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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>common nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crayon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Thing</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Thing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Find and circle the common noun

Word bank

- medicine
- ranger
- table
- tree
- river
- tool
- airplane
- restaurant
- box
- flower
- pit
- boy
- cat
- books
- face
- girl
- pin
- heart
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Thing</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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!
Circle the resource book you would use for:

1. A recipe for baking homemade bread.
   Encyclopedia    cookbook    The Life of a Beaver

2. A description of how beavers make dams.
   Almanac     The Life of a Beaver    The Guinness Book of World Records

3. A map of the United Kingdom
   Thesaurus    world atlas    The Guinness Book of World Records

4. The ingredients for Turkish delight
   The Life of a Beaver    world atlas    cookbook

5. The name of the world’s most massive dam.
   Dictionary    thesaurus    The Guinness Book of World Records

6. Another word for “trouble”
   Thesaurus    atlas    cookbook

7. What camphor is used for.
   Dictionary    The Life of a Beaver    thesaurus

8. The correct punctuation of “colonel.”
   The Hobbit    dictionary    almanac

9. Why a beaver slaps his tail:
   Dictionary    The Life of a Beaver    atlas

10. The oldest words in the English language
    Almanac    atlas    The Guinness Book of World Records
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
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 😊
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>cities</th>
<th>flies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Strawberry becomes ________________________________________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>keys</th>
<th>donkeys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Irregular plural nouns

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.
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.

Write the plural forms of each noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chief</th>
<th>festival</th>
<th>sweater</th>
<th>essay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>potato</td>
<td>laser</td>
<td>scent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loaf</td>
<td>thief</td>
<td>charter</td>
<td>quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>torch</td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasion</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>wheat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Homophones

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. Jadyn 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.

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

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 replaces 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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joke</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laughed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whispered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

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

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. Jadyn’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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accomplish</th>
<th>achieve</th>
<th>fail</th>
<th>breathe</th>
<th>sit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>silence</td>
<td>reply</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artificial</td>
<td>man made</td>
<td>genuine</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bargain</td>
<td>deal</td>
<td>rip off</td>
<td>remote</td>
<td>scarce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faithful</td>
<td>loyal</td>
<td>unreliable</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>hastily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genuine</td>
<td>real</td>
<td>misleading</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>limited</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td>painful</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor</td>
<td>child’s play</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>soothe</td>
<td>unhappily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reliable</td>
<td>problematic</td>
<td>crazily</td>
<td>dependable</td>
<td>hush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td>unfinished</td>
<td>answer</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazard</td>
<td>safeguard</td>
<td>brittle</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurry</td>
<td>procrastination</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>pick</td>
<td>rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praise</td>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forfeit</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>generous</td>
<td>gain</td>
<td>lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjacent</td>
<td>nearby</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>remote</td>
<td>sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pompous</td>
<td>festive</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>proud</td>
<td>modest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exquisite</td>
<td>careful</td>
<td>beyond</td>
<td>hideous</td>
<td>delightful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impeccable</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>scarce</td>
<td>painful</td>
<td>flawed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harry</td>
<td>furry</td>
<td>attract</td>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>soothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despondently</td>
<td>elegantly</td>
<td>crazily</td>
<td>unhappily</td>
<td>happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogate</td>
<td>cross-examine</td>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>hush</td>
<td>persecute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elude</td>
<td>scold</td>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>frighten</td>
<td>confront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>accumulate</td>
<td>scatter</td>
<td>bright</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analogy
**Circle the correct analogy**

- Harm is to destroy as like is to
- Cure is to heal as buy is to
- Declare is to say as ask is to
- Pick is to choose as attempt is to
- Card is to deck as flower is to
- Tiredness is to sleep as curiosity is to
- High is to low as near is to
- Germ is to disease as bomb is to
- Front is to back as grumpy is to
- Soap is to clean as towel is to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>love</th>
<th>dislike</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>store</td>
<td>purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bouquet</td>
<td>petal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exploration</td>
<td>rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>around</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frown</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet</td>
<td>wipe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 are going 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. Jadyn (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?________________________________________
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 works. | Amy worked. | Amy will work.
2. Lauren sings. | Lauren _______ | Lauren _______.
3. He plays. | He_______. | He__________.
4. Today I come. | 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>past</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Wear</td>
<td>wore</td>
<td>(has, have, had)worn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
The adjectives this and that are singular. The adjectives these and those are plural. This and these refer to things that are nearby. That and those refer to those things that are farther away.

Write in “this” or “that” into the sentences below.

_______________________cookie I have in my hand is called a biscuit in England.
_______________________ parking lot is called a “car park.”
_______________________vacation we took last year would be called a “holiday.”
_______________________can of fruit on the shelf is called a “bottle” of fruit.

Write “these” and “those” in the sentences below.

_______________________dollars she is handing you are the English form of currency called “pounds.”
Isn’t it interesting how ____________________baby carriages across the street are called “prams.”
_______________________bathrooms we just passed are called “loos.”
_______________________7 gallons of gas you purchased at the last gas station would be called “petrol” in England.
All _________________________soccer games you had fun playing in would be called “football games.”
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 | post office |
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And</th>
<th>both/and</th>
<th>neither/nor</th>
<th>as long as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>either/or</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>since</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.(and, but, or for, nor)

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*you are given the first letter
Hoop, whistle, and you play =b____________________
School, subjects, you learn in a =c____________________
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.
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

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Aha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aw</td>
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<td>Uh-huh</td>
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<td>Eh</td>
<td>Uh-uh</td>
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<td>Hey</td>
<td>Well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hi</td>
<td>Wow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huh</td>
<td>Yeah</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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       _____       _____       _____
_____       between       in       onto       under       without
_____       _____       inside       outside       underneath
at          by           into       over

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?

<table>
<thead>
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<td>tell</td>
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</table>
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 Jadyn 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
Proper noun and adjectives
Capitalize proper nouns and adjectives. For example:
Mount Rainier
    the Sahara Desert
    Germans

Circle each word that should be capitalized.

1. americans and the english speak the english language.
2. english is a germanic language, as are german and dutch.
3. swedish, norwegian, and danish are also germanic languages.
4. italian and spanish are two romance languages.
5. many africans speak hebrew and arabic.
6. the language of indians and pakistanis is hindustani.
7. many american students study french and german.

Confusing adjectives and adverbs.
Good, bad, sure, and real are adjectives. They modify nouns. Examples: That was a good dinner. He made a bad choice.

Badly, surely, and really are adverbs. They modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Examples: He ran badly. He really wanted to go.

Better, worse, best, and worst are adjectives if they modify nouns. They are adverbs if they modify verbs, adverbs, or adjectives. Example: That’s my best work (adjective) He sang best last night. (adverb)

Well is an adjective if it refers to health. Well is an adverb if it tells how something is done. Example: She feels well today. (adjective) He rode the horses well. (adverb)

Circle the correct word in parentheses. Write whether it is an adverb or adjective. Then underline the word in the sentence it modifies.

1. Tim was (sure, surely) he could go to the museum._____________________
2. He wanted to go with his friends (badly, bad)._________________________
3. He (sure, surely) could finish his work before noon._____________________
4. Susan had done a (good, well) job of convincing him to try.____________
5. Tim thought he could manage (good, better) with a schedule.___________
6. He could make (better, well) time if he was organized._________________
7. His list of chores was (worse, bad) than he thought.___________________
8. Tim first cleaned up his room (real, really) well._______________________
9. Tim felt (well, good) and whistled as he worked._____________________
10. He always worked (best, good) under pressure._______________________
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 things “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 alike by saying that one thing is the other.
Example: My brother is a pirate because he 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 before down like _____ until
_____ _____ _____ except _____ through _____
after beneath _____ _____ ___ ___
along between in onto under without
_____ _____ _____ _____ outside underneath
at _____ into _____
_____ concerning
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? _____, _____, ______
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 words that are synonyms of them below: (3 each)
carry=___________________________________________________________
drink=___________________________________________________________
drive=___________________________________________________________
look=___________________________________________________________
pick=____________________________________________________________
shoot=____________________________________________________________
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
Pronoun blunders
Three errors are often made when using pronouns. Follow the rules below to avoid these errors.
Do not use an object pronoun as the subject of a sentence.
Incorrect: Us are playing hockey.
Correct: We are playing hockey.

Do not add extra pronouns that duplicate the subject.
Incorrect: Bonnie, she has won the tennis match.
Correct: Bonnie has won the tennis match.

In a sentence with a compound subject, it is incorrect to put the pronoun I before the noun.
Incorrect: I and Sheila will attend the game.
Correct: Sheila and I will attend the game.

Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. I and Mr. Maryon were planning the school party.

2. Mrs. Petty and Mrs. Susan they volunteered to help Mr. Michael and me with the concession stand.

3. Bob, he will make the arrangements for all the sports equipment.

4. Us were forming a team.

5. John will time we in the races.
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 spoons.
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. Jadyn 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.
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 Jadyn ________________________________________________
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 coordinatang 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.


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 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. interrogative _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________

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
A persuasion paragraph is one that persuades the reader to try something you are writing about. You want to convince them that what you are telling them about is a good thing. It may not be a good thing, but you are going to try and convince them that it is. Here is an example.

I went to the restaurant and tried frog legs. They were delicious. They are deep fried like a chicken nugget and taste like a chicken leg. I dipped mine in barbeque sauce and it was very good. I think everyone should try them.

Choose one of the following and persuade the reader to do it: Use rules for writing paragraphs.

Why summer vacation is important
Why cities should offer parks in the community.
Why everyone should have internet access.
Why everyone should participate in outdoor activities.
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) those 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) dog
   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
We have learned about writing a friendly letter last year. There are five parts: heading, greeting, body, closing, and signature.

Here is an example:

April 23, 2015

Dear Evan,

The body of your letter is single spaced and contains a personal message. Each paragraph is indented and there is no extra return (space) between paragraphs.

Sincerely,

Derek

For a business letter includes 6 basic parts: heading, inside address, greeting, body, closing and signature. All six parts are left-aligned on the page. Paragraphs are not indented. The heading includes the address of the person sending the letter and the date. The inside address includes the title and address of the person to whom the letter is being sent. Note that the greeting is followed by a colon rather than a comma. Also note that the signature is printed and typed.

124 Elm Street
Tuxedo, NC 28789
March 22, 2015

Director of Tourists
7659 Oceanside Lane
Surf City, FL 36790

Dear Director:

The body of your letter is single spaced and contains a polite, formal message. The paragraphs are not indented. There is an extra return between paragraphs.

Sincerely,

Brian Johnson

****Write your own business letter to a company of a product you enjoy. Make up the address and name. Write about what you like or anything that you think they should improve upon. You can do it on paper or on a laptop. Choose to write two paragraphs.
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 if 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.

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________

75
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

Look the following up:
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 ____________________________
yeewnddas ____________________________

Unscramble the months of the year:
raanuyj ____________________________
ch r m a ____________________________
eeebcdmr ____________________________
erootbc ____________________________
uabeyfrr ____________________________
y am ____________________________
rail p ____________________________
bovmneer ____________________________
eeesmtpbr ____________________________
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 Valentine’s 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:

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<th>river</th>
<th>Mississippi River</th>
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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 Mather’s 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:**

______________________________,______________________________
______________________________,______________________________
______________________________,______________________________
______________________________,______________________________
______________________________,______________________________
______________________________,______________________________

---

82
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 Wimpy 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 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. Matthew 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.

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
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
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 person’s name.
Then the body—your letter
The closing----your friend,----put a comma after the person’s 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.

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________
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.

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

88
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 .......................................................

89
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>Public Broadcasting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Educational Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>District Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.</td>
<td>Disc Jockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCUBA</td>
<td>Mister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.V.M</td>
<td>Doctor of Veterinary Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Bachelor of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.D.</td>
<td>Bachelor of Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>Medical Doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write your mother’s name using Misses and an initial for middle name._

___________________________________________________________

Write your father’s name using Mister and an 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 adjective 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.
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 ____________ meowing 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.

September 22, 1998
Tuesday, April 16
July 7, 1998
Detroit, Michigan
Greenville, South Carolina
Hendersonville, North Carolina
Dear Michael
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.
- Do not use a colon for “for example” “that is” or “for instance” instead use a comma

Hyphen (-)
- Use a hyphen to join words that are thought of as one: well-cooked, twenty-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.
- I bought ice cream, peanut butter, jelly, and bread; but I forgot the eggs.
- Also used to separate items in a series when the items contain commas.
- Ex: On our trip to Florida, we swam, snorkeled and surfed in the ocean; hiked through the woods; saw the sights at Disney World and drove past the beautiful coastline.
- 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.
3. Sam could wear the following: a striped tie, white shirt, and khaki pants.
4. He might try for example: a blue tie, purple shirt, and black pants.
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:
________________________________________________________________________
Today I want you to write a dialogue about a visit to the underground caves. Have
two people in it. One that is hesitant to go and one that is excited to go.
Look in a chapter book so that you can see how it is written. Each time a new
person talks you indent the quote. Place quotes around what is said.
**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 than write the other 2 forms of the adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base word</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
<td>largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fierce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>more beautiful</th>
<th>most beautiful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joyful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>better</th>
<th>best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We did some comparative and superlative words yesterday. Let’s see if we can fill in the chart again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little—(you have little money)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joyful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

On a separate piece of paper write a descriptive paragraph on one of the following topics.
Remember to write the topic sentence. Then 4-5 supporting sentences and finally a conclusion.

Crowd cheering, the loud “crack” of a bat, the smell of hot dogs
Rising dust, bending trees, dark clouds
Shaky knees, fast heartbeat, sick feeling in stomach
Water splashing, sand between the toes, colorful shells
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-before</th>
<th>con-with, together</th>
<th>im-not</th>
<th>re-again, back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conserve</td>
<td>constructed</td>
<td>impatient</td>
<td>imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impractical</td>
<td>impure</td>
<td>prearrange</td>
<td>prepaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>react</td>
<td>recall</td>
<td>recharge</td>
<td>reclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redeem</td>
<td>relate</td>
<td>retain</td>
<td>redecorate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Be careful! Don’t drink that _________________________water. (not pure)
2. It is ____________________to own five automobiles. (not practical)
3. Don’t be so _________________________-this takes time to complete. (not patient)
4. The comedian will ________________________the president. (pretend to be by making fun of)
5. It was not a very good mold; it was _______________________. (not perfect)

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________________________________

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**Prefixes**

Ex=out of, from  de=down, away from  dis, un=not, opposite of  Ad=to, at, toward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administer</th>
<th>advantage</th>
<th>adventure</th>
<th>defog</th>
<th>dehumidify</th>
<th>depart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Derail</td>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>disappeared</td>
<td>dishonest</td>
<td>disinterested</td>
<td>explode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>external</td>
<td>extricate</td>
<td>unequal</td>
<td>unprepared</td>
<td>untrue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words with the prefix **un**

1. ____________________________  
2. ____________________________  
3. ____________________________  

Words with the prefix **ad**

1. ____________________________  
2. ____________________________  
3. ____________________________  

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 ____________________________  

Words with the prefix **dis**

1. ____________________________  
2. ____________________________  
3. ____________________________  
4. ____________________________

Words with the prefix **ex**

1. ____________________________  
2. ____________________________  
3. ____________________________  
4. ____________________________

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 an adjective modifying the noun storm.

Cami sings badly.—Badly is used as 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. Jadyn 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.
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 *****

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrange</th>
<th>bore</th>
<th>capture</th>
<th>compare</th>
<th>create</th>
<th>dance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divide</td>
<td>explore</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>promise</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange</td>
<td>surprise</td>
<td>tame</td>
<td>write</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 were it is needed in each contraction. then write the words it stands for.

1. hes__________________________  5. youre________________________
2. werent______________________  6. shouldve______________________
3. im__________________________  7. youll________________________
4. lets________________________  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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Worry + es=worries</th>
<th>copy +ed=copyed</th>
<th>dry +ing=drying</th>
<th>fry+ing=frying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apply</td>
<td>boundary</td>
<td>canary</td>
<td>century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dairy</td>
<td>enemy</td>
<td>factory</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td>pity</td>
<td>reply</td>
<td>lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>marry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NBA</th>
<th>ABC</th>
<th>VCR</th>
<th>FDR</th>
<th>GE</th>
<th>CPA</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>BLT</td>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>PO</td>
<td>YMCA</td>
<td>CNN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>GM</td>
<td>NAACP</td>
<td>RSVP</td>
<td>VFW</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>NFL</td>
<td>FCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>down</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>____</th>
<th>until</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_____</th>
<th>below</th>
<th>except</th>
<th>____</th>
<th>through</th>
<th>_____</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after</th>
<th>beneath</th>
<th>_____</th>
<th>____</th>
<th>____</th>
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</table>

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<th>_____</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>onto</th>
<th>under</th>
<th>without</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>_____</th>
<th>_____</th>
<th>inside</th>
<th>_____</th>
<th>underneath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| _____ | concerning | |

list the 8 linking verbs:

| _________|___________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|

List the 21 helping verbs-linking plus more:

| _____|_________|_________|_________|_________|______|______|______|______|______|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|_________|
Write me a one page descriptive about your favorite month of the year and tell me why. Put a title for your paragraph on the top line.

______________________________________
Write me a paragraph persuading me to read a book that you have read lately. Use good persuasion techniques.
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 Jadyn 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.
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 to 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 buy earrings but she may get a necklace instead.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

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

______________________________________________________________________________

11. What's the best way to get there

______________________________________________________________________________

12. My legs are longest than Katie's

______________________________________________________________________________

13. Wow! The ball blew past my face

______________________________________________________________________________

14. That is the bigger plain I have ever seen 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!
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.
2. Fred’s and my house is next to each other.
3. Dad had to fix Mom’s and Dad’s fence.
4. Lauren and Jadyn were glad that cutting the grass was not Lauren’s and Jadyn’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. The 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).
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, deserted).
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 (weak, week) 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.
Write me a paper comparing the summer to the winter. What are the good and bad points to them.

Begin with a topic sentence and end with a conclusion. Put a title on top line.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________


What is something that someone does for you that you appreciate? It can be anyone. Write them a letter telling them why you are thankful for what they do.

______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

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______________________________________________________________________________

                                                                                           

______________________________________________________________________________
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. ________________________
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. Leston says that his daughter will pay for the animal doctor.
In each group of words, circle the plural noun that is NOT correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Plural Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hawks</td>
<td>crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rattlers</td>
<td>creatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skys</td>
<td>wetlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enemies</td>
<td>searchies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoveries</td>
<td>seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hikers</td>
<td>mountains</td>
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In each group of words circle the plural noun that is NOT correct

- selves
- heroes
- scarfs
- leafs
- igloos
- wolves
- deer
- feet

- people
- stereoes
- pianos
- themselves
- knives
- women
- discoverys
- banjos

- mice
- wives
-chieves
- videos
-patios
-tooths
-gentlemen
-oxen

-roofs
-studioes
-series
-species
-childrens
-aircraft
-radios
-autos

-lifes
-shelves
-predators
-men
-yourselves
-calfs
-tomatoes
-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.


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.
When a person wants to persuade others of a certain opinion he/she must state the opinion clearly and back it up with strong arguments or evidence. It is important to understand the topic fully in order to write a well organized and persuasive piece.

Look before you leap.  You can’t tell a book by its cover.

A dog is a man’s best friend.  He who hesitates is lost.

Argue that this is indeed true or that it is completely false.

___________________________________________________________________
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134
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.


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.
Draw a picture of a garden and what you would plant in it.

Now write a small paragraph describing your garden. Include lots of adjectives. Save it for tomorrow.
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.
We have learned what pronouns are, they take the place of nouns. Pronouns can be subject, object, or possessive of the sentence. They can also be demonstrative.

Demonstrative pronouns replace nouns without naming the noun.

This that these those

This is fun. (refers to an event or experience)

That was wonderful (refers to an event or experience)

These are good. (refers to a basket of apples)

Those are better. (refers to a basket of pears)

This and these are usually used when person or object is closer to the writer and speaker. That and those are usually used when the person or object is farther away from the writer or speaker.

Match up the demonstrative pronouns with objects in second column.

This many newspapers across the room
That one magazine at the library
These one wallet in a pocket
Those many pencils on the desk

Relative pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be the subject, the object, or the possessive of a sentence.

Relative pronouns are pronouns that are related to a nouns that have already been stated. They combine two sentences that share a common noun.

Who whose that which

The woman, who is a doctor, wasn’t at the party. Who refers to noun woman.

The note that you read is incorrect. That refers to the noun note.

Someone (who, that) likes kiwi usually likes strawberries.
Bicyclers (which, whose) bikes are ready can go to the starting line.
The man, (who, whose) lives across the street, is an actor.
Gerunds, participles, and infinitives are other kinds of verbs. These verbs take the role of another part of speech in some circumstances.

A gerund is when a verb is used as a noun. A verb can take the form of the noun when the ending -ing is added.
Cooking is one of my favorite activities. (The subject cooking is a noun in the sentence)

A participle is when a verb is used as an adjective. A verb can take the form of an adjective when the endings -ing or -ed are added.
Those falling snowflakes from the sky are pretty. (falling modifies snowflakes)
The ordered parts should be here on Monday. (ordered modifies parts)

An infinitive is when a verb is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. A verb can take the form of a noun, adjective, or adverb when preceded by the word to.
To agree with the professor can be important. (the verb to agree acts as the subject, noun, of the sentence)
The last student to report on the subject led the research team. (the verb to report acts as an adjective modifying student)

Choose a verb:
To catch to drink joking reported sleeping to warn

____________________________ is Mike’s favorite activity on the weekends.
She jumped high _______________ the ball.
The ________________ comedians performed at school.
John takes plenty of water ________________ on long runs.
The ___________________ details of the event were surprising.
______________________________ the public of the oncoming storm was her job.

REVIEW
1. “Riley,” called Julie, “(Let’s, let’s) use carrots and rocks on our snowman.”
2. Our teacher said the test will be on (Wednesday, wednesday).
3. The U.S. (Constitution, constitution) was drawn in Philadelphia in 1787.
4. The (peace corps, Peace Corps) is a federal agency that reports to Congress.
5. “(My, my) shift starts at 3:00, so let’s study when I’m finished.” said Jean.
6. The (Sierra Club, sierra club) is an environmental organization for people of all ages.
7. Surfing is popular on the (North, north) Coast of Oahu.
8. Can bees talk (. ?)
9. Bees talk through dance (. ?)
10. What do bees talk about (. ?)
11. What an amazing story (!?)
12. Bees are amazing creatures (!)
Remember lay and lie?

Lay means to put or place

The forms of lay are: lay, laid, and laid

Lie means to recline

The forms of lie are lie, lay, and lain

1. Patrick has (laid, lain) on his arm too long and has lost feeling in it.
2. The exercisers (lay, lie) their towels in the basket on their way out.
3. I like to (lay, lie) down for a few minutes before dinner.
4. The writer (laid, lay) down his pen when he finished.
5. The same architects have (laid, lain) out the plans every year.
6. The sleeping turtle has (laid, lain) in the same spot for hours.
7. “Please (lay, lie) your book on my desk.” said the teacher.

Choosing between good and well

Good is an adjective, and well is an adverb except when you’re talking about your health.

I am good.

Good is an adjective here. The sentence means I have the qualities of goodness or I am in a good mood.

I am well.

Well is an adjective here. The sentence means I am not sick.

I play the piano well

This time well is an adverb. It describes how I play.
1. Choose the sentence that is correctly written and is not a fragment or run-on.
   a) His name was known throughout the land.
   b) Throughout the land.
   c) His name was known. Throughout the land.
   d) Throughout the land; his name was known.

2. How can the error in the following sentence be fixed? There I was, sitting alone at the store, waiting for.
   a) Add the name "Ambika" after the word "was."
   b) Remove the word "There."
   c) Remove the word "alone."
   d) Add the name "Ambika" after the word "for."

3. Choose the sentence that is correctly written and is not a fragment or run-on.
   a) We have sold forty tickets, to next week’s play.
   b) We have sold. Next week’s play.
   c) We have sold forty tickets; next week’s play.
   d) We have sold forty tickets to next week’s play.

4. Which of the following would best complete the sentence?
   I hope I do not have any ____________ pulled when I go to the dentist.
   a) Teeth
   b) Teethes
   c) Toothes
   d) tooths

5. Which of the following would best complete the sentence?
   The baby has three ____________.
   a) Tooths
   b) Teeths
   c) Teeth
   d) toothes

6. Which of the following would best complete the sentence?
   The police officer caught the two ____________.
   a) Thiefs
   b) Thieves
   c) Thieves
   d) thief

7. In the following sentence, identify the indefinite pronoun.
   The choir isn’t ready for the performance; few know their parts.
   a) Know
   b) For
   c) Their
   d) few
8. In the following sentence, identify the indefinite pronoun.
Some of the cookies were eaten last night.
   a) Of
   b) Were
   c) Some
   d) eaten

9. In the following sentence, identify the indefinite pronoun.
Can anyone take me to the train station tomorrow?
   a) Anyone
   b) Me
   c) To
   d) can

10. Choose the answer that correctly combines the following underlined sentences.
Linus made the cookies.
Linus did not make the cake.
   a) Linus made the cookies, but he did not make the cake.
   b) The cookies were made by Linus, not the cake.
   c) The cake and cookies were made by Linus.
   d) Linus made the cookies.

11. Choose the answer that correctly combines the following underlined sentences.
Stu likes to paint pictures of lions.
Stu likes to paint pictures of horses.
   a) Stu likes to paint pictures of lions and horses.
   b) Stu likes to paint pictures. Of lions and horses.
   c) Stu likes to paint pictures of lions; pictures of horses.
   d) Stu likes to paint pictures; lions and horses.

12. Choose the answer that correctly combines the following underlined sentences.
M.J. is an artist.
Dillan is an artist.
Brenda is an artist.
   a) M.J., Dillan, and Brenda is an artist.
   b) M.J., and Dillan, and Brenda are artists.
   c) M.J. and Dillan and Brenda are artists.
   d) M.J., Dillan, and Brenda are artists.

13. Choose the best order for the sentences.
1. Van and Reka woke up early and decided to go to the golf course.
2. The shoes were waterproof and very expensive.
3. On the way to the course, Van stopped and bought new shoes.
4. Van tested his new waterproof shoes when his ball fell into the lake.
5. He didn't know if he should be pleased or not!
6. Although he hit a poor shot from the lake's edge, his feet remained dry.
   a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
   b) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 5
   c) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 5
   d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 6 - 4 - 5
14. Choose the best order for the sentences.
1. The next day they drove from Flagstaff to the Grand Canyon.
2. The entire family hiked down into the Grand Canyon and spent the night in a cabin.
3. They drove from Anaheim to Flagstaff, Arizona.
4. In Flagstaff, Sylvia and her family ate dinner and spent the night at a motel.
5. Sylvia and her family took a driving trip last summer.
6. The trip started in Anaheim, California, where they went to Disneyland for two days.
   a) 5 - 6 - 4 - 3 - 1 - 2
   b) 5 - 6 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 2
   c) 5 - 6 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
   d) 5 - 6 - 3 - 2 - 4 - 1

15. Choose the best order for the sentences.
1. The loud noise continued for several minutes.
2. This morning when her alarm went off, Jana simply ignored it.
3. Last night, Jana set her alarm for 4 a.m.
4. Finally, Jana's sister came into her room and threw the alarm out the window.
5. She planned on getting up early to study for her final.
6. When Jana finally awoke, it was after 7 a.m.!
   a) 3 - 5 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 6
   b) 5 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 6
   c) 3 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 6
   d) 3 - 5 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 1

16. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.
The gum and ice cream ___________ three dollars.
   a) Cost
   b) Costs
   c) Costed
   d) costing

17. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.
The young children ________________ songs.
   a) are singing
   b) sings
   c) is sung
   d) are sunging

18. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.
Some people like cats; others ___________ dogs.
   a) Like
   b) Likees
   c) Likes
   d) likes
19. Choose the best topic sentence for the paragraph.

The gorillas form small groups called families. In these families, the gorillas help support the other members of their community. Gorillas also share with humans the desire for personal grooming. Their standards might be different than ours, but they still take time to clean themselves and each other. Furthermore, gorillas are very protective of their young. Just like human parents, they look out for and protect their children.

a) Gorillas live in the shrinking rain forests.
b) Many people enjoy watching gorillas at the zoo.
c) Humans are very similar to gorillas.
d) The gorilla has many human-like qualities.

20. Choose the best topic sentence for the paragraph.

Although other fish make up the better part of the piranha's diet, this violent fish has been known to attack animals and humans. Piranhas, much like sharks, are attracted to the smell of blood. Fishermen loathe piranhas because they often attack fish caught on a hook. The piranhas devour not only the fish, but the hook as well.

a) Piranhas used to be sold as aquarium fish in the United States.
b) The structure of the jaw is effective for devouring prey.
c) Piranhas are found in tropical freshwater lakes.
d) Piranhas are notorious for being savage beasts of the water.

21. Choose the answer that best develops the topic sentence.

There are times when the moon looks like a dull penny in the sky.

a) The smog in major cities is bad for a person's health.
b) Years ago the moon was believed to be made of cheese.
c) During a lunar eclipse, the moon turns a copper color.
d) The sun's diameter is 400 times larger than the moon's diameter.

22. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Jennifer was just about to start walking home. her mom showed up.

a) So
b) Third
c) In conclusion
d) Then
23. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.
Not many people know about bees. One of the unique qualities of bees is that they have two pairs of wings. Another unique quality is that they have three eyes.
There are many interesting facts to learn about bees. First, it is important to know that although bees are related to wasps, there are some stingless bees in Central America. ________________________________
Bees attack when their hives or nests are being invaded. Generally, bees do not attack when they are gathering nectar. The bee's sting is usually used for defense against animals, humans, and other bees. Most bees can sting many times if necessary. Which sentence could end the second paragraph?
   a) First of all, bees are angry insects.
   b) Second, these stingless bees are harmless, but look the same as other bees.
   c) So bees are very aggressive insects.
   d) Then bees avoid stinging humans and animals.

24. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.
___________, Jill was called into the dentist's office after waiting for an hour.
   a) Always
   b) Finally
   c) Then
   d) Within

25. Which of the following sentences does not contain a mistake?
   a) Ronald he is a very nice man.
   b) Ronald is a very nice man.
   c) That Ronald man is a very nice man.
   d) Ronald very nice.

26. Which of the following sentences does not contain a mistake?
   a) Thomas has never been to Michigan.
   b) Thomas ain't never been to Michigan.
   c) Thomas has not never been to Michigan.
   d) Thomas hadn't never been to Michigan.

27. Which of the following sentences does not contain a mistake?
   a) I'm taking the ferryboat because I have never ridden on one.
   b) I'm taking the ferryboat because I haven't never ridden on one.
   c) I'm taking the ferryboat because I ain't never ridden on one.
   d) I'm taking the ferryboat because I never ridden one.

28. Choose the best sentence.
   a) They don't want no visitors.
   b) They don't want any visitors.
   c) They doesn't want no visitors.
   d) They doesn't want any visitors.

29. Choose the best sentence.
   a) Feeling a sense of regret, the boy tell his mom about the broke vase.
   b) Feels a sense of regret, the boy told his mom about the broken vase.
   c) Feeling a sense of regret, the boy telling his mom about the broken vase.
   d) Feeling a sense of regret, the boy told his mom about the broken vase.
30. Choose the best sentence.
   a) Miriam run to answer the phone.
   b) Miriam she ran to answer the phone.
   c) Miriam she run to answer the phone.
   d) Miriam ran to answer the phone.

31. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.
The______________________________lives in the deepest parts of the ocean.
   a) Portuguese shark
   b) Portuguese Shark
   c) portuguese shark
   d) portuguese Shark

32. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.______________________was written by Maya Angelou.
   a) I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings
   b) I know why the Caged Bird Sings
   c) I know why the caged bird sings
   d) I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings

33. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.
____________________ baked a cake.
   a) Kevin and i
   b) kevin and i
   c) Kevin And I
   d) Kevin and I

34. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
   a) A Wrinkle in Time is my favorite book.
   b) "A Wrinkle in Time" is my favorite book.
   c) A Wrinkle in Time is my favorite book.
   d) A wrinkle in time is my favorite book.

35. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
   a) We studied the poem Narcissa, by Gwendolyn Brooks.
   b) We studied the poem Narcissa, by Gwendolyn Brooks.
   c) We studied the poem "Narcissa," by Gwendolyn Brooks.
   d) We studied the poem "Narcissa," by Gwendolyn Brooks.

36. Choose the answer that shows the best capitalization and punctuation for the underlined part of the sentence.Clark asked "where is Lois?"
   a) asked "Where
   b) asked where
   c) asked, "where
   d) asked, "Where
Look for mistakes in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammar and usage. Choose the answer with the same letter as the line containing the mistake.

1. A professional football player leads an
2. exciting life because they travel to
3. many different, interesting cities.
4. No mistakes

1. When my youngest brother needs
2. advice, my mother tells him to
3. speak to our older brother or I.
4. No mistakes

1. Thomas Edison the famous inventor
2. had a winter laboratory in florida
3. that is now open to tourists.
4. No mistakes

1. Shortly before the game started, our
2. coach said, “Believe in yourselves,
3. and you can win this game today.”
4. No mistakes

1. After Kay parks her car
2. next to the bus, she noticed
3. that it had a flat tire.
4. No mistakes