannot tell

5. Rachel wants to see pictures of ancient rock art. Which might be the best place for her to look?
   a. a rock video  
   b. a filmstrip about ancestors  
   c. a CD ROM on caves  
   d. a website on Alaska

6. To learn the symptoms of a skin condition called psoriasis, which of these sources probably won’t help?
   a. a thesaurus  
   b. a medical dictionary  
   c. a home health care book  
   d. an interview with a doctor

7. You want to know which albums won Grammy awards in 2001. Which resource would be your best choice?
   a. an almanac  
   b. a music Website  
   c. an encyclopedia  
   d. an interview with a guitarist
Imagine someone who has never seen a pencil or a pencil sharpener. Give that person step by step written instructions for when and how to sharpen a pencil. Give all details clearly and in order. Use as many steps as you need.

1. ___________________________________________________________________________

2. ___________________________________________________________________________

3. ___________________________________________________________________________

4. ___________________________________________________________________________

5. ___________________________________________________________________________

6. ___________________________________________________________________________

7. ___________________________________________________________________________

8. ___________________________________________________________________________

9. ___________________________________________________________________________
Write a strong topic sentence that pulls together each group of sentences.

1. The bright hallways smelled of fresh paint.  
The bulletin boards were decorated with cheery welcome signs.  
Stacks of crisp new books waited in each room.

2. People crowded along both sides of the street.  
They waved flags and banners and held colorful balloons.  
The distant sound of drums and horns could be heard to the north.

3. We wore our most comfortable shoes for the day.  
We hoped to raise money for a worthy cause.  
Reporters and photographers were there to cover the event.  
Free water stops were set up every few blocks.

4. The cool air smelled salty and damp.  
WE pulled our rain gear up over our heads and climbed aboard.  
Seagulls squawked and flew overhead as we pulled away from the dock.
Your purpose for writing should guide how you write. Read the example below. It shows two sentences on the same topic. But each was written for a different purpose.

**Topic: a child in a robot costume**
**Purpose: to amuse**
A kid dressed in boxes and tin cans clanked up our front steps

**Purpose: to frighten**
A terrifying creature slowly crept up to our doorbell

Write two sentences on each topic. Make each sentence serve a different purpose.

**Topic: Soaring in a hang glider**

Purpose: to thrill
________________________________________________________________________

Purpose: to caution against
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

**Topic: your sisters new outfit**

Purpose: to flatter
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Purpose: to hide your dislike
________________________________________________________________________
Make each dull sentence better. Add precise nouns and vivid verbs and adjectives

1. The first day of vacation is so good.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

2. It’s nice to get a chance to be lazy.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

3. I don’t have to get up early unless I want to.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

4. Well, it is harder to see my friends.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

5. There will be no homework tonight.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

6. Today we went to pick up my new dog.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
Write the days of the week

_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________

Write the months of the year

_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
_____________________________
Choose one of the following topics for writing:

- A review of a toothpaste you like or dislike
- A letter of advice to help someone who has a quick temper
- A set of instructions for preparing your favorite meal

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________
Choose one of the following topics to write:

- An evaluation of what makes a good parent
- A summary of the plot of a movie, tv show, book, or story
Choose one of the following topics:

- A story about someone you will never forget
- A story about a funny family episode
- A brief tale that shows your sense of humor
choose a topic:
- A description of a beautiful place you have visited
- A description of an important invention
- A memory of a dream or fantasy
- An observation about a unique family member or friend

___________________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

92
Writing expression

- A time when something unexpected happened to you
- A memory of an event from your early childhood
- An email or letter to a friend you haven’t seen or spoken to in a long time.
- A journal entry about something that upset you
Writing persuasion

- A letter to the editor of the newspaper recommending safe new bicycle paths
- A speech you would give if you wanted to be class president
- A public service announcement asking people to clean up their neighborhoods
• Advice to a character in a book, or short story
• A letter to an author you liked or disliked
• A critical review of a movie you did not enjoy
• A review of a book for the school newspaper
• Classified ad for selling your old tablet
• A letter to a pet shop offering to work on Saturdays
• An invitation to a party you are having
Sometimes people have difficulty using good, well, sure, surely, real and really correctly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good is an adjective when it describes a noun.</td>
<td>Good is never used as an adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That was a good dinner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well is an adjective when it means in good health or having a good appearance. She looks well.</td>
<td>Well is an adverb when it is used to tell that something is done capably or effectively. She writes well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure is an adjective when it modifies a noun.</td>
<td>Surely is an adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A robin is a sure sign of spring.</td>
<td>He surely wants a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real is an adjective that means genuine or true.</td>
<td>Really is an adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That was a real diamond.</td>
<td>Mary really played a good game.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You did a very(good/well) job of writing your book report.

The detective in the story used his skills (well/good).

He (sure/surely) solved the case before anyone else did.

I (real/really) want to read that book now.

Did it take you long to decide who the (real/really) criminal was?

Although the butler looked (well, good) and healthy, he died.

You will (sure/surely) get a good grade on that report.

Detective Sam read the clues (good/well) as he worked on the case.
For each word given below, write the root word, and prefix/suffix. Remember some root word’s spelling have been changed before adding suffixes. Not all words will have a prefix and a suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>root word</th>
<th>suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resourceful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numbness</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>XXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convincing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disobeying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmistakable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disinfecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclaimed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reopening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restless</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>XXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precaution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each of these words has more than one meaning. Write the two meanings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>meaning 1</th>
<th>meaning 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABC order

_____hundred
_____cushion
____generous
____alabaster
____delicate

_____peasant
_____humble
____once
____stallions
____silks

____jade
____oxen
____dragon
_____ivory
_____ chests
synonyms mean the same
antonyms mean the opposite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>synonyms</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
<td>helpful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrilled</td>
<td></td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td></td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>done</td>
<td></td>
<td>enjoyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fair</td>
<td></td>
<td>hot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wicked</td>
<td></td>
<td>calm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td></td>
<td>tired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
syllables---show your child how to clap out syllables. How many syllables
in each word

accident
advertise
carpenter
chocolate
harmony
hesitate
marvelous
peppermint
universe
Use commas to separate words or groups of words in a series of three or more.

Mom ate fried chicken, beans, and potato salad for dinner.

Your turn:
Place commas to separate the items in a series.

1. John bought buttered popcorn diet soda peanuts and a hot dog at the game.

2. The package of jelly beans held assorted flavors such as banana licorice strawberry watermelon and grape.

3. The picnic basket was filled with sandwiches pickles potato chips orange apples and brownies.

Rewrite the sentences below and add commas.

4. Karen had chocolate ice cream peanut butter cookies and strawberry licorice.
Use quotation marks to enclose the exact words of the speaker. The speakers first word must begin with a capital letter. Also follow these rules:

- When the speaker is named before the direct quotation, separate the speaker from the quotation with a comma.
- When the speaker is named after the direct quotation, use a comma or the proper end mark inside the last quotation.

Ex: Mother said, “You must clean your room.”
“Sara is cleaning her room, “ said Mother.
“Hurry up!” yelled John.

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. Father asked John, will you be home for dinner.

2. Hurry up yelled Pete

3. When will you have time to eat asked Dad
Subject/verb agreement

These two must agree. If the subject is singular, add s to the verb. If the subject is plural, do not add an ending to the verb.

Lava only flows when it is very hot. (singular)

Cinders shoot out of an active volcano. (plural)

Write the correct form of the verb.

1. Some volcanoes ____________quietly. (erupt)

2. The ground ___________around a volcano but before an eruption. (swell)

3. Tremors ______as magma works its way to the surface. (increase)

4. The sky ______from the ash and dust that explode out of a volcano. (darken)

5. Steam ________when molten lava comes in contact with water. (flow)
Write the pronoun that agrees with the subject.

________(They, We, He) tries very hard to skate backwards at the skating rink.

________(I, She, You) tells everyone about all the fun things there are to do at the park.

_____ (We, You, He) invites a friend every time he goes to the bicycle acrobatic demonstrations.

_____ (It, We, He) send invitations to all our friends whenever there is a safety seminar at our school.

_____ (She, They, He) look both ways very carefully before crossing the street on their roller-blades.
Combining sentences. Two sentences can be written as one sentence by using connector words. Choose one of the words to combine the two sentences into one sentence.

1. We can eat now. We can eat after the game. (while, or, because)

2. We stood on the cabin’s deck. The sun rose over the deck. (as, or, but)

3. The concert did not begin on time. The conductor was late arriving. (until, because, while)

4. The baseball teams waited in the dugouts. The rain ended and the field was uncovered. (or, until, after)
A cause and effect sentence has two parts: a cause, which tells why, and effect which tells what happened.

Today is Saturday, (the cause) so I don’t have to go to school (the effect)

Combine the two sentences into a cause-effect sentence.

1. I could not eat my dessert. I was full from dinner.
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

2. I love animals. I want to be a veterinarian someday.
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

3. The astronomer could not see clearly. The night was cloudy.
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

write your own cause-effect sentence
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
One is to once, as two is to _______________
Reverse is to forward as sit is to _______________
shiny is to dull as foolish is to _______________
teacher is to education as judge is to _______________
ilness is to doctor as crime is to _______________
1,2,3 is to count as a,b,c is to _______________
Use a dictionary or online to help you answer the questions using complete sentences.

1. Which would you use to treat a sore throat: a gargoyle or gargle?

2. Which is an instrument: calligraphy or calliope?

3. If you trick someone, do you bamboozle him or barcarole him?

4. Which might you wear: argyles or calliopes?

5. In Venice, Italy, would you travel in a gondola or a calamity?
Remember double negatives? Only use one negative word in a sentence.

1. There wasn’t (no, any) snow on our grass this morning.
2. I couldn’t find anyone (nowhere, anywhere) who wanted to build a snowman.
3. We shouldn’t ask (anyone, no one) to go ice skating with us.
4. Not a single student skiing (anywhere, nowhere) was unhappy yesterday.
5. No one (never, ever) thought it was a waste of time to go ice skating on the pond.
6. There wasn’t (anything, nothing) wrong with using the clean, fresh snow to make our fruit drinks.
The pronoun “I” is always capitalized. Each part of a person’s or pet’s name begins with a capital letter. An initial is always capitalized and is followed by a period.

Rewrite each sentence with correct capital letters.

1. where did molly parsons get her dog, laddie?

2. the most unusual pet is tom smith’s parrot named carl.

3. Write your initials =all three

4. write your dads full name using initials for mister

5. Use the pronoun “I” to tell what you like to eat best
Four types of sentences
declarative = makes a statement and ends with a period
exclamatory = exclaims something and ends with a !
interrogative = asks a question and ends with ?
imperative = gives a command or makes a request ends with period.

Write a declarative sentence

Write an exclamatory sentence

Write an interrogative sentence

Write an imperative sentence
Fact and Opinion
Facts can be proven. Opinions are someone’s idea about something.

Write me a fact and an opinion about cats

Write me a fact and an opinion about summer

Write me a fact and an opinion about snow
Fiction and nonfiction  (fiction books are made up stories and nonfiction books are facts)

Write fiction or nonfiction for the descriptions below

1. The Planets. This book describes the planets in our solar system. Descriptions and pictures of each planet are included.

___________________

2. Explorers Go To America. This book gives the routes the explorers took to America. Maps and illustrations are given.

___________________

3. The Chicken and the Dragon. This is the story of a dragon who helps a chicken remember his way home.

___________________

4. The Mouse and the Motorcycle. This is the story about Ralph the mouse and his adventures in a hotel.

___________________


___________________
Google the US map and locate your state. Write the names of the states or bodies of water bordering your state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>northwest</th>
<th>north</th>
<th>northeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>west</td>
<td>my state</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southwest</td>
<td>south</td>
<td>southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write two sentences about the topics listed below. Both sentences should support and be about the same thing.

winter

______________________________________________
______________________________________________

dogs

______________________________________________
______________________________________________

books

______________________________________________
______________________________________________

swimming

______________________________________________
______________________________________________
A personal letter has 5 parts. The heading, greeting, body, closing and signature.

Begin by putting the date in the right hand corner at top. After the day put a comma.--heading

Then you have the greeting—Dear Tony,----put a comma after the persons name.
Then the body—your letter
The closing----your friend,----put a comma after the persons name.
The signature  Amy

January 4, 2015

Dear Jan,

I am planning on coming for a visit this summer to Michigan. I can't wait until we can spend a whole week together. We will have so much fun. I would like to go swimming at the lake. Can we go to the zoo? I look forward to visiting.

Your friend,
Amy

Write your own letter to your friend about coming for the summer.
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.
The topic sentence gives the main idea of a paragraph. The support sentences give the details about the main idea. Each sentence must relate to the main idea.

Write three support sentences to go with each topic sentence.

Giving a dog a bath can be a real challenge!
1.____________________________________________
2.____________________________________________
3.____________________________________________

A daily newspaper features many kinds of news.
1.____________________________________________
2.____________________________________________
3.____________________________________________

I can still remember how embarrassed I was that day!
1.____________________________________________
2.____________________________________________
3.____________________________________________
Creative endings

Many events occurred in the story because of well thought-out plans. Now it is your turn to do the thinking. Each of the following events have been given a new twist. Write what happens.

Uncle Mark was really a German Spy. With all of the gold he had…

Mark Waters was wrong about the rain changing to snow. The children then decided to

The Commander ordered his doctor to examine the patients…
Write a complete sentence in response to the questions

What does our family do just for fun?

What makes you a good friend to others?

What do you admire most in someone famous?

What do you hope to be doing in the year 2030?

What did you eat for dinner last night?
Write two topic sentences about the following:

my birthday

a pet

my bedroom

games I play
A book review is a good way to share about a favorite book. Most good book reviews give facts about the book as well as the writer's opinion.

Choose a favorite book and use the plan below to write a short book review.

**Facts**

Title:

author:

setting:

main characters:

basic plot:

special features:

what kind of book:
Do a book review like yesterday but today is on your Opinion.

Which character did I like best and why?

Was the plot interesting?

What was my favorite part?

Other things I liked about the book:

Some things I did not like:
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.

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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.
Write the days of the week

Write the months of the year
Cross out the word that does not belong in each group

filter, mixture, sieve

polish, claw, rip

rope, leather, cord

college, academy, apartment

soil, wash, clean

power, weakness, force

laugh, yell, cry

nail, bolt, hammer

plan, vacation, plot
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?____________________
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 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:
Rewrite the following words correctly. Use capitalization, spelling, and commas.

March 22 2012
September 22 1998
Sunday January 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
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MORE</th>
<th>MOST</th>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
<th>BEST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAD</td>
<td>WORSE</td>
<td>WORST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Write a letter to a friend inviting them to visit for the summer. Remember the parts of a letter: heading, greeting, body, closing, signature
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.

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Write a describing paragraph about your pet

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Write a descriptive paragraph describing what you like to do for the summer.

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___________________________________________________________________
Write your full name:

________________________________________________________________

Write your full name with middle name initial

________________________________________________________________

Write your 3 initials

________________________________________________________________

Your birthday is

________________________________________________________________

Your favorite food is

________________________________________________________________

Your favorite color is

________________________________________________________________

Your address is

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

Your mom’s phone number is

________________________________________________________________

The number to call for an emergency is:

________________________________________________________________
Write an acronym for your name. Take the first letter of your name and write it down in a straight column. Then write words that describe something about YOU.
Give me 10 adjectives that describe YOU:

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

What do you think you improved upon the most this year?
________________________________________________________________________

What class did you enjoy the most this year?
________________________________________________________________________

What is something you want to learn new next year?
________________________________________________________________________

What is something you “wish” you didn’t have to do?
________________________________________________________________________
Write a paragraph trying to persuade me to allow you to do something. You have to give reasons as to why you should be allowed to do it.

Title

________________________________________________________________

Topic sentence

________________________________________________________________

Points to persuade

________________________________________________________________

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Summarize your paragraph

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________
Write ten of your favorite foods

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

Now number them in ABC order
Write me a declarative sentence (. )

Interrogative sentence (?)

Imperative sentence ( . )

Exclamatory sentence (!)
Write your address properly

Write your birthday out with all the words

Write today’s date out with words
Write out the months of the year

Write out the days of the week
Write your mothers full name with misses as abbreviation

Write your dads full name with mister as abbreviation

write your initials

Write all your siblings full names

write your full address like as on an envelope
Write me a book report about a book you just read.

Title

author

settings

characters

main point of the book

give a small summary of the book
Give me an example of a fiction book

Give me an example of a nonfiction book

Do you know what a biography is

Do you know what an autobiography is

What is a dictionary

What is an atlas

What is a thesaurus